

## **Oracle® Fusion Middleware**

Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager

11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2)

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Documentation for administrators that describes how to use Oracle Adaptive Access Manager to effectively create static policies, patterns, and predictive policies to perform risk analysis. It also contains instructions to set up risk-based authentication methods.

Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2)

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# Preface

The *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* provides in-depth information on administering and using Oracle Adaptive Access Manager's set of tools for fraud monitoring and detection.

## Audience

This document is intended for the following users:

Users	Description
Investigators and Support Personnel	Investigators (Fraud Investigators and Fraud Investigation Managers) and support personnel (CSR and CSR Managers) use Oracle Adaptive Access Manager's case management tools to handle security and customer cases day-to-day. They have detailed knowledge about user activity and security issues. Security Administrators work with Investigators and support personnel to identify if policies need to be adjusted or new policies need to be created.
Security Administrators	Security Administrators (Rule Administrators) gather intelligence from various sources to identify needs and develop requirements to address them. Some sources for intelligence include Investigators, industry reports, antifraud networks, compliance mandates, and company policies.  Security Administrators plan, configure and deploy policies based on the requirements from analysts.
System Administrator	System Administrators configure environment-level properties and transactions.

## Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc>.

### Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers that have purchased support have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info> or visit <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs> if you are hearing impaired.

## Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents in the Oracle Fusion Middleware 11g Release 2 (11.1.2) documentation set:

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Guide for Oracle Identity and Access Management*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Integration Guide for Oracle Identity Management Suite*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Enterprise Deployment Guide for Oracle Identity Management*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Upgrade and Migration Guide for Oracle Identity and Access Management*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Migration Guide for Oracle Identity and Access Management*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware High Availability Guide*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Performance and Tuning Guide*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Access Management*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Security and Administrator's Guide for Web Services*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle SOA Suite*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Third-Party Application Server Guide for Oracle Identity and Access Management*

## Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

<b>Convention</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>boldface</b>	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.
monospace	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.



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## What's New in this Guide?

This chapter describes new features and changes and updates to this book. See the following sections for details:

- [Updates in February 2014 - January 2015 Documentation Refreshes for 11g Release 2 \(11.1.2.2\)](#)
- [New Features and Enhancements for 11g Release 2 \(11.1.2.2\)](#)
- [New Features and Enhancements for 11g Release 2 \(11.1.2\)](#)
- [New Features and Enhancements for 11g Release 1 \(11.1.1\)](#)
- [Significant Changes in this Document for 11g Release from 10g to 11g](#)

### Updates in August 2015 Documentation Refresh for 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2)

The *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* contains these updates in the documentation refreshes:

- Editorial corrections.
- Fix for Bug 21308750 - procedure on how to disable KBA ([Section 7.3.1.2, "Disabling KBA."](#))
- Note about restarting the managed servers when creating any new user defined enum element or changing the enabled attribute of an enum element from `false` to `true` in [Appendix C, "OAAM Properties."](#)

### Updates in February 2014 - January 2015 Documentation Refreshes for 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2)

The *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* contains these updates in the documentation refreshes:

- Bug fixes and editorial corrections.
- New chapter for rules context evaluation, [Chapter 12, "Rules Context Evaluation"](#)
- New appendix for VCryptUser table, [Appendix K, "VCryptUser Table"](#)
- Revised [Chapter 8, "Setting Up OTP Anywhere"](#)

## New Features and Enhancements for 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2)

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2) includes these new features and enhancements:

- Search by user friendly name of a device  
Search by the user friendly name of a device is available in the Device tab of the User Details page and the User tab of the Device Details page. User friendly names for devices are provided by the end-user during device registration and available to OAAM if integrated natively.  
For information, see
  - [Section 6.11.3, "User Details: Devices Tab"](#)
  - [Section 6.13.3, "Device Details: Users Tab"](#)
- Enhancements include:
  - Paginated list of checkpoints and transactions within a session if the session has multiple checkpoints and transactions
  - Table query tool to search checkpoint and transaction tables
  - Checkpoint panel displays actions, alerts, configurable actions, and policies in a table
  - Addition of User, Devices, and Locations tabsFor information, see [Section 5.3.23, "Viewing Forensic Record and Details of a Session."](#)
- Changes to policies for Mobile and Social  
Changes to the OAAM Post-Authentication Security Policy and a new OAAM Mobile and Social Integration Post-Authentication Security policy. For details, see
  - [Section 10.5.5, "OAAM Post-Authentication Security"](#)
  - [Section 10.5.6, "OAAM Mobile and Social Integration Post-Authentication Security"](#)
- JavaScript fingerprinting  
OAAM provides fingerprinting with JavaScript, which is enabled by default. JavaScript fingerprinting can be used as the primary digital fingerprint or co-exist with Flash fingerprinting. For details, see [Appendix E, "Device Fingerprinting and Identification."](#)
- Display of triggered and untriggered rules and rules with no execution time in Session Details  
The Session Details page can use database table and fingerprint rule logging information to display triggered and untriggered rules and rules with no execution time. For details, see [Section J.9, "Viewing Rule Execution in Session Details."](#)

## New Features and Enhancements for 11g Release 2 (11.1.2)

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.2) includes many important features and enhancements that were not available with Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 1 (11.1.1). Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.2) includes these new features and enhancements:

### **Enhanced Mobile Security**

Enhanced mobile security includes:

- Better mobile browser user experience
- Mobile tuned security policies
- REST services and SDK for mobile application developers
- Lost and stolen mobile device security

### **Transactional Autolearning**

New transactional autolearning includes:

- Customizable patterning
- Transaction rule conditions

### **Investigation Tools**

New investigation tools have been added to make investigations quicker and easier:

- Improved case management
- Utility panel quick search
- Utility panel notes pane
- Search transactions
- Additional search filters for transaction and entity data, alert messages, geographic location, and IP addresses range
- Transaction details
- Compare transactions
- Streamlined white/black listing
- Multitenant access controls for customer service representative interface to allow protection of multiple application tenants with a single instance of OAAM
- "Add to Group" feature in search sessions and details pages that enables entities to be added to groups easily

### **Entity Enhancement**

Enhanced entities includes:

- Linked entities
- Entity CRUD operations
- Targeted purging

### **Access Monitoring Toolkit**

The Access monitoring toolkit includes:

- JMSQ interface
- Database view generation

### **New Section/Chapters**

The *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* contains these updates:

- New section on virtual authentication devices  
For information, see [Section 1.2.3, "Virtual Authentication Devices."](#)
- New section on mobile access security  
For information, see [Section 1.2.8, "Mobile Access Security."](#)
- New section on fraud investigation tools  
For information, see [Section 1.2.10, "Fraud Investigation Tools."](#)
- Revised investigation chapter to include Search and Compare Transactions, Utility Panel features, and enhanced Session Details page  
For information, see [Chapter 5, "Investigation Using OAAM."](#)
- New chapter on KBA and OTP challenges  
For information, see [Chapter 9, "KBA and OTP Challenge Scenarios."](#)
- New OAAM Policy Concepts and Reference chapter  
For information, see [Chapter 10, "OAAM Policy Concepts and Reference."](#)
- New section on transaction -based patterns  
For information, see [Chapter 15.13, "Using Transaction-Based Patterns."](#)
- New chapter on modeling transactions  
For information, see [Chapter 18, "Modeling the Transaction in OAAM."](#)
- Updated entities chapter to include more screen examples  
For information, see [Chapter 19, "Creating and Managing Entities."](#)
- Updated transactions chapter  
For information, see [Chapter 20, "Managing Transactions."](#)
- New chapter on performance considerations and best practices  
For information, see [Chapter 29, "Performance Considerations and Best Practices."](#)
- New sections on troubleshooting and frequently asked questions  
For information, see [Chapter 30, "FAQ/Troubleshooting."](#)
- New appendix on using OAAM.  
For information, see [Appendix A, "Using OAAM."](#)
- New sections in conditions chapter  
For information, see [Appendix B, "Conditions Reference."](#)
- New appendix on OAAM properties  
For information, see [Appendix C, "OAAM Properties."](#)

## **New Features and Enhancements for 11g Release 1 (11.1.1)**

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.1) includes many important features and enhancements that were not available with Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 10g. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.1) includes these new features:

## **Interface**

The new rich Oracle Adaptive Access Manager user interface provides

- Navigation and Policy trees, which allow quick and visible access to features
- Tabs and accordion panels that reduce real estate usage for multitasking
- Streamlined flows that capture use case flows of execution. For example, the flow for rules is search, create, edit, and copy rules
- Improved search and filtering, where you can save searches and filter directly on columns
- New and improved screens in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides enhanced usability for fraud analysis and forensic operations
- Advanced table display controls to add and remove columns, reposition and resize columns, and detach columns
- Additional search filters for alert messages, geographic location, and IP range
- Export feature that enables search results to be exported to an Excel file format
- New "Add to Group" feature in search sessions and details pages that enables entities to be added to groups easily
- Direct access to documentation from Oracle Adaptive Access Manager

## **Security Policies**

Newly updated security policies that incorporate:

- Patterns and other techniques to improve the accuracy and risk analysis
- Oracle Data Miner along with new rule conditions and improved learning patterns to create a unique and optimized real-time risk analytics solution more capable of profiling behaviors than previous versions

## **Policy Creation**

New features in policy creation enables you to:

- Copy policies to checkpoints  
Policies can be copied to other checkpoints. When policies are copied, all the details are copied including the nested policies, trigger combinations, preconditions, group linking, and others
- Configure trigger combinations more easily  
The new design enables you to more easily define and manage trigger combinations and allows the appending or overriding of actions and alerts
- Execute nested conditions  
New conditions support the execution of nested policies
- View indicators  
Indicators are available to show the number of policies linked to a policy, rules, trigger combinations, group linking, conditions in policies, and so on

## **Rule Creation**

Rules are now much easier to create.

- Rule creation has been simplified with the removal of rule templates from the product.
- Rules can be copied to different policies under any checkpoint

### **OTP Anywhere**

OTP Anywhere can create universal delivery options for auto-generated one-time-passwords used for secondary, risk-based user challenges to add sophisticated security to basic authentication flows.

### **Investigation**

New investigation tools have been added to make investigations quicker and easier

- Details screen that allow investigators, security administrators, and other power users to cross-reference on data points to find related data in a quick and easy way
- The new agent cases that make forensic investigations quicker, easier and more successful. You can configure events to create a case automatically. An investigator can quickly view the data involved in an incident and quickly locate related situations by easily harnessing the complex data relationships captured by OAAM

### **Encryption Keys**

Encryption keys required by Oracle Adaptive Access Manager can be securely managed using Fusion Middleware Control without having to create Keystore files

### **Universal Risk Snapshot**

Snapshots can be created allowing security administrators to simply and easily migrate security data across environments or restore security configuration to a known state

### **Multitenancy**

Multitenant access controls for customer service representative interface to allow protection of multiple application tenants with a single instance of OAAM

### **OAAM Batch Risk Analysis**

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager batch risk analysis tool to be used as:

- A standalone security tool to analyze, detect and alert high risk transactions
- A research and development tool to create and verify new policies and rules using offline customer data without impacting customers in real-time environment
- A supplemental batch analysis tool in the tuning of rules and verification of rules behavior against real customer and transaction data without impacting customers in real-time environment

### **OAAM Batch Risk Analysis**

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager batch risk analysis tool to be used as:

- A standalone security tool to analyze, detect and alert high risk transactions
- A research and development tool to create and verify new policies and rules using offline customer data without impacting customers in real-time environment
- A supplemental batch analysis tool in the tuning of rules and verification of rules behavior against real customer and transaction data without impacting customers in real-time environment

### **Audit**

Most of the administrative operations are now audited using Oracle Audit Service. Audit events can be viewed using the standard audit reports.

### **Web Services**

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Web services are implemented using Oracle Web Services.

### **Application Logging**

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g uses Java logging instead of log4j. You can configure logging using Fusion Middleware Control.

### **Integration with the Dynamic Monitoring System**

Some performance metrics are now integrated with Dynamic Monitoring System. These metrics and related reports can be viewed using Fusion Middleware Control

## **Significant Changes in this Document for 11g Release from 10g to 11g**

Customers migrating from Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 10g to 11g will notice key changes. These changes are intended to align terminology used across the Identity Management suite products and simplify administration.

### **General Term Changes**

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g terminology changes are as follows:

- runtime

The new term is *checkpoint*.

A checkpoint is a specified point in a session when Adaptive Access Manager collects and evaluates security data using the rules engine.

- model

The new term is *policy*.

Policies contain security rules and configurations used to evaluate the level of risk at each checkpoint.

- manual override

The new term is *trigger combination*.

Trigger combinations are additional results and policy evaluation that are generated if a specific sequence of rules trigger.

- Application ID

The new term is *Organization ID*.

From the administration perspective, each application or primary user group is translated into an "Organization ID." The term, "Application ID" has been renamed as "Organization ID," which represents the primary user group of a particular user.

For the OAAM Server side, the term "Application ID" remains the same as before. When communicating with proxies, OAAM Server passes the Applications ID, which uniquely identifies an application.

### **Concept Changes**

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g conceptual changes are as follows:

- Old 10g concept: OAAM Adaptive Risk Manager  
New 11g concept: The rules engine is now part of OAAM Server. The Administration Console is now a separate application named OAAM Admin.
- Old 10g concept: OAAM Adaptive Strong Authenticator  
New 11g concept: The end-user flows including the virtual authentication devices, knowledge-based authentication (KBA) and One-Time Password authentication are now contained in OAAM Server.
- Old 10g concept: rule template  
The concept has been removed from product
- Old 10g concept: policy type  
The concept has been removed from the product

For information on Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g concepts, see the following chapters:

- [Chapter 1, "Introduction to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager"](#)
- [Chapter 10, "OAAM Policy Concepts and Reference"](#)

### **Web Application Deployment Changes**

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager application deployment changes in 11g are as follows:

- OAAM Server: Runtime component that includes Adaptive Risk Manager (rules engine), Adaptive Strong Authenticator (end user interface flows), Web services, LDAP integration, and user Web application used in all deployment types except native integration
- OAAM Admin: Administration Console for all environment, Adaptive Strong Authenticator, and Adaptive Risk Manager features. It contains customer service and fraud investigation case management functionality

For information on the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g web applications, see [Section 1.3, "Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Component Architecture."](#)

### **Architecture and Deployment Changes**

Architecture and deployment changes in 11g are listed as follows:

- Administration User Interface is a separate Web application called *OAAM Admin*.
- Adaptive Strong Authenticator is now deployed as part of the *OAAM Server* Web application.
- OAAM Web applications are now packaged as EAR files. Exploding them is neither recommended nor supported.

For information on architectural and deployment of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g, see [Section 1.3, "Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Component Architecture."](#)



# Part I

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## Getting Started with Oracle Adaptive Access Manager

Part I of the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* provides an introduction to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2). Part I contains the following chapters:

- Chapter 1, "Introduction to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager"
- Chapter 2, "Setting Up the OAAM Base Environment"
- Chapter 3, "Getting Started with Common Administration and Navigation"



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# Introduction to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager (OAAM) is a key component of Oracle Access Management Suite Plus, delivering risk-aware, context-driven access management across the industry's most complete set of access management services.

This guide provides information to help Administrators manage Oracle Adaptive Access Manager configurations and policies. This chapter provides a high-level overview of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager with links to more information.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Introduction to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager](#)
- [Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Features](#)
- [Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Component Architecture](#)
- [Deployment Options](#)
- [Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 \(11.1.2\) Features](#)
- [Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Release Comparison](#)
- [Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Releases Integration Options Comparison](#)
- [System Requirements and Certification](#)

## 1.1 Introduction to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager is an innovative, comprehensive feature set to help organizations prevent fraud and misuse. Strengthening standard authentication mechanisms, innovative risk-based challenge methods, intuitive policy administration and integration across the Identity and Access Management Suite and with third party products make Oracle Adaptive Access Manager uniquely flexible and effective.

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides:

- Real-time and batch risk analytics to combat fraud and misuse across multiple channels of access. Real-time evaluation of multiple data types helps stop fraud as it occurs. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager makes exposing sensitive data, transactions and business processes to consumers, remote employees or partners via your intranet and extranet safer.
- An extensive set of capabilities including device fingerprinting, real-time behavioral profiling and risk analytics that can be harnessed across both Web and mobile channels.

- Risk-based authentication methods including knowledge-based authentication (KBA) challenge infrastructure with Answer Logic and OTP Anywhere server-generated one-time passwords, delivered out of band via Short Message Service (SMS), e-mail or Instant Messaging (IM) delivery channels.
- Standard integration with Oracle Identity Management, the industry leading identity management and Web Single Sign-On products, which are integrated with leading enterprise applications.

Table 1–1 summarizes OAAM risk analysis and end-user facing fraud prevention functionality.

**Table 1–1 Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Functionality**

Functionality	Description
Real-time or offline risk analysis	<p>Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides functionality to calculate the risk of an access request, an event or a transaction, and determines proper outcomes to prevent fraud and misuse. A portion of the risk evaluation is devoted to verifying a user's identity and determining if the activity is suspicious.</p> <p>Functionality that support risk analysis are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Rules Engine</li> <li>■ Entities</li> <li>■ Transactions</li> <li>■ Patterns</li> <li>■ Alerts</li> <li>■ Actions</li> <li>■ Configurable actions</li> </ul>
End-user facing functionality to prevent fraud	<p>Oracle Adaptive Access Manager protects end users from phishing, pharming, and malware. The virtual authentication devices secure credential data at the entry point; this ensures maximum protection because the credential never resides on a user's computer or anywhere on the Internet where it can be vulnerable to theft. As well, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides interdiction methods including risk-based authentication, blocking, and configurable actions to interdict in other systems.</p> <p>Functionality that supports end-user facing security are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Virtual authentication devices</li> <li>■ Knowledge-based authentication (KBA)</li> <li>■ OTP Anywhere</li> <li>■ Security policies</li> </ul>

With Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, corporations can protect themselves and their online users against potent fraudulent attacks, such as Phishing, Malware, Transaction and Insider Fraud, in a cost-effective manner. Table 1–2 summarizes fraud attack threats and Oracle Adaptive Access Manager defense mechanisms.

**Table 1–2 Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Defense Mechanisms**

Threat	Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Offense
Phishing	<p>Oracle Adaptive Access Manager offenses for phishing are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A phishing site cannot easily replicate the user experience of the OAAM virtual devices (TextPad, QuestionPad, KeyPad, and PinPad). As such, if users notice any difference in the user experience, and they would most likely not enter their password or PIN code.</li> <li>■ The personalized image and phrase a user registers and sees every time he logs in to a valid website serves as a shared secret between the user and server. If the shared secret is not presented or presented incorrectly, the user will know the website is suspect.</li> <li>■ The "freshness" time-stamp displayed in the OAAM virtual devices shows an end user that the device was created for the current session. The time-stamp makes re-presenting old virtual devices on a phishing site suspect to an end user.</li> <li>■ If a phishing exercise is successful in stealing a user's login credentials, real-time risk analytics, behavioral profiling, and risk-based challenge make using stolen credentials very difficult since the fraudster will almost certainly not have the same behavior as the valid user and therefore would be challenged or blocked by Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.</li> </ul>
Malware	<p>Oracle Adaptive Access Manager offenses for malware are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The virtual authentication devices combat key-loggers and many other forms of malware that attempt to steal a user's authentication credentials.</li> <li>■ The KeyPad and PinPad send a random string of numbers over the wire that only Oracle Adaptive Access Manager can decode. As a result no sensitive data is captured or sent to the server, so it is not easily compromised by automated means.</li> <li>■ The same technology can be used to protect any sensitive data point. For example, a user's Social Security Number could be safely communicated to a server by entering it using the virtual devices.</li> </ul>
Transaction fraud	<p>Oracle Adaptive Access Manager offenses for transaction fraud are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Oracle Adaptive Access Manager performs both real-time and batch-based risk analysis on session, transaction, event and contextual data.</li> <li>■ Possible outcomes of these evaluations include alerts, blocking, risk-based challenge or custom integration actions to affect other systems.</li> <li>■ Virtual devices can be implemented to prevent automated navigation of transaction interfaces and malware programmed to hijack user sessions post login. For example, if a PinPad is used to enter the destination account number of a transaction, malware cannot easily navigate this process and the random data entered and sent is not the actual account number so it cannot be altered for fraud.</li> </ul>
Insider fraud	<p>Oracle Adaptive Access Manager offenses for insider fraud are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Oracle Adaptive Access Manager profiles user behavior and assesses the risk associated with an access request in real-time. If an employee/partner/contractor exhibits anomalous behavior, alerts can be generated for security and compliance analysts to review.</li> <li>■ Risk-based KBA or OTP challenge can thwart fraudulent impersonation.</li> </ul>

## 1.2 Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Features

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager can provide the high levels of security with context-sensitive online authentication and authorization. Thus, situations are evaluated and proactively acted upon based on various types of data.

This section outlines key components/features used for authentication and fraud monitoring and detection.

## 1.2.1 Autolearning

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager employs a unique mixture of real-time and predictive auto-learning technology to profile behavior and detect anomalies. Because of this, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager can recognize high risk activity and proactively take actions to prevent fraud and misuse. Also, as Oracle Adaptive Access Manager is evaluating and learning behaviors in real-time it constantly learns what is typical for each individual user and for users as a whole. In addition to the autolearning, the continuous feedback from experienced fraud and compliance investigators "teach" the OAAM engine what constitutes fraud and misuse. In this way, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager fully harnesses both the human talent in your organization and multiple forms of machine learning to prevent fraud and misuse.

A simple example would be the behavioral profiling and evaluation of access times for a nurse. Nurses often work in a couple of hospitals; they may work different shifts on a rotating schedule, but they will most likely work one shift more than the others in any given month. In such a scenario, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager keeps track of when a nurse is at work accessing the medical records system. If during the same month a nurse has been working mostly night shifts to fill in, then, seeing an access request from her between 10:00 am and 12:00 pm would be an anomaly. This of course does not mean fraud or misuse is occurring, but the risk is elevated, so Oracle Adaptive Access Manager could challenge the nurse for additional identity verification. As the nurse accesses various applications and information during the day shift, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager learns in real-time that this is typical and is therefore low risk.

One of the main goals of automated anti-fraud solutions is to eliminate unnecessary manual processes and remove much of the inconsistency and costs that can occur when humans are directly involved in access evaluations. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager automates not only risk evaluations but also keeps track of changing behaviors so humans do not have to. Based on this dynamic risk evaluation, proactive action can be taken to prevent fraud with various forms of interdiction including blocking and challenge mechanisms. In this way, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager prevents fraud with little or no need for human interaction. However, in instances when human investigators are needed to follow up directly with end users or make final decisions based on additional contextual information, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager seamlessly captures their insights to improve the accuracy of future risk evaluations.

For information on configuring patterns to profile users, devices, and location to evaluate the risk of the current behavior, see [Chapter 15, "Managing Autolearning."](#)

## 1.2.2 Configurable Risk Engine

The OAAM risk engine uses a flexible architecture based on highly configurable components. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager employs three methods of risk evaluation that work in harmony to evaluate risk in real-time. The combination of configurable rules, real-time behavioral profiling and predictive analysis make Oracle Adaptive Access Manager unique in the industry. Administrators can easily create, edit and delete security policies and related objects directly in the business user friendly administration console. Business users can understand and administer OAAM policies and view dashboards and reports in the graphical user interface with little or no dependence on IT resources. Administrators create security rules by combining any number of configurable rule conditions. Both access and transaction based rules are created from the library of conditions available with Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager also profiles behavior and evaluates risk using a fully transparent and auditable rules based process. This allows high performance, flexibility and complete visibility into how and why specific actions were or were not taken during a session. If Oracle Adaptive Access Manager blocks access for an end user there is a complete audit trail that shows exactly what data was evaluated and the specific evaluations that occurred.

For information on configuring policies and rules used to evaluate the level of risk at decision and enforcement points, see [Chapter 10, "OAAM Policy Concepts and Reference"](#) and [Chapter 11, "Managing Policies, Rules, and Conditions."](#)

### 1.2.3 Virtual Authentication Devices

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides many rich features that strengthen existing Web application login flows. Regardless of the type of authentication in place, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager can improve the level of security. Insider fraud, session hijacking, stolen credentials, and other threats cannot be eliminated by strong, credential based authentication alone. Adding a risk-based challenge layer behind existing authentication can increase the level of security with minimal impact to the user experience.

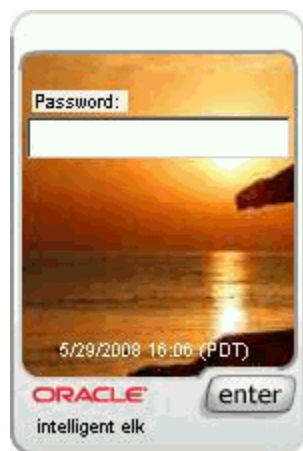
Oracle Adaptive Access Manager's suite of virtual authentication devices combats phishing with personalized images and phrases known only to the server and the end user. Through the use of KeyPad and PinPad, security of the user credentials during entry can be assured by not capturing or transmitting the actual credential of the end user. This protects the credential from theft by malware and other similar threats. The virtual authentication devices are server driven; all features are provided without any client-side software or logic that can be compromised by key-loggers and other common malware. Additionally, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager performs device fingerprinting and behavioral profiling on every access to determine the likelihood that the authentication is being attempted by the valid user.

Descriptions of the various text pads in the virtual authentication suite follow.

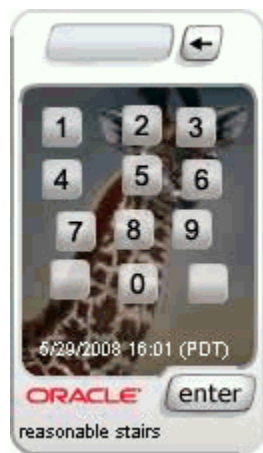
#### **TextPad**

TextPad is a personalized device for entering a password or PIN using a regular keyboard. This method of data entry helps to defend against phishing primarily. TextPad is often deployed as the default for all users in a large deployment. Then, each user individually can upgrade to another device if he wants. The personalized image and phrase a user registers and sees every time he logs in to the valid site serves as a shared secret between the user and server. If this shared secret is not presented or presented incorrectly, the users will notice.

As shown in [Figure 1–1](#), the TextPad contains a field where the user enters a valid password, a personalized image and phrase, and a timestamp.

**Figure 1–1 OAAM TextPad****PinPad**

PinPad is a lightweight authentication device for entering a numeric PIN. As shown in [Figure 1–2](#), the PinPad contains keys to enter a valid PIN, a personalized image and phrase, and timestamp.

**Figure 1–2 OAAM PinPad****QuestionPad**

QuestionPad is a personalized device for entering answers to challenge questions using a regular keyboard. The QuestionPad is capable of incorporating the challenge question into the Question image. Like other Adaptive Strong Authentication devices, QuestionPad also helps in solving the phishing problem.

As shown in [Figure 1–3](#), the OAAM QuestionPad contains a challenge question, an Answer field where the user enters a valid answer, a personalized image and phrase, and a timestamp.



**Figure 1–3 OAAM QuestionPad****Keypad**

Keypad is a personalized graphics keyboard used to enter alphanumeric and special character. Keypad is ideal for entering passwords and other sensitive data. For example, the user can enter credit card numbers.

As shown in [Figure 1–4](#), the Keypad contains a keypad to enter alphanumeric and special characters, a personalized image and phrase, and a timestamp.

**Figure 1–4 OAAM Keypad**

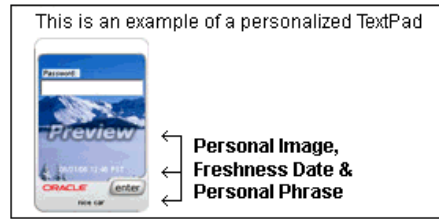
[Figure 1–5](#) shows the Security Image and Phrase page with the option for the user to register the profile or skip registration for a later date.

**Figure 1–5 Access Security**

**Security Image and Phrase**

**Enhanced data security**

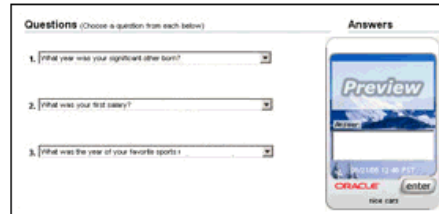
Your new personalized security devices will help safeguard your identity and personal information while you're banking online. Information you enter is protected from many of the security threats out there today. At the same time the image, phrase and date are proof that you are on our official site.



**Security Questions and Answers**

**Additional layer of security**

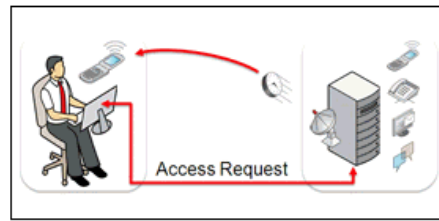
You will register three security questions to add another layer of security. During subsequent visits, we will ask you to answer one of these questions correctly using your personalized device if a situation seems risky. These questions and answers should be kept secret just like your password.



**Contact Information**

**One time password (OTP)**

We may use your contact information to confirm your identity with a one time password when extra safety is needed.



If you decide not to complete registration at this time click >>

To register your security profile now >>

**1.2.4 Device Fingerprinting**

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides both proprietary, clientless technologies and an extensible client integration framework for device fingerprinting. Device usage is tracked and profiled to detect elevated levels of risk. Devices are used to log in and conduct transactions. They include desktop computers, laptop computers, mobile devices or other web-enabled devices. OAAM customers can secure both standard browser-based access and mobile browser-based access without additional client software or choose to integrate a custom developed client such as a JAVA applet. For securing access to mobile applications, customers and partners can easily integrate OAAM device fingerprinting capabilities via the Mobile and Social SDK and REST interface. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager generates a unique single-use cookie value mapped to a unique device ID for each user session. The device cookie value is refreshed on each subsequent fingerprinting process with another unique value. The fingerprinting process can be run multiple times during a user's session to allow detection of mid-session changes that could indicate session hijacking. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager monitors a comprehensive list of device attributes. The single-use cookie and multiple attribute evaluations performed by server-side logic and client extensions make OAAM device fingerprinting flexible, easy to deploy and secure.

For information on fingerprinting and identification concepts, technology, and use cases, see [Appendix E, "Device Fingerprinting and Identification."](#)

## 1.2.5 Knowledge-Based Authentication

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides, as standard, secondary authentication in the form of knowledge-based authentication (KBA) questions. The KBA infrastructure handles registration, answers, and the challenge of questions. Since KBA is a secondary authentication method, it is presented after successful primary authentication.

KBA is used to authenticate an individual based on knowledge of information only known to the user, substantiated by a real-time interactive question and answer process. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager's Rules Engine and organizational policies are responsible for determining if it is appropriate to use challenge questions to authenticate the customer.

[Figure 1–6](#) shows an example of the Security Questions page where the user is presented with a Question Set. The Question Set is broken up into several menus that contain questions to select from. A QuestionPad is also provided for the user to enter answers.

**Figure 1–6** OAAM Security Questions Page

### Security Questions

We will use your security questions and answers to confirm your identity at times when extra safety is needed.

**Questions** (Choose a question from each list below.)

1)

2)

3)

### Answers

For the concepts behind KBA and information about managing tasks that impact how KBA is handled, see [Chapter 7, "Managing Knowledge-Based Authentication."](#)

## 1.2.6 Answer Logic

Answer Logic increases the usability of knowledge-based authentication (KBA) questions by accepting answers that are fundamentally correct but may contain a small typo, abbreviation or misspelling. For example, if abbreviation is enabled in Answer Logic a user is challenged with the question "What street did you live on in high school?" They may answer "1st St." which is fundamentally correct even though when they registered the answer six months ago they entered "First Street". By allowing a configurable variation in the form of correct answers, Answer Logic dramatically increases the usability of registered challenge questions making the balance between security and usability firmly in the control of the enterprise.

For the information configuring Answer Logic, see [Chapter 7, "Managing Knowledge-Based Authentication."](#)

## 1.2.7 OTP Anywhere

OTP Anywhere is a risk-based challenge mechanism consisting of a server generated one time use password delivered to an end user via a configured out of band channel. Supported OTP delivery channels include short message service (SMS), e-mail, and IM (instant messaging). You can use OTP Anywhere to compliment knowledge-based authentication (KBA) challenge or instead of KBA. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides an innovative challenge processor framework. You can use this framework to implement custom risk-based challenge solutions combining third party authentication products or services with OAAM real-time risk evaluations. Both KBA and OTP Anywhere actually use this same challenge processor framework internally. OTP Anywhere via SMS uses a person's cell phone as a form of second factor, the identity assurance level is elevated without the need for provisioning hardware or software to end users.

For the information configuring OTP, see [Chapter 8, "Setting Up OTP Anywhere."](#)

## 1.2.8 Mobile Access Security

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides mobile security features both directly and via the Mobile and Social Access Services component of Oracle Access Management using the ASDK and RESTful web services. Users accessing OAAM protected web applications through a mobile browser will navigate the user interface and flows optimized for the mobile form factor without performing any development. Security policies available with Oracle Adaptive Access Manager can dynamically adjust when user access originates from a mobile device.

This improves the range of analysis and accuracy of the risk evaluation, which reduces false positives. For example, IP geolocation velocity rules behave differently if the access request is via a cell connection than it does when using a Wi-Fi connection.

When customers use the Mobile and Social (MS) Access Services component of the Oracle Access Management Suite, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides enhanced device fingerprinting, device registration, mobile specific risk analysis, risk-based challenge mechanisms, and lost and stolen device management. Mobile Access Services allow enterprises to extend their existing access security solution to cover both the web and mobile access channels.

For information on Oracle Access Management Mobile and Social, see *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Access Management*.

## 1.2.9 Universal Risk Snapshot

Change control is important in an enterprise deployment, especially concerning mission critical security components. The Universal Risk Snapshot feature allows an administrator in a single operation to save a full copy of all OAAM policies, dependent components, and configurations for backup, disaster recovery and migration. Snapshots can be saved to the database for fast recovery or to a file for migration between environments and external backup. Restoring a snapshot is an automated process that includes visibility into exactly what the delta is and what actions will be taken to resolve conflicts.

For information on using the Universal Risk Snapshot, see [Chapter 25, "Managing System Snapshots."](#)

## 1.2.10 Fraud Investigation Tools

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides a streamlined and powerful forensic interface for security analysts and compliance officers. Agents are provided a repository for findings and investigation workflow management. Users can easily evaluate alerts and identify related access requests and transactions to uncover fraud and misuse. Security analysts and compliance officers' record notes and link suspect sessions to a case as they perform an investigation so all findings are captured for use and to influence future real-time risk analysis.

The following figure shows an example of the Agent Case Details page. The Case Details page provides such general details about the case as the Fraud Investigator working on the case, status, severity level, description, and last actions performed and time they were performed.

### Agent Cases

Figure 1-7 shows an Agent Cases page which contains Summary, Linked Sessions, and Log tabs.

Figure 1-7 Agent Case Details Page

Case Details	
Case ID	10
Disposition	
Organization ID	Default
Case Status	Pending
Created By	investm1
Expiration Date	4/14/2012 12:13 PM
Current Owner	investm1
Last Case Action	Change Status - Pending
Case Created	4/12/2012 11:46 AM
Last Action Date	4/13/2012 12:13 PM
Case Type	Agent
Last Global Case Action	Change Status - Pending
Severity Level	Medium
Last Global Case Action Date	
Description	Missing question answers

For information on using OAAM investigation tools, see Chapter 5, "Investigation Using OAAM" and Chapter 6, "Viewing Additional Details for Investigation."

### Search and Compare Transactions

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides an intuitive interface for security analysts and compliance officers to search and compare transactions that have been subjected to risk analysis. The full data and context of each transaction is available even for encrypted data fields. This allows security and compliance professionals deep visibility into user activity while still protecting the data from administrators or other types of enterprise users. The ability to compare multiple transactions side by side is extremely useful for expanding investigations from known high risk transactions to transactions that may not have initially appeared high risk on their own.

Figure 1-8 shows an example of the Compare Transactions interface where session and transaction details of four transactions are compared.

Figure 1–8 Compare Transactions Tab

The table below compares transaction data values from the transaction type Internet Banking.

Show Transactions: All    Add to Group    Highlight matching    Previous    Next

Transaction Data	Internet Banking_58	Internet Banking_59	Internet Banking_60
Session ID	1042	1045	1044
Alerts	Medium Alerts: (1)	Medium Alerts: (1)	Medium Alerts: (1)
User	tom	tom	tom
Device	Desktop or traditional computer	Desktop or traditional computer	Desktop or traditional computer
Location	United States, null, null	United States, null, null	United States, null, null
IP Address	172.31.255.255	172.31.255.255	172.31.255.255
Internet Banking			

### Utility Panel

The investigation utility panel provides a persistent interface for common operations security analysts and compliance officers perform multiple times in the process of an investigation. Both quick search and case notes are always available regardless of what other functionality is being used. This ensures that findings from any process can be combined to search for suspect sessions and transactions. Also, the utility panel ensures that any thoughts or findings can be captured in case notes.

Figure 1–9 shows an example of the Utility Panel and individual data points to perform targeted searches.

Figure 1–9 Utility Panel and Data Points for Targeted Search

Drag and drop data points of interest to the Filter Items pane to find matching items. Alternatively you can use the context menu (i.e right-click menu) as well.

**Summary**

- Transaction Type: Retail Ecommerce
- Transaction ID: 10
- Transaction Date: 4/20/2012 3:40 PM
- Session ID: 1012
- Description: **Device ID 1001**
- User Name: william
- IP Address: 10.255.255.255
- City: Concord
- State: California
- Country: United States

**Transaction Data**

Transaction Data	Value
Retail Ecommerce	Retail Ecommerce_10
Transaction Item	ipad
Transaction Amount	499.0
Transaction Count	1.0

**Filters: 2**

Filter Type	Value	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Device ID	1001
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Transaction Item	ipad

Time Range: 24 Hours

Find    Clear

**Case Notes**

Search and select a case or Create a new case, and then add notes to the case.

## 1.2.11 Policy Management

Policies and rules can be used by organizations to monitor and manage fraud or to evaluate business elements. The policy and rules are designed to handle patterns or practices, or specific activities that you may run across in the day-to-day operation of your business. Using Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, you can define when the



collection of rules is to be executed, the criteria used to detect various scenarios, the group to evaluate, and the appropriate actions to take when the activity is detected.

For information on configuring policies and rules used to evaluate the level of risk at decision and enforcement points, see [Chapter 10, "OAAM Policy Concepts and Reference"](#) and [Chapter 11, "Managing Policies, Rules, and Conditions."](#)

### 1.2.12 Dashboard

The Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Dashboard is a unified display of integrated information from multiple components in a user interface that organizes and presents data in a way that is easy to read. The Oracle Adaptive Access Manager dashboard present monitor data versions of key metrics. Administrators can easily see up-to-the-minute data on application activity from a security perspective. The reports that are presented help users visualize and track general trends.

For information on using the OAAM Dashboard, see [Chapter 23, "Monitoring OAAM Administrative Functions and Performance."](#)

### 1.2.13 Reports

Reporting is available through Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. A limited license of Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher is included for customizable reporting capabilities.

Oracle Identity Management BI Publisher Reports uses Oracle BI Publisher to query and report on information in Oracle Identity Management product databases. With minimal setup, Oracle Identity Management BI Publisher Reports provides a common method to create, manage, and deliver Oracle Identity Management reports.

The report templates included in Oracle Identity Management BI Publisher Reports are standard Oracle BI Publisher templates—though you can customize each template to change its look and feel. If schema definitions for an Oracle Identity Management product are available, you can use that information to modify and generate your own custom reports.

For information on configuring reports, see [Chapter 24, "Reporting and Auditing."](#)

## 1.3 Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Component Architecture

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager is built on a J2EE-based, multitier deployment architecture that separates the platform's presentation, business logic, and data tiers. Because of this separation of tiers, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager can rapidly scale with the performance needs of the customer. The architecture can leverage the most flexible and supported cross-platform J2EE services available: a combination of Java, XML and object technologies. This architecture makes Oracle Adaptive Access Manager a scalable, fault-tolerant solution.

The run-time components including the rules engine and end user interface flows are contained in one managed server while the administration console functionality is separated out into its own managed server. The administration console contains the customer service and security analyst case management functionality which must always be available to employees in potentially large call centers with high call volumes.

Depending on the deployment method used the topology changes slightly. Native application integration deployments embed the run-time components so the administration console is the only additional managed server added to the

deployment. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager is also completely stateless and fully supports clustered deployments to meet high performance requirements. As well, all high availability features of the Oracle Database are supported for use with Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager consists of the following two components:

- **OAAM Admin:** This component is used for administration and configuration of the OAAM Server application. This component is developed using the Oracle JAVA ADF Framework, the Identity Management shell, and deployed as Web applications in a J2EE container. It is packaged as an EAR file.
- **OAAM Server:** This component contains the OAAM Admin and OAAM Server sub-components within a single web application. The OAAM Server component is packaged as an EAR file and is composed of servlets and JSPs in addition to Java classes. The subcomponents of OAAM Server are described below by layer:
  - **Presentation Layer:** typically a Web application serving JSPs, servlets, and so on. The presentation layer provides the strong authenticator functionality; it uses the interfaces provided by the business layer (SOAP or Java native) to access its services.
  - **Business Logic Layer:** this layer contains the core application logic that implements the risk analyzing engine. This layer provides Java and SOAP interfaces for the presentation layer. When the Java interface is used, the business logic layer and presentation layer can be part of a single web application. With the SOAP interface, these layers are deployed as different applications.
  - **Data Access Layer:** contains data access components to connect to the supported relational databases. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager uses Oracle TopLink, which provides a powerful and flexible framework for storing Java objects in a relational database.

## 1.4 Deployment Options

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager supports many deployment options, as shown in [Figure 1–10](#), to meet the specific needs of practically any deployment. The decision of which deployment type to employ is usually determined based on the use cases required and the applications being protected.



Figure 1–10 OAAM Deployment Options

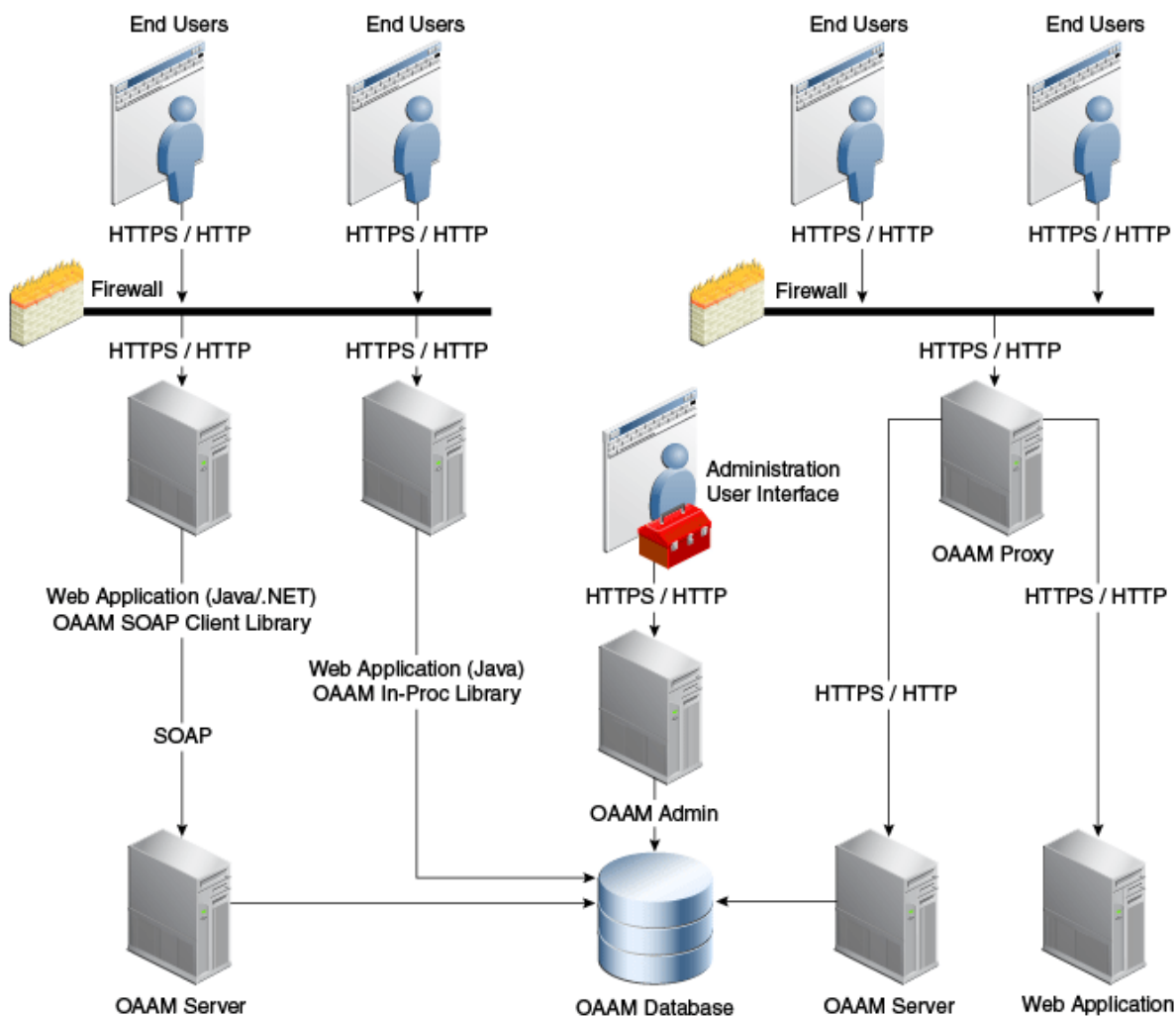


Figure 1–10 shows the following scenarios:

- The SOAP service wrapper API integration scenario in which the application communicates with Oracle Adaptive Access Manager using the OAAM Native Client API (SOAP service wrapper API).
- The In-Proc integration scenario which only involves local API calls and therefore no remote server risk engine calls (SOAP calls)
- The UI Proxy scenario where a reverse proxy intercepts the HTTP traffic between the client (browser) and the server (Web application) and redirects the traffic to OAAM Server, and OAAM Server, in turn, communicates with OAAM Admin.
- The OAAM Administration Console that contains administration and customer service and fraud investigation case management functionality

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**Note:** Although you can still use the UIO Proxy, it is deprecated starting with 11.1.2.2 and will be desupported and no longer shipped in 12.1.4 and future releases. The recommendation is to use the native integration or Advanced Oracle Access Management Access Manager and Oracle Adaptive Access Manager integration using Trusted Authentication Protocol (TAP) instead of UIO Proxy. For information about native integration, see Chapter 2, "Natively Integrating Oracle Adaptive Access Manager," Chapter 3, "Natively Integrating with ASP.NET Applications," and Chapter 4, "Natively Integrating with Java Applications" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*. For information about Access Manager and Oracle Adaptive Access Manager integration using TAP, see *Oracle Fusion Middleware Integration Guide for Oracle Identity Management Suite*.

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Table 1–3 describes OAAM deployments types.

**Table 1–3 Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Deployment Options**

Deployment	Description
Single Sign-On Integration	<p>Oracle Adaptive Access Manager has a standard integration with Oracle Access Management Access Manager to provide advanced login security including the virtual devices, device fingerprinting, real-time risk analysis and risk-based challenge. New to 11g there are two versions of the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager and Access Manager integration, basic and advanced. The "basic" integration embeds Oracle Adaptive Access Manager into the Access Manager run-time server. It includes many of the login security use cases available from Oracle Adaptive Access Manager and reduces the footprint. To gain advanced features and extensibility customers can deploy using the "advanced" integration. Features such as OTP anywhere, challenge processor framework, shared library framework and secure self-service password management flows require the advanced integration option. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager can also be integrated with third party single sign-on products via systems integrators if required.</p> <p>Figure 1–10 does not show this option.</p> <p>For information on integrating Access Manager and Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Integration Guide for Oracle Identity Management Suite</i>.</p>
Universal Installation Option Reverse Proxy	<p>Oracle Adaptive Access Manager can be deployed using an Apache module to intercept login requests and provide advanced login security. The flows available are the same as for the advanced single sign-on integration option.</p> <p>The main benefit of the Oracle Universal Installation Option (UIO) deployment is that it requires little or no integration with protected applications and Single Sign-On (SSO) is not required.</p> <p>For information on the Universal Installation Option deployment option, see the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Proxy chapter in <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager</i>.</p>

**Table 1–3 (Cont.) Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Deployment Options**

Deployment	Description
Native Application Integration	<p>Oracle Adaptive Access Manager can be natively integrated with an application to provide extreme high performance and highly customizable security. A native integration embeds OAAM in-process inside the protected applications. The application invokes the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager APIs directly to access risk and challenge flows.</p> <p>For information on native integration, see <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager</i>.</p>
Web Services Application Integration	<p>Customers who have advanced requirements similar to native integration but who prefer to use SOAP web services instead of Java API integration directly can choose this option.</p> <p>For information on web services application integration, see <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager</i>.</p>
Java Message Service Queue Integration	<p>Customers with access monitoring requirements involving multiple applications and data sources now have the ability to take a proactive security and compliance posture. Using the provided Java Message Service Queue (JMSQ) customers can implement near real-time risk analysis to actively identify suspected fraud or misuse.</p> <p>Figure 1–10 does not show this option.</p> <p>For information on Java Message Service Queue integration, see <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager</i>.</p>

## 1.5 Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.2) Features

Oracle Adaptive Access Management 11.1.2 provides new features and enhancements outlined in the following table.

Areas	Features and Enhancements
Enhanced mobile security	<p>Enhanced mobile security includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Better mobile browser UX</li> <li>■ Mobile tuned security policies</li> <li>■ REST services and SDK for mobile application developers</li> <li>■ Hardened mobile device fingerprinting</li> <li>■ Lost and stolen mobile device security</li> </ul>
Transactional autolearning	<p>Transactional autolearning includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Customizable patterning</li> <li>■ Transaction rule conditions</li> </ul>

Areas	Features and Enhancements
Investigation tools	<p>Investigation tools have been added to make investigations quicker and easier:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Improved case management</li> <li>■ Utility panel quick search</li> <li>■ Utility panel notes pane</li> <li>■ Search transactions</li> <li>■ Additional search filters for transaction and entity data, alert messages, geographic location, and IP addresses range</li> <li>■ Transaction details</li> <li>■ Compare transactions</li> <li>■ Streamlined white/black listing</li> <li>■ Multitenant access controls for customer service representative interface to allow protection of multiple application tenants with a single instance of OAAM</li> <li>■ "Add to Group" feature in search sessions and details pages that enables entities to be added to groups easily</li> </ul>
Entity enhancements	<p>Enhanced entities includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Linked entities</li> <li>■ Entity CRUD operations</li> <li>■ Targeted purging</li> </ul>
Access monitoring toolkit	<p>The Access monitoring toolkit includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ JMSQ interface</li> <li>■ Database view generation</li> </ul>

## 1.6 Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Release Comparison

Features	10.1.4.5	11.1.1.3.0	11.1.2	11.1.2.2
Real-time and offline rules engine	X	X	X	X
Virtual authentication devices	X	X	X	X
Knowledge-based authentication	X	X	X	X
Adaptive device identification*	X	X	X	X
Base security policies (ongoing updates)	X	X	X	X
Real-time dashboard (improved)	X	X	X	X
Customer service module	X	X	X	X
Real-time access to activity data	X	X	X	X
Actions, alerts, and risk scoring	X	X	X	X
Rule conditions	X	X	X	X
Optimized log data management	X	X	X	X
Enhanced caching of rules data object	X	X	X	X
Expanded integration APIs	X	X	X	X
Rules authoring user interface	X	X	X	X
Transaction definition and mapping user interface	X	X	X	X

Features	10.1.4.5	11.1.1.3.0	11.1.2	11.1.2.2
Data entity definition and mapping user interface	X	X	X	X
Behavior pattern configuration interface	X	X	X	X
Configurable actions	X	X	X	X
Server-generated one-time password (OTP)		X (All deployment types)	X (All deployment types)	X
Customizable reporting BI Publisher (bundled)	X	X	X	X
Tree-based navigation and policy browse		X	X	X
Tabular multitasking user interface		X	X	X
Customizable search screens		X	X	X
Common audit framework		X	X	X
Better mobile browser user experience			X	X
Mobile tuned security policies			X	X
REST services and SDK for mobile application developers			X	X
Mobile device fingerprinting			X	X
Lost and stolen mobile device security			X	X
Customizable patterning			X	X
Transaction rule conditions			X	X
Improved case management			X	X
Utility panel quick search			X	X
Utility panel notes pane			X	X
Search transactions			X	X
Transaction details			X	X
Compare transactions			X	X
Streamlined white/black listing			X	X
Linked entities			X	X
Entity CRUD operations			X	X
Targeted purging			X	X
JMSQ interface			X	X
Database view generation			X	X
Integrated Oracle Identity Manager password management flows		X	X	X
Oracle Installer and Repository Creation Utility		X	X	X
Oracle Patch		X	X	X
Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Offline User Interface	X	X	X	X
Document Models	X			
Globalization	X	X	X	X
tracker.transaction.condition.computeDuration.useSystemTime property			X	X

Features	10.1.4.5	11.1.1.3.0	11.1.2	11.1.2.2
Display of triggered and untriggered rules				X
Session Details page: paginated list of checkpoints and transactions within a session				X
Session Details page: Table query tool				X
Session Details page: Checkpoint panel displays actions, alerts, configurable actions, and policies in a table				X
Session Details page: addition of User, Devices, and Locations tabs				X
JavaScript fingerprinting				X
Search by user friendly name of a device				X
Changes to OAAM Post-Authentication Security Policy				X
New OAAM Mobile and Social Integration Post-Authentication Security policy				X
Rules context evaluation				X
Import and export of snapshot via CLI				X
Single Login Page configuration				X

## 1.7 Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Releases Integration Options Comparison

Integrations	10.1.4.5	11.1.1.3.0	11.1.2	11.1.2.2
Oracle Access Management Access Manager integration	X	X	X	X
Oracle Identity Manager integration		X	X	X
Juniper SSL VPN integration			X	X

## 1.8 System Requirements and Certification

Refer to the system requirements and certification documentation for information about hardware and software requirements, platforms, databases, and other information. Both of these documents are available on Oracle Technology Network (OTN).

You can access OTN at

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork>

The system requirements document covers information such as hardware and software requirements, minimum disk space and memory requirements, and required system libraries, packages, or patches:

The certification document covers supported installation types, platforms, operating systems, databases, JDKs, directory servers, and third-party products:

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## Setting Up the OAAM Base Environment

This chapter presents details on setting up the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager base environment for first time users. When you install Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, you install the binary files, such as executable files, JAR files, and libraries. Then, you use configuration tools to configure the software.

For information on how to upgrade an existing Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see *Oracle Fusion Middleware Upgrade Guide for Oracle Identity and Access Management*.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [About Setting Up the Base Environment](#)
- [Prerequisites](#)
- [Setting Up the CLI Environment](#)
- [Setting Up Encryption and Database Credentials](#)
- [Creating OAAM Users](#)
- [Importing the OAAM Snapshot](#)
- [Importing IP Location Data](#)
- [Setting the Time Zone Used for All Time Stamps in the OAAM Administration Console](#)
- [Setting a Limit to the Number of Result Rows in the OAAM Administration Console \(Optional\)](#)
- [Enabling OTP](#)
- [Securing OAAM Web Service Access](#)

### 2.1 About Setting Up the Base Environment

After completing the installation process, including post-installation steps, you must set up the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager base environment before you can use the graphical user interfaces or command-line tools to manage authentication mechanisms, risk based challenge methods, policy administration, and integration. Information is also provided on securing OAAM web services.

Table 2–1 lists a summary of the high-level tasks for setting up the base Oracle Adaptive Access Manager environment.

**Table 2–1** *Setting Up the OAAM Base Environment*

No.	Task	Information
1	Review prerequisites.	For information, refer to <a href="#">Prerequisites</a> .
2	Set up the CLI environment.	For information, refer to <a href="#">Setting Up the CLI Environment</a> .
3	Set up encryption and database credentials.	For information, refer to <a href="#">Setting Up Encryption and Database Credentials</a> .
4	Create OAAM users.	For information, refer to <a href="#">Creating OAAM Users</a> .
5	Import the OAAM snapshot.	For information, refer to <a href="#">Importing the OAAM Snapshot</a> .
6	Import the IP location data.	For information, refer to <a href="#">Importing IP Location Data</a> .
7	Set the time zone.	For information, refer to <a href="#">Setting the Time Zone Used for All Time Stamps in the OAAM Administration Console</a> .
8	Set a limit to the number of result rows in the OAAM Administration Console (Optional)	For information, refer to <a href="#">Setting a Limit to the Number of Result Rows in the OAAM Administration Console (Optional)</a> .
9	Enable OTP if used in your deployment.	For information, refer to <a href="#">Enabling OTP</a> .
10	Secure OAAM web services.	For information, refer to <a href="#">Securing OAAM Web Service Access</a> .

## 2.2 Prerequisites

All tasks in this book presume that you have Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g installed with initial configuration completed as described in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Guide for Oracle Identity and Access Management*.

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**Note:** The Oracle Database Enterprise Edition is the recommended database version for OAAM.

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## 2.3 Setting Up the CLI Environment

The Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Command-Line Interface (CLI) scripts enable users to perform various tasks instead of using the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Administration Console.

Setting up the CLI environment involves the following tasks:

1. Set up the CLI work folder
2. Specifying properties for CLI script startup (optional).
3. Set up the Credential Store Framework (CSF) configuration
4. Set up the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager database credentials



## 2.3.1 Setting Up the CLI Work Folder

In this section, you will copy the CLI folder `$IDM_ORACLE_HOME/oaam/cli` to a working directory, for example, `oaam_cli`.

---

**Note:** This task is required since it is not recommended to edit or change any files that are inside the `IDM_ORACLE_HOME` folder (the folder where you installed the Oracle Identity Management software).

---

1. Create a working directory.

```
mkdir work
cd work
mkdir oaam_cli
```

2. Copy the `oaam_cli` folder to the working directory by executing the following command:

### In UNIX:

Execute the following command:

```
cp -r IDM_ORACLE_HOME/oaam/cli ~/work/oaam_cli
```

### In Windows

Execute the following command:

```
xcopy/s IDM_ORACLE_HOME\oaam\cli c:\work\oaam_cli
```

Select D=directory when it prompts so that entire folder can be copied.

## 2.3.2 Specifying Properties for CLI Script Startup (Optional)

The CLI scripts need the location of your middleware home and Oracle WebLogic installation on startup. Starting with 11.1.2.1.0, you have the option to specify these in `oaam_cli.properties`. Previously, you were required to either set environment variables containing this information or enter this information at the command line when prompted.

**Table 2–2 CLI Script Startup Properties in `oaam_cli.properties`**

Property	Environment Variable	Definition
<code>oaam.adminserver.mw.home</code>	<code>ORACLE_MW_HOME</code>	Location of your middleware home.
<code>oaam.server.wls.home</code>	<code>WLS_HOME</code>	Oracle WebLogic only. Location of your Oracle WebLogic installation.

## 2.3.3 Setting Up the Credential Store Framework (CSF) Configuration

A credential store is a repository that can hold user name and password combinations, symmetric keys, tickets, or public key certificates. Oracle Platform Security Services includes the Credential Store Framework (CSF), a set of APIs that applications can use to create, read, update, and manage credentials securely. OAAM uses the CSF APIs to access credentials. Credentials are stored in the CSF of the Oracle WebLogic Server

domain and managed using Oracle Fusion Middleware Enterprise Manager Control or Oracle WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST).

Select one of the following mechanisms to access the OAAM encryption keys stored in the CSF:

- CSF without MBeans
- CSF with MBeans

### 2.3.3.1 Configure OAAM Database Details with CSF without MBeans

Important notes about this approach are listed as follows:

- This method requires that you run the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager command-line utility scripts on the same computer as the WebLogic Server.
- This method does not require you to specify the WebLogic Administrator and password.
- This method is not recommended if Oracle Adaptive Access Manager is deployed in a clustered environment

To use this mechanism, navigate to the work folder where you copied the `cli` folder and open the file, `conf/bharosa_properties/oaam_cli.properties` in a text editor and then set the following properties:

**Table 2–3** *oaam\_cli.properties Values for Using CSF Without Beans*

Property Name	Notes about Property Value
<code>oaam.csf.useMBeans</code>	false
<code>oaam.jps.config.filepath</code>	Set the absolute file path of <code>jps-config-jse.xml</code> . For example: <code>\$DOMAIN_HOME/config/fmwconfig/jps-config-jse.xml</code>
<code>oaam.db.url</code>	Specify valid JDBC URL of the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager database. Make sure there are no typos.
<code>oaam.db.additional.properties.file</code>	Leave this as blank if there are no additional TopLink properties. Otherwise specify the name of the properties file that has additional Toplink properties. Make sure the file is in the same folder as <code>oaam_cli.properties</code>
<code>oaam.db.driver</code>	<code>oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver</code> Change this value only if the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager schema is in non-oracle database.
<code>oaam.db.min.read-connections</code>	1 Do not change this value unless required.
<code>oaam.db.max.read-connections</code>	25 Do not change this value unless required.
<code>oaam.db.min.write-connections</code>	1 Do not change this value unless required.
<code>oaam.db.max.write-connections</code>	25 Do not change this value unless required.

### 2.3.3.2 Configure OAAM Database Details with CSF with MBeans

Important notes about this approach:

- This method is recommended if Oracle Adaptive Access Manager is deployed in a clustered environment.
- This method permits you to remotely connect to the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager WebLogic Server.
- This method requires you to specify the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager WebLogic Administrator user and password.

To configure the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Database details with CSF with MBeans, navigate to the work folder where you copied the `cli` folder and open the file `conf/bharosa_properties/oaam_cli.properties` in a text editor and then set the following properties:

**Table 2–4** *oaam\_cli.properties* Values for Using CSF With Beans

Property Name	Notes about Property Value
<code>oaam.csf.useMBeans</code>	true (Keep it as true)
<code>oaam.adminserver.hostname</code>	Hostname where WebLogic Administration Server runs
<code>oaam.adminserver.port</code>	Port number of WebLogic Administration Server. Usually it is 7001
<code>oaam.db.url</code>	Specify valid JDBC URL of the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager database. Make sure there are no typos.
<code>oaam.db.additional.properties.file</code>	Leave this as blank if there are no additional Oracle Toplink properties. Otherwise specify the name of the properties file that has additional Oracle Toplink properties. Make sure the file is in the same folder as <code>oaam_cli.properties</code>
<code>oaam.db.driver</code>	<code>oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver</code> Change this value only if the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager schema is in non-oracle database
<code>oaam.db.min.read-connections</code>	1 Do not change this value unless required.
<code>oaam.db.max.read-connections</code>	25 Do not change this value unless required.
<code>oaam.db.min.write-connections</code>	1 Do not change this value unless required.
<code>oaam.db.max.write-connections</code>	25 Do not change this value unless required.

### 2.3.4 Setting Up Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Database Credentials

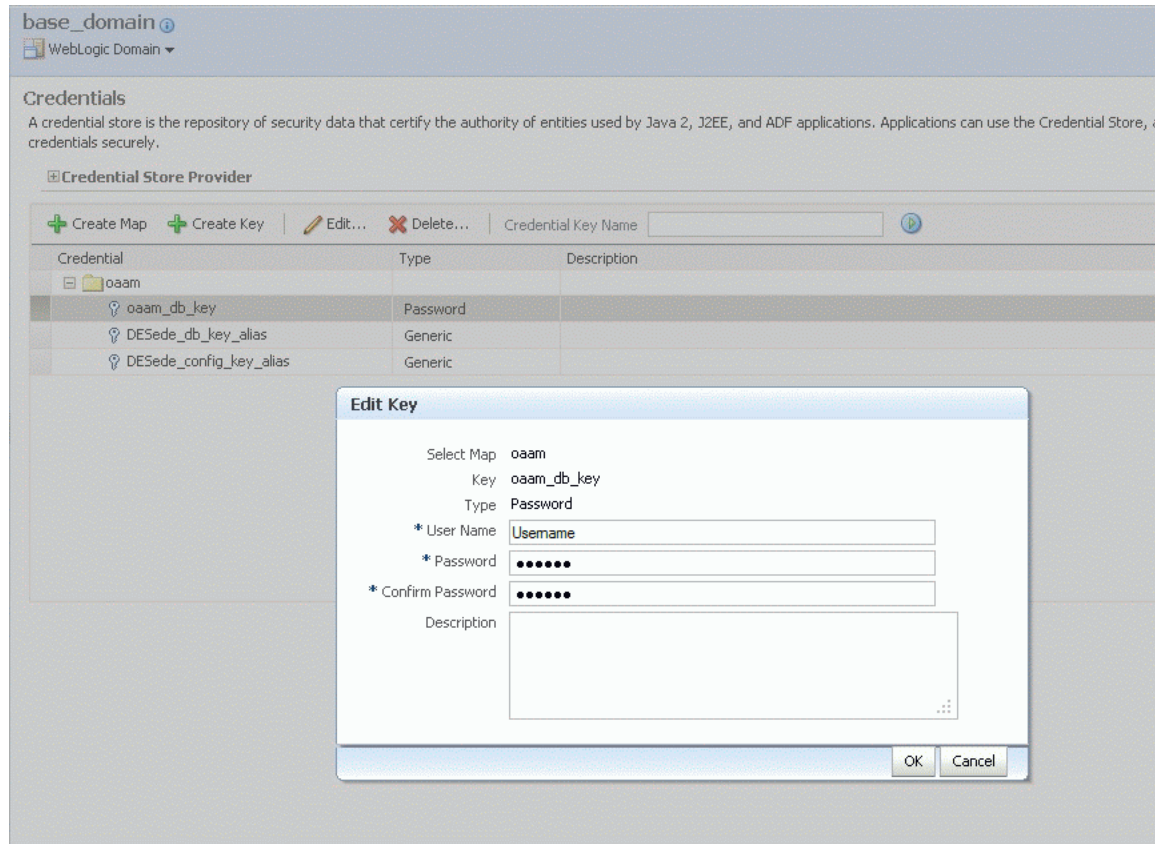
Configuring database credentials in the Credential Store Framework involves the following steps:

- Use Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control to add database credentials (user name and password) in the Credential Store Framework in the domain where Oracle Adaptive Access Manager is installed. These credentials are used by the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager command-line utilities.
- Configure the properties files that are used by the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager CLI utilities with details of the WebLogic administration server and Oracle Adaptive Access Manager database.

For information on the credential store, see *Oracle Fusion Middleware Application Security Guide*. Figure 2–1 shows the database credential setup.

For instructions on setting up database credentials in the CSF, see Section 2.4.6, "Setting Up Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Database Credentials in the Credential Store Framework."

**Figure 2–1 Setting Up Database Credentials in the Credential Store**



### 2.3.5 Using Persistence Instead of Setting Database Credentials in the Credential Store Framework

If you want to use `persistence.xml` instead of setting the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager database credentials in CSF, use the following steps. However this approach is not recommended nor supported.

1. Navigate to the work folder where you copied the `cli` folder. Open the file `conf/bharosa_properties/oaam_cli.properties` in a text editor and set the property value of `oaam.db.toplink.useCredentialsFromCSF` to `false`.
2. Update the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager database connection details in the `META-INF/persistence.xml` file by editing the relevant `eclipselink.jdbc` properties, as in the following examples:

```
<property name="eclipselink.jdbc.driver"
  value="oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver" />
<property name="eclipselink.jdbc.url"
  value="jdbc:oracle:thin:@dbhost.mydomain.example.com:1521/SERVICE_NAME" />
<property name="eclipselink.jdbc.user" value="OAM_DB_USER" />
```

```
<property name="eclipselink.jdbc.password" value="DB_Password"/>
```

where

*eclipselink.jdbc.driver* is the fully qualified name of the driver class

*eclipselink.jdbc.url* is the driver-specific URL

*eclipselink.jdbc.user* is the user name used by database connection

*eclipselink.jdbc.password* is the password for database connection validation

## 2.4 Setting Up Encryption and Database Credentials

Encryption keys are automatically generated if they do not exist when `oaam_server` and `oaam_admin` are started for the first time. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager uses secret keys to encrypt data stored in the credential store framework. Encryption protects data within Oracle Adaptive Access Manager from unauthorized access. The process uses methods and a key or keys to encode plain text into a non-readable form. A key is required to decrypt the encrypted information and make it readable again. Authorized persons who own the key can decrypt information that is encrypted with the same key.

### About Secret Keys

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager requires that secret keys be set up to encrypt data stored in the credential store framework. These secret keys can be added to the WebLogic Server Credential Store Framework using Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control.

The three keys that need to be created for OAAM to work are:

- `oaam_db_key`
- `DESede_db_key_alias`
- `DESede_config_key_alias`

The `oaam_db_key` is used to access the database and must be added manually. For information on `oaam_db_key`, see [Section 2.3.4, "Setting Up Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Database Credentials."](#)

The `DESede` keys are used to encrypt data. As noted in the introduction to this section, if they do not exist, the OAAM servers will create them when it is first started. You can accept these `DESede` keys or create your own.

If you choose to use your own `DESede` keys you have two choices for creating and encoding them:

- Provide your own secret key (a string of characters), encode it using `encodeKey.sh`, and then store that value, or
- Use `generateEncodedKey.sh` to generate a key and encodes it in one step

Note that if you allow the server to generate the value or use `generateEncodedKey.sh`, you do not know the "secret phrase." You know only the encoded value. This value should be backed up. If you use your own secret key, you can regenerate the encoded value.

### Setting Up Encryption

Setting up encryption involves the following steps:

- Ensure the secret keys (symmetric keys) for both the configuration value and database are available. If you do not have a secret key, generate an encoded symmetric key using the `genEncodedKey` command.
- Encode the key using the `base64encode` option of the `encodeKey` command. This step is not required if the `genEncodedKey` command was used to generate the key.
- Use the Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control to add the encoded secret key to an alias in the Credential Store Framework in the domain where Oracle Adaptive Access Manager is installed.

A credential store is a repository to store user name/password or generic credentials (a certificate). The value of using a credential store is that the application does not store passwords in clear text and does not have to invent its own solutions for protecting passwords, allowing administrators and developers alike to work with a consistent credential repository.

## 2.4.1 Prerequisites for Setting Up Encryption and Database Credentials

Prerequisites for setting up encryption and database credentials for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager are as follows:

1. If you do not have access to the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager installation folder, make sure Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g is configured with Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control while creating the domain.
2. If you have access to the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager installation folder then make sure you have access to running the command-line scripts in the `MW_HOME\IDM_ORACLE_HOME\oaam\cli` folder.
3. Make sure the JDK is installed and check that the `java` command is in the path by executing the `java` command.

---

---

**Note:** If you are upgrading from Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 10.1.4.5 to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g, you can skip [Section 2.4.2, "Setting Up the Encoded Secret Key for Encrypting Configuration Values,"](#) [Section 2.4.3, "Setting Up Encoded Secret Key for Encrypting Database Values,"](#) and [Section 2.4.4, "Generating an Encoded Secret Key,"](#) since the Upgrade Assistant automatically migrates the secret keys from Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 10.1.4.5 to the Credential Store Framework in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g.

---

---

## 2.4.2 Setting Up the Encoded Secret Key for Encrypting Configuration Values

To set up the encoded secret key for encrypting configuration values, proceed as follows:

1. Navigate to the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager command-line folder `MW_HOME\IDM_ORACLE_HOME\oaam\cli`.
2. Create a file `config_secret_key`.file and add the secret key to the file by entering:

```
tobase64=secret-key
```

If you do not have any secret key and need instructions to generate an encoded secret key, see [Section 2.4.4, "Generating an Encoded Secret Key."](#)

This is your key to the encryption algorithm.

Note that 3DES accepts any key, but it must be a minimum of 24 characters.

3. Encode the key using the Base64 algorithm by executing the following command.

- a. In UNIX

```
encodeKey.sh config_secret_key.file
```

- b. In Windows

```
encodeKey.cmd config_secret_key.file
```

If the encoding command was successful, you see output similar to the following:

```
base64encode is done!
Base64 Encoded value =encoded_value
```

If the KeyStore command was not successful, you might see the following error:

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError: while resolving
class: com.bharosa.vcrypt.common.util.KeyStoreUtil at
java.lang.VMClassLoader.resolveClass(java.lang.Class)
(/usr/lib/libgcj.so.5.0.0) at java.lang.Class.initializeClass()
(/usr/lib/libgcj.so.5.0.0) at java.lang.Class.forName(java.lang.String,
boolean, java.lang.ClassLoader) (/usr/lib/libgcj.so.5.0.0) at
java.lang.Class.forName(java.lang.String) (/usr/lib/libgcj.so.5.0.0)
```

4. Note down the encoded value of the key printed on the screen. Make sure there are no spaces. You need this to add to the Credential Store Framework.

### 2.4.3 Setting Up Encoded Secret Key for Encrypting Database Values

To set up the secret key for encrypting database values, proceed as follows:

1. Navigate to the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager command-line folder *MW\_HOME\IDM\_ORACLE\_HOME\oaam\cli*.
2. Create a file `db_secret_key.file` and add the secret key to the file by entering:

```
tobase64=secret-key
```

---

**Note:** ■ If you do not have any secret key and need instructions for generating an encoded secret key, see [Section 2.4.4, "Generating an Encoded Secret Key."](#)

- This is your key to the encryption algorithm.
  - Note that 3DES accepts any key, but it must be a minimum of 24 characters.
- 

3. Encode the key using Base64 algorithm by executing the following command.

- a. In UNIX

```
encodeKey.sh db_secret_key.file
```

- b. In Windows

```
encodeKey.cmd db_secret_key.file
```

If the encoding command was successful, you see output similar to the following:

```
base64encode is done!
```

```
Base64 Encoded value = encoded_value
```

If the `KeyStore` command was not successful, you might see the following error:

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError: while resolving
class: com.bharosa.vcrypt.common.util.KeyStoreUtil at
java.lang.VMClassLoader.resolveClass(java.lang.Class)
(/usr/lib/libgcj.so.5.0.0) at java.lang.Class.initializeClass()
(/usr/lib/libgcj.so.5.0.0) at java.lang.Class.forName(java.lang.String,
boolean, java.lang.ClassLoader) (/usr/lib/libgcj.so.5.0.0) at
java.lang.Class.forName(java.lang.String) (/usr/lib/libgcj.so.5.0.0)
```

4. Note down the encoded value of the key printed on the screen. Make sure there are no spaces. You need this to add to the Credential Store Framework.

## 2.4.4 Generating an Encoded Secret Key

To generate an encoded secret key, proceed as follows:

1. Execute the following command:

- a. In UNIX

```
genEncodedKey.sh sample.db_3des_input.properties
```

- b. In Windows

```
genEncodedKey.cmd sample.db_3des_input.properties
```

2. If the command is successful you see output similar to the following:

```
Generated key = encoded_key
```

---



---

**Note:** Encoding the generated key is not necessary since it is already encoded.

---



---

## 2.4.5 Adding the Encoded Symmetric Key to the Credential Store Framework

OAAM Servers automatically generate the secret key if you start them after domain creation. You can choose to use those auto-generated secret keys if you do not want to use different secret keys.

To add a symmetric key to the Credential Store Framework, proceed as follows:

1. Log in to Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control at `http://weblogic_admin_server:port/em` using the Web browser and use the WebLogic Administrator credentials to log in.
2. Expand the **WebLogic Domain** icon in the Navigation tree in the left panel.
3. Select **OAAM domain** and right-click and select the menu option **Security**, and then the option **Credentials** in the submenu.
4. Check to see whether there is a map with the name **oaam**. If not, click the **Create Map** option and enter the Map Name as **oaam**. Click **OK** to save the map.
5. Click **oaam** to select the map and then click **Create Key**.
6. In the pop up screen make sure **Select Map** is **oaam**.
7. Enter the following values:



- **Key Name:** DESede\_db\_key\_alias if the key is database-related or DESede\_config\_key\_alias if it is configuration/application related. Make sure there are no typos or spaces.
  - **Type:** Generic.
  - **Credential Value:** encoded value of the symmetric key
8. Enter a description in the **Description** field.
  9. Click **OK** to save the secret key to the Credential Store Framework.
  10. Make sure you back up the alias and the secret key.  
The backup is required if you must re-create the domain and point the domain to the existing Oracle Adaptive Access Manager database.

---

**Note:** If you lose the secret key, all the existing data in the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager database becomes unusable since many important administrative operations involve encrypted data.

---

## 2.4.6 Setting Up Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Database Credentials in the Credential Store Framework

To set up the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager database credentials in the Credential Store Framework, proceed as follows:

1. Log in to Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control at `http://weblogic_admin_server:port/em` using the Web browser and use the WebLogic Administrator credentials to log in.
2. Expand the **WebLogic Domain** icon in the Navigation tree in the left panel.
3. Select the **OAAM domain** and right-click and select the menu option **Security** and then the option **Credentials** in the submenu.
4. Check to see whether there is a map with the name **oaam**. If not click the **Create Map** option and enter the **Map Name** as **oaam**. Click **OK** to save the map.
5. Click **oaam** to select the map and then click **Create Key**.
6. In the pop up screen make sure **Select Map** is **oaam**.
7. Enter the following values:
  - **Key:** oaam\_db\_key. Make sure there are no typos and spaces.
  - **Type:** Password
  - **UserName:** database user name of OAAM
  - **Password:** database password of OAAM
8. Enter the description.
9. Click **OK** to save the secret key to the Credential Store Framework.

## 2.4.7 Backing Up Database Credentials and Encoded Secret Keys for Encrypting the Database and Configuration Values

You must back up the encoded secret keys used. You may need these keys, if you must re-create the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g domain. Make sure you note the encoded secret key and the alias name.

1. Log in to Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control.
2. Expand the WebLogic Domain on the left panel, and select **OAAM** domain.
3. From the OAAM Domain, select **Security**, and then **Credentials**.
4. Expand **oaam** and select the symmetric key related entries associated with the Type **Generic**.
5. Click **Edit**.
6. Navigate to the **Credentials** section then copy the symmetric key related entries and note the key name.
7. Repeat these steps to back up database and configuration keys.

---

---

**Note:** If you delete and re-create the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g domain, make sure you use the backed-up secret keys when setting the encryption keys so that the existing data in the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager database can be decrypted properly.

---

---

## 2.4.8 Changing the Encryption Algorithm

All encrypted fields are encrypted with DESede (also known as Triple DES) by default. For example, this algorithm is used to store users answer to challenge questions in OAAM 11g. If you want to, you can change the encryption algorithm by changing the property `bharosa.cipher.encryption.algorithm.system.default`.

Changing the encryption algorithm is a decision that must be made in the beginning when setting up the environment. Changing it after the fact will not change the underlying data and the existing data becomes unusable.

### Standard supported encryption algorithms

The supported standard encryption algorithms are:

- AES
- DES
- DESede (Triple DES)  
DESede is the default

### To switch to different encryption

Set the property `bharosa.cipher.encryption.algorithm.system.default` to one of the following:

- DES
- AES

### To use a new encryption algorithm follow these steps:

1. Write a java a class that implements the interface `com.bharosa.common.util.Password`.
2. Implement the methods `encrypt()` and `decrypt()`.
3. Add an element to the `bharosa.cipher.encryption.algorithm.enum` enum with the following attributes to `oaam_custom.properties` file:
  - `name`: Name of the algorithm

- description: Description of the algorithm
- classname: Fully qualified Class name of the java class developed in Step 1
- keyRetrieval.className: Set this to  
com.bharosa.common.util.cipher.CSFKeyRetrieval
- prefix.system: Prefix that will be used while encrypting (Optional)
- alias: Alias of the encryption algorithm

For example:

```
bharosa.cipher.encryption.algorithm.enum.AES_aa=99
bharosa.cipher.encryption.algorithm.enum.AES_aa.name= <Name of the algorithm>
bharosa.cipher.encryption.algorithm.enum.AES_aa.description= <Description of
the algorithm>
bharosa.cipher.encryption.algorithm.enum.AES_aa.classnameProperty=<Fully
qualified Class name of the java class developed in Step 1>
bharosa.cipher.encryption.algorithm.enum.AES_
aa.keyRetrieval.className=com.bharosa.common.util.cipher.CSFKeyRetrieval
bharosa.cipher.encryption.algorithm.enum.AES_aa.alias=<Alias of the encryption
algorithm>
```

4. Set the property `bharosa.cipher.encryption.algorithm.system.default` to the newly added element name.
5. Compile and build the JAR file and related property files.
6. Package them as an OAAM extensions WAR file.
7. Deploy the OAAM extensions WAR file and target it to both `oaam_admin` and `oaam_server`.

For information on the using the OAAM Extensions Shared Library, see "Using the OAAM Extensions Shared Library to Customize OAAM" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

## 2.5 Creating OAAM Users

You can create users in an external or embedded LDAP store. This section contains the following topics:

- [Creating OAAM Administrative Roles and User in an External LDAP Store](#)
- [Creating OAAM Users in an Embedded LDAP Store](#)

### 2.5.1 Creating OAAM Administrative Roles and User in an External LDAP Store

When using an external LDAP store, you must add a number of OAAM roles to the store. In addition to creating these roles, you must create users and assign these users to these roles to facilitate access to the OAAM Admin console.

Use the `ldif` files documented in this section as a reference to create users and groups in LDAP. You will have different values for the LDAP attributes. For example:

```
dn: cn=an_oaam_user, cn = Users, dc=us/in/etc, dc=companyname,
dc =com/org/etc
```

#### **oaam\_user.ldif**

```
dn: cn=oaamadmin, cn=Users, dc=us, dc=oracle, dc=com
cn: oaamadmin
```

```
sn: oaamadmin
description: oaamadmin
uid: oaamadmin
objectclass: top
objectclass: person
objectclass: organizationalPerson
objectclass: inetorgperson
objectclass: orcluser
objectclass: orcluserV2
userpassword: mypasswd
```

### **oaam\_group.ldif**

```
dn: cn=OAAMCSRGroup,cn=Groups,dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com
cn: OAAMCSRGroup
displayname: OAAMCSRGroup
description: OAAMCSRGroup
uniquemember: cn=oaamadmin,cn=Users,dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com
objectclass: top
objectclass: groupofuniquenames
objectclass: orclgroup
```

```
dn: cn=OAAMCSRManagerGroup,cn=Groups,dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com
cn: OAAMCSRManagerGroup
displayname: OAAMCSRManagerGroup
description: OAAMCSRManagerGroup
uniquemember: cn=oaamadmin,cn=Users,dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com
objectclass: top
objectclass: groupofuniquenames
objectclass: orclgroup
```

```
dn: cn=OAAMEnvAdminGroup,cn=Groups,dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com
cn: OAAMEnvAdminGroup
displayname: OAAMEnvAdminGroup
description: OAAMEnvAdminGroup
uniquemember: cn=oaamadmin,cn=Users,dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com
objectclass: top
objectclass: groupofuniquenames
objectclass: orclgroup
```

```
dn: cn=OAAMInvestigationManagerGroup,cn=Groups,dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com
cn: OAAMInvestigationManagerGroup
displayname: OAAMInvestigationManagerGroup
description: OAAMInvestigationManagerGroup
uniquemember: cn=oaamadmin,cn=Users,dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com
objectclass: top
objectclass: groupofuniquenames
objectclass: orclgroup
```

```
dn: cn=OAAMInvestigatorGroup,cn=Groups,dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com
cn: OAAMInvestigatorGroup
displayname: OAAMInvestigatorGroup
description: OAAMInvestigatorGroup
uniquemember: cn=oaamadmin,cn=Users,dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com
objectclass: top
objectclass: groupofuniquenames
objectclass: orclgroup
```

```
dn: cn=OAAMRuleAdministratorGroup,cn=Groups,dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com
cn: OAAMRuleAdministratorGroup
displayname: OAAMRuleAdministratorGroup
```

```

description: OAAMRuleAdministratorGroup
uniquemember: cn=oaamadmin,cn=Users,dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com
objectclass: top
objectclass: groupofuniquenames
objectclass: orclgroup

dn: cn=OAAMSOAPServicesGroup,cn=Groups,dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com
cn: OAAMSOAPServicesGroup
displayname: OAAMSOAPServicesGroup
description: OAAMSOAPServicesGroup
uniquemember: cn=oaamadmin,cn=Users,dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com
objectclass: top
objectclass: groupofuniquenames
objectclass: orclgroup

```

### Instructions

For information on loading users and groups into LDAP, see "Preconfiguring Oracle Internet Directory (OID)" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Guide for Oracle Identity and Access Management*.

## 2.5.2 Creating OAAM Users in an Embedded LDAP Store

The Oracle Adaptive Access Manager users can access functionality based on the roles they are assigned. These administrator roles have specific permissions assigned to them based on their responsibilities.

The following are instructions to create administration users in the WebLogic Administration Console:

1. Log in to the Oracle WebLogic Administration Console for your WebLogic Domain.
2. Under Domain Structure in the left pane, select **Security Realms**.
3. On the Summary of Security Realms page, select the realm that you are configuring (for example, *myrealm*).
4. On the Settings for *Realm Name* page select **Users and Groups** and then **Users**.
5. Click **New** and provide the required information to create a user, such as *user1*, in the security realm:
  - **Name:** *oaam\_admin\_username*
  - **Description:** optional
  - **Provider:** DefaultAuthenticator
  - **Password:** Enter a password for the administrator
  - **Confirmation:** Re-enter the password for the administrator

**Important:** User names must not include tabs or any of the following characters: semicolons, commas, plus signs, equal signs, and single backslash characters. In addition, it may not start with a pound sign or double quotations. If a user is created with any of the invalid characters, the WebLogic domain can become corrupted.

6. Click **OK** to save your changes.  
*user1* appears in the User table.
7. In the Users table, select the newly created user, *user1*.

8. In the Settings for User Name page, click the **Groups** tab.
9. Select a group or groups from the Available list box with the OAAM keyword to the user, *user1*.  
To add a user1 to a group, click the right arrow to move the selection to the Chosen list box.
10. Click **Save**.

For information on creating users and assigning them to groups, see *Oracle Fusion Middleware Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console Online Help*.

## 2.6 Importing the OAAM Snapshot

A full snapshot of policies, dependent components and configurations is shipped with Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. The `oaam_base_snapshot.zip` file is located in the `MW_HOME/IDM_ORACLE_HOME/oaam/init` directory.

Perform the following steps to import the OAAM snapshot:

1. Log in to the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Administration Console (OAAM Admin) using the following URL:  
`http://host:port/oaam_admin`
2. Load the snapshot file into the system by following these instructions:
  - a. Open **System Snapshot** under **Environment** in the Navigation tree.
  - b. Click the **Load from File** button.  
A Load and Restore Snapshot dialog appears.
  - c. Deselect **Back up current system now** and click **Continue**.  
A dialog appears with the message that you have not chosen to back up the current system, and do you want to continue?
  - d. When the dialog appears with the message that you have not chosen to back up the current system, and do you want to continue, click **Continue**.  
The Load and Restore Snapshot page appears for you to choose a snapshot to load.
  - e. Browse for `oaam_base_snapshot.zip` and click the **Load** button to load the snapshot into the system database.
  - f. Click **OK** and then **Restore**.

---

**Note:** If you use Mozilla Firefox with the WinXP 32-bit operating system, you may see a `Failed to load snapshot file error` when you attempt to load the OAAM system snapshot into the OAAM environment.

Use another operating system and/or web browser when loading the OAAM system snapshot.

---

The snapshot contains the following items that must be imported into OAAM:

- Challenge questions for English (United States)

During registration, which could be enrollment, opening a new account, or other events such as a reset, the user selects different questions from a list of questions and enters answers to them. These questions, called challenge questions, are used to authenticate users.

Questions for the languages you want to support must be in the system before users can be asked to register. These questions may also be required to log in to OAAM Server.

- Entity definitions

The actors that are tracked during authentication are called authentication entities and include user, city, device, and so on. These base entities are required to enable conditions that are used for patterns.

- Standard patterns

Patterns are used by Oracle Adaptive Access Manager to either define one bucket or dynamically create buckets. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager collects data and populates these buckets with members based on pattern parameters, and rules perform risk evaluations on dynamically changing membership and distributions of the buckets.

- Standard configurable actions

Configurable actions are actions that are triggered based on the result action or risk scoring or both after a checkpoint execution. The configurable actions are built using action templates.

---



---

**Note:** If you are upgrading from Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 10.1.4.5 to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g, you see that the names and descriptions of the standard action templates are slightly different, since the action templates in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g are globalized and hence the difference.

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- Standard policies

Policies are designed to help evaluate and handle business activities or potentially risky activities that are encountered in day-to-day operation.

- Any groups

Collections of items used in rules, user groups, and action and alert groups are shipped with OAAM.

If you must customize any properties, you should import the snapshot into your new test system, make the changes, export the snapshot, and import it into your new system. Alternatively you can import the snapshot in the new system and make the property changes directly, thereby eliminating the test system completely.

---



---

**Note:** For customers who are upgrading: Do not import the snapshot. This procedure is only for first time initial setup. Importing a snapshot overwrites the existing environment and replaces it with a new one. For upgrades, import separate zip files for the entities, definitions, or policies.

---



---

For upgrading policies, components, and configurations, perform a backup, and then import the separate file. The following are available:

- Base policies are shipped in the `oaam_policies.zip` file, which is located in the `MW_HOME/IDM_ORACLE_HOME/oaam/init` directory
- Base-authentication required entities are shipped in the `Auth_EntityDefinition.zip` file, which is located in the `MW_HOME/IDM_ORACLE_HOME/oaam/init` directory.
- Default patterns are shipped in the `OOB_Patterns.zip` file, which is located in the `MW_HOME/IDM_ORACLE_HOME/oaam/init` directory

## 2.7 Importing IP Location Data

IP location data is used by risk policies to determine the risk of fraud associated with a given IP address (location). To be able to determine location of the login or transaction, this data must be uploaded to an OAAM database. For information on loading the data into the OAAM database, see [Section 27.3, "Importing IP Location Data."](#)

## 2.8 Setting the Time Zone Used for All Time Stamps in the OAAM Administration Console

A time zone identifies an area that always shares the same local time. Time zones are used throughout Oracle Adaptive Access Manager for a variety of purposes. A time stamp can indicate when an alert was generated, the process start and end dates of a job, search pages, and so on. Users often are most comfortable working in their local time zones. As the administrator, you can configure the preferred time zones for the OAAM Administration Console. The property is a system wide time zone setting and not a per-user one. All users must be in the single time zone.

Note that time zone and the browser locale formatting are independent of each other. For example, if you set your browser to `en-gb`, but set your `oaam.adf.time zone` to `America/Los_Angeles`, the time stamps are formatted as per British locale formatting but the time zone is still Pacific Time.

Use the Property Editor to set `oaam.adf.timezone` to the desired time zone.

For example,

```
oaam.adf.timezone = Atlantic/Reykjavik
```

[Figure 2-2](#) shows the Properties page and the property to update for the timezone.



Figure 2–2 Timezone Configuration

XYZ Properties

Search for the property or click the New Property button to create a new property.

Search

Name: oaam.adf.timezone Value: [ ]

Load Type: -- Select --

Search Results

Actions View [ ] [ ] [ ] Detach

Row	Name	Value	Load Type
1	oaam.adf.timezone	user.timezone	File

Details oaam.adf.timezone

Name: oaam.adf.timezone

Type: File

Value: user.timezone

For instructions on using the Properties Editor, see [Chapter 26, "Using the Properties Editor."](#) Time zones are listed in [Section C.29, "Time Zone Properties."](#)

## 2.9 Setting a Limit to the Number of Result Rows in the OAAM Administration Console (Optional)

The `oracle.oaam.db.query.maxrows` property allows you to set a limit to the number of result rows. The default value for this parameter is 0. This value should never be set to be smaller than 100 or smaller than the number of members in your largest group with a full cache policy.

## 2.10 Enabling OTP

OTP Anywhere is a secondary risk-based challenge solution consisting of a server generated one-time password (OTP) delivered to an end user via a configured out of band channel. Supported OTP delivery channels include short message service (SMS), e-mail, and instant messaging. For information on enabling OTP, see [Section 8, "Setting Up OTP Anywhere."](#)

## 2.11 Securing OAAM Web Service Access

Out-of-the-box, OAAM publishes Web services at the URL: `/oaam_server/services`. Authentication checks whether the user credentials that were passed are correct.

Starting with OAAM 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.0.0), the default mechanism to secure OAAM Web Services is by using Oracle Web Services Manager (OWSM) policies. To manage SOAP authentication (HTTP Basic authentication with user name and password request), you must configure Oracle Web Services Manager (OWSM) policies.

Authorization checks whether a user is allowed to access the requested resource based on the user's membership in a configured group of users in the WebLogic embedded user store. Authorization is managed through Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control.

The requirements for accessing the OAAM web service are the following:

- Configuration of the SOAP web access requires the OAAM Extensions Shared Library for Native Integration using SOAP.

For information on the using the OAAM Extensions Shared Library, see "Using the OAAM Extensions Shared Library to Customize OAAM" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

- The configurable properties must be specified in `oaam_custom.properties` and this file should be in the Java Classpath of the client application.

An overview of tasks you need to perform to secure OAAM Web Services is provided below.

**Table 2-5 Securing OAAM Web Access**

No.	Task	Information
1	Enable web services authentication. Set up the Oracle Web Services Manager (OWSM) Policy to set HTTP Basic Authentication on <code>/oaam_server/services</code> .	<p>OAAM Web Services can be protected by Oracle Web Services Manager (OWSM) using the policy <code>oracle/wss_http_token_service_policy</code>. The <code>wss_http_token_service_policy</code> policy enforces authentication and uses the credentials in the HTTP header to authenticate users. SOAP requests would be authenticated (HTTP Basic authentication) against the configured realm (users in WebLogic embedded user store).</p> <p>For information, see "Enabling Web Services Authentication" in <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager</i>.</p>
2	Create a user with valid user name and password and associate the user to a group that will be configured to be able to access OAAM web services.	<p>SOAP authentication is implemented using a user name and password. Web Services/SOAP clients need to send the user name and password for successful communication with OAAM web services.</p> <p>The user name and password must be associated with a user that is accessible to the application server. In order for that user to have permissions to perform operations on web services, the user must be in a group that is associated with an authorization policy.</p> <p>For information, see "Creating User and Group" in <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager</i>.</p>

**Table 2–5 (Cont.) Securing OAAM Web Access**

No.	Task	Information
3	Configure web services authorization.	<p>Using the Oracle Web Services Manager (OWSM) policy <code>oracle/binding_authorization_permitall_policy</code>, authorization can be configured for OAAM Web Services. The <code>binding_authorization_permitall_policy</code> provides simple permission-based authorization for the request based on the authenticated user at the SOAP binding level. This policy ensures that the user has permission to perform an operation. This policy should follow an authentication policy where the user is established and can be attached to Web Service Endpoints.</p> <p>For information, see "Configuring Web Services Authorization" in <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager</i>.</p>
4	Set up security for web services.	<p>Web Services/SOAP clients need to send the user name and password for successful communication with OAAM web services.</p> <p>The password needs to be stored in a KeyStore for security.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This step is not required if SOAP Authentication is disabled on the OAAM server.</p> <p>For information, see "Setting Up Client Side Keystore to Secure the SOAP User Password" in <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager</i>.</p>
5	Configure other SOAP properties.	<p>For information, see "Setting SOAP Related Properties in <code>oaam_custom.properties</code>" in <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager</i>.</p>



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## Getting Started with Common Administration and Navigation

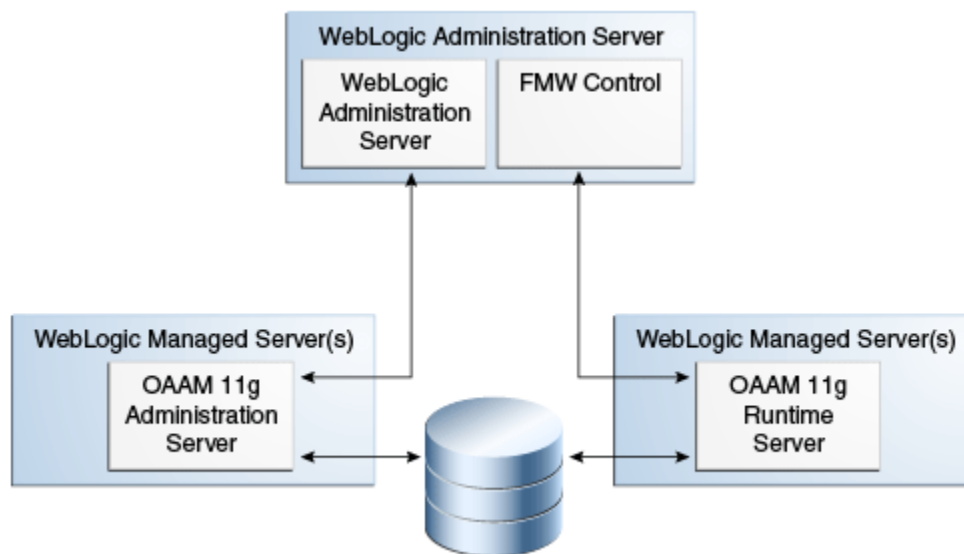
This chapter describes the initial steps needed to log in and navigate in the OAAM Administration Console.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- Starting and Stopping Components in Your Deployment
- About Access Level to the OAAM Admin Console
- Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g
- Using the OAAM Administration Console and Controls
- Using Search, Create, and Import
- Exporting Results to a Microsoft Excel Spreadsheet

### 3.1 Starting and Stopping Components in Your Deployment

To help in the understanding of the various startup and shutdown commands, [Figure 3-1](#) illustrates the distribution of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager components on WebLogic Servers. The WebLogic Domain contains an Administration Server, two Managed Servers, and an Oracle instance. The WebLogic Administration Console and Fusion Middleware Control reside on the WebLogic Administration Server. The WebLogic Managed Server hosts the OAAM Administration Server and OAAM Run-time Servers. The Oracle database contains all the schemas required for all of the Oracle Fusion Middleware software components that require a schema.

**Figure 3–1 Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Component Distribution**


---

**Note:** If batch processing is used, there is another Managed Server in addition to the ones shown in the illustration, which is the OAAM Offline server.

---

The following procedure describes starting the database and Admin and managed servers.

1. Start the database.
  - a. Set the `ORACLE_HOME` environment variable to the Oracle home for the database.
  - b. Set the `ORACLE_SID` environment variable to the SID for the database.
  - c. Start the Net Listener:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/lsnrctl start
```

- d. Start the database instance:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/sqlplus /nolog
SQL> connect SYS as SYSDBA
SQL> startup
```

2. Start the WebLogic Administration Server.
 

```
DOMAIN_HOME/bin/startWeblogic.sh
```
3. Start the managed server hosting OAAM Admin Server.
 

```
DOMAIN_HOME/bin/startManagedWeblogic.sh oaam_admin_server1
```
4. Start the online and offline servers.
 

```
DOMAIN_HOME/bin/startManagedWeblogic.sh server_name
```

The following procedure describes stopping the OAAM Administration Console and online and offline servers. You will be stopping the components in the opposite sequence.

1. Stop the OAAM managed, offline, and OAAM Admin servers. For example:

```
DOMAIN_HOME/bin/stopManagedWeblogic.sh oaam_admin_server1
DOMAIN_HOME/bin/stopManagedWeblogic.sh oaam_server_server1
DOMAIN_HOME/bin/stopManagedWeblogic.sh oaam_offline_server1
```

2. Stop the WebLogic Administration Server.

```
DOMAIN_HOME/bin/stopWeblogic.sh
```

3. Stop the database.

- a. Stop the database instance:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/sqlplus /nolog
SQL> connect SYS as SYSDBA
SQL> shutdown
SQL> quit
```

- b. Stop the Net Listener:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/lsnrctl stop
```

For information on starting the Administration Server and Managed Servers, see "Starting the Stack" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Guide for Oracle Identity and Access Management*.

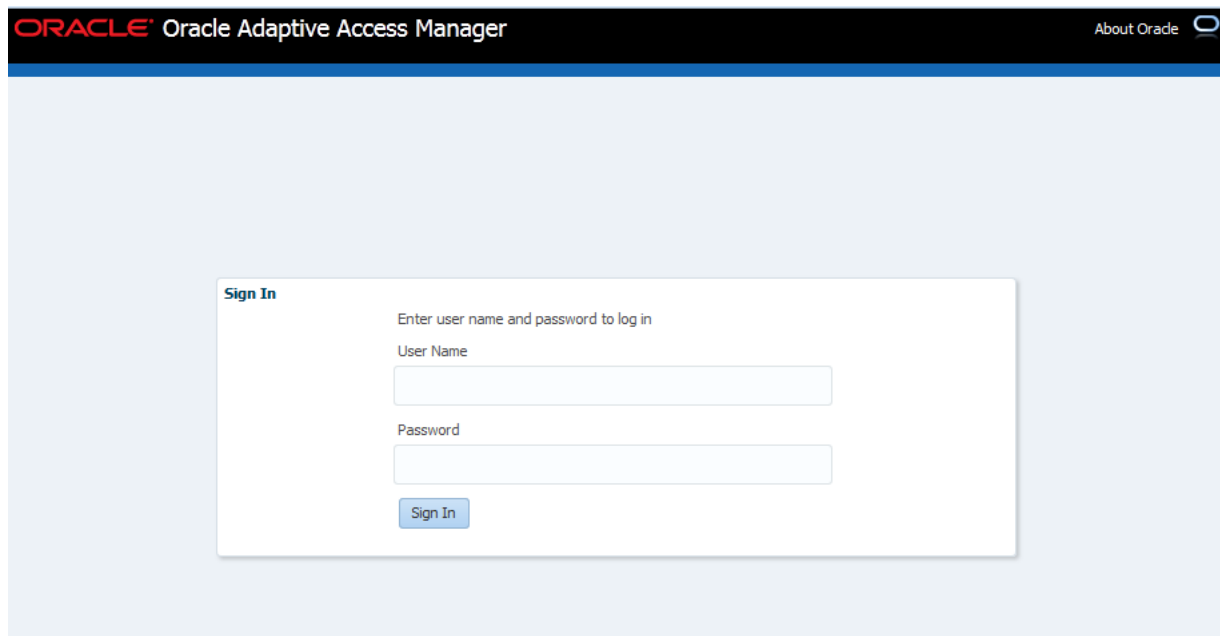
## 3.2 About Access Level to the OAAM Admin Console

OAAM Admin provides functions for security investigators and customer service representatives (CSRs), security administrators, and system administrators. The functions and navigation that are available depend on the roles. For information, see [Appendix G, "OAAM Access Roles."](#)

OAAM Users will be needed in order to be able to use Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. If you are using an embedded LDAP store, you can create new users and assign the relevant Oracle Adaptive Access Manager roles in your WebLogic administration domain by using the Oracle WebLogic Administration Console. If you are using an external LDAP store, you will add a number of OAAM roles to the store, create users, and assign these users to these roles. Best practices is to refrain from assigning multiple roles to a single user. If a user has multiple roles assigned to him, the user will have all of the permissions from the different groups. For information, see [Section 2.5, "Creating OAAM Users."](#)

## 3.3 Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g

This section describes how to sign in to OAAM Admin. The features available when you sign in are based on roles and business requirements. An **Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Sign In** page is shown in [Figure 3-2](#).

**Figure 3–2 Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Sign In**

To sign in to OAAM Admin, follow these steps:

1. In a browser window, enter the URL to the **Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Sign In** page.

`http://host:port/oaam_admin/`

where

- `host` refers to the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager managed Admin Server
- `port` refers to the OAAM Admin managed server port
- `/oaam_admin/` refers to the OAAM Admin Sign In page

2. On the **Sign In** page, enter your credentials.
3. Click the **Sign In** button.

If you have logged in successfully, the **Fraud Prevention** tab appears on the left with an expanded navigation tree.

To sign out, select the **Sign Out** link in the upper-right corner of OAAM Admin.

### 3.4 Using the OAAM Administration Console and Controls

Upon a successful sign in, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager displays the OAAM Administration Console (OAAM Admin) if you have a role that has access. Some roles have limited access to the OAAM Administration Console. For information on OAAM access roles, sets of functionality, and levels of access in OAAM, see [Appendix G, "OAAM Access Roles."](#)

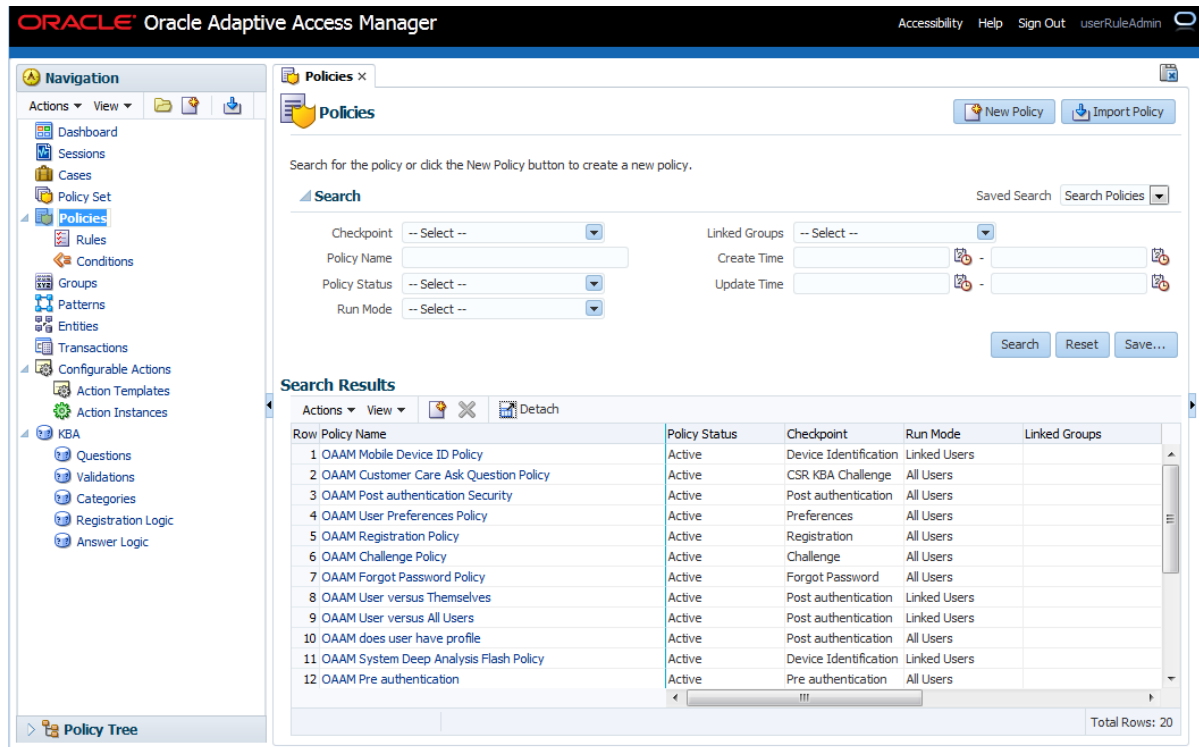
OAAM Admin is divided into the following areas: navigation panel on the left containing a navigation tree and a menu and tool bar above the navigation tree, and the main, active page on the right.

The navigation panel helps users access OAAM environment, configuration, and dashboard features. Named nodes in the panel identifies these items.



Initially when you log in, the OAAM Administration Console does not show any open pages on the right side. You must open a node first before a page can appear. Figure 3–3 shows OAAM Admin with an active Policies search page.

**Figure 3–3** OAAM Administration Console



When you open a node, a new tab opens with the corresponding search or details page. The active page generally enables you to search, create, view, and modify items. You can open up to ten pages simultaneously, which enables multitasking.

---

**Note:** If you try to open more than ten tabs, an error occurs with the message that only ten tabs are allowed to be kept open. You can manually close one or more tabs and then try to open the new tab.

---

When multiple pages are open, only the active page and named tabs of other open pages are visible. You can click a named tab to return to the corresponding page.

The following sections provide more information about OAAM Admin:

- [About the Navigation Panel](#)
- [About the Navigation Tree](#)
- [About the Policy Tree](#)
- [About the Management Pages](#)

### 3.4.1 About the Navigation Panel

OAAM Admin provides navigators for easy access to different features of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. The Navigation panel in OAAM Admin contains the following trees:

- [About the Navigation Tree](#)
- [About the Policy Tree](#)

## 3.4.2 About the Navigation Tree

The Navigation tree, illustrated in [Figure 3–4](#), is a collapsible and expandable tree that provides quick and visible access to features of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.

### 3.4.2.1 Navigation Tree Structure

The Navigation tree includes named nodes that identify the individual features and groups of items within the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager product on which you can take action.

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---

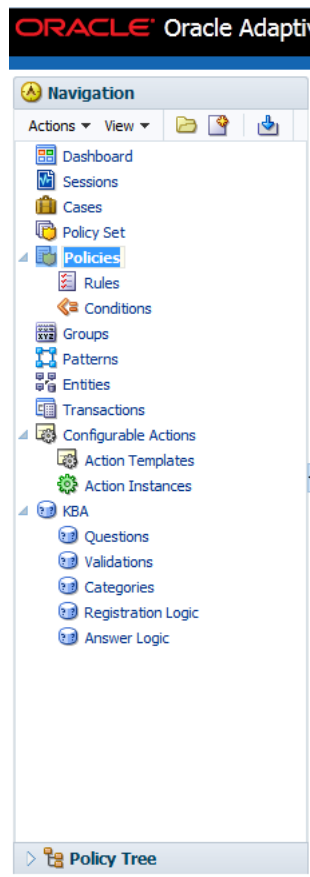
**Note:** Oracle Adaptive Access Manager users can access functionality based on the roles they are assigned. For details on nodes displayed to different user roles, see [Appendix G, "OAAM Access Roles."](#) For example, Dashboard and Sessions nodes are not displayed for a CSR Manager.

---

---

[Figure 3–4](#) illustrates the Navigation tree.

**Figure 3–4** *Navigation tree*



Depending on your access level, the Navigation tree can display the nodes described in [Table 3–1](#).

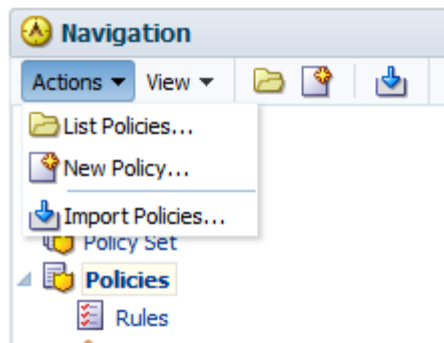
**Table 3–1 OAAM Navigation Tree**

Features	Function
Dashboard	Provides a view of activity via aggregates and trending.
Sessions	Search and view the details (forensic record) of user activity.
Cases	Provides tools to track and solve customer service issues and investigate fraud. Cases are not available offline.
Policy Set	Contains the scoring engine and action/score overrides.
Policies	Contains security and autolearning rules and configurations used to evaluate the level of risk at each checkpoint.
Rules	Search and view rules outside the context of the policies that contain them. Rules are a collection of conditions used to evaluate user activity.
Conditions	Search and view the rule conditions available in OAAM. Conditions are the basic building blocks for security and autolearning policies.
Groups	Provides a set of tools for creating and managing groups. A group is a collection of like items.
Patterns	Search, create and manage patterns that profile behaviors. Rules evaluate the patterns to assess risk levels.
Entities	User-defined data structure, that can be re-used across different transactions.
Transactions	Defines the data structure and mapping to support application event/transaction analytics.
Configurable Actions	Create custom actions.
KBA	Framework to manage tasks that impact challenge questions, validations and levels of logic algorithms used for answers, question categories, and levels of logic algorithms used for registration.
Questions	Search, edit and create the KBA questions.
Validations	Search, edit and create the answer validation used in the KBA question registration and challenge process.
Categories	Search, edit and create the KBA question categories.
Registration Logic	Edit the configuration of logic that governs the KBA registration process.
Answer Logic	Edit the configuration of logic that governs the KBA challenge response process. This includes tuning of how exact user answers must be to their registered answers to be valid.
Environment	Tools for the configuration system properties and snapshots. Not shown in <a href="#">Figure 3–4</a> .
System snapshots	Back up and restore entire system configuration. Not shown in <a href="#">Figure 3–4</a> .
Properties	View and edit system configuration properties. Not shown in <a href="#">Figure 3–4</a> .
Scheduler	Manage jobs. Not shown in <a href="#">Figure 3–4</a> .

### 3.4.2.2 Navigation Tree Menu and Toolbar

A menu and toolbar appears above the Navigation tree. As shown [Figure 3–4](#), menus provide commands that you can use to act on the item you have selected in the Navigation tree. Many menu commands are also provided as command buttons in the toolbar for quick access.

**Figure 3–5 Menu and Toolbar**



#### Create New



**Create New** opens the corresponding create page of the selected node. **Create New** is available only for certain nodes where applicable. See [Table 3–2, "Create New Pages of Selected Nodes"](#) for a list of pages that can be opened by clicking **Create New**.

**Table 3–2 Create New Pages of Selected Nodes**

Node	Subnode	Create Page or Dialog
Dashboard		Not available
Sessions		Not available
Cases		Create Case
Policy Sets		Not available
Policies		New Policy
	Rules	Not available
	Conditions	Not available
Groups		Create Group
Patterns		New Pattern
Entities		New Entity
Transactions		New Transaction
Configurable Actions		
	Action Templates	New Action Template
	Action Instances	New Action Instance
KBA		Not available
	Questions	New Questions
	Validations	Not Available

**Table 3–2 (Cont.) Create New Pages of Selected Nodes**

Node	Subnode	Create Page or Dialog
	Categories	New Category
	Registration Logic	Not available
	Answer Logic	Not available
Scheduler		Not available
	Jobs	Jobs search
	Job Queue	Job Queue
Environment		Not available
	System Snapshots	Not available
	Properties	New Property

**Open**

**Open** opens the corresponding page for the node you have selected.

**Import**

**Import** opens the Import dialog for the node you have selected.

**View Menu**

Figure 3–6, "View Menu" shows the **View** menu and commands available from the navigation tree toolbar. Menu items that cannot be used on the selection in the Navigation tree appear in gray.

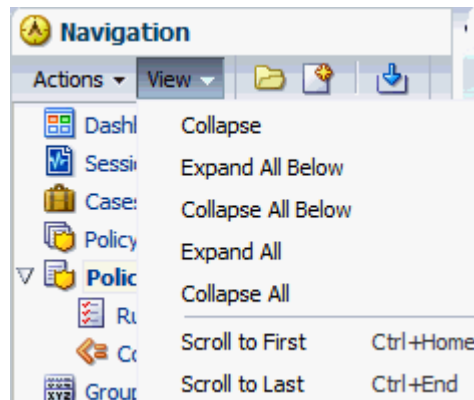
**Figure 3–6 View Menu**

Figure 3–3 describes the **View** menu commands.

**Table 3–3 View Menu Commands**

Command	Description
Collapse	Immediately closes the node.
Expand All Below	Immediately reveals all items below the selection.
Collapse All Below	Immediately closes the node and all items below the selection.
Expand All	Immediately reveals all the nodes and subnodes along with their leaf nodes in the Navigation tree.
Collapse All	Immediately closes all the nodes and subnodes along with their leaf nodes in the Navigation tree.
Scroll to First	Scrolls to the first node
Scroll to Last	Scrolls to the last node

### Actions Menu

Figure 3–7 shows the **Actions** menu, which provides appropriate commands for the selected item in the navigation tree. For instance, if you have **Policies** selected in the Navigation tree, the command **New Policy...** is available in the **Actions** menu. The New Policy command enables you to open the **New Policy** page for creating a new policy.

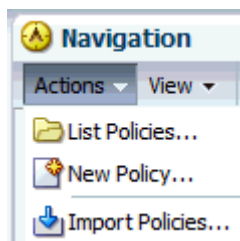
**Figure 3–7 Action Menu**

Table 3–4 shows Action menu commands which may be available when you select an item from the Navigation tree. The commands may vary depending on the node selected.

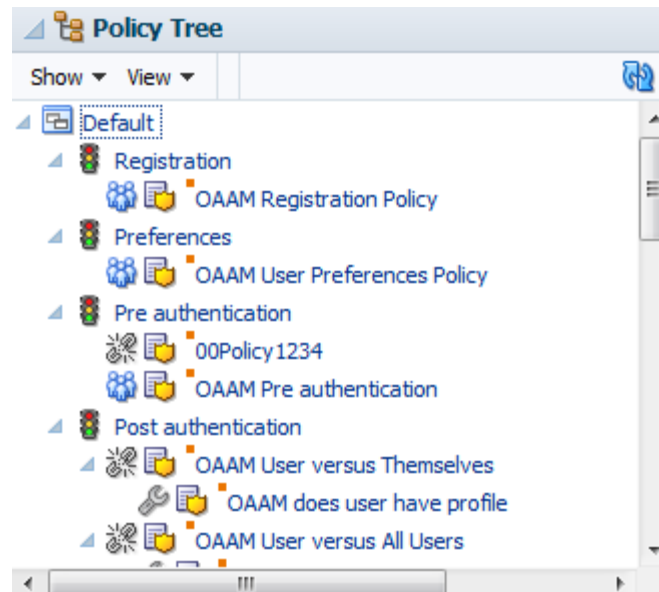
**Table 3–4 Actions Menu Commands**

Command	Description
List <i>item</i>	Opens the item, search, or details page.
New <i>item</i>	Activates a new page that you can fill in to define a new item.
Import <i>item</i>	Displays the Import dialog, which enables you to locate and import the item.

### 3.4.3 About the Policy Tree




The Policy tree, as shown in Figure 3–8, gives a visual representation of the policy hierarchy and the relationship between different policies, user groups, and the checkpoints. Double-clicking an item in the Policy tree opens a dynamic tab for that item. This enables administrators to view and edit the configurations in context. You can expand the Policy tree to view the details about the user groups and policies under each checkpoint.

For example the OAAM Registration Policy is under the Registration Checkpoint and All Users are assigned to the policy.





**Figure 3–8 Policy Tree**

Policy is the last level in the Policy tree. You cannot drill down further except to see nested policies. Table 3–5 provides descriptions of the Policy tree icons for the various components.

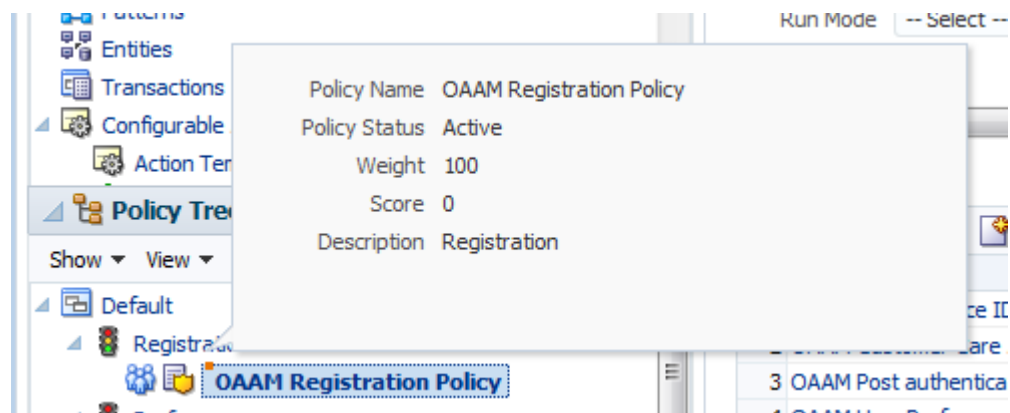
**Table 3–5 Policy Tree Legend**

Icon	Definition	Description
	Checkpoint	<p>A checkpoint is a specified point in a session when Oracle Adaptive Access Manager collects and evaluates security data using the rules engine.</p> <p>Examples of checkpoints are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-authentication where rules are run before a user completes the authentication process.</li> <li>Post-authentication where rules are run after a user is successfully authenticated.</li> </ul>
	Policy	<p>Policies contain security rules and configurations used to evaluate the level of risk at each checkpoint.</p> <p>The Policy Tree shows policies available in the system.</p> <p>Disabled policies are grayed out.</p> <p>Policies linked to multiple user groups are in bold and highlighted.</p> <p>To open the <b>Policy Details</b> page of a policy, double-click the <b>Policy</b> node. The <b>Policy Details</b> page can also be opened by clicking <b>Open Selected</b> from the context menu.</p> <p>To view nested policies, expand the policy node.</p>
	All Users	<p>Policy is linked to <b>All Users</b>.</p> <p>The policy is executed for a set of selected users (User ID group).</p>

**Table 3–5 (Cont.) Policy Tree Legend**

Icon	Definition	Description
	User Groups	Policy is linked to <b>Users</b> . The policy is executed for all users.
	No user group	No users are associated with the policy. The policy is not executed since a policy must be linked to a group to run.
	Trigger combination	Trigger combinations exist in the policy. Trigger combinations are additional results and policy evaluation that are generated if a specific set of rules trigger. Trigger combinations are useful because they allow administrators to create dependencies between various rules and provide outcomes that are based on the net result of all those dependencies.
	More...	Summary information is available about the policy such as the policy name, policy status, weight, score, and description.

From the Policy tree, you can click the **More** icon for summary information on the policy. [Figure 3–9](#) shows an example of the summary information that is presented when **More** is clicked.

**Figure 3–9 More Icon**

### 3.4.4 About the Management Pages

The individual features and groups of items are organized in the Navigation tree. To open a component, double-click its node in the Navigation tree. The details of that node or a search page opens in a new tab on the right side of the console. A named tab identifies each open page, like the tabs on manila folders.

Only the active page is visible, with as many named tabs of other open pages that can fit on one line. You can click a named tab to return to the corresponding page. The nodes and their corresponding pages are listed in [Table 3–6](#).



**Table 3–6** *Open Pages*

<b>Node</b>	<b>Subnode</b>	<b>Pages</b>
Dashboard		Dashboard
Sessions		Sessions
Cases		Cases search page
Policy Sets		Policy Sets page
Policies		Policies search page
	Rules	Rules search page
	Conditions	Conditions search page
Groups		Groups search page
Patterns		Pattern search page
Entities		Entity Definition Search page
Transactions		Transactions search page
Configurable Actions		Not available
	Action Templates	Action Templates search page
	Action Instances	Action Instance search page
KBA		Not available
		Note: KBA is not available in offline mode.
	Questions	Questions search page
	Validations	Validations search page
	Categories	Categories search page
	Registration Logic	Registration Logic page
	Answer Logic	Answer Logic page
Environment		Not available
	System Snapshot	Snapshots search page
	Properties	Properties search page
Scheduler		
	Jobs	New Job
	Job Queue	

### 3.4.4.1 Search Pages

The search page is the starting place for managing the environment, adaptive strong authentication, and adaptive risk management features, and groups of like items.

You can open a search page by:

- Double-clicking a node in the Navigation tree
- Right-clicking a node in the Navigation tree and selecting the **List** command from the context menu that appears
- Selecting the node in the Navigation tree and then choosing the **List** command from the **Actions** menu

When a search page first appears, you see a search filter and a **Search Results** table. The **Search Results** table is initially empty. You must click the **Search** button to see a list of items.

To search for items:

1. Select the criteria to search from the dropdown lists. The lists of available criteria varies according to the feature.
2. Enter strings to match in the text boxes.
3. Select or specify filters to narrow the search scope.
4. Click the **Search** button to trigger the search and to display the results in the Search Results table.

The search returns all items that match the specified criteria; leave the fields empty to obtain the list of all items of the type.

**3.4.4.1.1 Elements in the Search Form** This section describes the elements in the search forms.

### Search

You can search for items using the attribute search criteria fields.

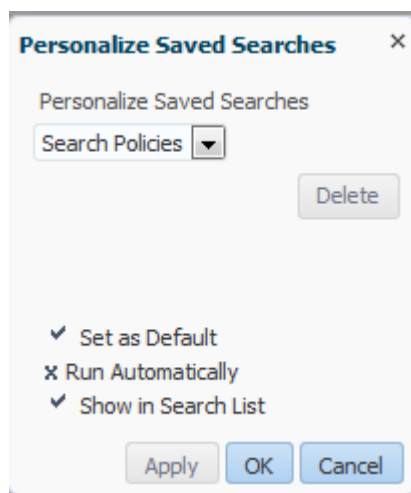
### Reset

The **Reset** button enables you to reset the search criteria.

### Saved Searches

You can create saved searches that persist for the duration of your session. Enter the search criteria, then click the **Save** button to open the **Personalize Saved Search** dialog, as shown in [Figure 3–10](#). The **Personalize Saved Search** dialog is used to specify how you want to save the search criteria you entered. You can name the search, for example, **myspecialsearch**, so that it displays in the **Saved Search** list.

**Figure 3–10** *Personalize Saved Search Dialog*



**3.4.4.1.2 Search Results Table** The Search Results table shows at most the first 200 matches found by the search. You can sort the results by using the **Sort Ascending** and **Sort Descending** buttons next to the column name.



If the description of an item is too long to be fully shown, positioning the cursor over the visible text displays the entire description, as shown in [Figure 3–11](#).

**Figure 3–11 Entire Description Shown**

10/15/2013 12:34 AM	10/15/2013 12:34 AM	This policy checks if pattern auto learning i
10/15/2013 12:34 AM	10/15/2013 12:34 AM	System internal policy for Deen Analysis w
10/15/2013 12:34 AM	10/15/2013 12:34 AM	This policy checks if pattern auto learning is enabled and if a user has past behavior recorded. Users with enough recorded behavior will be evaluated against their own profile while users without enough recorded behavior will be evaluated against the profiles of all other users.

Once an item is selected in the **Search Results** table, an action can be performed on it by clicking one of the icons on the toolbar or by selecting a command from the **Actions** menu. If you want to see more details, click the available link for the item.

**3.4.4.1.3 Search Results Menu and Toolbar** A menu and toolbar appears above the **Search Results** table. [Figure 3–12](#) shows the **Search Results Menu and Toolbar** from the **Patterns Search** page with the **New Pattern**, **Open Selected**, **Delete Selected**, **Deactivate Selected**, **Select All**, **Deselect All**, and **Export Selected** commands available.







**Figure 3–12 Results Menu and Toolbar**

Name	Status	Type	Evaluation
...	Active	Authentication	High
...ofiling pattern	Active	Authentication	High
...attern	Active	Authentication	High
...ng pattern	Active	Authentication	High
...tern	Active	Authentication	High
...tern	Active	Authentication	High
...ng pattern	Active	Authentication	High
...ng pattern	Active	Authentication	High
...ng pattern	Active	Authentication	High
10 User: Timerange profiling pattern	Active	Authentication	High

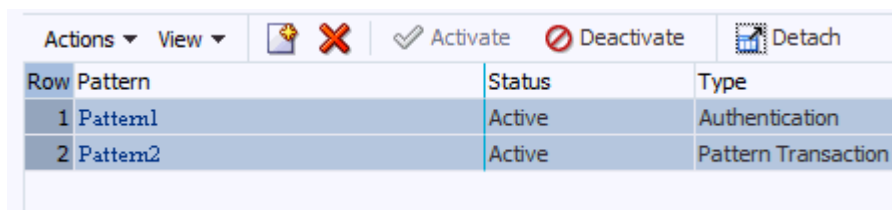
Rows Selected 1

The **Actions** menu and command buttons provide appropriate commands for the selection in the Navigation tree and **Search Results** table. [Table 3–7](#) shows command buttons that may be available, depending on the selection.

**Table 3–7 Results Menu and Toolbar**

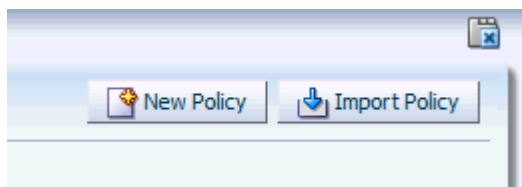
Button	Definition	Description
	Create	Opens a new page, which you can fill in to add a new item of the selected type. The new page opens as the active page on the right side of the Navigation tree.
	Delete	Removes the selected item.
	Create Like	Creates a new item that is similar— or "like"—the existing one.
	Activate	Activates the selected item.
	Deactivate	Deactivates the selected item.
	Detach	Detaches the Results table.

**3.4.4.14 Select All** You can select all the results to perform actions on by clicking the header of the Row column in the upper-left corner of the **Search Results** table.

**Figure 3–13 Select All**


Row	Pattern	Status	Type
1	Pattern1	Active	Authentication
2	Pattern2	Active	Pattern Transaction

**3.4.4.15 Create and Import** Generally, buttons to create new items or import items are in the upper-right corner of the console.

**Figure 3–14 Create and Import**

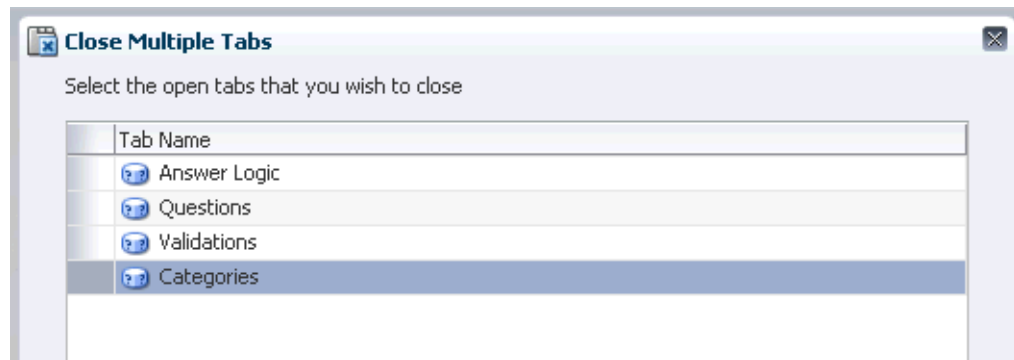
**3.4.4.1.6 Close Multiple Tabs** The small close tabs button in the upper-right corner of the console enables you to close the tabs you are viewing.

**Figure 3–15 Close Multiple Tabs Button**



If you have multiple tabs open, a Close Multiple Tabs dialog appears. To close multiple tabs, highlight the names of the tabs, and press **OK**.

**Figure 3–16 Close Multiple Tabs Dialog**



### 3.4.4.2 Detail Pages

You can view details of a specific item by opening its details page. A **Case Details** page is shown in [Figure 3–17](#).

Figure 3–17 Case Details

**Case Details**

Case ID	1	Disposition	
Organization ID	Default	Case Status	Pending
Created By	userCSRManager	Expiration Date	11/7/2013 2:01 PM
Current Owner	userCSRManager	Last Case Action	
Case Created	11/6/2013 2:01 PM	Last Action Date	
Case Type	CSR	Last Global Case Action	
Severity Level	Low	Last Global Case Action Date	
Description	The user is not able to log in.		

**User Details**

User Name	John	Personalization Active	Yes	Active OTP Methods	
Organization ID	Default	Question Active	Yes	Last Online Action	Challenge
Locked	No	OTP Active	No	Date of Last Online Action	11/6/2013 3:42 AM
Completed Registration	Yes			Temporary Allow	No

**Failure Counter Data (0)**

Row	Challenge Type	Channel	Failure Count	Last Fail Date
1	Challenge Question		0	
2	OTP challenge		0	

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### 3.4.5 About the Dashboard

The dashboard presents a real-time view of activity via aggregates and trending. The dashboard is divided into three sections:

- The performance panel (Section 1) presents real-time data. It shows the performance of the traffic that is entering the system. A trending graph is shown of the different types of data based on performance.
- The summary panel (Section 2) presents aggregate data based on time range and different data types.
- The dashboard panel (Section 3) presents historical data. The detailed dashboards are used for trending data over time ranges.

### 3.4.6 About Online Help

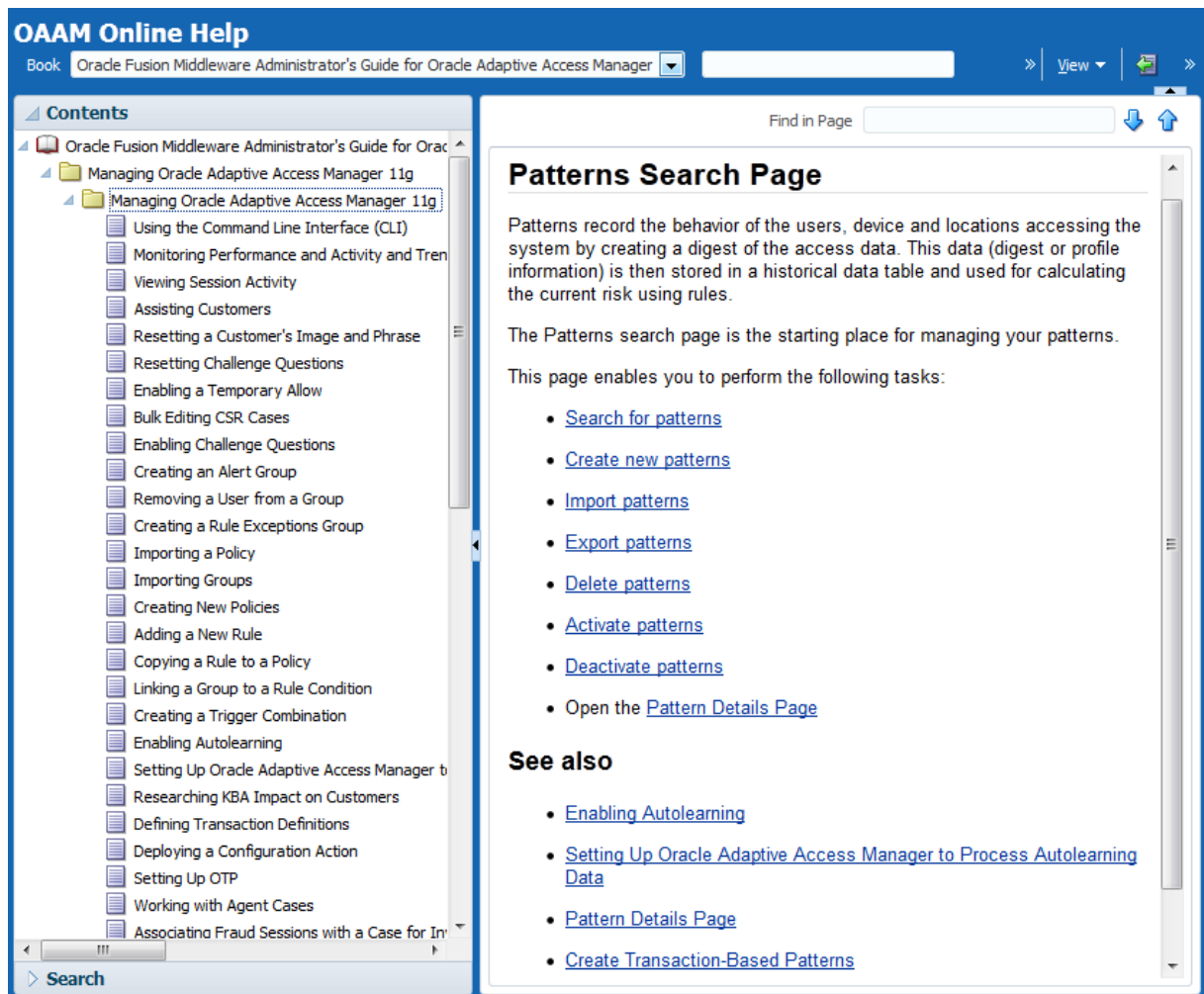
To access online help documentation, on the upper right corner of any window, click **Help** to start the help window. A help topic for the relevant top-level search or details page is displayed. These help topics contain links to information in an online version of the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Adaptive Access Manager*.

Selecting **Managing Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Online Help** displays several topics in the online documentation.

Topics that are displayed by selecting **Help** appear in only English and Japanese languages. Online Help is not translated into the nine Admin languages.

Figure 3–18 shows an example of an online help window.

Figure 3–18 Managing Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Online Help



## 3.5 Using Search, Create, and Import

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides more than one way to search, create, and import.

### Search

Depending on the selection, you can open a **Search** page by:

- Double-clicking the node in the Navigation tree.
- Right-clicking the node in the Navigation tree and selecting **List item** from the context menu.
- Selecting the node in the Navigation tree and then choosing **List item** from the **Actions** menu.
- Clicking the **List item** button in the Navigation tree toolbar.

### Create

Depending on the selection, you can open a **Create** page by:

- Clicking the **New item** button in the upper right of the console.

- Right-clicking the node in the Navigation tree and selecting **New *item*** from the context menu.
- Selecting the node in the Navigation tree and then choosing **New *item*** from the **Actions** menu.
- Clicking the **Create new *items*** button in the Navigation tree toolbar.
- Selecting the **Create New *item*** button from the **Search Results** toolbar.
- Selecting **New *item*** from the **Actions** menu in **Search Results**.

### **Import**

Depending on the selection, you can open a **Import** page by:

- Clicking the **Import *item*** button in the upper right of the console.
- Right-clicking the node in the Navigation tree and selecting **Import *item*** from the context menu.
- Selecting the node in the Navigation tree and then choosing **Import *item*** from the **Actions** menu.
- Clicking the **Import *items*** button in the Navigation tree toolbar.

## **3.6 Exporting Results to a Microsoft Excel Spreadsheet**

You can generate a report of the results from the Search pages for policies, questions, validations, snapshots, properties, entities, transactions, conditions, groups, patterns, and so on. To export results to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet:

1. Ensure the `oaam.export.max.rows.allowed` property is configured so that you are able to export all the rows needed. This property limits the maximum row selection.
2. In a search page, select rows of interest from the search results.
3. Click the **Export To Excel** button.

When the export confirmation dialog is shown, you can view the selected list. The export table with the selected rows shows the ID number and display name columns, so that you can easily identify and verify the selected rows before the export.

4. Click **Export** to export the rows to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.



# Part II

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## Customer Service and Forensics

Part II of the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* provides information about the customer service and forensics tools of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2). Part II contains the following chapters:

- Chapter 4, "Managing and Supporting CSR Cases"
- Chapter 5, "Investigation Using OAAM"
- Chapter 6, "Viewing Additional Details for Investigation"



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## Managing and Supporting CSR Cases

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides a set of tools for creating and supporting Customer Service Representatives (CSR) cases. Customers can call for assistance with user-facing features of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager such as images, phrases or challenge questions, or any issues with their account. A case is a record of all the actions performed by the CSR to assist the customer.

This chapter provides information to CSR and CSR Managers for managing cases and contains the following sections:

- Introduction and Concepts
- About CSR and CSR Manager Role Permissions
- Getting Started
- Using the Cases Search Page
- Using the Case Details Page
- Viewing Case Activity
- Viewing Customer's Sessions
- Creating a CSR Case
- Performing Customer Resets
- Performing Challenge Question Resets
- Enabling a Temporary Allow
- Performing Case Actions
- Configuring Expiry Behavior for CSR Cases
- Using Reporting
- About Multitenancy
- CSR Case Scenarios
- Best Practices and Recommendations

### 4.1 Introduction and Concepts

This section provides an introduction to customer service representatives (CSRs) and CSR Managers and a high-level view of how they might use the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager set of tools for creating and supporting cases.

## 4.1.1 Case

A **case** is a record of all the actions performed by the CSR to assist the customer and the various account activities of the customer. Each case is allocated a **case number**, a unique case identification number.

Users of the enterprise using Oracle Adaptive Access Manager can call up the enterprise asking for assistance with user-facing features of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager such as images, phrases or challenge questions, or any issues with their account. The CSR uses the Case Management feature to create a case which records all the actions performed by the CSR to assist the user and various account activities of the user.

### 4.1.1.1 CSR Cases

**CSR cases** are used in customer service situations associated within the standard course of doing business online and over the phone when providing assistance to customers. A CSR case is created for a specific user.

### 4.1.1.2 Escalated Cases

CSR escalates a case when he cannot resolve a case and needs further investigation by an investigator or when he determines there is suspicious activity associated with the specific user and he wants further investigation by an investigator. Once escalated the case is treated as an Agent case, which is no longer visible to the CSR. However, any agent can work on the escalated case.

## 4.1.2 Customer Service Representative (CSR)

**Customer service representatives** are employed by many different types of companies to serve as a point of contact for customers who call. A CSR has limited access to the OAAM Administration Console. Their primary function is to ensure that their company's customers receive an adequate level of service and help for low risk issues originating from customer calls. In handling customers' complaints, they must attempt to resolve the problem according to guidelines established by the company. These procedures may involve opening a case, entering notes as they are speaking to customers, asking questions to determine the validity of a complaint, making changes or updates to a customer's profile information, and, if required, passing the case on to a CSR Manager who has the appropriate privileges to respond. In a Multitenant deployment, CSRs only have access to cases limited to an Organization.

## 4.1.3 CSR Manager

The **CSR Manager** is in charge of overall management of CSR cases. A CSR Manager has all the access and responsibilities of a CSR and access to more operations, such as:

- bulk edit cases
- granting temporary account access
- extend expiration

The CSR does not have the permissions to perform these actions. A CSR Manager routinely searches through the CSR cases to check on status and clean up if needed.

#### 4.1.4 Locked Status

If the user fails a challenge, he is locked out of the account. The status of the account is **Locked**. The Locked status is only used if the knowledge-based authentication (KBA) or one-time password (OTP) facility is in use.

- Knowledge-based authentication (KBA): For online challenges, a customer is locked out of the session after the Online Counter reaches the maximum number of failures. For phone challenges, a customer is locked out when the maximum number of failures is reached and no challenge questions are left.
- One-time password: OTP sends a single-use password to the user through a configured delivery method, and if the user exceeds the number of retries when attempting to put in his OTP code, his account becomes locked.

After the lock out, a CSR must reset the status to **Unlocked** before the user can use this account to enter the system.

#### 4.1.5 Temporary Allow

A temporary allow grants temporary account access to a customer who is being blocked from logging in or performing a transaction. A customer is blocked when a security rule is triggered. For example, a customer may be traveling on business and attempting to log in from a blacklisted country and the system has blocked him or her.

#### 4.1.6 Case Status

**Case Status** is the current state of a case. Status values used for the case are **New**, **Pending**, **Escalated**, or **Closed**. When a case is created, the status is set to **New** by default. CSRs cannot open a closed case. CSR Managers and Investigators can open a closed case. Escalated cases cannot be created.

#### 4.1.7 Severity Level

The **Severity Level** is a marker to communicate to case personnel how serious the case is. The severity level is set by whomever creates the case. The available severity levels are **High**, **Medium**, and **Low**.

#### 4.1.8 Expiration Date

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**Note:** Depending on the type of the case, the terminology used and behavior may be different.

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The **expiration date** is the date when a case expires. By default, the length of time before a case expires is 24 hours, but is configurable.

- **CSR cases:** For CSR cases, the status of the case changes from the current status to **Expired**. The case could have any status when it expires. The CSR can open the case but cannot perform any actions on it. The CSR Manager can extend an expired case.
- **Escalated cases:** For escalated cases, the status of the case changes from the current status to **Expired**. When the case is expired, an expired flag is set for the case to let managers know that the case requires their attention. For example, if escalated cases are set to 24 hours and if the case is open and has not been accessed in more than 24 hours, the flag is set to **Expired**. When the Fraud Investigator accesses the

expired case, it is reactivated and the expiration date is extended for another 24 hours (or however long it has been configured for). The expired behavior is configurable using the Properties Editor. CSRs cannot change the expiration date of escalated cases.

### 4.1.9 Customer Resets

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager uses images and phrases on virtual authentication devices as part of the personalization to help prevent fraud. The Customer Resets feature enables you to reset the customer's image and phrase and unregister his device. The Customer Reset feature is not available for a closed, an escalated or an expired case.

## 4.2 About CSR and CSR Manager Role Permissions

Customer Service personnel can access various functionality in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager based on the role to they are assigned. The out-of-box roles are CSR and CSR Manager. A CSR has limited access to the OAAM Administration Console. Their primary function is to resolve low risk customer issues originating from customer calls.

A CSR Manager has all the access and responsibilities of a CSR and access to more sensitive operations. The CSR Manager is in charge of the overall management of CSR cases.

**Table 4–1** CSR and CSR Manager Role Permissions

Action	CSR Permissions	CSR Manager Permissions
Search Cases	Search for CSR cases Search for open and closed cases.	Search for CSR cases Search for open and closed cases.
New Case	Create only CSR cases	Create only CSR cases
View Case Details	View closed case details View Transactions in Sessions tab (CSRs do not have access to Session details from Queries)	View closed case details View Transactions in Sessions tab
Edit Case	Add notes to closed cases (view only for everything else) Perform all customer and KBA resets on a CSR case Perform KBA phone challenge on a CSR case Change status and severity on a CSR case	Cannot reopen closed cases Add notes to CSR cases Change status and severity on a CSR case Bulk edit CSR cases Temp allow users Extend expiration Perform all customer and KBA resets Perform KBA phone challenge

### 4.3 Getting Started

Before using the case tools, read through [Section 4.1, "Introduction and Concepts"](#)—the section is useful in helping you to understand the concepts presented in this chapter. To perform the operations listed earlier, log in as a CSR or CSR Manager. When you log in, the **Cases Search** page is opened.

The **Cases Search** page is the starting place for managing CSR cases. From the **Cases Search** page, you can:

- create new cases
- create like cases
- bulk edit cases
- perform searches

If you are a CSR, you can open only one case at a time.

## 4.4 Using the Cases Search Page

The **Cases Search** page contains the search tools to help you find cases that you are interested in. [Figure 4-1](#) provides an example of the Cases search page.

**Figure 4-1** CSR Cases Search Page

The screenshot displays the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager interface for the 'Cases' section. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'ORACLE Oracle Adaptive Access Manager' and user information 'userCSRManager'. Below this, a 'Cases' header includes a 'New Case' button. A search instruction reads: 'Use the search tool to find cases or click the New Case button to create a new case.' The search form is divided into two columns of filters. The left column includes Organization ID, User Name, User ID, Case ID, Description, Case Type, Severity Level, and Case Status. The right column includes Expired, Create Date (with a date range from 2013-11-06 01:35:44 PM to 2013-11-06 11:59:59 PM), Disposition, Last Action, Notes, Created By, and Current Owner. A 'Search' button is located at the bottom right of the form. Below the search form, a 'Search Results' section contains a toolbar with 'Actions', 'View', 'Create Like', 'Bulk Edit', 'Export to spreadsheet', and 'Detach' options. A table with one row of search results is shown below the toolbar.

Row	Case ID	User Name	Description	Case Type	Last Action	Case Severity	Case Status	Last Action Date	Expiration Date
1	1	User1	The user is not able to CSR			Low	Pending		11/7/2013 2:01 PM

### New Case, Search, Save, and Reset Buttons

Click the **New Case** button in the upper-right corner to launch the Create Case dialog where you can enter appropriate details for a new case. See [Section 4.8.1, "Creating a Case"](#) for more information.

Click the **Search** button after you have entered your case search criteria to display cases in the search results table. From the search results table, you can choose a case to open for further viewing or editing.

Click the **Save** button to open the Personalize Saved Search dialog to save your search criteria.

Click the **Reset** button to reset your filters.

### Search Filters

Use any combination of search filters to quickly locate cases you need to look at. The filters are shown in [Table 4-2](#).

**Table 4–2 Search Filters**

<b>Filter</b>	<b>Description</b>
Organization ID	To locate cases for an organization, select the Organization ID. In a Multitenant deployment, CSRs only have access to cases limited to an Organization. Organization names to which the user has access are presented.
User Name	To locate cases for a specific user, enter his user name or part of a user name in the User Name field.
User ID	To locate a case by the user identifier.
Case ID	To locate a specific case, enter the Case ID.
Description	To locate a case by a keyword that is in the description, enter the word you want.
Case Type	Agent and/or CSR. CSR cases are used in customer care situations associated within the normal course of doing business online and over the phone when providing assistance to customers. Agent cases are used by fraud investigators. It is a repository for findings and investigation information used to manage and conduct investigations on fraudulent sessions and transactions.
Severity Level	To filter cases by severity level, select Low, High, or Medium.
Case Status	To filter cases by case status, select New, Pending, Closed, Escalated.
Expired	To filter the list by expired, select the option you want. The options available are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Hide Expired</li> <li>■ Show Only Expired</li> </ul>
Create Date	To locate cases created within a given create date range, enter the start and end dates you want for the range.
Disposition	To filter cases by dispositions, you can select: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Confirmed Fraud</li> <li>■ Duplicate</li> <li>■ False Negative</li> <li>■ False Positive</li> <li>■ Issue Pending</li> <li>■ Issue Resolved</li> <li>■ Not Fraud</li> </ul> The disposition describes the way in which the issue was resolved in a case. Cases only have dispositions when they are closed. If a case has any status besides closed, the disposition is left blank.
Last Action	Search based on the last action that was taken in case.
Notes	Search for cases that contain specific keywords in their log. For example, if you search for all cases that contain the word "chargeback," a case with a note that contains "The device used seems to be related to a number of chargebacks" would return in the list of cases.
Created by	Search by user name of the agent who created the case.
Current Owner	Search by user name of the agent who is working on this case currently (who performed the last action)



### 4.4.1 Searching for Cases

When a customer telephones with a question or problem, you can search all customers and cases quickly through any combination of factors. For example, you can search for a customer's open case by entering his User ID and **New**, **Pending**, and **Escalated** for his case status. For example, you can search for CSR cases created between a month ago and yesterday.

To search cases:

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)

The Case Search page appears.

2. From the **Cases Search** page, specify criteria in the search filter. For information on the search filters, see [Table 4–2](#).
3. Click **Search**.

All results matching the query specifications are displayed in the Search Results table.

To view case details, click the case number link in the Search Results table. You can obtain the case detail for cases that belonged to any user belonging to the group you have access to. If the user does not belong to the group you have access to, you do not see that case in search results.

### 4.4.2 Viewing a List of Cases

Depending on the criteria entered for the search, the **Search Results** table can display a list of cases. In a multitenant environment, if the user does not belong to an organization you have access to, you do not have access to his case. If you had been assigned to one organization previously and created cases for users in that organization and serviced them, when you are reassigned to another organization, you only see cases for the new organization when you log in again, regardless of whether you serviced them or not.

### 4.4.3 Viewing a List Cases You are Currently Working On

From the **Cases Search** page, enter your user name in the Current Owner field to locate cases that you are currently working on and click **Search**. The Search Results table displays the list of cases you are currently working on.

### 4.4.4 Searching for Open and Closed Cases

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)

The Case Search page appears.

2. From the **Cases Search** page, search by **Case Status**:
  - **New**, **Pending**, and **Escalated** to locate open cases
  - **Closed** to locate closed cases

For information, see [Section 4.4.1, "Searching for Cases."](#)

3. Click the case number of the case you want.

The **Case Details** page is displayed ([Figure 4–2](#)).

- When the CSR or CSR Manager opens the case
- The current owner becomes the CSR or CSR Manager.
  - The **Created By** field remains the same.
  - The status of the case is **Pending**.
4. Next, the CSR or CSR Manager can perform the necessary actions such as granting a temporary allow, performing challenge question resets, and other actions.

#### 4.4.5 Searching Case by Description Keyword

Searching by description keywords would display all cases with any matching words in that was entered as a description during case creation.

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)

The Case Search page appears.

2. From the **Cases Search** page, enter the description keyword to locate cases that contain the **Description** and click **Search**.
3. Click the case number of the case you want.

The **Case Details** page appears ([Figure 4-2](#)).

#### 4.4.6 Viewing a List of Cases Using Description Keywords

Searching by description keywords would display all cases with any matching words that was entered as a description during case creation.

### 4.5 Using the Case Details Page

You can review the details of a specific case and perform various actions on cases. The **Case Details** page provides such general details about the case as the customer's user name, status, severity level, and description. For information, see [Section 4.5, "Using the Case Details Page."](#)

To open the Case Details page of a specific case:

1. From the **Cases Search** page, specify criteria in the search filter. For information on the search filters, see [Table 4-2](#).
2. Click **Search**.

Cases which match your case search criteria are displayed in the search results table. There are links on the case numbers.

3. Click a case number link to open its Case Details page.

You can obtain the case detail for cases that belonged to any user belonging to the group you have access to. If the user does not belong to the group you have access to, you do not see that case in search results.

[Figure 4-2](#) shows an example of a Case Details page.

Figure 4–2 Case Details

The screenshot displays the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager interface for a case. The top navigation bar includes 'ORACLE Oracle Adaptive Access Manager', 'Accessibility', 'Help', 'Sign Out', and 'userCSRManager'. The main content area is titled 'Case 1: Default \ User1' and includes tabs for 'Summary', 'Sessions', and 'Log'. The 'Case Details' section provides the following information:

- Case ID: 1
- Organization ID: Default
- Created By: userCSRManager
- Current Owner: userCSRManager
- Case Created: 11/6/2013 2:01 PM
- Case Type: CSR
- Severity Level: Low
- Description: The user is not able to log in.
- Disposition: Pending
- Case Status: Pending
- Expiration Date: 11/7/2013 2:01 PM
- Last Case Action
- Last Action Date
- Last Global Case Action
- Last Global Case Action Date

The 'User Details' section shows:

- User Name: John
- Organization ID: Default
- Locked: No
- Completed Registration: Yes
- Personalization Active: Yes
- Question Active: Yes
- OTP Active: No
- Active OTP Methods
- Last Online Action: Challenge
- Date of Last Online Action: 11/6/2013 3:42 AM
- Temporary Allow: No

The 'Failure Counter Data (0)' table is as follows:

Row	Challenge Type	Channel	Failure Count	Last Fail Date
1	Challenge Question		0	
2	OTP challenge		0	

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## 4.5.1 Case Actions

**Case Details** also provides access to the actions that can be taken, a log of case activity, and a list of customer sessions. From the **Case Details** page, the following options are available:

- **Add Notes:** Each time you take an action in a case you should enter a note describing why you are taking the action. The notes are saved to the case log.
- **Temporary Allow (CSR Manager Only):** Allows you to select a type of allowance and enter notes. For details on setting temporary allows, see [Section 4.11, "Enabling a Temporary Allow."](#)
- **Customer Resets:** Allows you to select the type of customer reset and enter notes. For information on customer resets you can perform, see [Section 4.12, "Performing Case Actions."](#)
- **Challenge Question:** Allows you to select the question related action to perform and enter notes. For details on challenge related actions you can perform, see [Section 4.10.1, "Performing Challenge Questions Related Actions."](#)
- **Change Status:** Case Status is the current state of a case. Status values used for the case are New, Pending, Escalated, or Closed. When a case is created, the status is set to New by default. Change the status of a case when necessary. For the steps to change the status of a case, see [Section 4.12.3, "Changing Status of a Case."](#)
- **Change Severity:** When a case is created it is assigned a severity level to indicate its importance and allow administrators to filter cases. The available severity levels are High, Medium, and Low. If a customer suspects fraud, then the severity level assigned would be High. If the customer wants a different image, then the

severity level assigned would be Low. Escalate or de-escalate the severity level of a case when necessary. The severity level is shown on the Case Details page. For information on changing the severity of a case, see [Section 4.12.2, "Changing Severity Level of a Case."](#)

- **Extend Expiration Date** (CSR Manager Only): The expiration date is the date when a case expires. By default, the length of time before a case expires is 24 hours, but is configurable. A CSR Manager can extend the length of time before expiration. For steps to extend the expiration date, see [Section 4.12.4, "Extending Expiration Date."](#)
- **Escalate** (CSR Manager Only): Escalate a case when you cannot resolve a case and need further investigation by an investigator or when you determine there is suspicious activity associated with the specific user and you want further investigation by an investigator. Once escalated the case is treated as an Agent case, which is no longer visible to you, the CSR. For steps to escalate a case, see [Section 4.12.5, "Escalating a CSR Case to an Agent Case."](#)

You can only act on those case that you can access in the details page. You can open the case only when you have access to the user's group.

## 4.5.2 Viewing Case Details

The following information is displayed in **Case Details**.

- **Case ID:** Unique case number to identify the case.
- **Organization ID:** The Organization ID is a unique identifier for the organization the CSR belongs to. Each CSR belongs to only one organization.
- **Created by:** The name of the CSR who created the case.
- **Current owner:** Name of the CSR who is working on this case currently
- **Case Created:** The date and time the case was created.
- **Case Type:** Type of case.
- **Severity Level:** The available severity levels are **High**, **Medium**, and **Low**. For information about severity levels, see [Section 4.1.7, "Severity Level."](#)
- **Description:** The details for the case. A description is required.
- **Disposition:** The description of how the issue was resolved when the case was closed. Cases only have dispositions when they are closed. If a case has any status besides closed, the disposition is left blank.
- **Case Status:** The current state of a case. Status values used for the case are **New**, **Pending**, **Escalated**, or **Closed**.
- **Expiration Date (for CSR cases):** The date when a case expires. For information about expiration dates, see [Section 4.1.8, "Expiration Date."](#)
- **Last Case Action:** The last action executed in the CSR case.
- **Last Case Action Date:** The date when last action occurred.
- **Last Global Case Action:** The last action that occurred for this user in all CSR cases. Escalated cases are not taken into account.
- **Last Global Case Action Date:** The last action performed against the user online.

### 4.5.3 Viewing User Details

The following information is displayed in **User Details**.

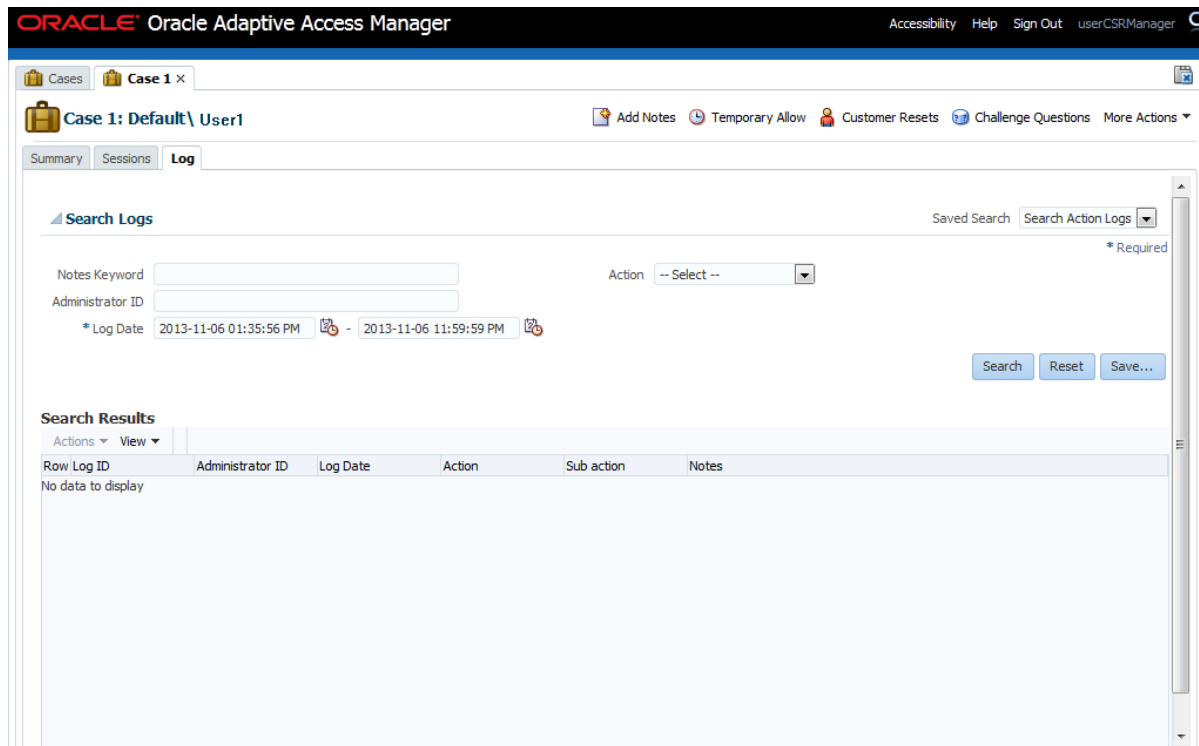
- **User Name:** Identifier a user uses to log in
- **Organization ID:** The unique identifier for the organization the user belongs in.  
The combination of **User Name** and **Organization ID** is the unique identifier for a user accessing an application. In a multitenant deployment, CSRs only have access to cases limited to an organization.
- **Locked:** If the user fails the maximum number of challenges. A user is locked out of the session after the failure counter reaches the maximum number of failures.
- **Completed Registration:** If the user has completed registration, this field shows **Yes**; otherwise it shows **No**. To be registered a user may need to complete all of the following tasks: Personalization (image and phrase), registering challenge questions and answers and e-mail and phone number.
- **Personalization Active:** When the user has an image, a phrase and questions active, this field would display **Yes**. If any one of these are reset, this field would display **No**.
- **Questions Active:** Identifies whether user registered Challenge Questions. If user has completed registration, but questions have been reset, and the user has not gone back and registered new ones, this field would display **No**. This field shows **Yes** if the user has completed registration and questions exists by which he or she can be challenged.
- **Active OTP Methods:** If supported OTP delivery channels are registered, the field shows **Yes**.
- **Last Online Action:** The last action that the user executed. For example, **Block** is displayed if the user is blocked.
- **Date of Last Online Action:** The date when the last online action was executed.
- **Temporary Allow:** Identifies whether the user was blocked and is allowed to access his account temporarily. If temporary allow is active, this field shows **Yes**; otherwise the field shows **No**.

## 4.6 Viewing Case Activity

OAAM Admin maintains a unique log of every customer service action taken while working on a case. The log is available in the **Logs** tab of the **Case Details** page. You can use the Notes Keyword, Administrator ID, Log Date, or Action filters in the Search Logs section to search for logs. Each log entry in the Search Results table includes the Log ID, Administrator ID of the CSR, log date, action, subaction, and notes. You can use this log while you are on the phone with a customer to view the case history.

Figure 4–3 shows an example of a Log tab in the Case Details page.

Figure 4–3 Searching for Log



#### 4.6.1 Viewing the Case History

To view the case history:

1. From the **Cases Search** page, specify criteria in the search filter.  
For information, see [Section 4.4.1, "Searching for Cases."](#)
2. Click the case number of the case of which you want to view the history.  
View the activity log for that case.

#### 4.6.2 Searching the Log of a Case

To search the log of a case:

1. Display the log for the case you want to search, as described in [Section 4.6.1, "Viewing the Case History."](#)
2. Enter the search criteria and click **Search**.

[Table 4–3](#) provides descriptions for the log search filters.

**Table 4–3 Log Search Filters**

Filter	Description
Notes Keyword	Keyword in notes describing why an action was taken in a case. For example, suspected fraud.
Administrator ID	The type of agent that performed the action. For example, csrm1
Log Date	The date of the case action.
Action	The action taken for the case. For example, escalation.

### 4.6.3 Viewing Escalated Case Logs and Notes

To view the log and notes of an escalated case:

1. In the **Cases Search** page, search by the case status and by other filters to locate the case.
2. Click the case number of the case you want.  
The **Case Details** page appears (Figure 4-2).
3. Click the **Log** tab.  
The activity log for that case appears.
4. Enter the search criteria and click **Search**.

## 4.7 Viewing Customer's Sessions

OAAM Admin maintains a history of a customer's sessions. Each session entry includes the Session ID, authentication status, session date, Device ID, location, transactions, and alerts. Sessions information is available in the **Sessions** tab of the **Case Details** page.

You can use the **Sessions** tab, as shown in Figure 4-4, while you are on the phone with a customer to view the sessions history (a list of that customer's previous sessions).

Figure 4-4 Sessions Tab

The screenshot shows the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager (OAAM) interface. At the top, the Oracle logo and 'Oracle Adaptive Access Manager' are visible, along with navigation links for Accessibility, Help, Sign Out, and user:CSRManager. The main content area is titled 'Case 1: Default \ User1' and has tabs for Summary, Sessions, and Log. The 'Sessions' tab is active, showing a 'Search Sessions' section with various filters: Session ID, Device ID, Alert Message, Authentication Status, Alert Level, Transactions, Country, State, City, and Session Date. Below the filters is a 'Search Results' table with columns for Row, Session ID, Authentication Status, Session Date, Device ID, IP Address, Location, and Transact Alerts. The table contains six rows of session data.

Row	Session ID	Authentication Status	Session Date	Device ID	IP Address	Location	Transact Alerts
1	101	Success	11/6/2013 3:42 AM	1	192.168.255.255	Private, Private, Private	
2	11	Success	11/4/2013 8:06 PM	1	192.168.255.255	Private, Private, Private	
3	7	Success	11/4/2013 7:47 PM	1	192.168.255.255	Private, Private, Private	
4	6	Success	11/4/2013 3:03 PM	1	192.168.255.255	Private, Private, Private	
5	2	Success	11/4/2013 2:44 PM	1	192.168.255.255	Private, Private, Private	
6	1	Success	11/4/2013 2:43 PM	1	192.168.255.255	Private, Private, Private	

### 4.7.1 Viewing a Customer's Session History

To view a customer's session history:

1. From the **Cases Search** page, specify criteria in the Search Filter.  
For information, see [Section 4.4.1, "Searching for Cases."](#)
2. Click the case number of the case you want.  
The **Case Details** page appears.
3. Click the **Sessions** tab ([Figure 4-4](#)).

## 4.7.2 Searching for a Customer's Sessions

To search for a customer's sessions:

1. Display the list of sessions for the case, as described in [Section 4.7.1, "Viewing a Customer's Session History."](#)
2. Enter search criteria and click **Search**.

[Table 4-4](#) provides descriptions for the session search filters.

**Table 4-4 Sessions Search Filters**

Filter	Description
Session ID	The identifier for the session. For example, 11702.
Device ID	The identifier for the device. For example, 1803.
Alert Message	Text message configured in the alert.
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session).
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low.
Transactions	Types of transactions that took place during the session.
Country	The country the user logged in from.
State	The state the user logged in from.
City	The city the user logged in from.
Session Date	The time the user logged in to perform the transaction. For example, 2013-11-01 02:26:41 PM.

You can search sessions belonging to the users that belong to the organizations that you have access to.

## 4.7.3 Searching for a Customer's Sessions by Device ID or Date Range

To search for a customer's sessions by Device ID or date range:

1. Display the list of sessions for the case, as described in [Section 4.7.1, "Viewing a Customer's Session History."](#)
2. To search the sessions by **Device ID**, enter the ID of the device.
3. To search the sessions by date range, click the calendar icons and select the start date and the end date.
4. Click **Search**.

## 4.7.4 Filtering the Session History by Authentication Status or Alert Level

To filter the list of customer's sessions by authentication status or alert level



1. Display the list of sessions for the case, as described in [Section 4.7.1, "Viewing a Customer's Session History."](#)
2. To filter the sessions by authentication status, select the authentication status you want.
3. To filter the sessions by alert level, select the alert level you want.
4. Click **Search**.

### 4.7.5 Viewing Transactions in the Sessions History

To view the customer's transactions.

1. Display the list of sessions for the case, as described in [Section 4.7.1, "Viewing a Customer's Session History."](#)
2. Filter the log by transactions.
3. Click **Search**.

## 4.8 Creating a CSR Case

A CSR case is a record of related customer care events and actions for a single customer. Multiple cases also provide a way of segregating unrelated issues and actions for a customer. CSR cases are used by the CSR while assisting a customer. Procedures are described in this section for creating new and like cases.

### 4.8.1 Creating a Case

The CSR is only able to create cases for users of the organizations he has permissions for. A new CSR case is created by a CSR Manager or CSR when a customer care situation occurs either online or through a phone call. The CSR or CSR Manager searches for cases by the Organizations ID and user name.

In a Multitenant deployment, CSRs only have access to cases limited to an Organization. He is not able to see the case if the user belongs to an organization he does not have permission for.

Depending on the case, the CSR or CSR Manager decides if a new case must be created or if it can be handled with an existing case for that user.

To create a case:

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)

The Case Search page appears.

2. In the **Cases Search** page, click **New Case**.

The **Create Case** dialog appears.

You could also open the **Create Case** dialog by right-clicking **Cases** in the Navigation tree and selecting **New Case** from the context menu that appears.

3. Select the **Organization ID** and enter a user name in the **User Name** field or enter the User ID in the **User ID** field.

To create a case, you can provide an **Organization ID** and user name or you can provide the User ID.

A list of **Organization IDs** for which you have access to is provided. From the list you can select one **Organization ID**. The user name is the identifier a user uses to log in. The combination of user name and Organization ID is the unique identifier for a user accessing an application. The unique **Organization ID** and **user name** combination must be available in the system. The user name is case-sensitive. If the user name is invalid or does not use the correct uppercase and lowercase, an error message appears when you click **Create**.

Note: If the `bharosa.uio.default.username.case.sensitive` property is set to `false`, the user name will be in lower case regardless of the actual case that was typed into the **User Name** field when creating CSR cases.

The User ID is unique identifier generated by the system for the user. The User ID must be available in the system. If you enter a User ID, you do not have to enter an Organization ID and user name to create a case.

4. Select a severity level from the **Severity Level** list.  
The available severity levels are **High**, **Medium**, and **Low**.
5. Select a canned description from the **Canned Descriptions** list and, if necessary, add more details in the Description text box for the situation.

When a canned description is selected, a description is automatically added to the **Description** text box. Selecting pre-written notes saves time by enabling you to enter description quickly. If another canned description is selected from the

Canned Description list, the new description is appended to the previous in the text box. The previous description can be deleted from the text box.

Table 4–5 describes the available canned description choices.

**Table 4–5 Canned Descriptions for Case Creation**

Case Creation Canned Description	Description
Cannot log in	The user is not able to log in.
Forgot question answers	The user forgot answers to challenge questions.
Possible fraud	The user suspects he or she is a victim of fraud.
OTP override	The user is not able to receive OTP.
Reset request	The user requested to reset the image and phrase.

You can choose to manually enter a description in the text box or add additional notes. For example, if a customer suspects fraud, you can add more notes about the situation. The description can contain alphanumeric and special characters. You must provide a description in the text box; otherwise an error occurs.

**6. Click **Create** or **Cancel**.**

If invalid parameters were entered, an error message is displayed and the new case is not created. If you click **Cancel**, the **Cases Search** page appears. If you click **Create**, a new case is created, and you are directed to the **Case Details** page of the newly created case.

When the **Case Details** page is displayed:

- The **Case Status** shows **Pending**.
- The **Created By** field shows the user name of the CSR who created the case.
- The **Current Owner** field shows user name of the CSR because he is the current owner of the case.

## 4.8.2 Creating a Case Like Another Case

To create a case that is similar— or "like"—an existing case:

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)
2. From the **Cases Search** page, select a case by clicking in the checkbox next to case in the **Search Results** table.
3. Click the **Create Like** button.

The **Create Case Like** dialog appears with pre-populated data from the original case. If you had chosen a closed case, the **Create Case Like** dialog shows pre-populated data from the case except the **Case Status** is **New**.

**Create Case Like**

For CSR case, enter both the Organization ID and User name or only User ID, and other attributes to create a new case.

\* Organization ID: Default

Case Type: CSR

\* User Name: John

\* User ID:

\* Severity Level: Low

Canned Descriptions: -- Select --

\* Description: The user is not able to log in.

Buttons: Create, Cancel

If you had chosen an escalated case, the **Create Like** dialog shows pre-populated data from the case except the **Case Status** is **New** and the **Case Type** is **CSR**.

4. Enter a description in the **Description** field or select a description from the **Canned Descriptions** list, or both.

**Description** is a required field. You can select multiple descriptions from the **Canned Descriptions** list for the same case, one at a time for any number of times. Each description selected from the list also appends description notes to the previous description. If you are entering a description, the **Description** field can contain alphanumeric and special characters.

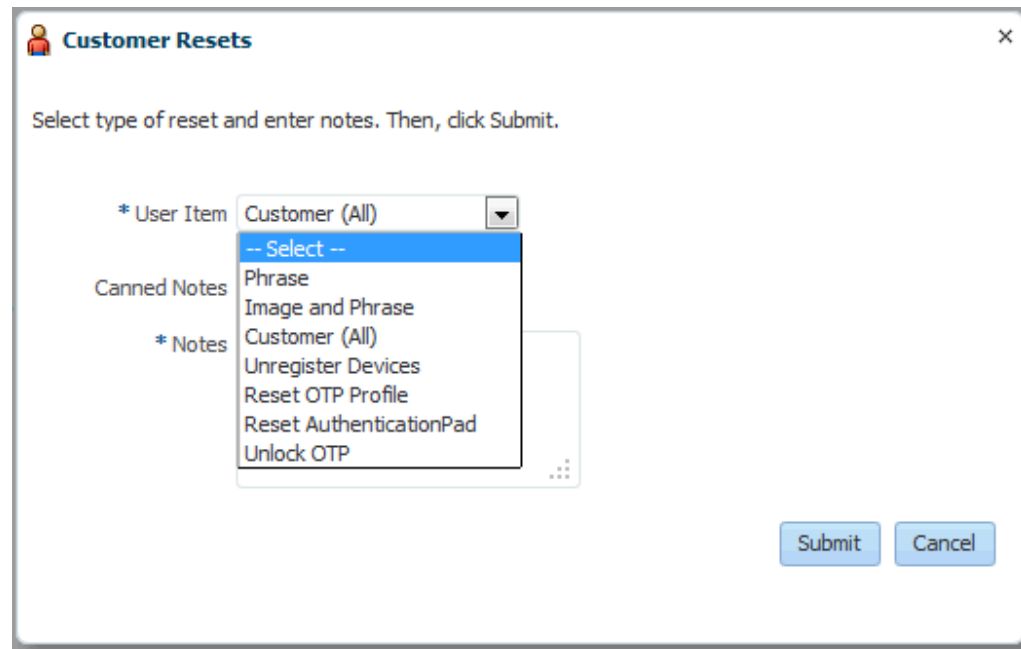
5. Edit any of the other fields if you want.
6. Click **Create** or **Cancel**.

If you click **Cancel**, the **Cases Search** page appears. If you click **Create**, a new case is created with data from the original case and your changes, and you are directed to the **Case Details** page of the newly created case.

## 4.9 Performing Customer Resets

Authenticator uses images and phrases on its virtual authentication devices as part of the personalization to help prevent fraud. **Customer Resets** enable you to reset the customer's image and phrase and unregister his device. **Customer Resets** are not available for a closed, escalated or expired case.

Figure 4–5 Customer Reset Menu



### 4.9.1 Resetting Image

If you reset a customer's image, OAAM Admin randomly assigns a new image to the customer. After resetting the image, you can inform the customer that the authenticator will display a new image at the next log in to the website. The same phrase will continue to be used. If a customer is not registered and does not have an image to reset, an error message appears if you try to reset his image.

To reset a customer's image:

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)
2. From the **Cases Search** page, search for an existing case for resetting the image for the customer, and if it does exist, click the case number in the results table.
3. If the case does not exist, create one for resetting the customer's image.
4. On the menu bar of the Case Details page, click **Customer Resets**.

The **Customer Resets** dialog is displayed.

5. In the **User Item** list, select **Image**.
6. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.  
When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the **Notes** text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.
7. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.
8. Click **Submit** to perform the image reset.

## 4.9.2 Resetting Phrase

When the customer's phrase is reset, a new one is randomly assigned to the customer. After resetting the phrase, you can inform the customer that the authenticator will display a new phrase the next time he or she logs in to the website. The same image will continue to be used.

To reset a customer's phrase:

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)
2. From the **Cases Search** page, search for an existing case for resetting the phrase for the customer, and if it does exist, click the case number in the results table.
3. If the case does not exist, create one for resetting the customer's phrase.
4. On the menu bar of the Case Details page, click **Customer Resets**.  
The **Customer Resets** dialog is displayed.
5. In the **User Item** list, select **Phrase**.
6. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.  
When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the **Notes** text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.

7. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.
8. Click **Submit** to perform the reset.  
An error message appears if the customer is not registered and does not have a phrase to reset.

### 4.9.3 Resetting Image and Phrase

If you reset a customer's image and phrase, OAAM Admin generates a new image and phrase and assigns them to the customer. Afterward, you can inform the customer that the authenticator will display a new personal image and phrase at the next log in to the website.

To reset a customer's image and phrase:

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)
2. From the **Cases Search** page, search for an existing case for resetting the image and phrase for the customer, and if it does exist, click the case number in the results table.
3. If the case does not exist, create one for resetting the customer's image and phrase.
4. On the menu bar of the Case Details page, click **Customer Resets**.  
The **Customer Resets** dialog is displayed.
5. In the **User Item** list, select **Image and Phrase**.
6. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.  
When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the **Notes** text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.
7. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.
8. Click **Submit**.  
An error message appears if the customer is not registered and does not have a phrase and an image to reset.

### 4.9.4 Unregistering Devices

When you unregister devices, OAAM Admin unregisters all of a customer's devices. The customer can register another device if he wants.

To unregister a customer's devices:

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)
2. From the **Cases Search** page, search for an existing case for unregistering the device for the customer, and if it does exist, click the case number in the results table. If the case does not exist, create one for unregistering the customer's device.
3. On the menu bar of the Case Details page, click **Customer Resets**.  
The **Customer Resets** dialog is displayed.

4. In the **User Item** list, select **Unregister Devices**.
5. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.  
When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the **Notes** text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.
6. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.
7. Edit the default notes in the **Notes** field.
8. Click **Submit**.

### 4.9.5 Resetting OTP Profile

When a customer's OTP profile is reset, the system deletes the contact information that is used to send the OTP. The user is asked to register contact information on next login, if the OTP profile is reset. OAAM deployments may choose to use both KBA and OTP. If that is the case, if the OTP profile is reset, but questions are still active, the customer is asked to reregister OTP information at the next login.

To reset a customer's OTP profile:

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)
2. From the **Cases Search** page, search for an existing case for resetting the OTP profile for the customer, and if it does exist, click the case number in the results table.
3. If the case does not exist, create one for resetting the customer's OTP profile.
4. On the menu bar of the Case Details page, click **Customer Resets**.  
The **Customer Resets** dialog is displayed.
5. In the **User Item** list, select **Reset OTP profile**.
6. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.  
When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the Notes text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.
7. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.
8. Click **Submit**.

#### OTP Delivery Method Reset Example

Jacob calls the CSR and requests that his OTP delivery method be reset and change from phone to Short Message Service (SMS) and provides a phone number for SMS.

Carl the CSR performs these steps:

1. Carl searches for Jacob's logins and verifies with him about last login time and place.
2. Carl creates a case for Jacob and resets his OTP delivery method.
3. He asks Jacob to login again and verify the new OTP delivery method.



4. After he is done and confirms the new OTP working fine, Carl closes the case.

## 4.9.6 Resetting Virtual Authentication Device

A customer may sometimes ask to have the virtual authentication device reset.

To reset a customer's virtual authentication device:

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)
2. From the **Cases Search** page, search for an existing case for resetting the virtual authentication device for the customer, and if it does exist, click the case number in the results table.
3. If the case does not exist, create one for resetting the customer's virtual authentication device.
4. On the menu bar of the Case Details page, click **Customer Resets**.  
The **Customer Resets** dialog is displayed.
5. In the **User Item** list, select **Reset Authentication Pad**.
6. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.  
When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the **Notes** text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.
7. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.
8. Click **Submit**.

## 4.9.7 Unlocking OTP

The CSR unlocks the customer who calls because he or she has been OTP-locked. Unlocking the customer resets the customer's OTP failure counter to 0.

To unlock OTP for the customer:

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)
2. From the **Cases Search** page, search for an existing case for unlocking the OTP for the customer, and if it does exist, click the case number in the results table.
3. If the case does not exist, create one for unlocking the customer's OTP.
4. On the menu bar of the Case Details page, click **Customer Resets**.  
The **Customer Resets** dialog is displayed.
5. In the **User Item** list, select **Unlock OTP**.
6. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.  
When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the **Notes** text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.
7. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.

8. Click **Submit**.

## 4.9.8 Resetting All Registration Data, Challenge Counters, and OTP Contact and Delivery Information

The **Customer (All)** option resets all user registration information including security phrase, image, challenge questions, challenge (question and OTP) counters, and OTP profile.

To reset the customer registration profile, proceed as follows:

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)
2. From the **Cases Search** page, search for an existing case for resetting all registration data, challenge counters, and OTP contact and delivery information for the customer, and if it does exist, click the case number in the results table.
3. If the case does not exist, create one for the customer.
4. On the menu bar of the Case Details page, click **Customer Resets**.

The **Customer Resets** dialog is displayed.

5. In the **User Item** list, select **Customer (All)**.
6. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.

When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the **Notes** text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.

7. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.
8. Click **Submit**.

If the following message is displayed if the registration profile reset was successful:

Customer's registration profile was reset successfully.

## 4.10 Performing Challenge Question Resets

Authenticator uses questions as additional credentials to help prevent fraud. You can perform question-related actions for the customer when necessary. The Challenge Questions feature enables you to reset the following items for a customer:

- Reset Questions
- Next Question
- Reset Question Set
- Unlock Question
- Ask Question

### 4.10.1 Performing Challenge Questions Related Actions

Open the **Challenge Questions** dialog by following these instructions:

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)
  2. From the **Cases Search** page, search for an existing case for performing the reset for the customer, and if it does exist, click the case number in the results table.
  3. If the case does not exist, create one for the customer.
  4. On the menu bar of the Case Details page, click **Challenge Questions**.
- The following figure shows the **Challenge Questions** dialog which appears.

Refer to the sections following for information on reset actions you can perform.

## 4.10.2 Resetting Challenge Questions

Resetting challenge questions deletes the existing questions and answers and generates a new question set for the customer to register from. The customer is informed that registration of challenge questions (select new questions and answers from his or her question set) is required at the next log in.

To reset a customer's challenge questions:

1. Open the **Challenge Questions** dialog, as described in [Section 4.10.1, "Performing Challenge Questions Related Actions."](#)
2. In the **Item** list, select **Reset Questions**.
3. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.  
When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the **Notes** text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.
4. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.
5. Click **Submit**.

After completing the task, you can enter a note about the actions that were taken ([Section 4.12.1, "Adding Notes to Cases"](#)) and change the status of the case if

necessary ([Section 4.12.3, "Changing Status of a Case"](#)).

If the user does not have questions active, the following error is displayed:

Challenge question-related case action cannot be performed because: The customer does not have questions active; therefore, this action has no effect.

### **Question Reset Example**

Martha calls the CSR and requests that her questions be reset since she has forgotten answers to her challenge questions.

Carl the CSR performs these steps:

1. Carl searches for Martha's logins and verifies with her about last login time and place.
2. Carl creates a case for Martha and resets her questions.
3. He asks Martha to login again and register the questions.
4. After she is done and confirms the new questions are registered, Carl closes the case.

## **4.10.3 Resetting Challenge Questions and the Question Set**

Resetting the challenge question set resets the challenge questions and the question set that the customer can register questions from. The customer is informed that registration of challenge questions is required at the next log in.

To reset a customer's challenge questions and the set of questions to pick from:

1. Open the **Challenge Questions** dialog, as described in [Section 4.10.1, "Performing Challenge Questions Related Actions."](#)
2. In the **Item** list, select **Reset Question Set**.
3. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.

When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the **Notes** text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.

4. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.
5. Click **Submit**.

After completing the task, you can enter a note about the actions that were taken ([Section 4.12.1, "Adding Notes to Cases"](#)) and change the status of the case if necessary ([Section 4.12.3, "Changing Status of a Case"](#)).

## **4.10.4 Incrementing a Customer to the Next Question**

If you reset the customer's next question, OAAM Admin advances the customer to the next challenge question in his list of registered questions. So if he is currently being asked question A, he is now asked question B or C. The customer is informed that he will be asked a different challenge question the next time he logs in.

To increment a customer to his next question:

1. Open the **Challenge Questions** dialog, as described in [Section 4.10.1, "Performing Challenge Questions Related Actions."](#)
2. In the **Item** list, select **Next Question**.

3. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.  
When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the **Notes** text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.
4. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.
5. Click **Submit**.  
After completing the task, you can enter a note about the actions that were taken (Section 4.12.1, "Adding Notes to Cases") and change the status of the case if necessary (Section 4.12.3, "Changing Status of a Case").

#### 4.10.5 Unlocking a Question (KBA)

When you unlock a question, the customer is forced to register new questions and answers the next time he successfully logs in.

To unlock the question:

1. Open the **Challenge Questions** dialog, as described in Section 4.10.1, "Performing Challenge Questions Related Actions."
2. In the **Item** list, select **Unlock Question**.
3. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.  
When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the **Notes** text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.
4. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.
5. Click **Submit**.  
After unlocking the question you can close the case if desired (Section 4.12.3, "Changing Status of a Case").

#### 4.10.6 Performing KBA Phone Challenge

Users can be authenticated over the phone using their registered challenge questions. This option is not available for unregistered users or in deployments not using KBA.

The Ask Question flow is as follows:

1. The CSR answers a customer call and authentication is required to proceed with the request.
2. The CSR searches for the customer using OAAM Admin to see if a case has been opened for him.
3. If there are no cases open for the customer, the CSR creates the case with a description as to why the case was opened.
4. The CSR asks the customer for the answer to the challenge question and enters the customer's answers for him.
5. If the customer answers the question incorrectly, he is given additional attempts at answering the same question (depending on configuration).

The same challenge question remains on the screen until the maximum number of attempts per question is reached. If the customer exceeds the maximum number of

attempt for a question, the customer is advanced to the next question. (If the customer is currently being asked question A, question B is now asked.) The maximum number of attempts per question is 3 by default.

6. If the customer answers the question correctly, the failure counter is reset. The CSR enters a case description to reflect the situation and closes the case. The customer is asked to log in at the earliest convenience to register new challenge questions. The customer continues with the transaction.

To use a customer's challenge questions for phone authentication:

1. From the **Cases Search** page, search for an existing case for performing the reset for the customer, and if it does exist, click the case number in the results table.
2. If the case does not exist, create one for the customer.
3. On the menu bar of the Case Details page, click **Challenge Questions**.

The **Challenge Questions** dialog appears.

4. In the **Item** list, select **Ask Question**.
5. In the **Canned Notes** list of Challenge Question actions available to be performed, select **User Challenged** or **Other**.

If you select **User Challenged**, the Notes field will be populated with the phrase **Request for customer question**. If you select **Other**, the Notes field will be populated with **Other**. You can edit the note or add more notes as necessary to further describe the situation.

If you delete the note in the Notes field and leave it empty, the following error occurs:

Error: A value is required.  
You must enter a value.

Click **Cancel** to dismiss the dialog and start over. If you click **Submit**, the same error message will be shown.

6. Click **Submit** to start the Ask Question flow.
7. In the confirmation dialog, click **OK**.

If the customer does not have questions registered, the following message appears:

OAAM-10005: No questions registered.

Two possible scenarios are that the customer is not a registered user or the customer had the questions reset by customer care.

If the customer has active questions, the Challenge dialog appears with the directions:

Ask the customer to answer the question presented below. Then, enter the response in the Answer field and click Submit.

The Challenge dialog contains the question to ask the customer and an **Answer** field for you to enter the customer's answer.

8. Ask the customer the question over the phone.
9. Enter the customer's answer in the **Answer** field and click **Submit**.
  - If the question expires because a significant time has passed and you have not provided an answer, the following message appears:

An error occurred. Failed to obtain challenge question for the customer. Try again.

Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog and perform the task again starting from Step 3.

- If you click **Submit** without providing an answer, the following message is displayed:

Error: A value is required.  
You must enter a value.

Click **Cancel** and perform the task again starting from Step 3. The same question will be displayed.

- If you click the x in the upper right corner, the dialog is dismissed. You will need to perform the task again starting from Step 3. The same question will be displayed.
- If you click **Cancel** to cancel the operation, the dialog is dismissed. You will need to perform the task again starting from Step 3. The same question will be displayed.
- If the answer entered is incorrect, the customer has 2 more attempts to answer this question before a new question is displayed.
- If the customer fails to answer the question the first 2 attempts, but answers correctly on the 3rd attempt, the following message appears:

The answer that you entered was correct. Inform the customer that registration of challenge questions is required at the next log in to the Web site. Then, continue assisting this customer.

Click **OK**. The customer does not need to select a virtual authentication device.

- If the customer fails all 3 questions, the following message appears:

OAAM-10004: User is blocked. Click OK to dismiss the dialog.

You will have to perform a Reset All action. The customer will have to log in to reregister the security profile and questions.

- If the customer answers 2 questions incorrectly and the 3rd correctly, the customer will need to reregister questions.

## 4.11 Enabling a Temporary Allow

To enable a temporary allow:

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)

The Case Search page appears.

2. From the **Cases Search** page, search for an existing case for granting a temporary allow for the customer, and if it does exist, click the case number in the results table.
3. If the case does not exist, create one for the customer.

4. Click **Temporary Allow** on the menu bar.
5. In the **Allow** list, select the desired temporary allow.
  - **Single Login**
  - **Two Hours**
  - **Select End Date**

If you select **Select End Date**, click the calendar icon and click the end date you want.
  - **Cancel**

If you want to terminate an active allow for a customer, select **Cancel** to remove it
6. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.

When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the **Notes** text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.
7. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.

For example, you can add notes about the actions taken, such as "Customer is on a trip for three months and should receive an exception for that time."
8. Click **Submit**.

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**Note:** Users are not able to use Temporary Allow to log in if they have answered the challenge with wrong answers.

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#### **Temporary Allow Example**

Rita is a blocked user and cannot log in to her bank account and is on vacation in Mexico. She needs to log in within the next 2 hours to transfer money to her account since her mortgage payment is due. She calls Carl (CSR) and requests to let her log in for the next 2 hours only.

Carl performs these steps:

1. Carl searches for Rita's logins and asks her when she logged in the last time and from where.
2. He crosschecks that information with session data that he is viewing.
3. Carl creates a case for Rita.
4. He opens that case and creates a temporary allow for Rita for 2 hours.

## **4.12 Performing Case Actions**

You can perform the following case actions:

- [Adding Notes to Cases](#)
- [Changing Severity Level of a Case](#)
- [Changing Status of a Case](#)
- [Extending Expiration Date](#)



- Escalating a CSR Case to an Agent Case
- Bulk-Editing CSR Cases

### 4.12.1 Adding Notes to Cases

You can add case notes describing why you are taking an action in a case. [Figure 4–6](#) shows the dialog to use.

**Figure 4–6 Add Notes**

To add notes to cases:

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)  
The **Case Search** page appears.
2. From the **Cases Search** page, search for the case from the **Cases Search** page.  
For information, see [Section 4.4.1, "Searching for Cases."](#)
3. Click the case number of the case you want.  
The **Case Details** page appears ([Figure 4–2](#)).
4. Click **Add Notes** in the upper right.  
The **Add Notes** dialog appears.
5. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.  
When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the **Notes** text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.
6. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.
7. Click **Submit**.  
If you click **Cancel**, the **Add Notes** dialog is dismissed.

If you click **Submit**, the notes are saved to the case log.

## 4.12.2 Changing Severity Level of a Case

When a case is created it is assigned a severity level to indicate its importance and allow administrators to filter cases. The severity level is shown on the **Case Details** page.

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)

The Case Search page appears.

2. Search for the case from the **Cases Search** page.  
For information, see [Section 4.4.1, "Searching for Cases."](#)

3. Click the case number of the case you want.

The **Case Details** page appears ([Figure 4–2](#)).

4. Click **More Actions** in the upper right and then click **Change Severity**.

The **Change Severity** dialog appears.

5. In the **Severity List**, click the severity level you want.

The available severity levels are **High**, **Medium**, and **Low**. If a customer suspects fraud, then the severity level assigned would be **High**. If the customer wants a different image, then the severity level assigned would be **Low**. You can escalate or de-escalate the severity level of a case when necessary.

6. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.

When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the **Notes** text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.

7. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.

8. Edit the note to add information about the action you are taking.

9. Click **Submit**.

## 4.12.3 Changing Status of a Case

Status refers to the current state of a case. The status of a case can be new, pending, or closed. OAAM Admin automatically assigns the status of **New** to each case when it is created. You must change the status to **Pending** after the case is escalated.

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)

The Case Search page appears.

2. Search for the case from the **Cases Search** page.  
For information, see [Section 4.4.1, "Searching for Cases."](#)

3. Click the case number of the case you want.

The **Case Details** page appears ([Figure 4–2](#)).

4. Click **More Actions** in the upper right and then select **Change Status**.  
The **Change Status** dialog appears.
5. In the **Status** list, click the status you want.  
You can select **New**, **Pending**, or **Closed**.

**Table 4–6 Case Status**

Status	Definition
New	The status of a case when it is created.
Pending	The status of a case that is not yet resolved.
Closed	The status of a case when the issue is resolved.

6. If status is changed to **New** or **Pending**, extend the expiration date.
7. If status is changed to **Closed**, enter the disposition.
8. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.  
When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the **Notes** text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.
9. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.
10. Click **Submit**.  
A confirmation dialog is displayed.
11. Click **OK**.

#### 4.12.3.1 Changing Case Status to Pending

Pending is the status of a case that is not yet resolved. To change the case status to pending.

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)  
The Case Search page appears.
2. Search for a new case from the **Cases Search** page.  
For **Case Status**, select **New**.  
For information, see [Section 4.4.1, "Searching for Cases."](#)
3. In the Search Results table, click the case number of the case you want.  
The **Case Details** page is displayed ([Figure 4–2](#)).
4. Click **More Actions** in the upper right and then click **Change Status**.  
The **Change Status** dialog appears.
5. For **Status**, select **Pending**.
6. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.  
When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the **Notes** text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.

7. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.
8. Click **Submit**.  
A confirmation dialog is displayed.
9. Click **OK**.

#### 4.12.3.2 Closing a Case

Closed is the status of a case when the issue is resolved. To close a case:

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)  
The Case Search page appears.
2. Search for a new or pending case from the **Cases Search** page.  
For case status, select **New** or **Pending**.  
For information, see [Section 4.4.1, "Searching for Cases."](#)
3. Click the case number of the case you want.  
The **Case Details** page appears ([Figure 4-2](#)).
4. Click **More Actions** in the upper right, and select **Change Status**.  
The **Change Status** dialog appears.
5. For **Status**, select **Closed**.
6. Select a disposition from the **Disposition** list.
7. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.  
When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the **Notes** text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.
8. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.
9. Click **Submit**.  
A confirmation dialog is displayed.
10. Click **OK**.

#### 4.12.3.3 Open Closed Cases

To open a closed case:

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."](#)  
The Case Search page appears.
2. Search for a closed case from the **Cases Search** page.  
Search cases by case status **Closed**.  
For information, see [Section 4.4.1, "Searching for Cases."](#)
3. Click the case number of the case you want.

The **Case Details** page appears (Figure 4–2).

4. Click **More Actions** in the upper right, and select **Change Status**.

The **Change Status** dialog appears.

5. In the **Status** list, select **New** or **Pending**.
6. Extend the expiration date.
7. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.

When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the **Notes** text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.

8. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.
9. Click **Submit**.

#### 4.12.4 Extending Expiration Date

To extend the expiration date:

1. Sign in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. For information on signing in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see Section 3.3, "Signing In to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g."

The Case Search page appears.

2. Search for the case from the **Cases Search** page.

For information, see Section 4.4.1, "Searching for Cases."

3. Click the case number of the case you want.

The **Case Details** page appears (Figure 4–2).

4. Click **More Actions** in the upper right, and select **Extend Expiration Date**.

5. In the **Extension** list, select the length of time you want the expiration to be extended to.

6. From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the action.

When a canned note is selected from the list, notes are automatically added to the **Notes** text box. Every time a canned note is added, a note is appended to the previous.

7. In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed or edit the appended note if necessary.
8. Click **Submit**.

#### 4.12.5 Escalating a CSR Case to an Agent Case

CSRs can escalate a case. For example, if a CSR receives a call from a user who claims they were a victim of fraud, the CSR can escalate the case to the fraud investigation group. The following are the series of steps required to escalate a CSR case to an Agent case:

To escalate a case so that Investigators can review it:

1. Either create a new CSR case or search for and open an existing one.

For information on creating a case, see Section 4.8, "Creating a CSR Case."

2. If you are opening an existing one, click the case number of the case you want the Investigator to review.  
The **Case Details** page appears (Figure 4–2).
3. In the upper right, click **More Actions** and then select **Escalate**.  
The **Escalation** dialog is displayed.
4. In the **Type** list, select **Escalate to Agent Case**.
5. Provide notes by selecting a note from the **Canned Notes** list or entering notes in the **Notes** text box, or do both.
  - From the **Canned Notes** list, select a note to describe the reason for the escalation.
  - In the **Notes** box, enter notes if further details are needed.  
Best practice is to enter any information you learned during the interaction with the end user that an investigator might find useful.Notes are required.
6. Click **Submit**.  
The case is escalated to an Agent case and as a CSR, you no longer have permissions to see the case.

#### 4.12.6 Bulk-Editing CSR Cases

The **Cases Search** page enables you to change the severity, and status, and extend the expiration date for multiple cases at once. For example, you can close all cases more than a year old.

When the status of the case is set to **New** or **Pending**, you are able to extend the expiration. The option of changing the disposition is not available. When the status of the case is set to **Closed**, you can change the **Disposition**. The option of changing the expiration is not available.

To change the case settings for multiple cases at once:

1. Open the **Cases Search** page.
2. Select the cases you want.  
For example, you can search cases by type, expiration, and date.  
For information, see [Section 4.4.1, "Searching for Cases."](#)
3. Click **Bulk Edit Selected**.
4. Change the case settings you want and add notes.
5. Click **OK** to perform the bulk edit.  
A confirmation dialog appears with a message that the bulk editing operation was performed successfully.
6. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

##### **Bulk Editing Example**

Jackie needs to cleanup case back log.

1. She proceeds and searches for all the expired cases and closes all of them.
2. She also looks at all overdue cases and updates the status to pending again.

## 4.13 Configuring Expiry Behavior for CSR Cases

The default setting is for CSR cases to expire after 24 hours. After a CSR case expires, a CSR cannot access them. CSR Managers have to extend the expiration time so that the CSR can access them.

The properties for setting and disabling expiry behavior are provided below.

### 4.13.1 Disabling Expiry Behavior for CSR Cases

To disable the expiry behavior for CSR cases, modify the following property:

```
customercare.case.expirybehavior.enum.csrcase.behavior = none
```

### 4.13.2 Setting Expiry Behavior of CSR Cases

---



---

**Note:** You do not need to change the other parameters.

---



---

To set expiry behavior for CSR cases (default setting), modify the following properties:

```
customercare.case.expirybehavior.enum.csrcase.behavior = expiry
customercare.case.expirybehavior.enum.csrcase.label = Expired
customercare.case.expirybehavior.enum.csrcase.durationInHrs = 24
customercare.case.expirybehavior.enum.csrcase.resetonaccess = false
```

## 4.14 Using Reporting

For information on how CSRs use the reporting functionality of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see [Chapter 24, "Reporting and Auditing."](#)

## 4.15 About Multitenancy

In multitenant deployment the CSR's access is limited to only those organizations to which they are supposed to be servicing. CSRs can work with the cases that are associated to the users of only those organizations that they service. Agents do not see and work on cases for the users of other groups for which they do not have access.

### 4.15.1 Enabling Multitenancy

To turn on the access control in OAAM Admin for multitenant deployments, you must set the `bharosa.multitenant.boolean` property to true. By default, the value is set to false.

### 4.15.2 Changing Permissions

The Security Administrators of the OAAM application can set up access control for the CSRs. CSRs cannot change their own access permissions. Only system administrators are able to change access permissions.

### 4.15.3 About Access to Cases

CSRs can access cases for the users of groups that they have access permissions to. They cannot access cases for the users of groups that they do not have access to. Agent cases cannot be accessed by CSRs.

If multitenancy is disabled, the CSR Manager, Investigator and Investigation Manager have access to details screens (links do not appear). If multitenancy is enabled, the CSR Manager, Investigator and Investigation Manager do not have access to details screens (links do not appear). The CSR never has access to details screens.

From the Session Details page the Investigator cannot obtain to the Detail pages if multitenancy is on (links are disabled). Multitenant access control only applies for CSRs and Investigators. Security Administrators and System Administrators have full access to cases.

#### 4.15.4 Searching Sessions

CSRs and Investigators can only view sessions from organizations they have access to. If Investigators have access to multiple organizations, they should be able to apply the search filters to view sessions from specific organizations. If you have access to an organization, you can search their sessions by Organization ID, Session ID, Alert Level, User Name, Device ID, IP Address, Authentication Status, and Login Time.

#### 4.15.5 Examples of Multitenancy in OAAM

The following examples illustrate the user seeing restricted amounts of data on the customer care screens based on permissions.

**Table 4–7 CSR Access**

Organization	Application Users	Admin Users
Default	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ User1</li> <li>▪ User2</li> <li>▪ User3</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CSR1</li> <li>▪ CSR2</li> <li>▪ CSR3</li> </ul>
AAB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ AABUser1</li> <li>▪ AABUser2</li> <li>▪ AABUser3</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ AABCSR1</li> <li>▪ AABCSR2</li> </ul>
Both organizations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SuperCSR1</li> <li>▪ SuperCSR2</li> </ul>
No organization		CSRM1

In the examples, there are two organizations: default and AAB.

##### 4.15.5.1 CSR Creates a Case

CSR named "CSR1" has permission for group "Default."

1. The CSR "CSR1" logs in to the system.
2. He selects the Organization ID, "Default."
  - He can choose "Default" because he has access only to "Default."
3. He enters "User1" in the User Name field and other attributes.
  - A case for "User1" is created.
  - The Case Details page appears.



- The Case Status is "Pending."
  - The Created By field shows "CSR1."
  - The Current Owner field shows "CSR1."
4. He searches for the case in the Log tab, and sees the "Create Case" action with "CSR1."
  5. A session corresponding to the case exists.
  6. The CSR, "CSR1" adds notes to the case. (CSRs can add notes to a case.)
  7. He goes back to the Logs tabs, and the action for the case is now "Add Notes."

#### **4.15.5.2 CSR Cannot Create Case Successfully for Organization and Login Combination**

CSR named "AABCSR1" has permission for group "AAB."

1. The CSR logs in to the system.
2. The only Organization ID he can choose from is "AAB" because he has access only to "AAB."
3. He tries to create a case for "User1."
  - He selects the Organization ID, "AAB"
  - He enters "User1" as the user name.  
User1 is a member of "Default."
4. An error is displayed:  
"Invalid application AAB and login User1 combination."

#### **4.15.5.3 CSR Can Create Case Successfully for Organization and Login Combination**

CSR named "AABCSR1" has permission for group "AAB."

1. The CSR logs in to the system.
2. The only Organization ID he can choose from is "AAB" because he has access only to "AAB."
3. He tries to create a case for "User1."
  - He selects the Organization ID, "AAB"
  - He enters "AABUser1" as the user name.  
AABUser1 is a member of "AAB."
4. The case is created successfully.

#### **4.15.5.4 CSR Has Access to More Than One Organization ID Cannot Create Case**

CSR named "SuperCSR1" has permission for groups "AAB" and Default.

1. The CSR logs in to the system.
2. Both Organization IDs "AAB" and "Default" are available from the dropdown list.
3. He tries to create a case for "AABUser1."
  - He selects the Organization ID, "Default"

- He enters "AABUser1" as the user name.  
AABUser1 is a member of "AAB."
- 4. An error appears with information that he cannot choose Default as the Organization ID and create a case for a AAB user.

#### **4.15.5.5 CSR Has Access to More Than One Organization ID Can Create Case Successfully**

CSR named "SuperCSR1" has permission for groups "AAB" and Default.

1. The CSR logs in to the system.
2. Both Organization IDs "AAB" and "Default" are available from the dropdown list.
3. He tries to create a case for "AABUser1."
  - He selects the Organization ID, "AAB"
  - He enters "AABUser1" as the user name.  
AABUser1 is a member of "AAB."
4. The case is created successfully.

#### **4.15.5.6 CSR Who Cannot Access Any Organization Tries to Create Case**

CSR named "CSRM1" cannot access any organization.

1. The CSR logs in to the system.
2. He tries to create a case, but he cannot select any Organization ID because he does not have access to any organization. He cannot create a new case with the necessary attribute.
3. When he tries a search, there are no results.

#### **4.15.5.7 CSR Acts On Case**

CSR named "AABCSR1" has permission for group "AAB."

1. The CSR logs in to the system.
2. He performs a search.
  - a. The Organization ID dropdown list presents all the Organization IDs which he has access to.
  - b. CSR selects the desired Organization IDs.
  - c. CSR provides the data required for his search.
3. The results are AAB users only.

The CSR gets back the result which has only those cases whose users belong to group that he has access to.

#### **4.15.5.8 CSR Views Case Details**

CSR named "AABCSR1" has permission for group "AAB."

1. The CSR finishes scenario "CSR Acts On Case".
2. From the Search page, the CSR clicks one of the Case IDs.
  - a. The CSR can see the details of the case.

- b. In the bottom pane he sees action logs for the case.

#### 4.15.5.9 CSR Searches Sessions

CSR named "AABCSR1" has permission for group "AAB."

1. The CSR finishes scenario "[CSR Views Case Details](#)".
2. From the case details page, CSR clicks Search Sessions.

CSR can see only the Organization IDs that he has access to in the search query.

3. CSR selects the Organization IDs he is interested in, fills in the other data for the filters, and performs the search.

Only the results of the sessions of the users of the groups that he has access to is shown.

#### 4.15.5.10 Agent Creates a Case

For information, refer to [Chapter 5, "Investigation Using OAAM."](#)

#### 4.15.5.11 CSR Searches Cases

For information, refer to [Section 4.4.1, "Searching for Cases."](#)

## 4.16 CSR Case Scenarios

The following sections provide scenarios of how Oracle Adaptive Access Manager's investigation tools are used.

### 4.16.1 Customer Session Search and Case Creation Scenario

Carl is a Dollar Bank CSR.

Tim calls Carl because he is unable to log in because he is blocked.

1. Carl searches for blocked sessions by user to determine if any belong to Tim and creates a case when he finds none for Tim.
  - a. Carl must search sessions for users with blocked logins.
  - b. Carl must search first the session for "Tim" and see his logins history for last one month.
  - c. He then must search for cases that might exist for Tim.

Carl does not find any cases for Tim.

2. Carl creates a case by choosing standard texts for blocked login.

Some days pass and Tim calls again to inquire about the case.

3. Carl locates the case and sees that it has expired.
4. Carl escalates the case. After escalation he no longer sees the case in the search.

Jackie is CSR Manager.

1. She logs in and searches for escalated cases.
2. She finds Tim's case and views it.
3. She looks at the action logs of the case and figures who created and acted on it.
4. She adds notes to the case saying she is working on it.

## 4.16.2 Resetting Challenge Questions Scenario

You are Jerry, a customer service representative at Acme Corp. You answer phones at the call center and assist users with issues they may be experiencing. You received a call from Henry, a user who has forgotten the answers to his challenge questions. You must verify his personal information before you can reset his answers.

You must authenticate Henry in another system by verifying personal information such as home address and last four digits of his Social Security Number. His User ID is xxxx.

Then, you must open a new CSR case for Henry and reset his challenge questions.

Afterwards, you must close the case with a resolved disposition and notes.

1. Log in to OAAM Admin as a Customer Service Representative.

The **Cases Search** page is displayed.

2. In another system enter Henry's User ID and verify his home address and last four digits of his Social Security Number.

3. Search open cases by user.

Search for Henry's open cases by entering xxxx into the **User ID** field and selecting **New**, **Pending**, and **Escalated** for his case status.

New, pending, and escalated cases do not exist for Henry; therefore, you must create a new case.

4. Create a new case.

- a. In the **Cases Search** page, click the **New Case** button.

The **Create Case** dialog is displayed.

- b. Enter the Henry's user name, xxxx, in the **User ID** field and select the **Organization ID** (group Henry belongs to).

- c. For severity level, select **Low** from the **Severity Level** list

The available severity levels are **High**, **Medium**, and **Low**.

- d. Select **Forgot question answers** from the **Description** list.

- e. Click **Create**.

If invalid parameters were entered, an error message is displayed and the new case is not created.

If you click **Create**, the new case is created.

A confirmation message appears.

- f. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation message.

5. Reset Henry's questions.

- a. To reset Henry's questions, in the **Case Details** page, select **More Actions** and then select **Challenge Questions**.

Authenticator uses questions as additional credentials to help prevent fraud. From the **Challenge Questions** dialog, you can perform questions-related actions for the customer when necessary.

- b. In the **Item** list, select **Reset Questions** as the question-related action to perform.

- c. In the **Notes** list, select **Forgot Question/Answers**.

- d. Click **Submit** to reset Henry's questions.  
When you reset a customer's challenge questions, OAAM Admin deletes the existing questions and answers and generates a new question set for customers to register from.  
A confirmation message appears.
- e. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.
6. Add notes on the case.  
Each time you take an action in a case you should enter a note describing why you are taking the action. The notes are saved to the case log.
  - a. Click **Add Notes** on the menu bar to add notes on the case.
  - b. Enter a note that Henry's challenge questions were reset.
  - c. Click **Submit**.  
If you click **Submit**, the notes are saved to the case log.  
A confirmation message appears.
  - d. Click **OK**.
7. Inform Henry that he must register challenge questions again (select new questions and answers from his question set) the next time he logs in.
8. Close the case with a disposition.
  - a. To close the case, in the **Case Details** page, click **More Actions** and select **Change Status**.  
Case status refers to the current state of a case.
  - b. In the **Status** list, click **Closed**.  
**Closed** is the status of a case when the issue is resolved.
  - c. For the disposition select **Issue Resolved**.
  - d. Select **Issue Resolved** from the **Notes** list as the note describing the issue.  
You can select from existing notes or enter a new note.
  - e. Click **Submit**.  
A confirmation message appears.
  - f. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

### 4.16.3 Resetting Image and Phrase Scenario

You answer a call from Nancy, a user who does not like the virtual device personalization she registered. She would like you to change it for her. You explain to Nancy that she can do this herself on the **User Preferences** page of the Authenticator, but she insists that you reset her image and phrase.

You must open a new CSR case for Nancy and reset her image and phrase. You tell her that her virtual authentication device will show a new image and phrase the next time she logs in.

Then, you must close the case with a resolved disposition and enter pertinent notes.

1. Log in to OAAM Admin as a Customer Service Representative.  
The **Cases Search** page is displayed.

2. Search open cases by user.
 

Perform a search by case number or by Nancy's **User ID** and a **Case Status** of **Open**, **Pending**, or **Escalated** to see if a case already exists.

Since an open case to reset her personalization does not exist, you create a new case.
3. Open a new case.
  - a. Click **New Case** to create a case.
  - b. Enter the required details.
  - c. Click **Create**.
 

If invalid parameters were entered, an error message is displayed and the new case is not created.

If you click **Create**, a new case is created and a confirmation dialog is displayed with the Case ID number.
  - d. Click **OK** in the **Create Case** confirmation dialog.
 

The **Case Details** page for the newly created case is displayed.
4. Reset the user's image and phrase.
  - a. In the menu bar of the **Case Details** page, select **Customer Resets**. The **Customer Resets** dialog appears.
  - b. In the **User Item** list, select **Image and Phrase**.
  - c. In the **Notes** list, select the type of note you want to add.
  - d. In the **Description** field, modify the description to suit your needs.
  - e. Click **Submit**. A confirmation dialog is displayed with the message that the customer has been assigned a new image and phrase.
  - f. In the confirmation dialog, click **OK**.
 

When you reset a customer's image and phrase, OAAM Admin generates a new image and phrase and assigns them to the customer.
5. Tell Nancy that her virtual authentication device will show a new image and phrase the next time she logs in.
6. Close the case with a disposition.
  - a. In the menu bar, click **More Actions**, and then click **Change Status**.
 

The **Change Status** dialog appears.
  - b. In the **Status** list, click **Closed**.
  - c. For the disposition, select **Issue Resolved**.
  - d. Enter a note describing the issue.
 

You can select from existing notes or enter a new note.
  - e. Click **Submit**. A confirmation dialog is displayed with the message that the case status was successfully saved.
  - f. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

#### 4.16.4 Bulk Editing CSR Case Scenario

You are Mike, a customer service manager at Acme Corp. The company policy for CSR cases is that cases should be closed as soon as the user issue is resolved. After a month you close out any CSR cases that have been left open by mistake. Today is the end of the month, so you are bulk-closing any cases older than 24 hours and newer than a month ago.

To bulk edit CSR cases:

1. Log in to OAAM Admin as a Customer Service Representative Manager.  
The **Cases Search** page is displayed.
2. Search the pending CSR cases created between a month ago and yesterday.
  - a. In the **Case Status** field, select **Pending**.
  - b. For **Create Date**, enter the date and time for the last day of the previous month.
  - c. For **End Date**, enter the date and time 24 hours ago.
  - d. Click **Search**.
3. Select all cases and close them with a disposition and notes.
  - a. Select all cases listed in the **Search Results** table.
  - b. Click the **Bulk Edit** icon on the **Search Results** toolbar.  
The **Bulk Edit** dialog appears.
  - c. In the **Status** list, click **Closed**.
  - d. For the disposition, select **Issue Resolved**.
  - e. Enter a note that says that the case was left open by mistake.
  - f. Click **OK**. A confirmation dialog is displayed with the message that the bulk editing operation was performed successfully.
  - g. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

#### 4.16.5 CSR Manager Bulk Case Editing Scenario

Carl is Dollar Bank CSR manager. He comes into work each morning and searches through the CSR cases to check on status and clean up if needed. First he runs a search for CSR cases that are expired. There are four cases with the **Expired** status, so Carl looks at the creation dates for each. All are more than two days old. One of them has a **High** severity and the last action was a **Temporary Allow**. The other three were **Low** severity cases with **Phone Challenge** as the last action. He selects these three and closes them with a disposition of **expired and resolved**. Carl opens the high severity case to look at the log. He sees that the temporary allow is active for another week so he leaves the case in the expired status as a marker.

1. Log in to OAAM Admin.  
The **Cases Search** page is displayed.
2. In the **Expired** field, select **Show Only Expired**.
3. In the **Case Type** field, select **CSR**.
4. Click **Search**  
There are four cases with the **Expired** status.

5. View **Create Date** column for the four cases in the **Search Results** table.
  - All are more than two days old. (View **Create Date**)
  - One of them has a **High** severity and the last action was a **temp allow**. (View **Case Severity** and **Last Action Type** columns.)
6. Select the three cases and click **Bulk Edit**.
7. In the **Status** field, select **Closed**.
8. In **Deposition** field, select **Issue Resolved**.
9. In **Notes**, enter `expired` and `resolved`.
10. Click the **Case ID** for the **High** severity case.
11. In the **Case Details** page, view the log for log code and notes.

#### 4.16.6 Ask Questions Flow Scenario

User "customer" is a registered user. He has not been challenged for the past 30 days and when he had to answer a challenge question, he completely forgot the answer to this question. He is sure he remembers the answers to his other questions, but answers the question incorrectly all 3 times. Before he could try it out, he is blocked. He calls customer support, and the CSR creates a case and asks challenge questions. She enters the user's answers until he answers correctly or is locked out. The user answers the question correctly and can login successfully. The CSR informs the user he must register new questions online next time he logs in. The CSR closes the case.

### 4.17 Best Practices and Recommendations

This section provides best practices and recommendations:

- If a customer suspects fraud, assign the severity level as **High**. For example, if the customer wants a different image, then the severity level assigned is **Low**. Severity levels of a case can be escalated or de-escalated when necessary. Any support representative and fraud investigator can change the severity of cases.
- Sometimes, when you are in telephone contact with a customer, there may be reasons why you may want to escalate the case to a fraud investigator. For example, if you were to enable a temporary allow, or if a customer were to call to report funds missing from their account, you might need to escalate the case for the investigator to look at.



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## Investigation Using OAAM

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides a streamlined and powerful forensic interface for security analysts and compliance officers. Agents are provided a repository for findings and investigation workflow management. Users can easily evaluate alerts and identify related access requests and transactions to uncover fraud and misuse. Security analysts and compliance officers' record notes and link suspect sessions to a case as they perform an investigation so all findings are captured for use and to influence future real-time risk analysis.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- [About Fraud Investigation](#)
- [Understanding OAAM Investigation and Analysis Using the Investigation Console](#)
- [Using the Investigation Console](#)
- [Managing Cases](#)
- [Best Practices and Recommendations](#)

### 5.1 About Fraud Investigation

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager largely automates the task of preventing fraud/misuse. Prevention is accomplished by analyzing risk and taking preventative actions to either block access in extremely high risk situations or challenge users via mechanisms including KBA and OTP when the risk is medium. In all OAAM deployments there will be some measure of human review required for situations that are either edge cases, false negatives, or when real-time interdiction is not feasible or desired. In these scenarios, human investigators are required to review individual incidents, perform forensic investigation to uncover related incidents, and take action to influence future risk evaluations to reduce false positive and negatives.

Examples of scenarios requiring human investigators are as follows:

- Jeff is a fraud analyst on the BigMart team. He reviews suspect transactions to identify fraud. The deployment primarily uses a manual case creation and investigation flow. Fraud analysts start each investigation by searching for transactions with high severity alerts. When fraud is identified, fraud analysts record findings, black list entities of various sorts, and close out cases with a disposition.
- Jeff is a fraud analyst on the BigMart team. The deployment primarily uses automated case creation and investigation flow. Analysts start each investigation by searching for new cases. They drill in on the sessions for which the case was

generated. When fraud is identified analysts record findings, black list various entities, and close the cases with a disposition.

- John Smith calls the BigBank customer service claiming to have lost money out of his account. John claims that there was a wire transfer for \$129 out of his account last week that he did not initiate. Sarah is a Customer Service Representative (CSR) at BigBank. She opens case 321 for John via his user name `jsmith` and enters notes based on the information he provides. The case displays John's user name in the title so any CSR viewing the case can always see what user this case is for. Sarah escalates the case and tells `jsmith` he will be contacted within 24 hours by an investigator. Mike works on the BigBank Security team. He is responsible for investigating customer service related security issues. He searches for cases with an `Escalated` status and filters by date. Mike opens the newly escalated case from Sarah, the CSR. Mike can view customer and user specific data and the notes from the CSR as a starting point. He searches for wire transfer transactions John Smith has performed for values between \$100 and \$200. Mike compares the transactions returned to determine if the situation resembles fraud.
- Jeff is a security analyst at Acme Corp. Acme has online purchase and user profile change transactions defined in the deployment. Jeff is searching for transactions that involved addresses in the 95060 zipcode. He selects all transaction types and adds a filter for `address.zipcode`. When he runs the query the **zipcode** column appears in the results. When the **zipcode** column is added the rest of the columns resize horizontally to optimize the screen real estate available.
- Jeff is a security analyst at Acme Corp. Acme has online purchase and user profile change transactions defined in the deployment. Jeff is searching for ecommerce transactions that involved dollar totals greater than \$500. He selects the ecommerce transaction type and adds a filter for **total dollar amount**. The add fields menu contains all the specific entities, entity data and linked entity data. When he runs the query the **total dollar amount** column appears in the results. When the new column is added the rest of the columns resize horizontally to optimize the screen real estate available.

### 5.1.1 About Fraud Investigation

The purpose of a fraud investigation is to evaluate situations where the security policies have detected a high risk scenario that require human intelligence and/or non-electronic interaction to determine whether fraud has occurred and if there were other related incidents. Fraud investigators examine suspicious session and transaction data across events to locate related incidents. The OAAM Investigation Interface is designed to simplify and streamline the investigation process.

### 5.1.2 About Fraud Investigation Roles

Before an investigator can access and start using Oracle Adaptive Access Manager for investigation, he will need to have the appropriate role with specific permissions. User roles determine the tasks that the user can perform within the application. Roles relate to the type of work the user performs. Permissions are also defined in the application to specify the functions each role can perform. Different menus and options may be available depending on the user's role and permissions.

**Fraud Investigator** and **Fraud Investigation Manager** are standard roles provided by Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. Fraud investigators or fraud investigation managers are responsible for the investigation of fraud scenarios and suspicious patterns.

Table 5–1 summarizes the standard permissions associated with fraud investigators.

A Fraud Investigator investigates a specific fraud scenario or suspicious pattern through an Agent case that is escalated from a CSR case because investigation is needed for some reason, auto-generated, or manually created. A Fraud Investigation Manager also investigates cases, but he has access to actions that the Fraud Investigator does not have. [Table 5–1](#) shows the permissions of a Fraud Investigator and a Fraud Investigation Manager side by side.

**Table 5–1 Fraud Investigation Role Permissions**

Action	Investigator Permissions	Investigation Manager Permissions
Actions	All functions of Investigator role	All functions of Investigator role and some special privileges
Search Cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Search for CSR, Escalated and Agent cases</li> <li>■ Search for open and closed cases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Search for CSR, Escalated and Agent cases</li> <li>■ Search for open and closed cases.</li> </ul>
Create New Case <sup>1</sup>	Only Agent cases	Only Agent cases
View Case Details	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ View Escalated cases</li> <li>■ View closed case details</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ View Escalated cases</li> <li>■ View closed case details</li> </ul>
Edit Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Add notes to CSR and Escalated cases</li> <li>■ Change status and severity of Agent cases</li> <li>■ Cannot bulk edit cases</li> <li>■ Escalate cases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Add notes to CSR and Escalated cases</li> <li>■ Reopen closed cases</li> <li>■ Change status and severity of Agent cases</li> <li>■ Bulk edit cases</li> <li>■ Escalate cases</li> </ul>
Search session	Search sessions	Search sessions
Link sessions	Link sessions	Link sessions
Unlink sessions	Unlink sessions	Unlink sessions
View linked sessions	View linked sessions	View linked sessions
Add to group	Add to group	Add to group
Link to case	Link to case	Link to case
View all entity and transaction data in the clear	Fraud Investigators and Investigation Managers can view all entity and transaction data in the clear. Other roles will see masked text for any encrypted entity or transaction data fields.	Fraud Investigators and Investigation Managers can view all entity and transaction data in the clear. Other roles will see masked text for any encrypted entity or transaction data fields.

<sup>1</sup> By default only Investigators and Investigation Managers have access to create Agent cases. The property for investigator access is `oaam.permission.createagentcase=oaam.perm.create.case.type.agent`. CSRs can be given access to Agent cases if permission is granted to them. For information on granting this permission, refer to [Section 5.4.7, "Configuring Agent Case Access."](#)

### 5.1.3 About Multitenant Access Control

Multitenancy access control handles access to the OAAM Administration Console for each organization so that it results in a different experience for fraud investigators and CSRs of multiple tenants. Businesses can limit a fraud investigator's access to certain Organization IDs through multitenant access control.

For example, Second Bank is an international bank with hundreds of fraud investigators across the world. Second Bank has deployed OAAM to secure both the consumer banking application and the business banking application. The bank divides its team into two organizations: fraud investigators who investigate consumer banking

issues and those who investigate only business banking issues. Second Bank has strict control over all session, policy, and other data visible to each of these fraud investigator organizations if multitenant access control is enabled. When the consumer banking fraud investigators search, view, create, edit cases they only see data related to consumer banking. Likewise the business banking fraud investigators only see data for business banking.

Table 5–2 summarizes the multitenant access control experience in OAAM for investigators.

**Table 5–2 Multitenant Experiences for Fraud Investigators**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Fraud Investigator Experience</b>
Create CSR Case	N/A
Create Agent Case	Fraud Investigators can only create cases for the organization(s) they have access to.
Search Cases	Fraud Investigators can search for and view cases from those organizations to which they have access to.
Case Details	Organization ID is the ID of the organization the Fraud Investigator is currently in. Fraud Investigators can see the case detail for cases that belong to any user belonging to an organization they have access to or cases that are associated with their Organization ID.
Case Actions	Fraud Investigator can perform case actions on a cases they have access to.
Sessions Search and Details Pages	Fraud Investigator will not be able to access the detail pages if multi-tenancy access control is enabled. If multitenant access control is disabled, the Fraud Investigator can access details pages from any sessions search if the link is available.
Search Sessions	Fraud Investigators can search sessions that belong to users in the organizations that they have access to and those organizations to which they have access.
Link Sessions	Fraud Investigators can link sessions to the cases belonging to organizations that they have access to.  Also in search sessions for linking, Fraud Investigators are able to view the sessions of only those organizations to which they have access.

Multitenancy access control is only applicable for case management data access. Hence multitenancy access control is only applicable for Investigator and CSR roles.

### 5.1.4 About Agent Cases

OAAM provides case management functionality tailored to forensic investigation. An OAAM Agent case is a repository for findings and investigation information used to manage and conduct investigations on fraudulent sessions and transactions. The following are some specific functions of an Agent type case. Agent cases are used to perform the following:

- An investigator uses a case to capture findings gathered in the process of investigation
- Cases are used to manage the life cycle of an investigation.
- White/black listing of devices, location and other entities.
- Influence future risk evaluations based on findings
- Export finding to a spreadsheet

## 5.1.5 About Agent Cases Creation

The decision to create a fraud case stems from its sources. Examples of sources are as follows:

- Investigators monitor or analyze the sessions from a given day continuously. If they find a high "fraud" alert that warrants immediate attention, they file an Agent case. A Fraud Investigator picks up the case and begins investigating further. The Fraud Investigator can create an agent case for alerts, multiple block sessions from a user, multiple blocked sessions from a device, high risk scores, and other situations.
- A configurable action creates an Agent case automatically as a supplementary action that is triggered based on a result action and/or a risk score after a checkpoint execution.
- A CSR escalates a case because investigation is needed for some reason.

### 5.1.5.1 Manually Created Case

Only an investigator can manually create an Agent case directly. No user information is shown or required for creation of an Agent case. The only required inputs to create an Agent case are Organization ID, name, and description. Manually created Agent cases have a **Pending** status when the case is created.

### 5.1.5.2 Auto-Generated Case

An auto-generated case is created when a security administrator configures an action to create an Agent case when specific rules trigger. In other words, the new Agent case is dynamically created as a result of a particular event. This Agent case contains the session data for which it was created. The user name of the linked session is automatically attached to the case. An investigator starts his investigation by performing a search for all cases with **New** status.

### 5.1.5.3 Escalated Cases

Escalated cases are special cases created by CSRs. The CSR submits a CSR case for investigators to look into when there is suspicious activity associated with the case. The case retains the user details used to create the CSR case. Once escalated, the case is treated as an Agent case. It will no longer be visible to the CSR. They have the **Escalated** status and when accessed for the first time, the status automatically changes to **Pending**. An investigator can start his investigation by searching for cases with the **Escalated** status and filters the results on the severity column so the highest severity cases are shown at the top. Best practice is to open the escalated case and view the logs for notes entered by the CSR and CSR Manager. For example, the notes can show that the CSR escalated the CSR case to an Agent case because he suspected fraud activity. The log shows that the case was created, then escalated, then accessed, and then the status changed.

Example of searching by **Escalated** status: A CSR Manager escalates a CSR case. Matt is a fraud investigator specializing in customer specific security issues. He searches for all cases with the **Escalated** case status.

When the escalated case is expired, an expired flag is set for the case to let investigators know that the case requires their attention. For example, if escalated cases are set to 24 hours and if the case is open and has not been accessed in more than 24 hours, the flag is set to **Expired**.

When the Fraud Investigator accesses the expired case, it is reactivated and the expiration date is extended for another 24 hours (or however long it has been

configured for). For details on configuring expiry of cases, refer to [Section 5.4.13, "Configuring Expiry Behavior for Agent Cases."](#)

## 5.1.6 About Investigation Workflow

OAAM provides three workflows, which allows an investigator to easily examine fraudulent transactions. The investigation workflow includes interfaces to search and compare runtime data, isolate related incidents, capture findings, and affect future risk analysis. Each customer deployment generally uses a combination of the following three common workflows depending on business need:

- Alert-centric
- Auto-generated
- Escalated

The steps for starting an investigation are different depending on the type of deployment. The following table lists the steps for each type of investigation workflow and how to begin the process.

**Table 5–3 Investigation Workflows**

Investigation Flow	Description	Steps
Alert-centric	The deployment primarily uses the manual case creation. A new Agent case is created when a suspicious activity or fraud scenario is detected and needs investigation.	<p>The process is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">Searching for High Alerts in Sessions and Transactions</a></li> <li>2. <a href="#">Searching for Suspect Transactions to Review</a></li> <li>3. <a href="#">Viewing Transaction and Entity Data</a></li> <li>4. <a href="#">Identifying Related Sessions and Transaction</a></li> <li>5. <a href="#">Viewing Transactions from the Filtered Transaction Page</a></li> <li>6. <a href="#">Comparing Parameters of Transactions and Customer Details</a></li> <li>7. <a href="#">About Linking Sessions to an Agent Case</a></li> <li>8. <a href="#">Adding the Data Element Used in the Fraudulent Transactions to a Group</a></li> <li>9. <a href="#">Closing a Case with a Disposition</a></li> </ol>

**Table 5–3 (Cont.) Investigation Workflows**

Investigation Flow	Description	Steps
Auto-generated	The deployment primarily uses the automated case creation. A security administrator configures an action to create an Agent case when specific rules trigger. When a rule triggers or rules trigger, in addition to the actions and alerts, a case is generated automatically. The auto-generated case requires a review of the transaction.	<p>The process is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Searching for Auto-Generated Agent Cases with Current Status "New" and Open Case</li> <li>2. Viewing Linked Sessions</li> <li>3. Viewing Relevant Transaction's Details Such Transactional and Summary Data</li> <li>4. Identifying Related Sessions and Transaction</li> <li>5. Viewing Transaction or Session Oriented Results</li> <li>6. Comparing Multiple Instances of the Same Transactions</li> <li>7. Selecting a Transaction to Link Sessions to a Case</li> <li>8. Adding Case Notes</li> <li>9. About Adding to a Group Option</li> <li>10. Closing a Case with a Disposition</li> </ol>
Escalated	The deployment uses the customer service escalated case and investigation flow. A CSR escalates a CSR case for an investigator to look at because the CSR suspected fraud activity. The case becomes an Agent case. Because the case originated from a customer service case, it contains specific user information in the details.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Opening a Newly Escalated Case</li> <li>2. Viewing Case Logs</li> <li>3. About Sessions and Transactions Search Pages</li> <li>4. Viewing Transaction and Entity Data</li> <li>5. Comparing Parameters of Transactions and Customer Details</li> <li>6. Selecting a Transaction to Link Sessions to a Case</li> <li>7. Adding Case Notes</li> <li>8. Closing a Case with a Disposition</li> </ol>

### Alert-Centric Investigation Flow

A Fraud Investigators starts each investigation by searching for sessions or transactions with high severity alerts and reviewing suspect transactions to identify fraud. He views the data involved in an incident and locates related situations by using the complex data relationships captured by OAAM. He creates a case to link data to narrow the investigation. When fraud is identified the investigator records findings, blacklists entities, and closes out cases with a disposition.

Henry is a security analyst at the online ecommerce division of Big Mart. Henry opens the Search Transaction page from the OAAM Investigation Interface. In the Search Transaction page, he selects Transaction Type as **Retail Ecommerce** and Alert Level as **High** and queries for online order transactions with high severity alerts in the last hour.

Seven transactions are returned in the search results. The Search Results table lists the transactions, the transaction type, transaction status, and alerts. The Search Results table also contains a **Transaction Date** column that can be sorted in ascending or descending order. Henry click the down icon in the Transaction Date column header to filter results by ascending time stamp. In the Transaction Search page, Henry selects the first transactions to view its details. In the Search Results table, he clicks the orange square next to the high alert in the Alert column to display the total count of high alerts and alert messages in a pop up screen. In the pop up screen, he sees there is a single high alert with the message "Device with multiple low frequency credit cards."

Seeing this Henry clicks the **Transaction ID** in the Search Results table to open the Transaction Details page. He can view the transaction in detail such as the run time values of the transaction and entity data along with the session information in the Transaction Details page. The transaction looks suspect so he wants to find other transactions with the same credit card and device in the last week. The Filters panel of the Utility panel provides a quick way to perform targeted searches for sessions and transactions simultaneously. He drags and drops the credit card number and device ID from the details pages into the Filter panel area and selects **Week** in the Time Range field to filter the transactions and sessions that have occurred within the past week. He clicks **Find** in the Utility Panel to filter the transactions to identify sessions and transactions that are connected based on the credit card and device ID.

No sessions or transactions are returned in the Matching Items Found section of the Utility Panel. He wants to exclude Device ID temporarily from the search and deselects the checkbox that precedes the Device ID label and clicks **Find** to run a query again. No sessions or transactions are returned in the Matching Items Found section. He excludes the credit card number from the search by deselecting its checkbox and selects the checkbox that precedes the Device ID in the Filter panel and clicks **Find** to run a query again. 20 transactions and 4 sessions are returned. He was able to quickly find related sessions and transactions using the Utility Panel.

Henry clicks the Number of Transactions link in the Matching Items Found section of the Utility Panel to see the transactions filtered by Device ID. In the Filtered Transactions page, he views a listing of the transactions. Henry wants to see the transactions together in detail. Out of the available transactions, he applies the **Show Transactions** filter in the Filtered Transactions page and selects the first six to compare and clicks **Compare** on the search results toolbar to open the Compare Transactions tab. Ten transactions maximum can be compared by default. He compares and contrasts the transaction and entity data side by side. He clicks **Detach** to detach the results so there is more real estate. To highlight matching details, he selects the **Highlight Matching** checkbox and clicks the **Previous** or **Next** arrow to highlight the matching data elements, stepping through the matches top to bottom. Highlighting allows Henry to visually compare and enables him find the data elements that are matching. From the data shown, Henry can see each transaction used a different card and each one purchased a single high value item.

Henry uses the **Show Transactions** filter again and selects the next six to compare. He wants to detect abnormal patterns in online buying behavior indicative of fraud. The same pattern exists. Henry determines the device should be watch listed.

From the Transaction Comparison screen Henry selects the device ID in the session data listing and uses the Add to Group feature to add it to a high risk group. **Add to Group** allows an investigator to add entities, transaction data, and session elements to a respective administration group to help with investigating an issue further, rebuilding predictive models, and evaluating rules. If such a group does not exist, he can create it.

Henry then selects all the transactions and adds them to a new case. The sessions in which the selected transactions occurred will be linked to the case. Linking sessions and transactions to cases enables investigators to formulate hypotheses on potential fraud activities of potential interest. The investigator can link any number of sessions as might be connected to an investigation. He enters notes on his findings then closes the case with a disposition of **Confirmed Fraud**. A closed case is one which needs no further investigation since the issue has been resolved. Closed cases contain dispositions that describe the way in which the issue was resolved in the case.



## Auto-Generated Case Investigation Flow

The investigator starts each investigation by searching for new Agent cases dynamically created as a result of a particular event. He performs a search for all cases with new status. The fraud investigator selects the first case. A session is already linked to the case so he drills in on the session for which the case was generated. He looks at the case and other data in the linked session. He views the data involved in an incident and locates related situations by using the complex data relationships captured by OAAM. When fraud is identified the investigator records findings, blacklists entities, and closes out cases with a disposition.

A security administrator configures an action to create Agent cases when specific rules trigger. (For information, see [Chapter 16, "Managing Configurable Actions."](#)) These auto-generated cases require a review of the transaction. The details pages contain the information needed by the investigator in order to accomplish this task. An example workflow is shown below for an auto-generated case.

John is a fraud investigator for the bank. John searches for new Agent cases dynamically created as a result of blocked access requests.

John opens one of the auto-generated cases in the listing to start working on it. Automatically the case status changes from **New** to **Pending** and the current case owner becomes John. Other investigators can now see that this case is actively being worked on (since the case has an owner, John, and the status is not new, but pending). When case *case\_number* was automatically created the session which was blocked was linked to the case so all the session data is captured and ready for review. This includes a full set of the alerts triggered in the session. John sees a session in which five different alerts were triggered. John can easily read the alert messages to understand what occurred in this situation. He sees that the highest alert was generated because the access attempt was from an IP known to be an anonymizing proxy. The bank security policy restricts banking while utilizing an anonymizing proxy as they are often used by criminals to hide their true geographic location.

John clicks the IP address to drill in on the location to investigate further. He sees that the most severe alert is one that concerns an IP address (an anonymizing proxy). This opens the IP address details page in an adjacent user interface tab. John selects the users tab to see what user accounts have been used from this high risk IP address. He sees that there are four different bank users potentially affected by the activity originating from this location.

John clicks the sessions tab of the IP details page to list sessions from this IP address.

He selects them all and links them to case *case\_number* that he is working on. This way he collects the data he has found along with notes as to why he perform these actions. In this case all the sessions had been blocked but if there were sessions that had not been blocked then linking those sessions to the case for further follow up is extremely useful since without the data cross referencing ability of the details pages such a situation may have gone undetected.

Now all data from these linked sessions is captured in case *case\_number*. John sees that the same device *device\_number* was used in all these blocked access attempts.

John clicks device *device\_number* to open the device details page. In the device details an investigator can also see data relationships and sessions for this device but can as well view the fingerprinting details of the device itself. For example, the browser locale used.

John opens the alerts tab to view the types of alerts and frequency of each generated from activity by involving this device. For example he can see the aggregate count for the anonymizer alert is four.

John follows up with phone calls to the four affected customer account holders to further confirm that they were not the ones attempting these blocked attempts. Feeling he has investigated this incident to the fullest and confirmed fraud John is ready to close the case and move on to the next incident. Before closing the case John exports the linked sessions to a spreadsheet.

John feels confident that this device has only been used for fraudulent access attempts so he determines it should be blacklisted. Directly from the details page John adds the device to the Restricted Devices group. This ensures it cannot be used to access online banking even if the other session data seems valid and no other rules trigger. This is very important as fraudsters often try multiple times testing the security of an application to see how they can bypass it. Device fingerprinting can be the one data point that stays the same across fraudulent attempts.

John closes the case as confirmed fraud with notes summarizing his findings. His manager or auditors can view a full log of case activity including actions taken, notes and individuals involved.

Since the case was marked as confirmed fraud the combinations of specific data found in the fraudulent access requests are automatically consumed by the risk evaluation engine to "teach" it what fraud looks like. This helps improve accuracy of future risk evaluations. Likewise, if John has found that the alerts he saw were not the result of fraud he would have closed the case and marked it as not fraud. This would also adjust future risk evaluations to reduce false positives.

### **Escalated Agent Cases Investigation Flow**

An investigator starts the investigation by searching for all the cases with the Escalated status. He filters the results on the severity column so the highest severity cases are shown at the top. He opens the escalated case and views the logs for notes entered by the CSR and CSR Manager. He searches for sessions based on the user in the case. He views the data involved in an incident and locates related situations by using the complex data relationships captured by OAAM. When fraud is identified the investigator records findings, blacklists entities, and closes out cases with a disposition.

Matt is an investigator specializing in customer specific security issues. He searches for all cases with the **Escalated** case status.

Best practice is for investigators not to open cases that other investigators are working on. The first time an investigator accesses a case, the status changes to **Pending** automatically. This allows investigators to know if another investigator is already working on the case. Matt opens the escalated case. The status automatically changes from **Escalated** to **Pending** and the current owner becomes Matt. Best practice is to open the escalated case and view the logs for notes entered by the CSR and CSR Manager. He sees they escalated the CSR case to an Agent case because they suspected fraud activity. Because the case originated from a customer service case, it contains specific user information in the details. Matt looks at the case details and notes that jsmith is the user. He writes down the User ID because he needs it to search for sessions.

Matt navigates to the Linked Sessions tab and opens Linked Sessions to search for sessions by the User ID, jsmith. jsmith has sessions so Matt looks for the most recent session by filtering on the date and the timestamp. Matt wants the most recent one because it caused the escalation.

He reviews the alerts messages to understand what occurred. The highest alert was generated because the access attempt was from an IP known to be an anonymizing proxy. Matt clicks the IP address to drill in on location logins to investigate. He looks

at other locations from the past to determine if a fraud potentially occurred. Since he has more questions, he calls the actual user, jsmith, and talks to him and takes notes. When Matt is satisfied his conclusion, he closes the case with a disposition.

### 5.1.7 About Case Ownership

Initially the current owner of the case is the investigator who created the case. If another Fraud investigator opens the case to work on, he becomes the current owner of the case.

An Agent case is concurrently accessed if the data in a case is accessed at the same time by multiple Fraud Investigators. When two Fraud Agents concurrently access a case, the second agent is made aware that the case is being worked on by another agent with a warning message. Both agents can add notes to the case and both agents' notes are saved. Notes are attributed to agent who added them. When the second agent continues, he is made the owner of the case.

#### Initially Current Owner is Investigator Who Creates Agent Cases

Initially the current owner of the case is the investigator who created the case.

1. The Investigator logs in to the system.
2. He creates a case.

The Case Details page appears.

- The **Case Status** is **Pending**.
- The **Created By** field shows the investigator
- The **Current Owner** field shows the investigator.
- User details are not shown because this case is not created for a user.

#### The Current Owner is the Investigator Who is Working on the Case Currently

The Current Owner is the investigator who is working on the case currently.

As soon as the investigator opens the case, the following details are shown in the Case Details page:

1. The **Current Owner** changes from the previous owner to the investigator opening the case.
2. The **Created By** field still shows the investigator who created the case or that it is automatically generated.
3. The status of the case is **Pending**.

#### CSR Escalates a Case to an Agent Case Does Not Have Access to the Case

As soon as the CSR escalates the case, he will not be able to see the case in the Search results table:

1. A CSR logs in to the system.
2. He creates a new case
3. He escalates the case to an Agent case and adds notes.
4. Now the CSR does not have permissions to see the details of the case.
5. When an investigator opens the case
  - a. The **Current Owner** changes from the CSR to the investigator.

- b. The **Created by** field still shows the CSR.
- c. The status of the case is **Pending**.

#### **Ownership in Concurrent Access of Case**

1. Investigator1 logs in and searches for a case with status **New**.
2. He can see the case in the results. For example, Case ID 132.
3. Investigator2 logs in and searches for a case with status **New**.
4. Investigator2 can also see the case, Case ID 132, in the results.
5. Investigator2 opens the case and the status changes to **Pending**.
6. Investigator2 is the current owner of the case.
7. Investigator1 still sees the case as **New** in the results.
8. Investigator1 tries to open this new case but a message appears saying that Investigator2 is the current owner of the case and he can choose to continue or cancel.
9. If Investigator1 chooses to cancel, nothing will happen and Investigator2 remains the current owner.
10. If Investigator1 chooses to continue, he will become the current owner and the status of the case becomes **Pending**.

#### **Two Investigators Add Notes to a Case**

OAAM allows concurrent write access to cases, and if the two fraud agents add notes to the case, OAAM saves the notes of both fraud agents. Notes are displayed and attributed to the fraud agent who entered the note.

### **5.1.8 About Using Agent Cases for Investigation**

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Agent cases are used to manage investigations into fraudulent activity. An Agent case is created to capture the runtime data identified as suspect, provide a repository for investigation notes and feedback findings into the engine which improves future risk analysis. Once an Agent case is created, the main purpose of an investigator is to help identify if a fraud occurred. To achieve this goal, investigators use detail pages and compare pages to identify the relationship, pattern, or historical patterns. Search and detail pages provide fraud investigators the ability to:

- Drill into individual sessions to see the exact chain of events that led to an alert
- View and search for complex relationships between different data types
- White/black list entities "on the fly" without leaving the investigation flow  
This feeds back into risk evaluation. For example, a high risk device group.
- Link session data to a case to further narrow the investigation

A fraud investigator can quickly view the data involved in an incident and quickly locate related situations by easily harnessing the complex data relationships captured by OAAM. Then, he identifies the case as fraud or not fraud and closes the case with a disposition.

### 5.1.9 About Closing a Case

When an investigation is complete a case is closed with a disposition. A disposition both summarizes how the case was resolved and how the findings may influence future risk evaluation.

### 5.1.10 About Agent Case Feedback

Agent case "feedback" closed findings into the risk engine to improve accuracy of future evaluations automatically. If a deployment is utilizing predictive risk analysis then the standard clustering model will take into account sessions contained in cases with **Confirmed Fraud** and **Not Fraud** dispositions.

For example, an investigator creates an Agent case and links several fraudulent sessions to it. Later, the investigator closes the case with a disposition of **Confirmed Fraud**. A predictive model is rebuilt every "n" hours to take into account data from sessions linked to cases with a **Confirmed Fraud** disposition. Investigators can determine the frequency of rebuilding the models. Each session in the system is compared to see how close it is to the fraudulent ones. The closer the match the higher the risk. An example evaluation would be, was the probability more than 50% that this login session is fraudulent based on all sessions linked to confirmed fraud cases?

## 5.2 Understanding OAAM Investigation and Analysis Using the Investigation Console

OAAM Fraud Investigators can create and manage Agent cases using the OAAM investigation interface. It provides Fraud Investigators the ability to:

- View runtime data of sessions and transactions
- Compare transactions
- Perform a drill-down of key objects, people, and entities
- Manage Agent cases
- Quickly add or remove datapoints to use in searches or compare

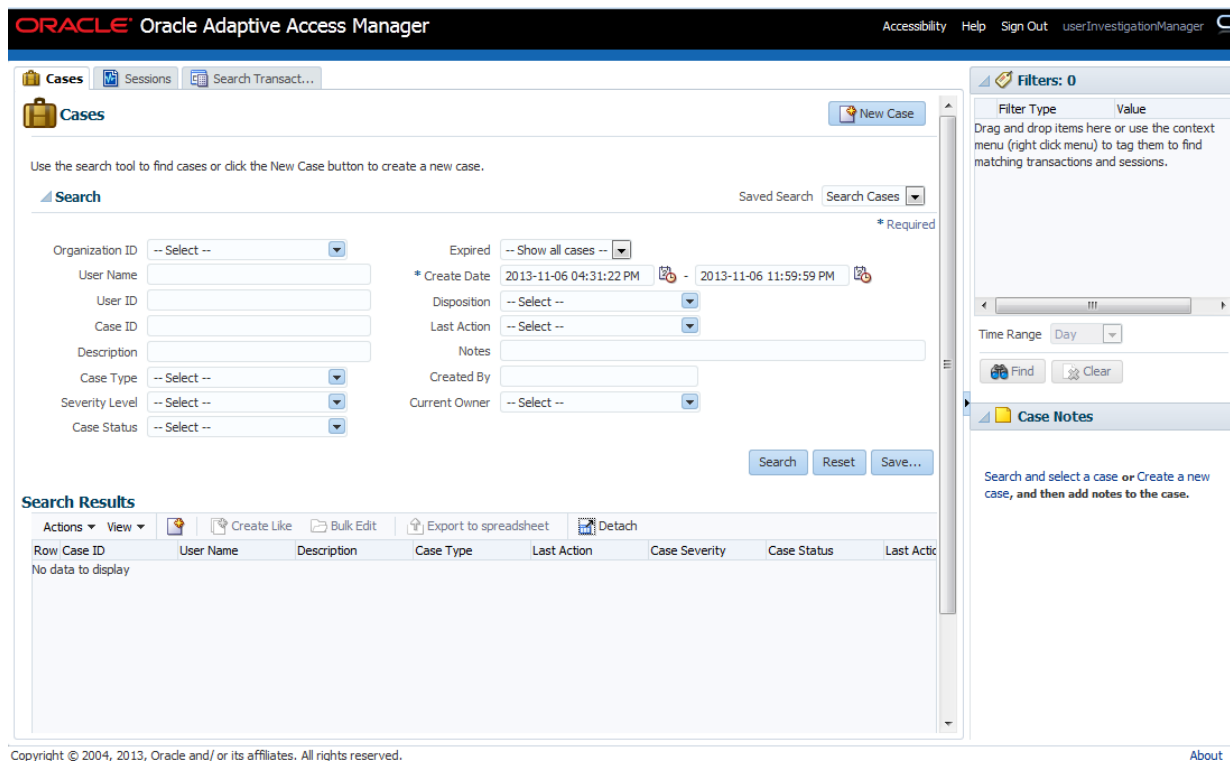
Specific searches enable fraud investigators to make discoveries and uncover hidden truths from a collection of data and information to find suspicious transactions. Risk analysis can be performed on data elements added to groups.

The five key pages and panels of the Investigation interface are:

- Agent Case search
- Sessions search
- Transactions search
- Utility Panel
- Case Notes

Figure 5–1 shows the Investigation interface when you first log in. It contains the search filters, Search Results table with a menu and tool bar above it, Utility Panel, and Case Notes. The Cases, Sessions, and Search Transactions tabs are always displayed.

Figure 5–1 Investigation Interface



This section describes the key components an investigator uses to navigate through the investigation workflows, and highlights the tools required to conduct investigations and work with Agent cases. For details, see the following topics:

- [About the Agent Case Search Page](#)
- [About Sessions and Transactions Search Pages](#)
- [About the Utility Panel](#)
- [About the Case Notes Panel](#)
- [About the Compare Transactions Tab](#)
- [About Adding and Removing Fields](#)
- [About Adding to a Group Option](#)
- [About Linking Sessions to an Agent Case](#)
- [About Agent Case Tabs](#)

## 5.2.1 About the Agent Case Search Page

From the **Agent Cases Search** an investigator can search for cases that he is interested in that meet his criteria. The **Search Results** table displays the list of cases he has access to with links to more details. From the page, he can perform the following tasks:

- Quickly access a case based on his search criteria
- Create a new case
- View a list of cases

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**Note:** Agent cases from previous releases are still visible if the environment is upgraded.

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For example, the investigator can search for new Agent cases dynamically created as a result of a particular event.

## 5.2.2 About Sessions and Transactions Search Pages

From the Sessions and Transaction search pages, the Investigators can search for OAAM runtime data in a transaction-centric manner. He can search by default filters such as date range, alert type and level and he can add and configure additional filters that are required. Configured filters can be saved for reuse later.

For example, the investigator begins the investigation by searching for Retail Ecommerce transactions in the last 24 hours at a certain alert level.

Search Transactions provide these features:

- Add to Group
- Compare
- Link to Case
- Export to EXCEL

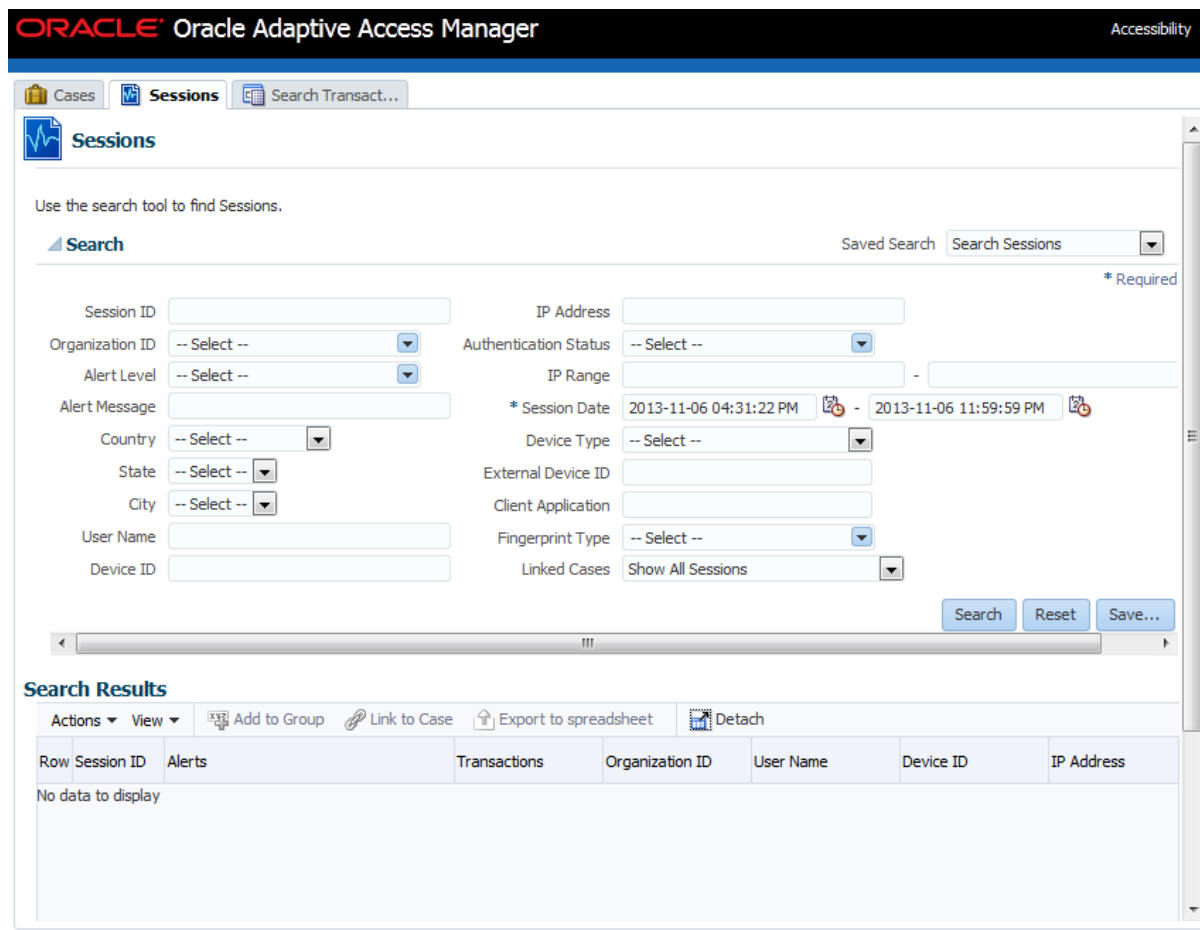
### 5.2.2.1 Sessions Search

From the Sessions Search page, the investigator can search for potentially suspicious sessions based on various filter criteria. The investigator can then determine the sessions that need investigation based on authentication and entity information included in a session, such as:

- User information
- Device used by user to login
- Location from where the user logged from
- Fingerprint details of the device
- Alerts triggered and generated
- Transactions

[Table 5–2](#) shows the Sessions Search page with criteria to search and filter by.

Figure 5–2 Sessions Search Page



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Table 5–4 shows the Sessions search filters to use to narrow down the number of sessions that are returned.

Table 5–4 Session Search Filters

Filters	Description
Session ID	ID for the session.
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the Fraud Investigator belongs.
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low.
Alert Message	Text message configured in the alert.
Country	Country ID
State	State ID. The State list is dynamically populated with respect to what has been selected for Country. For example, if United States is selected, whatever states are available for that country are shown under States.
City	City ID. The City list is dynamically populated with respect to what has been selected for in Country and State.
User Name	Login name given by user to login.
Device ID	Uniquely identifies each device and is auto-generated by the application.



**Table 5–4 (Cont.) Session Search Filters**

<b>Filters</b>	<b>Description</b>
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <b>Authentication Status</b> .
IP Range	Range of IP addresses
Session Date	The time the customer logged in to perform the transaction. For example, 5/11/09.
Device Type	Type of device used. Any device, desktop or traditional computer, or mobile device.
External Device ID	Used if an MDM or other 3rd party solution provides a unique mobile device identifier.
Client Application	Shows the native mobile application the user was accessing
Fingerprint Type	Applet, Browser, Flash, JavaScript, and Native Mobile
Linked Cases	Show all sessions

### 5.2.2.2 Transaction Search

From the Transactions search page, the investigator can search and filter transactions for important details that can be examined to determine fraud in an investigation. The data and context of each transaction is available even for encrypted data fields. Using the transaction search, the investigator can locate relevant transactional data and the runtime data created based on the transaction definitions and view the relationship between entities. This deep visibility into user activity allows him to analyze for possible occurrences of fraud.

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**Note:** The Search Transactions is only available for investigators or investigation manager roles.

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Figure 5–3 shows the Search Transactions page.

**Figure 5–3 Search Transactions**

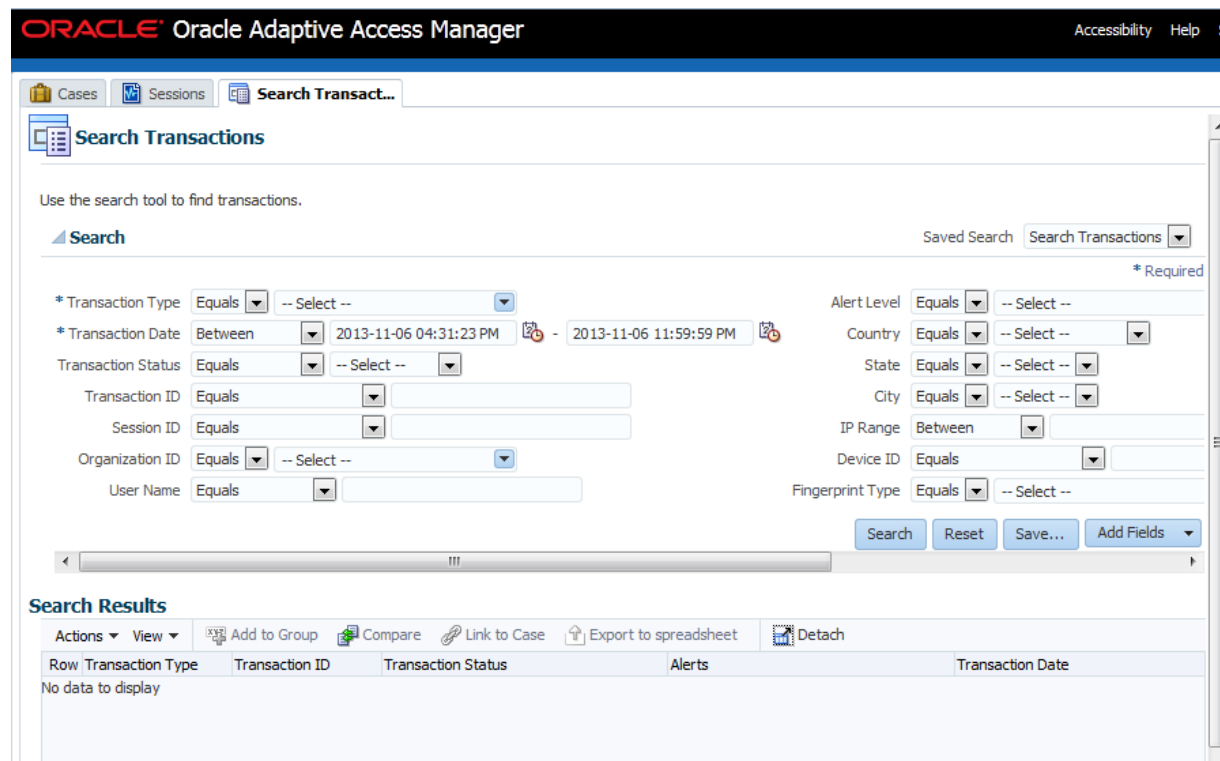


Table 5–5 lists the transaction filters to search and filter transactions.

**Table 5–5 Search Transactions Filters**

Filter	Description
Transaction Type	The transaction type. For example, Internet Banking, Retail Ecommerce, and so on. The Transaction Type field is a mandatory field to which the search would be specific. If the type of transaction are selected, corresponding transaction data and entity data fields that can be selected from to add to the search are populated in OAAM Admin. You can perform a multi-select of transaction name attribute.
Transaction Date	The transaction date is the time that the transaction was submitted.
Transaction Status	The transaction status is the current state of a transaction. The values are: success, failure or pending.
Transaction ID	Transaction ID is a unique identifier created each time a customer submits a transaction.
Session ID	The session ID is the identifier of the authenticated session in which the customer logged in before performing the transaction.
Organization ID	The Organization ID is a unique identifier for the organization you belong in. Each user belongs to only one Organization ID. It identifies what tenant applications a user uses and scopes which OAAM policies runs for them.
User Name	The user name is the name of entered for login authentication.
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low.
Country	Country ID
State	State ID. The State list is dynamically populated with respect to what has been selected for Country. For example, if United States is selected, whatever states are available for that country are shown under States.

**Table 5–5 (Cont.) Search Transactions Filters**

Filter	Description
City	City ID. The City list is dynamically populated with respect to what has been selected for in Country and State.
IP Range	Range of IP addresses
Device ID	Device identification
Entity Data	Entity data are attributes related to entities, which are mapped to the particular transaction type that has been selected for the search. For example, add the search field, BankName, if Internet Banking was selected as the Transaction Name. Investigators can perform searches using corresponding values of these attributes.
Transaction Data	Transactional data includes specific attributes related to the transaction type. For example <b>ToAccountNumber</b> or <b>FromAccountNumber</b> in a money transfer.

### 5.2.3 About the Utility Panel

The investigation utility panel provides a persistent interface for common operations security analysts and compliance officers perform multiple times in the process of an investigation. It is specialized for performing searches and is readily accessible from every page in the OAAM workflows. It is used for quickly finding sessions and transactions that are related to one another based on common data.

The Utility Panel consists of the following:

- Filter Items panel
  - The Filters panel is used to quickly search for related sessions and transactions.
- Case Notes panel
  - An investigator can capture their findings at any time in the case notes using the utility panel.

If no case is open an investigator can easily search and open an existing case or create a new one via the panel.

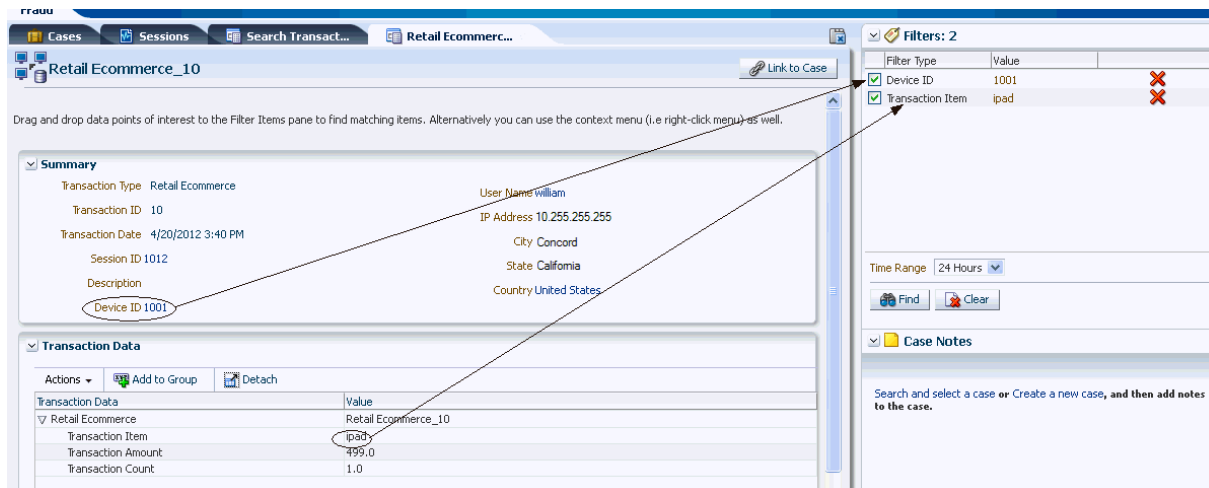
Using the Utility Panel enables the investigator to:

- Quickly locate sessions and transactions with data in common
- Iterate on a query to expand and contract returns
- Both view aggregate numbers of sessions and transactions found and drill in to expand investigation

The Filters panel provides a quick way to perform targeted searches for sessions and transactions simultaneously. Investigators drag and drop individual data points from different pages, such as the case linked sessions tab, search sessions, search transaction and compare transactions. Alternatively, the right-click context menu may be used to add data points. Data points that may be used as filters include user name, device ID, IP, city, state country, transaction data and practically any other runtime data.

Figure 5–4 shows the Filter Panel.

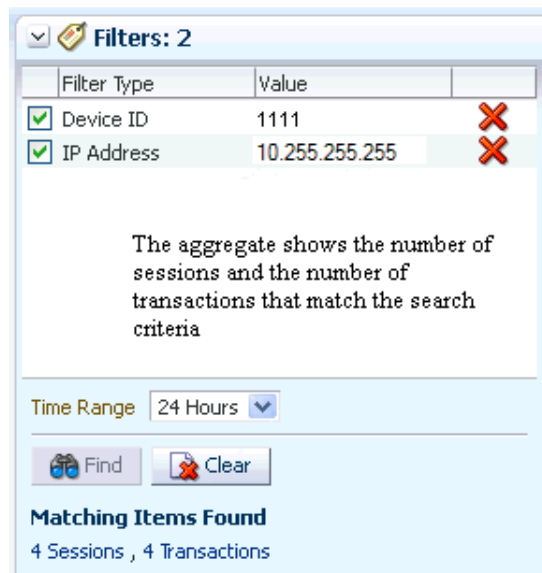
**Figure 5–4 Filters Panel**



Filters may be easily added, disabled or removed. Query results are aggregate number sessions and transactions that match the active filters in the given time range. Clicking the aggregate numbers will display lists of the sessions or transactions.

Figure 5–5 shows the Filters Panel with two filters added.

**Figure 5–5 Filters May Be Easily Added**



### 5.2.4 About the Case Notes Panel

The Case Notes area of the Utility Panel lists all the notes for the current case in a descending order based on time. By adding notes to a case, an investigator can document and share results of findings, hidden relationships or unusual behavior. He can add notes directly in the Case Notes panel by adding the notes and clicking **Add Note** as he continues with the investigation at anytime. As part of documenting his findings, the investigator can save the filter criteria so other investigators can see the related data points for the case. There is no limits to the number of notes the investigator can add. If the investigator wants to add more notes, the panel has the feature for scrolling. Tracking the discovery process over time enables an investigator

to share results with other fraud investigators and show others how he arrived at his conclusions.

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**Note:** OAAM allows two users to concurrently access a case. If the two users both add notes to the case, then OAAM saves both users' notes; however the second user's notes show as added by the first user.

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### 5.2.5 About the Compare Transactions Tab

You can compare parameters of entities and transaction details so that connections can be discerned. Selecting multiple transaction search results of the same transaction definition type and clicking **Compare** on the search results toolbar opens the Compare Transactions tab. Ten transactions maximum can be compared by default.

You can compare and contrast the transaction and entity data side by side, as shown in the following figure.

**Figure 5–6 Compare Transactions Tab**

The table below compares transaction data values from the transaction type Internet Banking.

Transaction Data	Internet Banking_58	Internet Banking_59	Internet Banking_60	Internet Banking_61
Session ID	1042	1045	1044	1043
Alerts	Medium Alerts: (1)	Medium Alerts: (1)	Medium Alerts: (1)	Medium Alerts: (1)
User	tom	tom	tom	tom
Device	Desktop or traditional computer	Desktop or traditional comp	Desktop or traditional compu	Desktop or traditional comp
Location	United States, null, null	United States, null, null	United States, null, null	United States, null, null
IP Address	172.31.255.255	172.31.255.25	172.31.255.255	172.31.255.25
Internet Banking				
FromAcctNumber	2222	2222	2222	2222
ToAcctNumber	3333	3333	3333	3333
BankName	Small Bank	Medium Bank	Medium Bank	Small Bank
Amount	45.0	34.0	56.0	89.0
Customer				
First Name	tom	tom	tom	tom
Last Name	henry	henry	henry	henry

You can highlight and focus on matching details, as shown in the following figure.

**Figure 5–7 Highlighted Matching Details**

	Internet Banking_59	Internet Banking_60	Internet Banking_61
	1045	1044	1043
	Medium Alerts: (1)	Medium Alerts: (1)	Medium Alerts: (1)
	tom	tom	tom
al computer	Desktop or traditional comp	Desktop or traditional comp	Desktop or traditional comp
ull	United States, null, null	United States, null, null	United States, null, null
	172.31.255.255	172.31.255.255	172.31.255.255
	2222	2222	2222
	3333	3333	3333
	Medium Bank	Medium Bank	Small Bank
	34.0	56.0	89.0
	tom	tom	tom
	henry	henry	henry

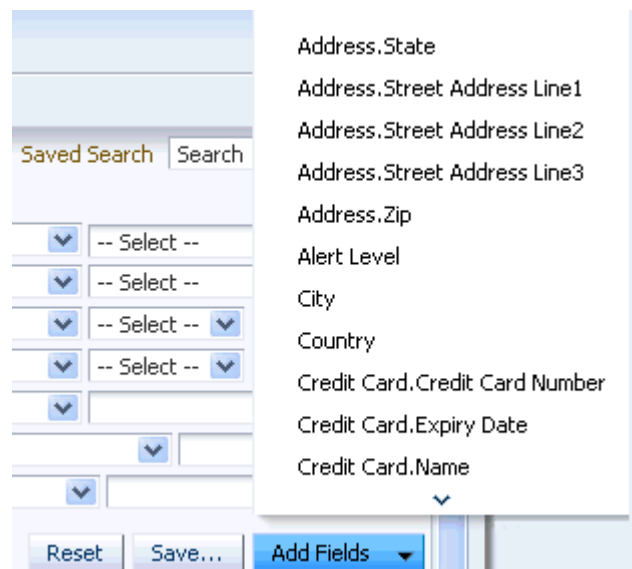
You can drag and drop additional data elements involved in suspect transactions to the Filters panel, one by one to see if there is other activity which needs evaluation.

### 5.2.6 About Adding and Removing Fields

Investigators can search for OAAM runtime data in a transaction-centric manner using the Sessions and Transactions search pages. Common query filters such as date range, alert type and level are shown by default and you can add and configure additional filters that are required. Configured filters can be saved for reuse.

The following figure shows an example of an Add Field list.

**Figure 5–8 Add Fields List**



## 5.2.7 About Adding to a Group Option

Add to Group allows an investigator to add entities, transaction data, and session elements to a respective administration group to help with investigating an issue further, rebuilding predictive models, and evaluating rules. For example, the investigator finds that a data element, the credit card, is suspect, and he wants to blacklist that credit card. The investigator can add the credit card used in the purchases to a high risk credit card group. If such a group does not exist, he can create it.

The Add to Group feature is available for all data types listed in:

- Linked Sessions
- Session Search
- Session Details
- Search Transactions

Data types associated with the sessions for the selected transactions can be added to a group

- Transaction Details

Data types associated with the sessions for the selected transactions can be added to a group

- Compare Transactions

Data types associated with the sessions for the selected transactions can be added to a group. Add to group in the Transaction Compare page is only applicable for the visible transactions. (For example, if the investigator selected four transactions for comparison from the search page, but filtered the view to display only two transactions, Add to Group adds only the elements from the two displayed transactions)

### 5.2.7.1 Adding Data to Group Scenario

Jeff is a fraud investigator looking into a case generated by OAAM. On further research, he finds out that the credit card used was a stolen credit card. The credit card could have been used in different transactions like shopping cart, retail ecommerce, and so on. The investigator wants to list all the different transactions that used this credit card in the last one week to estimate the damage. The card number is one of the entity fields. The investigator selects all or multiple transaction types and search on the entity fields.

Filter	Choice
Transaction type	Select All the Transactions
Entity	Credit Card
Credit Card Number	xxxx xxxx xxxx 1881

Upon searching for transaction data, Jeff gets all the transactions where this Credit Card has been used. He can now select a transaction and click **Add to Group**. A dialog is displayed where Jeff can select transaction data like **To Account Number** to be added to a group. He selects the radio button associated with this field in the dialog and clicks **Next**.

The next page is where Jeff can add this data to a group. He can either create a new group or use existing group of the group that stores this type of data.

## 5.2.8 About Linking Sessions to an Agent Case

If the investigator feels that there is a connection between the sessions and activities involved, he can search for those sessions and link them to an existing case or a new case. He would add linking notes and descriptions.

Linking sessions to cases enables investigators to formulate hypotheses on potential fraud activities of potential interest. The investigator can link any number of sessions as might be connected to an investigation. For example, an investigator could identify three sessions which were found to contain similar fraud. The sessions could be selected from Sessions search and linked to an existing case. The session in which the selected transaction occurred will be linked to the case. If an Agent case is open in the console, the case ID is automatically selected as the case to link to. If an investigator wants to change the value or there is no case open, the investigator can log out and log in again to open a different case to link to using the search tool in the transaction tab. He can also create a new case to link to.

He can also unlink one or more sessions already linked to this case if the sessions are no longer relevant to the case.

The investigator can link sessions and transactions to a case from the following pages:

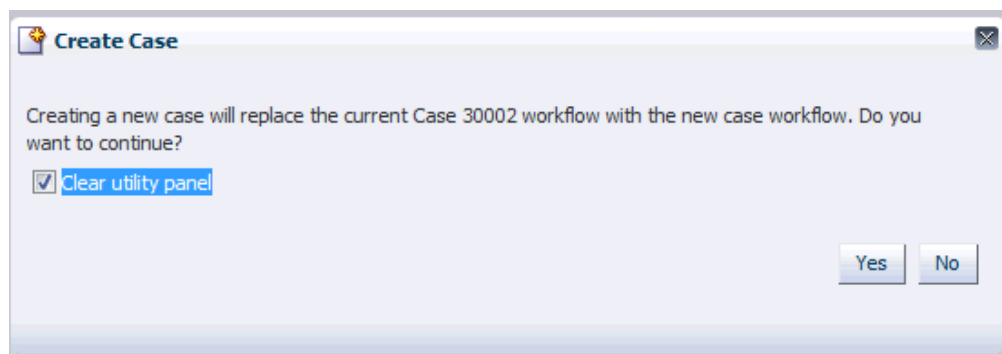
- Sessions Search
- Sessions Details
- Search Transactions
- Transaction Details
- Transactions Compare

## 5.2.9 About Agent Case Tabs

Only one Agent case tab can be opened at a time in the console. If an Agent case tab is open, and the Fraud Investigator tries to open another case, a message appears asking the Fraud Investigator if he wants to replace the current case workflow with the new case workflow. He also has an option to clear the Utility Panel.

Figure 5–9 shows the message that appears when a case tab is open and the Fraud Investigator tries to open another case.

**Figure 5–9 Replace Workflow**



If he chooses to replace the current workflow and selects the **Clear utility panel** option, all non-persistent tabs are closed and the following items are reset:

- Agent Case search



- Sessions search
- Transactions search
- Utility Panel
- Case Notes

If the Fraud Investigator chooses to preserve the existing state, the Utility Panel, Case Notes, and search pages are left in their current state. The flow is shown below.

#### **Fraud Investigator Asked If He Wants to Replace the Current Workflow**

1. The fraud investigator opens a different case and resets the filters on search pages, the utility panel, and case notes.
2. He logs in to OAAM Admin as a fraud investigator.
3. He either opens an existing Agent case or creates a new one.
4. He searches for sessions based on specific query filters such as high alerts.
5. He views details of session.
6. He drags session data such as device ID to the filters section of the Utility Panel.
7. He views the listing of sessions found.
8. He enters notes for the case.
9. He searches for transactions based on specific query filters such as dollar amount.
10. He views details of a transaction.
11. He either opens an existing Agent case or clicks **Create New**.
12. OAAM displays a message asking if the Fraud Investigator wants to replace the current case workflow with the new case workflow. An option to reset the Utility Panel is also provided.

The fraud investigator can replace the current workflow and clear the Utility Panel or he can replace the workflow but leave the Utility Panel in its current state.

#### **Fraud Investigator Replaces Current Workflow and Clears Utility Panel**

1. The Fraud Investigator selects the **Clear utility panel** and clicks **Yes** to replace the current case workflow with the new case workflow.
2. The first case tab is closed since the console cannot have more than one tab with an open case. Fraud Investigators can work with only one Agent case at a time.
3. The new or existing case tab is opened.
4. The Utility Pane Case Notes section displays notes from the new or existing case.
5. The Utility Panel filters area shows no filters.
6. All non-persistent tabs are closed.
7. Cases, Sessions, and Search Transactions tabs are left open.
8. Cases, Sessions, and Search Transactions filters and results are reset to their default state for that user.

#### **Fraud Investigator Replaces Workflow and Does Not Clear Utility Panel**

1. The Fraud Investigator clicks **Yes** to replace the current case workflow but does not choose to clear the utility panel.

2. The first case tab is closed.
3. The new or existing case tab is opened.
4. The Utility Panel Case Notes section displays notes from new/existing case.
5. Utility pane filters, search sessions and search transaction tabs are left in their current state including filters and results.
6. Open non-persistent tabs are left open and in their current state.

## 5.3 Using the Investigation Console

This section provides information on using the Investigation Console for investigations.

### 5.3.1 Searching for High Alerts in Sessions and Transactions

When performing an investigation in the alert-centric investigation workflow, begin by searching for transactions with high severity alerts. View the full set of the alerts generated in the session and read the alert messages to understand what occurred in this situation. View why the alert was generated and drill in on data points to start the investigation.

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**Note:** Operators for the search filter are provided in the operator dropdown list. The operator for the search filter allows the investigator to refine the results of the search.

For example, Transaction Type **Equals** or **Does not Equal** *transaction\_type\_value*.

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To search for transactions with high severity alerts, proceed as follows:

1. In the Agent Cases page, click the **Search Transaction** tab to open the Transaction search page.
2. Select a transaction type from the Transaction Type field and an operator for the search filter from the operator dropdown list.

To search for transactions, select the transaction type to filter certain transactions by specific types.

In the following example, **Airline Booking**, **Internet Banking**, and **Retail Ecommerce** are the available transaction types.

**Figure 5–10 Searching Transactions Example**

Use the search tool to find transactions.

**Search**

<b>* Transaction Type</b>	Equals	-- Select --	
<b>* Transaction Date</b>	Between		<input type="checkbox"/> All
<b>Transaction Status</b>	Equals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -- Select --	<input type="checkbox"/> Airline Booking
<b>Transaction ID</b>	Equals		<input type="checkbox"/> Internet Banking
<b>Session ID</b>	Equals		<input type="checkbox"/> Retail Ecommerce

- Enter start and end dates in the Transaction Date fields to search for transactions. The dates are mandatory. The date is set to the last 24 hours by default.

An error message is displayed if special characters are entered. Also, the **To Date** cannot be greater than the **From Date**.

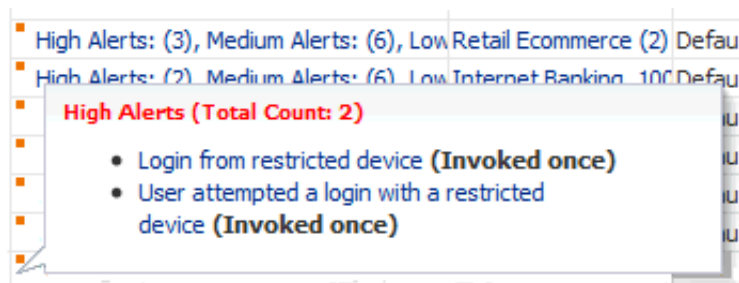
Table 5–6 describes the date and time field operators.

**Table 5–6 Date and Time Field Operators**

Operator	Description
Does not Equal	Specifies that only transactions that do not occur on the specified date are matched.
Before	Specifies that only transactions before the specified date are matched.
After	Specifies that only transactions after the specified date are matched.
On or after	Specifies that only transactions on or after the specified date are matched.
Between	Specifies that only transactions that occur between the specified dates are matched.

- Select **High** as the Alert Level and click **Search**.  
In the results table of Transaction search page, transactions with High severity alerts are listed.
- Click the **Transaction Date** column header to filter results by ascending order. The transaction at the top of the list is the oldest.
- In the Results table, click the orange square next to the high alert in the Alert column to display the total count of high alerts and alert messages in a pop up screen.
- Click the Alert message link to open the Alert detail page.

Figure 5–11 shows the Alert Message popup.

**Figure 5–11 Alert Message Popup**

- Using the details pages, view information on the generation of the alert, the message, alert level, message type, and the alert's relationship to other data types such as user, device, location, sessions, browser, operating system, locales, and others.

Table 5–7 lists the detail pages and the type of information provided by each page.

**Table 5–7 Alert Details Tabs**

Alert Details Tabs	Description
Summary	View general information about the alert and the alert template with the current details (level/type) View alert groups with which an alert is associated
Users	View users that have a session in which this alert was triggered. This report enables the investigator to see which users and how many times the alert was generated for each user during login process.
Devices	View devices that have been in a session in which this alert was triggered. This report enables the investigator to see which devices and how many times the alert was generated for each device during login process.
Locations	View locations that have been in a session in which this alert was triggered. This report enables the investigator to see which locations and how many times the alert was generated for each location during login process.
Sessions	View sessions in which this alert was triggered.
Fingerprint Data	View fingerprints created in the login process during which the alert was generated.

### 5.3.2 Searching for Suspect Transactions to Review

If the investigator has further details about the suspect transactions he wants to review, such as dollar amount, an entity the transaction is related to, transaction ID number, session ID number, or other search criteria, he can narrow his search results using the Transaction search page.

To search for transactions, proceed as follows:

- In Agent Cases page, click the **Search Transactions** tab.

Table 5–8 lists the transaction filters to search and filter transactions.

**Table 5–8 Search Transactions Filters**

Filter	Description
Transaction Type	The transaction type. For example, Airline Booking, Internet Banking, or Retail Ecommerce. The Transaction Type field is a mandatory field to which the search would be specific. When you select the transaction types, OAAM Admin populates the Add Fields list with corresponding transaction data and entity data fields that can be selected from. You can perform a multi-select of transaction name attribute.
Transaction Date	The transaction date is the time that the transaction was submitted.
Transaction Status	The transaction status is the current state of a transaction. The values are: success, failure or pending.
Transaction ID	Transaction ID is a unique identifier created each time a customer submits a transaction.
Session ID	The session ID is the identifier of the authenticated session in which the customer logged in before performing the transaction.
Organization ID	The Organization ID is a unique identifier for the organization you belong in. Each user belongs to only one Organization ID. It identifies what tenant applications a user uses and scopes which OAAM policies runs for them.
User Name	The user name is the name of entered for login authentication.
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low.
Country	Country ID
State	State ID. The State list is dynamically populated with respect to what has been selected for Country. For example, if United States is selected, whatever states are available for that country are shown under States.
City	City ID. The City list is dynamically populated with respect to what has been selected for in Country and State.
IP Range	Range of IP addresses
Device ID	Device identification
Entity Data	Entity data are attributes related to entities, which are mapped to the particular transaction type that has been selected for the search. For example, add the search field, BankName, if Internet Banking was selected as the Transaction Name. Investigators can perform searches using corresponding values of these attributes.
Transaction Data	Transactional data includes specific attributes related to the transaction type. For example <b>ToAccountNumber</b> or <b>FromAccountNumber</b> in a money transfer.

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**Note:** Search by encrypted fields is not supported. Entity fields and transaction fields, which are encrypted, cannot be used as the search transaction filters and are not available as dropdown lists.

---

2. Select a transaction type from the Transaction Type field and an operator for the search filter from the operator dropdown list.

To search for transactions, select the transaction type to filter certain transactions by specific types. In the Transaction Type field, select the transaction type. For example, "Internet Banking," "Retail Ecommerce," and so on.

Figure 5–12 shows an example of a transaction type.

**Figure 5–12 Transaction Type Example**

Use the search tool to find transactions.

**Search**

\* Transaction Type Equals

\* Transaction Date Between

Transaction Status Equals

Transaction ID Equals

Session ID Equals

- Select --
- Airline Booking
- Internet Banking
- Retail Ecommerce

- Enter start and end dates in the Transaction Date fields to search for transactions. The dates are mandatory. The date is set to the last 24 hours by default.

An error message is displayed if special characters are entered. Also, the **To Date** cannot be greater than the **From Date**.

Table 5–6 describes the date and time field operators.

- In the search field, enter the criteria and use the search operator to refine the search results and then click **Search**.

**Figure 5–13 Searching for Transactions to Review**

The screenshot shows the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager search interface. The search criteria are as follows:

- Transaction Type: Equals Internet Banking
- Transaction Date: Between 2013-10-02 04:31:23 PM and 2013-11-06 11:59:59 PM
- Transaction Status: Equals -- Select --
- Transaction ID: Equals
- Session ID: Equals
- Organization ID: Equals -- Select --
- User Name: Equals
- Alert Level: Equals -- Select --
- Country: Equals -- Select --
- State: Equals -- Select --
- City: Equals -- Select --
- IP Range: Between
- Device ID: Equals
- Fingerprint Type: Equals -- Select --

The search results table is as follows:

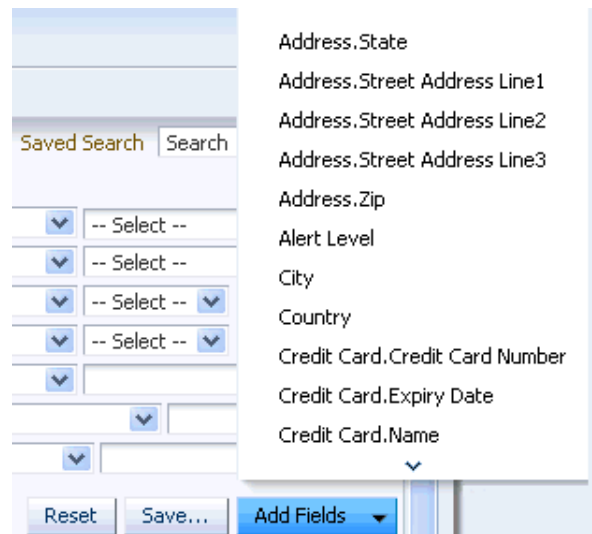
Row	Transaction Type	Transaction ID	Transaction Status	Alerts	Transaction Date
1	Internet Banking	101	Success		11/6/2013 7:21 AM
2	Internet Banking	1	Success		11/6/2013 4:00 AM

An error message is displayed if special characters are entered.

- To add a filter, click the **Add Fields** down arrow.

Figure 5–14 shows an **Add Fields** list.

**Figure 5–14 Adding Filters**



6. From the list of parameters, choose the additional filter. For example, **Address.Zip**.
7. In the search field, enter the criteria.
8. In the search field, enter the criteria, use the search operator to refine the query in the text field, and click **Search**.

The transactions that match the search criteria appear in the Search Results table. By default, the search results are sorted by Session ID. Sort by transaction name, transaction status and date.

View a transaction in detail by clicking the transaction name link. The Transaction Details page displays the run time values of the transaction and entity data along with the session information.

9. Export the search results into a spreadsheet by selecting the rows and clicking **Export**. The limit is 25 rows.
10. Add the transaction and entity data and authentication entities into groups, which can be further used in rules evaluation using the **Add to Group** option. For example, blacklisted accounts, suspicious merchants, and so on.

### 5.3.3 Viewing Transaction and Entity Data

After locating the transaction, review the transaction and entity data in detail to find relevant entities. Through review decide whether or not a data element is relevant. The Transaction Details page displays the run time values of the transaction and entity data along with the session information.

1. In the search results table in the Search Transaction page, click the transaction link.

**Figure 5–15 Transaction Links in Search Results**

Click the transaction to open the Transaction Details page

Row	Transaction Type	Transaction ID
1	<a href="#">Internet Banking</a>	53
2	<a href="#">Internet Banking</a>	52
3	<a href="#">Internet Banking</a>	51
4	<a href="#">Internet Banking</a>	50
5	<a href="#">Internet Banking</a>	49

- View general information about the transaction in the Summary section.

Figure 5–16 shows the Summary section of the Transaction Details page.

**Figure 5–16 Transaction Summary**

Drag and drop data points of interest to the Filter Items pane to find matching items. Alternatively you can use the context menu (i.e right-click menu) as well.

**Summary**

Transaction Type	Internet Banking	User Name	John
Transaction ID	53	IP Address	10.255.255.255
Transaction Date	4/24/2012 11:22 AM	City	
Session ID	1038	State	
Description		Country	United States
Device ID	1001		

Table 5–9 provides details about the summary information that appears in the Summary panel.

**Table 5–9 Summary Information in Transactions**

Details	Description
Transaction Type	The transaction type. For example, Internet Banking, Retail Ecommerce, and so on. The Transaction Type field is a mandatory field to which the search would be specific. When the type of transaction is selected, corresponding transaction data and entity data fields that can be selected from to add to the search are populated in OAAM Admin. You can perform a multi-select of transaction name attribute.
Transaction ID	Transaction ID is a unique identifier created each time a customer submits a transaction.
Transaction Date	The day and time the transaction occurred
Session ID	Unique identifier of session in which the login or transactions occurred. The link takes the investigator to the Session Details page.
Description	Notes about the transaction.
Device ID	Uniquely identifies each device and is auto-generated by the application.
User Name	Login name given by user to login.



**Table 5–9 (Cont.) Summary Information in Transactions**

Details	Description
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
City	City ID. The City list is dynamically populated with respect to what has been selected for in Country and State.
State	State ID. The State list is dynamically populated with respect to what has been selected for Country. For example, if United States is selected, whatever states are available for that country are shown under States.
Country	Country ID

3. View transactional data, entity instances, and related instances in the Transaction Data panel.

Figure 5–17 shows the Transaction Data panel with runtime information.

**Figure 5–17 Transaction Data Panel**

The screenshot shows the 'Transaction Data' panel for 'Internet Banking\_53'. The description is 'Device ID 1001'. The 'Transaction Data' section is expanded, showing a table with the following data:

Transaction Data	Value
Internet Banking	Internet Banking_53
FromAcctNumber	2222
ToAcctNumber	3333
BankName	Bank 1
Amount	150.0
Customer	
First Name	tom
Last Name	henry

Table 5–10 provides details about the transaction data that appears in the Transaction Data panel.

**Table 5–10 Transactional Data in Transaction Details**

Transaction Data	Description
Transaction Type	The transaction type. For example, Internet Banking, Retail Ecommerce, and so on. The Transaction Type field is a mandatory field to which the search would be specific. When you select the type of transaction, corresponding transaction data and entity data fields that you can select from to add to the search are populated in OAAM Admin. You can perform a multi-select of transaction name attribute.
Entities	Entities involved in the transaction.
Values	Data entered by the user that is part of the transaction.

4. View session data to take a closer look at exactly what occurred in the session.

Session data shown in the panel include:

- Alerts and actions
- Final action
- Alerts table displays additional information like alert level, alert message, trigger date, and so on.
- The rules and policy names are linked under trigger sources and can open the corresponding detail pages.

View alert activity in the Sessions Data panel. The Alerts list displays the alerts that were launched during the session. In the Alerts History list, view the alert level of the launched alerts, any messages associated with the alerts, the alert type, and the time and date that the alert rules were triggered.

**Table 5–11 Alert Session Data**

Alert Information	Description
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low.
Alert Message	Text message configured in the alert.
Alert Type	Type of the alert whether fraud, investigation, information, or other reason
Trigger Sources	Rules that generated the particular alert
Timestamp	The time the alert was generated.

### 5.3.4 Identifying Related Sessions and Transaction

The Utility Panel enables fraud investigators to make discoveries and uncover hidden truths from a collection of data and information. A transaction may look suspect, so the investigator may want to find other transactions with the same Device ID, user name, IP address, city, state, or country shown in Transaction Details. Filter the transactions so that you can identify sessions and transactions that are connected based on the datapoints. You can perform searches using any valid data point at any time.

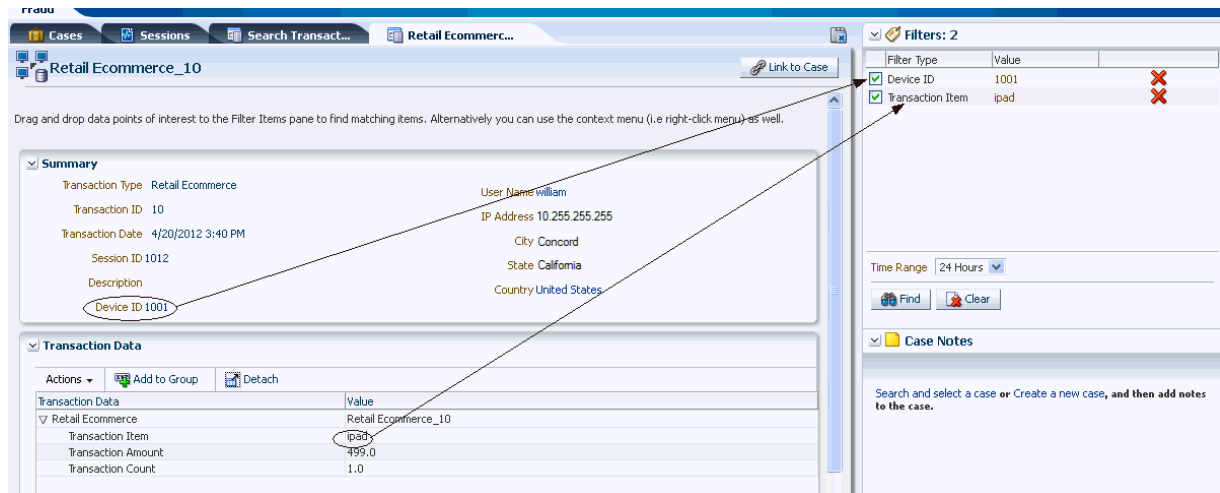
To filter transactions, proceed as follows:

1. In the Sessions, Session Details, Linked Sessions, Search Transactions, Transaction Details, and Compare Transaction pages, drag an individual datapoint you want to use as a filter on other transactions, and then drop the datapoint onto the Filtered Items panel of the Utility Panel. Alternatively, use the context menu to select any data element for matching.

The selected datapoint is displayed in the Filtered Items panel.

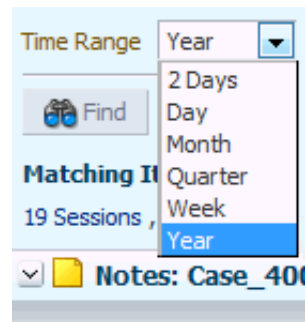
- Continue dragging and dropping datapoints into the Filtered Items panel to refine your search.

**Figure 5–18 Dragging Items to the Filtered Items Panel**



- If you want to delete the datapoint from the search, click the red x icon to the right of the datapoint.
- If you want to exclude a datapoint temporarily from the search, deselect the check box that precedes the datapoint label.
- In the Time Range, you can filter the transactions and sessions that have occurred within a certain time frame.

**Figure 5–19 Time Range Filter**



Choices are listing in the table following.

Time Range	Description
Day	Last 24 hours
2 Days	Last 48 hours
Week	Last 7 days
Month	Last 30 days
Quarter	Last 3 months
Year	Last 12 months

- Click **Find** to search for matches.

OAAM searches for matching sessions and transactions based on the current datapoints in the Filtered Items panel. The result count for sessions and transactions are shown at the bottom of the Filtered Items panel.

This aggregate shows the number of sessions and the number of transactions that match the search criteria. For example, the sessions and transactions use the same credit card and device.

---

**Note:** The datapoints listed in the Utility Panel are not persisted across sessions. It is cleared when a case is closed.

---

- Refine the search to include other datapoint by dragging the datapoint to the Utility panel.
- Click **Find**.

The aggregate now shows the number of sessions and the number of transactions that use the data elements. For example, the sessions and transactions use the same credit card and device.

- Click the count, to open the corresponding filter page.

The filter page shows the matching transactions or sessions in the search results table.

Figure 5–20 shows the filter page with matching transactions and sessions in the search results table.

**Figure 5–20 Filtered Results**

The screenshot displays the OAAM Investigation Console interface. The main window is titled "Filtered Transactions" and shows a table of search results. The table has columns for Row, Transaction Type, Transaction ID, Transaction Status, Alerts, and Transaction Date. The results show four rows of "Internet Banking" transactions, all with a status of "Success" and "Medium Alerts: (1)".

On the right side, there is a "Filters: 2" panel showing the applied filters: "Device ID" with value "1001" and "IP Address" with value "172.31.255.25". Below the filters, there is a "Matching Items Found" section showing "4 Sessions" and "4 Transactions".

Row	Transaction Type	Transaction ID	Transaction Status	Alerts	Transaction Date
1	Internet Banking	58	Success	Medium Alerts: (1)	4/25/2012 11:31 PM
2	Internet Banking	61	Success	Medium Alerts: (1)	4/25/2012 8:34 PM
3	Internet Banking	60	Success	Medium Alerts: (1)	4/25/2012 8:33 PM
4	Internet Banking	59	Success	Medium Alerts: (1)	4/25/2012 8:31 PM

### 5.3.5 Viewing Transactions from the Filtered Transaction Page

If the investigator wants to see the specific transactions, he navigates to the Filtered Transactions page.

To open filtered transactions page, proceed as follows:

1. Click the **Number of Transactions** link in the Utility Panel to see the transactions filtered by the datapoints you have specified earlier.

Since the page that opens is only a Filtered Transactions page rather than the Transaction Search page, you can have multiple ones opened.

2. From the filter page, view the alerts.

**Table 5–12 Transaction Details**

Transaction Information	Description
Transaction Type	The type of transaction that was performed. Links to Transaction Details page.
Transaction ID	Transaction ID is a unique identifier created each time a customer submits a transaction. Links to Transaction Details page
Transaction Status	Status of the transaction.
Alerts	The alerts that were triggered.
Transaction Date	The day and time the transaction occurred
Session ID	Unique identifier of session in which the login or transactions occurred. The link takes the investigator to the Session Details page.

3. Select Transactions to compare.

### 5.3.6 Comparing Parameters of Transactions and Customer Details

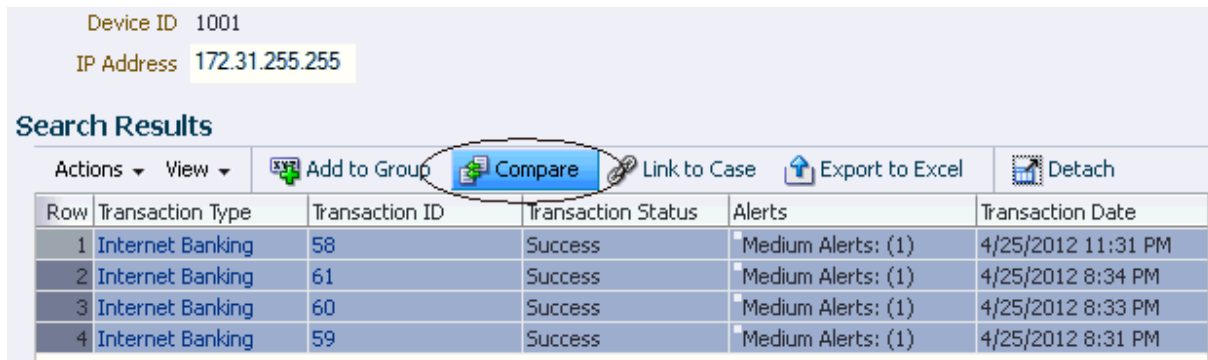
Compare parameters of transactions and customer details so that connections can be discerned. Selecting multiple transaction search results of the same transaction definition type and clicking **Compare** on the search results toolbar opens the Compare Transactions tab. Ten transactions maximum can be compared by default.

You can filter and view only the common data elements between the selected transactions. By default, all the data elements for the selected transactions will be displayed in the comparison page including the non-common data elements.

To select two or more transactions of the same type and perform a comparison on the values, proceed as follows:

1. In the Utility panel, click the number for matching transactions in the Related Items Found section to see filtered data elements.
2. In the Search Results table of the Filtered Transaction page, select two or more transaction search rows of the same transaction type, and click **Compare**.

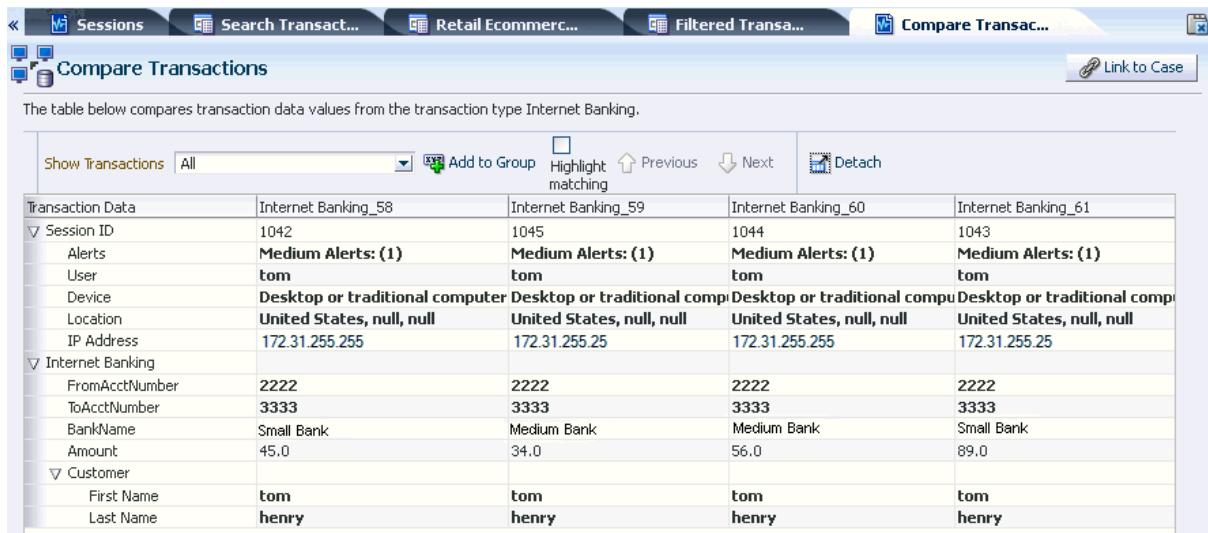
**Figure 5–21 Selecting Transactions to Compare**



The Compare option is disabled until at least two transactions are selected from the search results.

Comparison is only available for the same type of transactions. Ten transactions maximum can be compared by default. Out of the ten transactions that are available by default, the investigator can choose to view a few transactions by applying a filter.

3. On the Compare Transaction tab, compare and contrast the transaction and entity data side by side.



4. Out of the available transactions, choose to view a few transactions by applying a filter.

**Figure 5–22 Selecting Transactions to View**

The table below compares transaction data values from the transaction type Internet Banking.

Show Transactions: Internet Banking\_58; Internet Banking\_59; Internet Banking\_60; Internet Banking\_61

Transaction Data

Transaction Data	Value	Transaction Type
Session ID	1045	Internet Banking_58
Alerts	Medium Alerts: (1)	Internet Banking_60
User	tom	Internet Banking_61
Device	Desktop or traditional computer	Internet Banking_59
Location	United States, null, null	Internet Banking_58

- To highlight matching details, select the Highlight Matching and click the Previous or Next arrow to walk through the details.

**Figure 5–23 Comparing Transactions Side by Side**

Transaction Data

Transaction Data	Internet Banking_59	Internet Banking_60	Internet Banking_61
Session ID	1045	1044	1043
Alerts	Medium Alerts: (1)	Medium Alerts: (1)	Medium Alerts: (1)
User	tom	tom	tom
Device	Desktop or traditional computer	Desktop or traditional computer	Desktop or traditional computer
Location	United States, null, null	United States, null, null	United States, null, null
IP Address	172.31.255.255	172.31.255.255	172.31.255.255
Account Number	2222	2222	2222
Card Number	3333	3333	3333
Bank Name	Medium Bank	Medium Bank	Small Bank
Cardholder Name	tom	tom	tom
Cardholder Address	henry	henry	henry

- Drag and drop additional data elements involved in suspect transactions, one by one, to the Filtered Items panel to see if there is other activity which needs evaluation.

You can also compare transaction from the Transaction Search page.

- Click the Transactions tab.
- In the Transaction type field choose the Transaction Type and operator of equals.
- In Transaction ID field, enter the number of the unique identifier created when the customer submitted the transaction.
- Add another field.
- In the Transaction ID field, enter the other transaction ID.
- Click **Search**.

7. Select transactions from the Transaction search results and click **Compare**.  
The Compare Transactions page appears with a results table that compares transaction data values from the transaction type Retail Ecommerce.
8. To highlight the matching data, select the Highlight Matching box. Then click the down or up arrow key to highlight one match at a time.
9. Compare the transactions.

### 5.3.6.1 Comparing Transaction Data Scenario

Jeff is a fraud investigator looking into a case generated by OAAM.

The user "John" appears to be fraudulent and has performed several wire transfers to different account numbers in the bank. The investigator wants to list all the account numbers and the amount transferred each time in the result. The investigator selects a specific transaction type to search on the entity fields.

Filter	Entity Field
Transaction name	Wire Transfer
Entity	Customer
Entity First name	John
Result	
Transaction Data	Amount
Entity	Account
Transaction field	To Account number

Jeff selects two transaction search rows of the same the type Wire Transfer and clicks **Compare**. Jeff is taken to the **Compare Transactions** tab which compares transaction and entity data.

### 5.3.7 Adding the Data Element Used in the Fraudulent Transactions to a Group

To add a data element to a group from the Transaction Compare Panel, proceed as follows:

1. Select a row to add entities, transaction data, and session elements to a specific data group and click **Add to Group**. For example, if an investigator selected **transaction1**, **transaction2**, and **transaction3** and they have account numbers **123**, **234**, and **345**. All three account numbers are added to the **suspicious account** group.  
Add to Group dialog appears with instructions, "Below is a list of all the data types from the rows you selected. Choose the type of data you want to add to a group. You can only choose one data type at a time."
2. Choose the data type and click **Next** to open another dialog which will allow you to select a group to add your data element to or create a group first and then add your data element.

Figure 5–24 shows the Add to Group dialog.



**Figure 5–24 Choose Data Type to Add to Group**

**Add to Group**

Below is a list of all the data types from the rows you selected. Choose the type of data you want to add to a group. You can only choose one data type at a time.

**Choose Data Type to Add**

\* Data Types

- Device
- User name
- IP Address
- Country
- State
- City
- Transaction Amount
- Transaction Count
- Transaction Item
- Credit Card
- Shipping Address
- Customer

Back Next Finish Cancel

### 5.3.7.1 Search from Existing Group

To select an existing group and add the entity to the selected group, proceed as follows:

1. Choose Search from existing group.

Based on the data type selected, the corresponding available groups that the entity can belong to are shown.

- For example, if an account number is selected, numeric group types are listed.
- For example, if an account holder name is selected, string group types are listed.

2. Enter the group name in the Group Name field and click **Search**. You could also select a group from the list without performing a search.

When you click **Search**, existing groups and descriptions are listed in the search results.

3. Select the group from the list to which to add the entity.

The Preview shows the group name and members associated with group. If no members are associated, this message is shown: "No members associated with the group."

Its existing members can be viewed in a preview area below the available groups table. The existing members list is relevant so that the investigator can determine whether any of the selected entities is a member of the selected group and decide whether to select or deselect it for adding.

Entity cannot be added to the same Group multiple times.

4. Click **Next**.

Data elements to be added to the group are listed in the next screen. Group selected and data elements to add are shown on this page.

5. To navigate back and change the data element, click **Back**. To proceed with adding these data elements, click **Finish**.

If you clicked **Finish**, the Add to Group dialog appears with the message, "Successfully added device to selected groups."

6. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

### 5.3.7.2 Create New Group to Add Data Element to

The Create new group option in the Add to Group dialog enables you to create a group and add the entity to this newly created group.

1. Select Create New Group to begin the process for creating a new group to add the entity to.

**Figure 5–25 Create a New Group to Add Data Element To**

2. Enter the name of the group in the Group Name field. You can enter up to 256 ASCII characters or up to 85 UTF-8 characters.
3. Select a cache policy from the Cache Policy field. Choices are None or Full Cache.
4. Enter a description in the Description box and click **Next**. You can enter up to 256 ASCII characters or up to 85 UTF-8 characters.
5. Data elements to be added to the group are listed in the Add to Group dialog. To navigate back and change the data elements, click **Back**. To proceed with adding the data elements, click **Finish**.

Figure 5–26 shows the Add to Group dialog.

**Figure 5–26 Adding to a New Group**

Items to be added to the group are listed below. To go back and change the items, click the Back button. To proceed with adding these items, click the Finish button.

**Confirmation**

**Create Group**

Group Name entityStolenCreditCardGrp

Description stolen reported confirmed

Cache Policy None

Group Type Entities

**Data to Add**

Row	Selected
1	entityId={410}

Open this group's detail tab when done.

Back Next Finish Cancel

When the **Open this group's detail tab when done** check box is selected, the group details page opens after you click **Finish**.

If the Group with the same name already exists an error occurs, otherwise the Group is created in the database and the entity added to this new group within the same transaction.

6. Click the Entities tab to ensure the entity has been added to the newly created group.

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**Note:** The group definitions but not their members are available for import and export and in the snapshot. You must explicitly export and import the members as needed.

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### 5.3.8 Selecting a Transaction to Link Sessions to a Case

Link sessions of the transaction to the Agent case.

1. Select the transactions and click **Link to Case** in the search results toolbar.

A dialog appears with the instructions to open a case to link sessions. Either search and select an existing case or create a new case, and then link the sessions.

If the investigator has no case open, then he has the option to either search for a case or create a new case. The Search and select option opens the cases search page. The **Create New Case** dialog opens the create task flow with a pop up screen.
2. Click **Open existing case** to open an existing case.
3. In the **Link to Case** dialog, enter criteria and click **Search**.
4. Click **Next**.

Another **Link to Case** dialog appears listing sessions that have been selected to link to the case. Instructions are given to enter a note for this action.
5. Select the list item that best describes the situation. Enter any additional comments.
6. Click **Link Sessions**.
7. Click **OK** in the **Link to Case** confirmation dialog to confirm.

Usage example: Gary is a Fraud Investigator for Dollar Bank. Gary searches for a new case to work on. He does a search for all cases with the **New** status and filters the view by cases with least time to overdue at the top. Gary selects the first case, views the alerts and other data in the linked session. He then searches to find other sessions from North Korea. One other session is returned when he searches for the last six months. Gary links this second session to the case so he can use the relationships based on data from both of the sessions to investigate. Gary notices that the two linked sessions were from the same device. Gary continues the investigation by checking other sessions from this device in the past year. He locates another session from the device that says it was from China. He links that session as well. Each of the three sessions used a different IP address. Next Gary individually views the sessions from each IP address. Two of the IP addresses were only used in those sessions. The third IP address from China had 178 sessions in the last three months. He wants to see the users potentially affected by this situation so he opens the IP details screen and views the users tab. A listing of all the users with details for each is shown. Gary looks into the identity management product to investigate each user to see if any have contact information in China. None of them do, all are Americans living in the continental US. Gary exports the list of user to a spreadsheet and contacts the customers whose accounts were being used to ask a few questions. He finds that none of them had been in North Korea or China so he enters the conversations in the case notes. He asks them to change their passwords and resets their challenge questions. He also adds them to a victim watch list group and the device to a high risk watch list. Gary then closes the case with a **Confirmed Fraud** disposition.

To link sessions with transactions to a case from sessions and transactions pages and add notes about linking the sessions, proceed as follows.

1. Select transactions or sessions that are suspicious and click **Link to Case** in the search results toolbar.

A dialog appears listing the sessions have been selected to link to the case. Instructions are given to enter a note for linking the session.

2. Enter notes by selecting the best description for the situation from the **Canned Notes** drop-down list and enter any additional comments in the notes box.

3. Click **Link Sessions** to link sessions to the case.

A dialog appears with a confirmation that the selected sessions are linked to the case successfully.

4. Click **OK** in the **Link to Case** confirmation dialog to confirm.

The Case Details page is opened.

### 5.3.9 Closing a Case with a Disposition

After an investigator finishes investigating a situation and comes up with a conclusion ("he puts the pieces together"), he closes the case with a disposition. A closed case is one which needs no further investigation since the issue has been resolved. Closed cases contain dispositions that describe the way in which the issue was resolved in the case. Cases only have dispositions when they are closed.

1. Open the Case Details page.

You have the choice to **Add Notes**, **Change Status**, or **Change Severity**.

2. Click **Change Status**. The Changed Status dialog appears. Select a status for this case and enter notes. Then, click **Submit**

The choices are **Status**, **Canned Notes**, and **Notes**. The statuses to choose from are **New**, **Pending**, and **Closed**.

3. In the **Status** list, select **Closed**.

A Disposition field appears in the dialog.

4. Select a disposition from the following choices:

- Confirmed Fraud
- Duplicate
- Not Fraud

5. Select Canned Notes which best describes the situation.

6. Enter some final notes summarizing findings. Manager or auditors can view these notes on the case activity including actions taken and individuals involved.

7. Click **Submit**.

A confirmation dialog is displayed.

8. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.

Three standard dispositions are provided in 11.1.2.0.1. These are Confirmed Fraud, Duplicate, and Not Fraud. In the Case Details page the corresponding dispositions are displayed for existing agent cases.

### 5.3.10 Searching for Auto-Generated Agent Cases with Current Status "New" and Open Case

A case is the container for storing the details an investigator gathers when he is investigating. Once a case is created, the investigator searches for it to view its details.

To search for auto-generated cases to work on, proceed as follows:

1. From the **Cases Search** page, filter all Agent cases by the most recent hours and select **New** in the Case Status field. Then click **Search**.

For example, to search for auto-generated cases created in the last two hours, the investigator would select **Agent** as Case Type, **New** as Case Status, and 2 hours between the start and end time fields for the Create Date.

2. The results table contains a Case ID column that can be sorted in ascending or descending order by clicking the **Case ID** column header. The up/down arrows next to it indicates the current order of the data. Click the **Case ID** column header to filter results by ascending order. The lowest Case ID number is the oldest.

Figure 5-27 shows the up/down arrows in the Case ID column header.

**Figure 5-27** *Sorting Cases Using Up/Down Arrows*

The screenshot shows a table titled "Search Results" with a toolbar containing "Actions" and "View" dropdown menus and a search icon. The table has three columns: "Row", "Case ID", and "User". The "Case ID" column header has an upward-pointing triangle and a downward-pointing triangle, indicating sorting options. The table contains two rows of data:

Row	Case ID	User
1	10	
2	27	

3. Click the **Case ID** to open the case.

When an investigator accesses a case with the **New** status to start working on it, the status automatically changes to **Pending** and the **Current Owner** becomes the investigator.

The Case Details page provides information about the current owner and the case status.

**Figure 5–28 Case Details Summary**

Case Details	
Case ID	10
Disposition	Pending
Organization ID	Default
Case Status	Pending
Created By	investm1
Expiration Date	4/14/2012 12:13 PM
Current Owner	investm1
Last Case Action	Change Status - Pending
Case Created	4/12/2012 11:46 AM
Last Action Date	4/13/2012 12:13 PM
Case Type	Agent
Last Global Case Action	Change Status - Pending
Severity Level	Medium
Last Global Case Action Date	
Description	Missing question answers

Other investigators can now see that the case is actively being worked on since the case has an owner and the status is not **New** but **Pending**. Best practice is for investigators not to open cases that other investigators are working on.

### 5.3.11 Viewing Linked Sessions

When a case is automatically created the sessions are linked to the case so all the session data is captured and ready for review. This includes a full set of the alerts triggered in the session. The investigator can read the alert messages to understand what occurred in this situation. He can look at the highest alert and see how it was generated. For example, the bank security policy might restrict banking while utilizing an anonymizing proxy as they are often used by criminals to hide their true geographic location, and an alert was triggered when an access attempt was made from an IP known to be an anonymizing proxy.

1. In the Case Details page, click the **Linked Sessions** tab to view the alerts and details of the sessions.

The Linked Sessions tab enables him to view all of the sessions that are linked for the case he is investigating. The tab also displays information such as the date at which it was linked, alerts, transactions, and any notes provided at the time of linking.

Table 5–13 summarizes the columns available in the Search results.

**Table 5–13 Link Sessions Columns**

Field	Description
Linked On	The date the sessions were associated with the case by an investigator.
Session ID	Unique identifier of sessions that have been associated to the Agent case by a fraud investigator.
User Name	Unique identifier of the individual who submitted the account problem.
Device ID	Unique identifier of the device that was used for the transactions.
Device Score	Level of risk that has been calculated for specific device that has been used in the session by the user.
IP Address	Unique network identifier issued by an Internet Service Provider to a user's device every time he is logged on to the Internet. IP address of the device from which the login was made

**Table 5–13 (Cont.) Link Sessions Columns**

Field	Description
Location	Geographic location of the device from which the login was made.
Transactions	Transactions that took place in the session.
Alerts	Alerts that are triggered and generated for a user during the transaction process.
Session Date	The date and time that the session occurred
Note	Notes concerning why the session was linked.

2. A small orange square is shown in the upper left-hand corner of the alerts in the Alert column. When the cursor is placed over the square, a larger triangle with a note icon is displayed. Click the triangle to view the total count of alerts of a severity level and alert messages in a pop up screen.

**Figure 5–29 Viewing Total Count of Alerts of a Severity Level and Alert Messages**

Transactions	Alerts	Session Date	Session ID
Retail Ecommerce_11	Medium Alerts: (1)	4/12/2012 2:30 PM	These sessio
Retail Ecommerce_11	Medium Alerts: (1)	4/12/2012 2:26 PM	These sessio
Retail Ecommerce_11	Medium Alerts: (1)	4/12/2012 11:45 AM	These sessio

A full set of the alerts triggered in the session can be viewed and alert messages can be read to understand what occurred in this situation. View why the alert was generated and continue investigating, looking at each detail.

1. Click the alert message link in the alert pop up screen to open the Alert Details page for more details.
2. Using the details pages, view information on the generation of the alert, the message, alert level, message type, and the alert's relationship to other data types such as user, device, location, sessions, browser, operating system, locales, and others.

Table 5–14 lists the detail pages and the type of information provided by each page.

**Table 5–14 Alert Details Tabs**

Alert Details Tabs	Description
Summary	View general information about the alert and the alert template with the current details (level/type) View alert groups with which an alert is associated
Users	View users that have a session in which this alert was triggered. This report enables the investigator to see which users and how many times the alert was generated for each user during login process.
Devices	View devices that have been in a session in which this alert was triggered. This report enables the investigator to see which devices and how many times the alert was generated for each device during login process.



**Table 5–14 (Cont.) Alert Details Tabs**

Alert Details Tabs	Description
Locations	View locations that have been in a session in which this alert was triggered. This report enables the investigator to see which locations and how many times the alert was generated for each location during login process.
Sessions	View sessions in which this alert was triggered.
Fingerprint Data	View fingerprints created in the login process during which the alert was generated.

- To view transaction and session details: In the Transactions column, click the orange square next to the transaction in the session to display the transactions that occurred during the session in a pop up screen. Then click the Transaction to view more data.

A summary section and a transaction data section are shown.

**Table 5–15 Summary and Transaction Data**

Details	Description
Transaction Type	Type of transaction. For example, Internet Banking, Retail Ecommerce, and so on.
Transaction ID	Transaction ID is a unique identifier created each time a customer submits a transaction.
Transaction Date	The day and time the transaction occurred
Session ID	Unique identifier of session in which the login or transactions occurred. The link takes the investigator to the Session Details page.
Description	An additional description of the transaction that occurred.
Device ID	Unique identifier of the device that was used for the transactions. The link takes the investigator to the Device Details page.
User Name	Login name given by user to login. Links to User Details page.
IP Address	Address mapped to the location of the transaction.
City	City where the transaction took place.
State	State where the transaction took place.
Country	Country where the transaction took place.
Transaction Data	Transaction type, entities, and runtime data.

- Investigate further investigate by picking data points from the sessions to drill in on details.

### 5.3.12 Viewing Relevant Transaction's Details Such Transactional and Summary Data

In the Search Transactions page, click a transaction in the Transaction Type column in the Search results table to view the transaction in greater details through the Transaction Details page.

The following options are also available on this page:

- Add to Group
- Link to Case

### 5.3.12.1 View Summary Information

The top section displays the general information about the transaction along with the session ID.

**Table 5–16 Summary Information in Transactions**

Details	Description
Transaction Type	The type of transaction. For example, Internet Banking, Retail Ecommerce, and so on.
Transaction ID	Transaction ID is a unique identifier created each time a customer submits a transaction.
Transaction Date	The day and time the transaction occurred
Session ID	Unique identifier which identifies a user's online transaction session. Link to Session Details page.
Description	Note link
Device ID	Uniquely identifies each device and is auto-generated by the application. Links to Device Details page.
User Name	Login name given by user to login. Links to User Details page.
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private. Links to IP Details page.
City	City ID. The City list is dynamically populated with respect to what has been selected for in Country and State. Links to City Details page.
State	State ID. The State list is dynamically populated with respect to what has been selected for Country. For example, if United States is selected, whatever states are available for that country are shown under States. Links to State Details page.
Country	Country ID. Links to Country Details page.

### 5.3.12.2 View Transaction Data

The Transaction details are displayed in a name and value table, as shown in [Figure 5–30](#). The following information is displayed as specified in the order below:

- Transaction Data
- Entity instances
- Related Entity Instances

[Figure 5–30](#) shows an example of transaction data displayed in the Transaction Details page.

**Figure 5–30 View Transactional Data in Transaction Details Page**

Name	Value
Retail Ecommerce	Retail Ecommerce_405
Transaction Item	mouse pad
Transaction Amount	4.0
Transaction Count	1.0
Credit Card	
Credit Card Number	4007 0000 0002
Expiry Date	01/15/2012
Customer	
First Name	Johnny
Last Name	Smith
Shipping Address	
Street Address Line1	555 Fake st.
Street Address Line2	5th floor
Street Address Line3	Suite 5
City	Los Gatos
State	CA
Country	USA
Zip	6543

**Table 5–17 Transactional Data in Transaction Details**

Transaction Data	Description
Transaction Type	Type of transaction. For example, Internet Banking, Retail Ecommerce, and so on.
Entities	The entities involved in the transaction.
Values	The values entered by the user as part of the transaction.

### 5.3.12.3 View Session Data

In the Transaction Details page, view alerts and actions.

Session data shown in this section include:

- Alerts and actions
- Final action
- Alerts table displays additional information like alert level, alert message, trigger date, and so on.
- The rules and policy names are linked under trigger sources and can open the corresponding detail pages.

**Table 5–18 Alert Session Data**

Alert Information	Description
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low.
Alert Message	Text message configured in the alert. Links to Alert Details

**Table 5–18 (Cont.) Alert Session Data**

Alert Information	Description
Alert Type	Type of the alert whether fraud, investigation, information, or other reason.
Trigger Sources	Rules that generated the particular alert
Timestamp	The time the alert was generated.

The following figure shows the Transaction Details Session Data panel.

**Figure 5–31 View Alerts in Transaction Details Page**

Level	Alert Message	Type	Trigger Sources
Medium	Device has not been used in thirty days and more than two users have logged in ...	Investigat...	
Medium	Login from a kiosk or other shared machine.	Investigat...	
High	Device with multiple credit cards within 48 hours	Investigat...	
High	Devices has multiple orders for very small amounts	Investigat...	

### 5.3.13 Viewing Transaction or Session Oriented Results

To open filtered sessions page, proceed as follows:

1. Click the **Session Count** link to see the sessions filtered by the datapoints specified earlier.

**Figure 5–32 Seeing Filter Results**

Filter Type	Value	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Device ID	1111	✘
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IP Address	10.255.255.255	✘

The aggregate shows the number of sessions and the number of transactions that match the search criteria

Time Range: 24 Hours

Find Clear

**Matching Items Found**  
4 Sessions, 4 Transactions

2. From the filter page, view the following data elements:

**Table 5–19 Search Results from the filter page**

Field	Description
Session ID	Unique identifier for the session. Links to Session Details.
Alerts	Alerts that were generated from the transaction.
Transactions	Transactions that were filtered by datapoints.
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the Fraud Investigator belongs.
User Name	Login name given by user to login. Links to User Details page.
Device ID	Uniquely identifies each device and is auto-generated by the application.
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
Location	Place where the transaction occurred
Session Date	Time duration when the sessions occurred.
Client Type	Virtual Authentication Devices. Device or application used for authentication or fingerprinting. For example: TextPad, KeyPad, Question Pad, login page, flash tracker. auth.client.type.enum is the enum used
User ID	Unique Identifier of that user

Note: The Add to Group feature is available from this page.

### 5.3.14 Comparing Multiple Instances of the Same Transactions

Compare transaction data to find out similarity. Selecting multiple transaction search results of the same transaction definition type and clicking **Compare** opens the Compare Transactions tab, which you can use to compare these transactions.

The investigator can filter and view only the common data elements between the selected transactions. By default, all the data elements for the selected transactions will be displayed in the comparison page including the non-common data elements.

To select two or more transactions of the same type and perform a comparison on the values, proceed as follows:

1. In the Utility panel, click the number for matching transactions in the Related Items Found section to see filtered data elements.
2. In the Search Results table of the Filtered Transaction page, select two or more transaction search rows of the same transaction type, and click **Compare**.

**Figure 5–33 Compare Transactions**

Row	Transaction Name	Transaction Status	Alerts	Transaction Date	Session ID
1	Retail Ecommerce_...	Success	High Alerts: (2), Medium Alerts: (2)	12/8/2011 1:30 PM	405
2	Retail Ecommerce_...	Success	High Alerts: (2), Medium Alerts: (1)	12/8/2011 1:27 PM	404
3	Retail Ecommerce_...	Success	High Alerts: (1)	12/8/2011 1:23 PM	403
4	Retail Ecommerce_...	Success		12/8/2011 1:21 PM	402
5	Retail Ecommerce_...	Success		12/8/2011 1:19 PM	401

The Compare option is disabled until at least two transactions are selected from the search results.

Comparison is only available for the same type of transactions. Ten transactions maximum can be compared by default. Out of the ten transactions that are

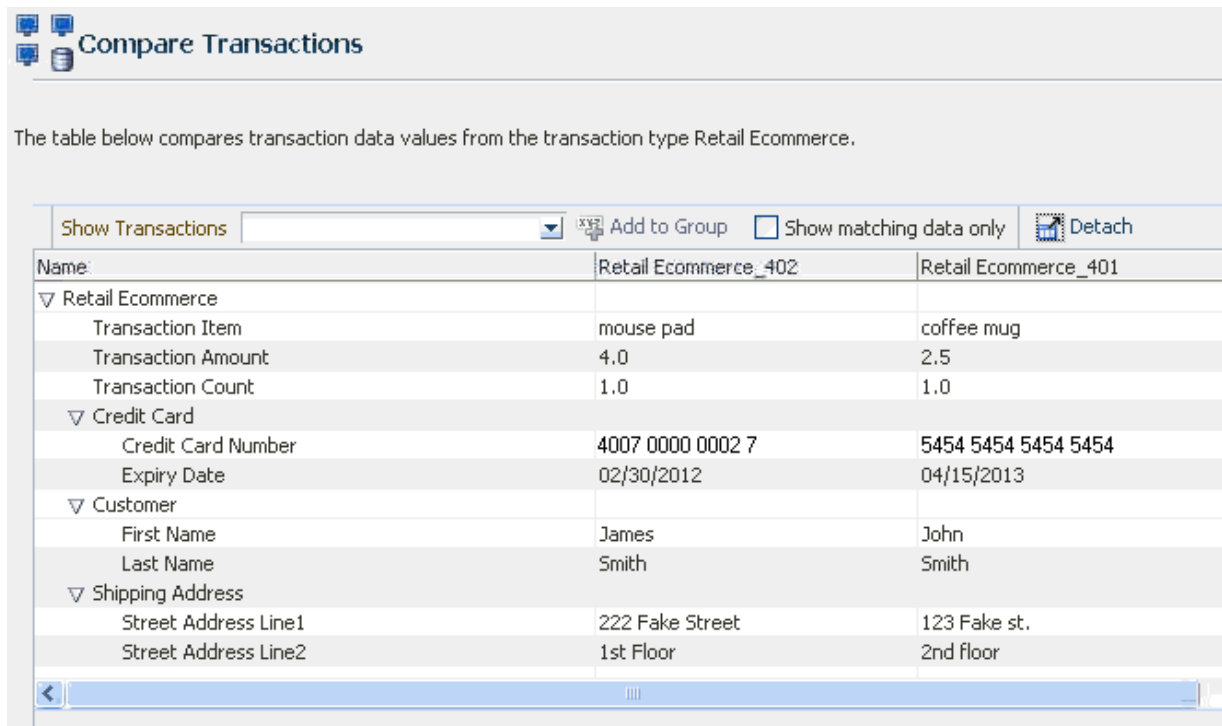
available by default, the investigator can choose to view a few transactions by applying a filter.

Clicking **Compare** opens a new tab and the transaction values are displayed for examination.

3. On the Compare Transaction tab, compare and contrast the transaction and entity data side by side.

Figure 5–34 shows the comparison of two transactions in the Compare Transaction tab.

**Figure 5–34 View Comparison of Transactions**

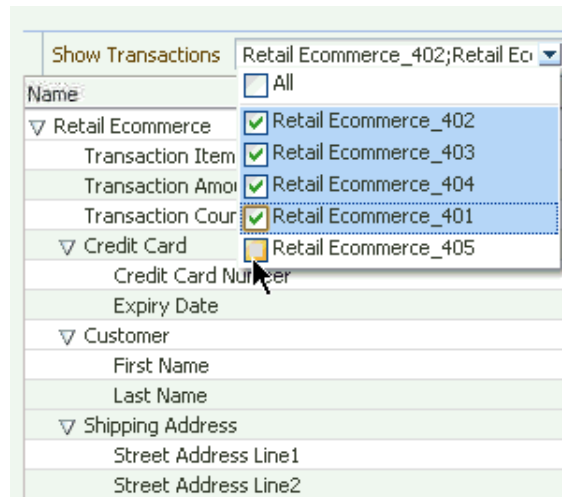


The table below compares transaction data values from the transaction type Retail Ecommerce.

Name:	Retail Ecommerce_402	Retail Ecommerce_401
Transaction Item	mouse pad	coffee mug
Transaction Amount	4.0	2.5
Transaction Count	1.0	1.0
Credit Card Number	4007 0000 0002 7	5454 5454 5454 5454
Expiry Date	02/30/2012	04/15/2013
First Name	James	John
Last Name	Smith	Smith
Street Address Line1	222 Fake Street	123 Fake st.
Street Address Line2	1st Floor	2nd floor

Ten transactions maximum can be compared by default.

4. Out of the available transactions, choose to view a few transactions by applying a filter.

**Figure 5–35 Apply filter**

5. Drag and drop additional data elements involved in suspect transactions, one by one, to the Filtered Items panel to see if there is other activity which needs evaluation.

#### 5.3.14.1 Comparing Transaction Data Scenario

Jeff is a fraud investigator looking into a case generated by OAAM.

The user "John" appears to be fraudulent and has performed several wire transfers to different account numbers in the bank. The investigator wants to list all the account numbers and the amount transferred each time in the result. The investigator selects a specific transaction type to search on the entity fields.

Filter	Entity Field
Transaction name	Wire Transfer
Entity	Customer
Entity First name	John
Result	
Transaction Data	Amount
Entity	Account
Transaction field	To Account number

Jeff selects two transaction search rows of the same the type Wire Transfer and clicks **Compare**. Jeff is taken to the **Compare Transactions** tab which compares transaction and entity data.

#### 5.3.15 Adding Case Notes

A utility panel contains a Case Notes area and lists all the notes for the current case in a descending order based on time. By adding notes to a case, the investigator can document and share results of findings, hidden relationships or unusual behavior. The investigator can add notes directly into the Case Notes panel by entering notes and clicking **Add Note** as he continues with the investigation.

As part of documenting his findings, the investigator can save the filter criteria so other investigators can see the related data points for the case. To include the filter, he clicks **Insert Filter Item** so that he can add the filter detail as a note. There is no limits to the number notes the investigator can add. If the investigator wants to add more notes, the panel has the feature for scrolling. Tracking the discovery process over time enables an investigator to show others how he arrived at his conclusions.

To add new notes to the case directly in the Case Notes panel, proceed as follows:

1. Enter notes in the Case Notes panel.
2. Click **Add Note** in the Case Notes panel after adding a note to the Case. All case notes could be seen in the panel in a descending order based on time. This is very useful information for the investigators since they know the full history of the case before they start working on it.
3. Add filtered data elements and their value to the case as notes by clicking **Insert Filter Items**. This enables investigators to see the related data points for the Case.

This action will only add the data elements that are actually used in the search and not all the data elements in the Filter Items panel. For example, a device ID 1234 might be added to the filter data elements, but may not be checked which means it is not being used in the search and hence will not be inserted.

Later, when you click **Close Case** in Case Notes, the Filter Utility panel is automatically refreshed including the Case Notes panel.

Note: Linking notes are not seen in the Case Notes panel. Only case notes added directly in the Case Notes panel and notes added using **Add Note** in the tool bar are seen.

Case notes are mandatory.

### 5.3.16 Closing a Case with a Disposition

After an investigator finishes investigating a situation and comes up with a conclusion ("he puts the pieces together"), he closes the case with a disposition.

1. Open the Case Details page.  
Choices are to add notes, change the status of a case, or change the severity of a case.
2. Click **Change Status**. The Changed Status dialog appears. Select a status for this case and enter notes. Then, click **Submit**
3. In the **Status** list, select **Closed**.  
A Disposition field appears in dialog.
4. Select a disposition.
5. Select Canned Notes which best describes the situation.
6. Enter final notes summarizing findings. Manager or auditors can view these notes on the case activity including actions taken and individuals involved.
7. Click **Submit**.  
A confirmation dialog is displayed.
8. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.



### 5.3.17 Opening a Newly Escalated Case

Best practice is for investigators not to open cases that other investigators are working on. The first time an investigator accesses a case, the status changes to **Pending** automatically and the current owner becomes the investigator opening the case. Best practice is to open the escalated case and view the logs for notes entered by the CSR and CSR Manager.

Escalated cases contain the following tabs:

- Summary: Lists the details about the case
- Linked Sessions: Lists the sessions linked to the case
- Logs: Lists the case action logs

The Summary tab shows the case detail and if the case is an Escalated case, it shows the details of the user associated with the case.

### 5.3.18 Viewing Case Logs

Because the case originated from a customer service case, it contains specific user information in the details. Look at the case details and notes the user. Write down the user ID because you will need it to search for sessions. The logs sections show the logs of action performed on the case.

The search filters are described in [Table 5–20, "Log Search Filters"](#)

**Table 5–20 Log Search Filters**

Filters	Description
Notes Keyword	Keyword from Canned Notes
ARM ID	CSR identifier
Action	Last action in the case. For example, yesterday jsmith called customer service claiming to have lost money out of his account. The CSR escalated the case and told jsmith he would be contacted within 24 hours. About 36 hours later, jsmith calls back to see why he has not been contacted. The CSR must view the case escalated yesterday for <b>jsmith</b> . He searches cases for <b>jsmith</b> with an <b>Escalate</b> action and ones that are not overdue in the last 48 hours.
Create Date	Date case was created.

### 5.3.19 Viewing User Data

The following information is displayed in User Data for escalated cases.

**Table 5–21 User Data**

Data	Description
User Name	User for whom case is created
User ID	User identifier.
Organization ID	The Organization ID is a unique identifier for the organization the Fraud Investigator belongs to. Each Fraud Investigator belongs to only one organization.
Last Online Action	The last action that user executed. For example, the Answered challenge question field show <b>Challenge Question</b> or if user is blocked, <b>Block</b> .
Date of Last Online Action	Date when last online action was executed.
Temporary Allow Expiration Date	When a temporary allow is enabled. This field shows when it expires. If temporary allow is 7 days, the expiry date is a week from today.

**Table 5–21 (Cont.) User Data**

<b>Data</b>	<b>Description</b>
Temporary Allow Active	If temporary allow is active, this field shows <b>Yes</b> , otherwise the field shows <b>No</b> .
OTP Bypass Active	Similar to temporary allow but OTP challenges are ignored instead of blocks
OTP Bypass Expiration Date	Date and time OTP Bypass is no longer active
Completed Registration	If a user completed registration, this field shows <b>Yes</b> ; otherwise it shows <b>No</b> . To be registered, a user may need to complete all of the following tasks: personalization (image and phrase), registering KBA questions/answers, and providing e-mail/cell phone contact information.
Questions Active	If user completed registration, but questions were reset, and he did not return to register new ones, this field displays <b>No</b> . This field shows <b>Yes</b> if the user completed registration and questions exist that you can use to challenge him.
OTP Delivery method active	User has either e-mail or cell phone registered for the OTP challenge
Personalization Active	When an image, a phrase and questions are active for the user, this field displays, <b>Yes</b> . If anyone of these are reset, this field displays <b>No</b> .

### 5.3.20 Viewing Case Details

The following information is displayed in Case Details.

**Table 5–22 Case Details**

<b>Details</b>	<b>Description</b>
Case ID	Unique case number to identify the case.
Organization ID	Unique identifier for the organization the Fraud Investigator belongs to. Each Fraud Investigator belongs to only one organization.
Created By	This displays the name of the fraud investigator who created the case. If the case was created by a configurable action <b>Created by</b> displays <b>dynamic</b> .
Current Owner	Name of the investigator who is working on this case currently
Case Created	The date when the Agent Case was created
Case Type	Agent, CSR or Escalated (Escalated cases cannot be created)
Severity Level	The severity level is set by the user who creates the case and used as a marker to communicate to users how severe the case is. Anyone can change the severity of cases
Description	The details for the case. A description is required.
Disposition	When a case is closed the disposition describes the way in which the issue was resolved. Cases only have dispositions when they are closed. If a case has any status besides closed, the disposition is blank.
Case Status	The case status is <b>Pending</b> when the Agent case is created manually and <b>New</b> when an Agent case is created automatically (with Configurable Action) and changes to <b>Pending</b> once the case is accessed. The case status is <b>Escalated</b> for escalated cases and changes to <b>Pending</b> when the investigator accesses this case. Case status is changed when accessed by various administrators.
Expiration Date	Agent cases and escalated cases have a default expiration date of 24 hours from the date of creation. If the case has not been accessed before the expiration date, it has the status of Overdue. Each time a case is accessed, the expiration date of the Agent case or escalated case is reset to a new value; by default the date is reset to 24 hours from the date of accessing the case.

**Table 5–22 (Cont.) Case Details**

Details	Description
Last Case Action	The last action performed in the escalated or Agent case. There are no user details in Agent cases.
Last Action Date	The date when last action occurred.
Last Global Case Action	For an Agent case that is not created from an escalated CSR case, the last global case action field is always empty. For an Agent case associated to a user (escalated case), the last global case action is the last case action performed by the user associated with the Agent case. The case action could be performed on any case (CSR/Fraud Investigator)
Last Global Case Action Date	The last action performed against the user online.

### Summary Shows Current Owner and Fraud Investigator Who Created Case

The summary data displays the current owner and the fraud investigator who created the case. If the case was created by a configurable action "dynamic" is shown as the originator of the case.

## 5.3.21 Searching for Potentially Suspicious Sessions Based on Various Criteria

To search for sessions:

1. Click the **Sessions** tab. The **Sessions Search** page is displayed.

[Table 5–23](#) describes the session filters.

**Table 5–23 Session Search Filters**

Filters	Description
Session ID	ID for the session.
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the Fraud Investigator belongs.
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low.
Alert Message	Text message configured in the alert.
Country	Country ID
State	State ID. The State list is dynamically populated with respect to what has been selected for Country. For example, if United States is selected, whatever states are available for that country are shown under States.
City	City ID. The City list is dynamically populated with respect to what has been selected for in Country and State.
User Name	Login name given by user to login.
Device ID	Uniquely identifies each device and is auto-generated by the application.
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
IP Range	Range of IP addresses
Session Date	The time the customer logged in to perform the transaction. For example, 5/11/09.
Device Type	Any device, desktop or traditional computer, or mobile device.
External Device ID	Used if an MDM or other 3rd party solution provides a unique mobile device identifier.

**Table 5–23 (Cont.) Session Search Filters**

Filters	Description
Client Application	Shows the native mobile application the user was accessing
Fingerprint Type	Applet, Browser, Flash, JavaScript, and Native Mobile
Linked Cases	Show all sessions

- In the Sessions search page, narrow down the number of sessions that are returned by specifying criteria in the search filters.

For example, search through sessions in the last **12 hours** with **High** alerts and a **Blocked** or **Locked** authentication status (sessions filtered by **Time**, **Alert Level** and **Action**).

### 5.3.22 Viewing a List of Sessions Matching Specified Criteria

After clicking the **Search** button, the search results show a list of sessions that match the criteria.

**Table 5–24 Sessions Search Results**

Fields	Definition
Session ID	ID for the session.
Alerts	Severity of the alert and number of alerts. Click <b>More</b> (orange square) to see details on the number of alerts for the severity level and the alert triggered.
Transactions	Types of transactions that took place during the session. Click <b>More</b> (orange square) to access links to open the transaction details page of the specific transaction. This page contains general summary for the transaction and transaction data with entity and transactional data with values.
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the Fraud Investigator belongs.
User Name	Login name given by user to login.
Device ID	Uniquely identifies each device and is auto-generated by the application.
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
Location	Country ID, State ID, and City ID
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session).
Session Date	The time the customer logged in to perform the transaction. For example, 5/11/09.
Pre-Authentication Score	Score for Pre-Authentication checkpoint.
Pre-Authentication Action	Action for Pre-Authentication checkpoint.
Post-Authentication Score	Score for Post-Authentication checkpoint.
Post-Authentication Action	Action for Post-Authentication checkpoint.
Client Type	Virtual Authentication Devices. Device or application used for authentication or fingerprinting. For example: TextPad, KeyPad, Question Pad, login page, flash tracker. auth.client.type.enum is the enum used
User ID	Unique Identifier of that user
Internal Session ID	System generated ID for the session

### 5.3.23 Viewing Forensic Record and Details of a Session

A **Session Details** page displays an overview of the events that transpired during a particular session for fraud analysis. It contains:

- General session information and keypoints such as user, device, location, and other details
- Additional information about the custom fingerprinting type along with available standard fingerprint information
- A forensic record of the session, including transactions that were created and checkpoints that were evaluated.

The Session Details page is presented in this section.

Figure 5–36 shows the Session Details page with the Summary panel, which is expanded by default, and the Checkpoint, Transactions, User, Device, and Location tabs.

**Figure 5–36 Sessions Details**

**Session 107**

**Session Details**

Internal Session ID: 56\_d5aca3d6045d0b96d36e7252681fb...  
 Session ID: 107  
 Session Date: 10/2/2013 1:22 PM  
 Authentication Status: Success  
 Latitude and Longitude: [Redacted]  
 Client Application: [Redacted]

Secure Cookie: 48\_e95c342861b189ff650c331c7a284...  
 Expected Secure Cookie: 48\_e95c342861b189ff650c331c7a284...  
 Digital Cookie: 49\_7df695a434978953ee107ec9bf586...  
 Expected Digital Cookie: 49\_7df695a434978953ee107ec9bf586...  
 Patterns processing: Not processed

**Checkpoints** | Transactions | User | Device | Location

Row	Checkpoint Name	Final Action	Risk Score	Actions	Alerts	Execution Time	Create Time
1	Device Identification	Device by secure cookie	0	Device by secure cookie		5 ms	10/2/2013 1:22:00 PM GMT-07:00
2	Pre authentication	Allow	0			5 ms	10/2/2013 1:22:00 PM GMT-07:00
3	AuthentiPad	TextPad Authentication	0	Personalized Pad, TextP...		3 ms	10/2/2013 1:22:00 PM GMT-07:00
4	Post authentication	Challenge	600	Challenge	High Alerts: (1)	80 ms	10/2/2013 1:22:02 PM GMT-07:00
5	Challenge	Challenge Question	0	Challenge Question		22 ms	10/2/2013 1:22:03 PM GMT-07:00
6	AuthentiPad	QuestionPad Authentication	0	Personalized Pad, Questi...		3 ms	10/2/2013 1:22:03 PM GMT-07:00

Columns Hidden: [Redacted] Total Rows: 7

**Post authentication** | Launch Policy Explorer | Created 10/2/2013 13:22:02.924 | Risk Score 600 | 80 ms

Alerts (4) | Actions (1) | Configurable Actions (0) | Policies (2)

Level	Alert Message	Type	Trigger Sources	Timestamp
Medium	IP is not from a mobile connection and has not been used in thirty days and mo	Investigation	Dormant IP (1)	10/2/2013 1:22:02 PM GMT-07:00
Medium	Recent surge in users from this IP	Fraud	Dormant IP (1)	10/2/2013 1:22:02 PM GMT-07:00
High	More than three users logged in within five minutes from this IP.	Investigation	Surge Of Users From IP (1)	10/2/2013 1:22:02 PM GMT-07:00

#### 5.3.23.1 Session Summary

The Summary panel shows a summary of all the related information regarding the session such as the authentication status, longitude and latitude from where the user logged in, cookie information, autolearning processing status, the login date and time, and type of digital fingerprint used to collect digital fingerprint. If custom fingerprinting is used, then the panel displays the custom fingerprinting type name.

**Example:** You see a session with a velocity alert and a Locked authentication status. In your experience this combination is rare and often indicative of a fraud attempt. This may be a case of stolen authentication credentials so you want to investigate. You open the details screen for this session to review exactly what occurred in this session. You see that the login had triggered a KBA challenge and there were three failed attempts to answer the question which resulted in the lock. You also see that the user was dynamically added to a high risk users group as a result of the rule. You drill in on the policy that caused the challenge to see what rules triggered. You also want to see if this user has any CSR cases related to this lockout. You perform a search on the CSR cases and determine if the user called in to customer support to have his KBA questions reset.

### 5.3.23.2 Checkpoints

Checkpoints are listed in the Checkpoint tab which shows the final action, risk score, actions triggered, alerts generated, execution time, and create time. When you select a checkpoint from the Checkpoints table, the Checkpoint panel for the checkpoint highlighted in the table is displayed below the Checkpoints table.

In Checkpoint panel, you can select the Action, Alerts, Configurable Actions, or Policies link above the individual checkpoint table to display more details about all the actions, alerts, configurable actions, or policies for that checkpoint. The individual links show the count of that parameter.

**Figure 5–37 Viewing the Checkpoints Tab**

The screenshot shows the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager investigation console. At the top, there are tabs for 'Sessions' and 'Session 107'. Below this, the 'Session Details' panel shows information for 'Session 107', including the Internal Session ID, Session ID, Session Date (10/2/2013 1:22 PM), Authentication Status (Success), and Client Application. To the right, there are details for cookies and patterns processing.

The main area is titled 'Checkpoints' and has tabs for 'Transactions', 'User', 'Device', and 'Location'. The 'Post authentication' checkpoint is selected, showing a table of checkpoints. The table has columns for Name, Status, Scoring Engine, Time, Weight, and Score. The 'Post authentication' checkpoint is highlighted in blue and has a score of 600. Below the table, there are links for 'Alerts (4)', 'Actions (1)', 'Configurable Actions (0)', and 'Policies (2)'. The 'Alerts' link is highlighted in bold red.

Name	Status	Scoring Engine	Time	Weight	Score
OAAM Post authentication Security	Executed	Maximum	N/A	100	600
Is Device from OAAM Mobile and Social Integration	Not Triggered		N/A	100	0
Active Anonymizer	Not Triggered		N/A	100	1000
Risky Device	Not Triggered		N/A	100	700
Suspect Anonymizer	Not Triggered		N/A	100	700
Surge Of Users From IP	Triggered		N/A	100	600
Challenge					
Unknown Anonymizer	Not Triggered		N/A	100	600
Risky Connection Type	Not Triggered		N/A	100	700

### Alerts

The Alerts panel shows alerts that were generated for a checkpoint during the session and details about the alerts. Each checkpoint could trigger multiple alerts. High-level alerts are displayed in bold red.

**Figure 5–38 Viewing the Alerts Panel**

Level	Alert Message	Type	Trigger Sources	Timestamp
Medium	IP is not from a mobile connection and has not been used in thirty days and mo	Investigation	Dormant IP (1)	10/2/2013 1:22:02 PM GMT-07:00
Medium	Recent surge in users from this IP	Fraud	Dormant IP (1)	10/2/2013 1:22:02 PM GMT-07:00
High	More than three users logged in within five minutes from this IP.	Investigation	Surge Of Users From IP (1)	10/2/2013 1:22:02 PM GMT-07:00
Medium	Login from a kiosk or other shared machine.	Investigation	Maximum Users Per Device (1)	10/2/2013 1:22:02 PM GMT-07:00

Table 5–25 summarizes the type of information displayed in the Alerts panel.

**Table 5–25 Sessions Checkpoint Actions**

Item	Description
Level	Severity of the alert: high, medium, or low.
Alert Message	Text message configured in the alert.
Type	Type of the alert: fraud, investigation, information, or other reason
Trigger Sources	Rules that generated the particular alert
Timestamp	The time the alert was generated.

### Actions

All actions are displayed in the **Actions** panel with a **Action Name** column and a separate column indicating whether or not the action is final. The final action is also displayed in the top right section of checkpoint panel.

**Figure 5–39 Viewing the Actions Panel**

Action Name	Final Action
Challenge	No

### Policies

A list of policies in that checkpoint are displayed in the **Policies** panel when you select a checkpoint and click the Policies link. From the checkpoint panel you can view the rules. If you click the Actions link, you can see the actions that triggered during the checkpoint.

**Figure 5–40 Viewing the Policies Panel**

Name	Status	Scoring Engine	Time	Weight	Score
OAAM Post authentication Security	Executed	Maximum	N/A	100	600
Is Device from OAAM Mobile and Social Integration	Not Triggered		N/A	100	0
Active Anonymizer	Not Triggered		N/A	100	1000
Risky Device	Not Triggered		N/A	100	700
Suspect Anonymizer	Not Triggered		N/A	100	700
Surge Of Users From IP	Triggered		N/A	100	600
Unknown Anonymizer	Not Triggered		N/A	100	600

Table 5–26 lists the type of information shown in the Policies panel.

**Table 5–26 Policies in a Checkpoint**

Item	Description
Name	The name of the policies that are under the checkpoint, rules under the policies, the conditions under the rules, and the action triggered.
Status	Executed (for policies) and Triggered (for rules).
Scoring Engine	A scoring engine is provided at the policy level and at the checkpoint level. The policy scoring engine is applied to rule scores to determine the risk for each policy.
Time	The time of the occurrence.
Weight	Percentage value used to influence the total score.
Score	Level of risk that has been calculated for specific situations or parts of a situation, expressed as a number. There are multiple policies under one checkpoint. The scores of these policies are used to determine a score for the checkpoint.

The link on the name of the policy launches the Policy Details page and the link on the rules name launches the Rule Details page.

### Scores

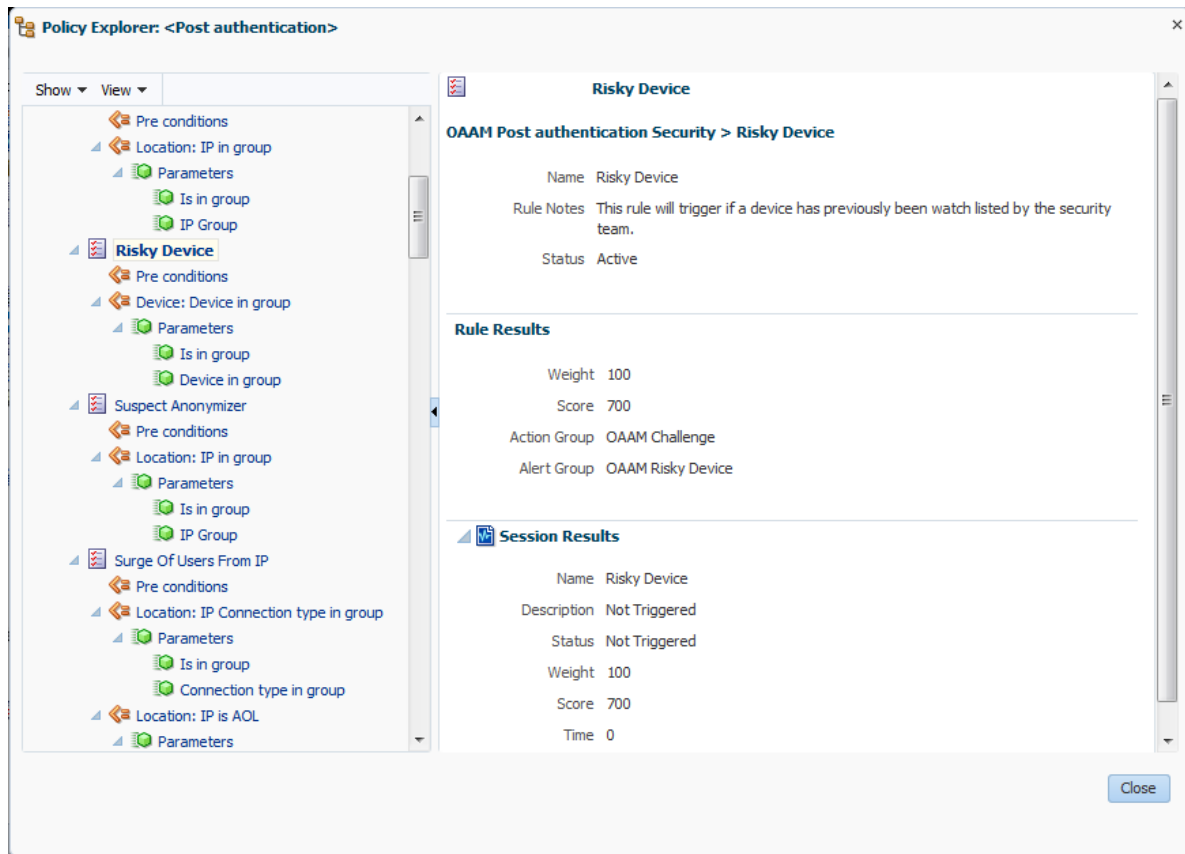
Scores are displayed for the policy and checkpoint. The scores are useful in detecting the probability of fraud or business scenarios and in decision making.

### Launch Policy Explorer

To view more details about the policy, you can launch the Policy Explorer using the Launch Policy Explorer icon on top of the panel. The Policy Explorer displays the active policies. You have the option to view all the active and triggered rules in the Policy Explorer.



Figure 5–41 Viewing the Policy Explorer



In the Policy Explorer, you can view the runtime values for each one of the policies and rules that were triggered. For example, if a rule triggered that showed that the user had logged in from a country that he did not usually log in from, you would want to look at the runtime details to see which country he logged in from. The Policy Explorer shows the policies that were triggered, the condition parameters, and the actual values.

### Example of Using Checkpoint Tab and Panels

An investigator is interested in why a particular rule triggered. For example, he might look at which policy and rules triggered the alert. Information can be gathered by looking at these details. For example, a user who successfully went through Pre-Authentication and Post-Authentication checkpoints knew the password and the questions and answers and therefore, there is a good chance that he is a valid user. On the other hand, a user who attempted to answer the questions twice and succeeded in providing a correct answer on his third attempt might be considered suspicious. This user did not know the answers immediately so there is a chance that he may be a fraudster trying out new answers.

### 5.3.23.3 Session Transactions

The Transactions panel displays a list of transactions that occurred during the session. You can view the actual transaction data and the entity attribute values used in the transactions. For example, a fraud investigator analyzing a session can see that a user was blocked performing a transaction and that a particular alert was generated, and he can also see the transaction amount and the account number that was used in the transaction.

**Figure 5–42 Viewing Session Transactions**

Row	Transaction ID	Transaction Type	Transaction Status	Alerts	Transaction Date
1	59	Retail Ecommerce	Success	Medium Alerts: (1)	2/8/2013 9:00:32 AM GMT-08:00
2	58	Retail Ecommerce	Success		2/8/2013 9:00:15 AM GMT-08:00

Transaction Data	Value
Retail Ecommerce	Retail Ecommerce_59
Transaction Item	ipad
Transaction Amount	1000.0
Transaction Count	1.0

The Session Transaction tab displays transactions executed during the session and information about the transaction such as Transaction Id, transaction type, status, Alert, and transaction data.

Example: Jeff is a fraud investigator looking into an automatically generated case. From the case, he can see there were two alerts generated. To see exactly why they were triggered he opens the Session Details. From the Session Details he can review the rule instances that were triggered, the policies that contained them, the checkpoints linked to the policies, and the transactions related to the checkpoints. He can also see if there were any action or score overrides. All entities and transaction data is accessible on the session detail page. It includes transaction ID and transaction status from the protected application. Investigators can use this data to trace a suspect transaction back to an application transaction and see if the transaction was successful, rejected, delayed, or blocked.

#### 5.3.23.4 Session User

The User tab contains basic, registration, and profile information for the user.

##### General Information

Table 5–27 summarizes the basic information about a user that is provided by the User tab.

**Table 5–27 Basic Information about the User**

Field	Definition
User Name	Login name given by user to login.
User ID	Unique Identifier of that user
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the user belongs.

**Table 5–27 (Cont.) Basic Information about the User**

Field	Definition
Valid User	True if the user has authenticated successfully at least once.
Locked	Status if the user fails the maximum number of challenges. A user is locked out of the session after the failure counter reaches the maximum number of failures.
Create Date	Date on which the user was created. Also, this refers to the first login date of the user.

### Registration Information

The first time a user logs in, he must perform the registration process. Information is captured during the process. [Table 5–28](#) summarizes the properties and attribute values that identify the status of each action performed by the user during the registration process.

**Table 5–28 Registration Information**

Field	Definition
Completed Registration	(Yes/No) Identifies whether user has completed the registration process like registered challenge questions, image and phrase, which are unique for each user and used for identifying a user for security reasons.
Virtual Device	List of device IDs that the user registered as secure device during registration process. Maximum of three devices can be registered.
Personalization Active	(Yes/No) Identifies whether user registered Image and Phrase.
Question Active	(Yes/No) Identifies whether user registered Challenge Questions.
OTP Active	(Yes/No) Identifies whether user has been assigned a one-time password (OTP) on Short Message Service (SMS) or E-mail Challenge.
Last Online Action	The last online action performed by user in his most recent transaction.
Date of Last Online Action	Date of last online action performed by user in his most recent transaction.
Temporary Allow	(Yes/No) Identifies whether the user was blocked and is allowed to access his account temporarily.

### Profile Data

The Profile Data section lists important statistics about the user using cached data. Aggregate values are shown for User Groups, Action Counter Data, Action Override Data, Fingerprint Data, and Failure Counter Data. These values use cache data and records are always shown even if the database is purged.

**Table 5–29 Profile Data**

Field	Definition
User Groups	Lists groups associated with the user.
Action Counter Data	Lists the different actions performed by the user along with the aggregate count for each one of them. The data is available only if the <code>incrementCacheCounter</code> property is set to true in the <code>rule.action.enum</code> property.

**Table 5–29 (Cont.) Profile Data**

Field	Definition
Action Overrides	Lists the checkpoints and the overriding actions for the user if an override is active like a temporary allow.  For example, if the user was blocked earlier and is now allowed to access his account temporarily then, during Pre-Authentication, instead of blocking the user, the user is allowed to proceed with the transaction (i.e. Block action is overridden to Allow). The values for overriding actions are configured in properties file.
Fingerprint Data	The Fingerprint Data ID numbers shown on this panel is the same as those shown in the fingerprint data tab. The difference between Fingerprint Data and the Fingerprint Data tab is that the tab shows the ID numbers and other information such as the browser, locale, and so on.
Failure Counter Data	List of challenges faced by the user and total number of times the user failed to answer each one of them respectively.

### 5.3.23.5 Session Device

The Device tab provides the following information:

#### Basic Information

**Table 5–30 Basic Information**

Device Details Summary Tab	Description
Device ID	Uniquely identifies each device and is auto-generated by OAAM.  Even if the digital fingerprint changes for a particular device, the device ID is retained and a new device will not be created. This is because secure cookie is the same as the previous request, so it continues to be used as the existing Device ID.
Device Type	Type of device used. For example, Desktop or traditional computer.
External Device ID	External device ID is a number provided for that device by another system. For example, Mobile and Social can provide an external device ID. Mobile phones
Browser	Device Browser type. The information is fetched from the fingerprint data associated with the device
Operating System	Device operating system. The information is fetched from the fingerprint data associated with the device
Create Date	Date on which the user has first used the device for authentication. Also, this refers to the first login date of the device.
Last Used On	This date refers to the most recent login time from the device.

#### Fingerprinting Details

The Device Detail summary page shows fingerprint type and its parameter in a hierarchical tree format. The Fingerprint Details section lists fingerprints created for the device during login. As standard, OAAM only supports two types of fingerprints, browser and digital. Digital fingerprints can be either flash or one of the custom types defined by the user. OAAM provides the framework so users can fingerprint types other than browser and flash if needed.

The Digital Fingerprint Type field in the Session Details summary page shows the fingerprinting type used to collect digital fingerprint. If custom fingerprinting is used, the field shows the custom fingerprinting type name.

**Table 5–31 Fingerprint Information**

<b>Device Details Fingerprint Tab</b>	<b>Description</b>
Fingerprint Details title	Fingerprint Details title shows the number of fingerprints in that device.
Browser Fingerprint	Information is shown such as ID, browser, local country, local language, local variant, operating system, and user agent.
Digital Fingerprint	<p>Information is shown for flash fingerprint or another custom fingerprint defined by the user. The fields show information such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ID</li> <li>▪ Digital Fingerprint Type</li> <li>▪ Aspect Ratio of Screen</li> <li>▪ Audio/Video disabled by user</li> <li>▪ Contains video encoder</li> <li>▪ Debug version</li> <li>▪ Dots per inch</li> <li>▪ Embedded video</li> <li>▪ Flash version</li> <li>▪ Has audio encoder</li> <li>▪ Has MP3</li> <li>▪ Has accessibility</li> <li>▪ Has audio</li> <li>▪ Has input method editor installed</li> <li>▪ Is local file read disabled</li> <li>▪ Is screen color</li> <li>▪ Language</li> <li>▪ Manufacturer</li> <li>▪ Operating System</li> <li>▪ Player type</li> <li>▪ Screen resolution</li> <li>▪ Supports native SSL</li> </ul> <p>If a device has flash as the custom fingerprint, then the digital fingerprint shows flash fingerprint details such as OS type, browser type, Player Type, Has audio, Has mp3, Supports streaming audio, and so on. Flash fingerprint details and parameters are not displayed if flash is not associated with the device.</p> <p>If you decide to change the type of digital fingerprint to collect from flash to QuickTime (as an example), the Fingerprint Details panel shows only the current (latest) fingerprint (QuickTime). If you click Fingerprint Data tab, you see all the fingerprint details for that device (it shows Browser, Flash and QuickTime).</p>

### 5.3.23.6 Session Location

Table 5–32, "Location Details" lists the general location information that is displayed in the Location tab of the Session Details page.

**Table 5–32 Location Details**

IP Details	Description
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
City Name	Geographic name of the city.
State Name	Geographic name of the state.
Country Name	Geographic name of the country.
Last Used On	When the location was last used.
Connection Speed	Internet connection speeds or bandwidths (high, medium, low).
Connection Type	Describes the data connection between the device or LAN and the internet. See the Connection Type mapping.
Routing Type	Tells how the user is routed to the internet.
Carrier	The name of the entity that manages the ASN entry.
Is AOL?	Whether the connection was an AOL one.
ASN	Globally unique number assigned to a network or group of networks that is managed by a single entity.
Top-level Domain	The top-level domain of the URL. For example, .com in www.company.com. This is mapped through the Quova reference file.
Second-level Domain	The second-level domain of the URL. For example, Name in www.company.com. This is mapped through the Quova reference file.
City CF	The confidence factor (1-99) that the correct city has been identified.
State CF	The confidence factor (1-99) that the correct state has been identified.
Country CF	The confidence factor (1-99) that the correct country has been identified.

### 5.3.23.7 Query By Example

Click the **Query by Example** icon above the Checkpoint and Transaction tables to access the table query tool. Initiate a search in the Checkpoint or Transaction table by typing a string into the appropriate query field. Query by Example will return results in the table based on the query.

**Figure 5–43 Query by Example**

Row	Checkpoint Name	Final Action	Risk Score	Actions
1	Pre authentication	Allow	0	

You can search checkpoints in the table by Checkpoint name, Final Action, Risk Score, and Execution Time and transactions in the transaction table by Transaction ID, Transaction Type, and Transaction Status. For example, when you enter Pre-authentication as a checkpoint name, the table displays only the

Pre-authentication Checkpoint for that Session Id. By default the Query by Example fields are displayed for table query.

### 5.3.24 Searching for Transactions

The Transaction Search page allows investigators to search transactions independent of session. To search for transactions, you must select the transaction type to filter certain transactions by specific types. Based on the transaction type, corresponding entity and transaction fields available to be added are displayed. These are attributes of the transaction. Enter values for the attributes to search for and filter transactions results. The Transaction Type and Transaction Date fields are mandatory. The date is set to the last 24 hours by default.

Clicking one of the transactions opens a Transactions Detail page. The Add to Group feature is available for all data types listed.

To search for transactions, proceed as follows:

1. In Agent Cases page, click the **Transactions** tab.
2. To search for transactions, you must select the transaction type to filter certain transactions by specific types. In the Transaction Type field, select the transaction type. For example, "Internet Banking," "Retail Ecommerce," and so on.

**Figure 5–44 Searching Transactions**

Use the search tool to find transactions.

Search

* Transaction Type	Equals	-- Select --
* Transaction Date	Between	<input type="checkbox"/> All
Transaction Status	Equals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -- Select --
Transaction ID	Equals	<input type="checkbox"/> Airline Booking
Session ID	Equals	<input type="checkbox"/> Internet Banking
		<input type="checkbox"/> Retail Ecommerce

3. Enter values in the Transaction Date fields. They are mandatory. The date is set to the **last 24 hours** by default.

An error message is displayed if you enter special characters. Also, the **To Date** cannot be greater than the From Date.

4. In the search field, enter the criteria and use the search operator to refine your query to search and filter transaction results and then click **Search**.

Figure 5–45 shows the Transaction filters.

**Figure 5–45 Using Transaction Filters**

The screenshot shows the 'Search Transactions' window. It includes a search form with the following filters:

- Transaction Type:** Equals Internet Banking
- Transaction Date:** Between 2012-03-05 12:28:41 PM - 2012-04-20 11:59:59 PM
- Transaction Status:** Equals Success
- Transaction ID:** Equals 9
- Session ID:** Equals 15
- Organization ID:** Equals -- Select --
- User Name:** Equals
- Alert Level:** Equals Medium
- Country:** Equals -- Select --
- State:** Equals -- Select --
- City:** Equals -- Select --
- IP Range:** Between
- Device ID:** Equals
- Fingerprint Type:** Equals -- Select --

Buttons at the bottom of the search form include Search, Reset, Save..., and Add Fields. Below the search form is a 'Search Results' table:

Row	Transaction Type	Transaction ID	Transaction Status	Alerts	Transaction Date	Session ID
1	Internet Banking	9	Success	Medium Alerts: (2)	4/4/2012 12:34 PM	15

Table 5–33 lists the transaction filters to search and filter transactions.

**Table 5–33 Search Transactions Filters**

Filter	Description
Transaction Type	The transaction type. For example, Internet Banking, Retail Ecommerce, and so on. The Transaction Type field is a mandatory field to which the search would be specific. If you select the type of transaction, corresponding transaction data and entity data fields that you can select from to add to the search are populated in OAAM Admin. You can perform a multi-select of transaction name attribute.
Transaction Date	The transaction date is the time that the transaction was submitted.
Transaction Status	The transaction status is the current state of a transaction. The values are: success, failure or pending.
Transaction ID	The transaction ID is the unique numerical reference assigned to each transaction that has been processed.
Session ID	The session ID is the identifier of the authenticated session in which the customer logged in before performing the transaction.
Organization ID	The Organization ID is a unique identifier for the organization the Fraud Investigator belong in. Each user belongs to only one organization.
User Name	The user name is the name of you entered for login authentication.
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low.
Country	Country ID
State	State ID. The State list is dynamically populated with respect to what has been selected for Country. For example, if United States is selected, whatever states are available for that country are shown under States.
City	City ID. The City list is dynamically populated with respect to what has been selected for in Country and State.
IP Range	Range of IP addresses



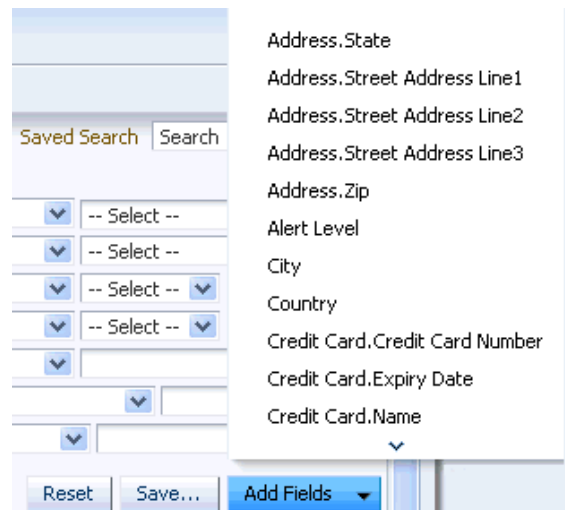
**Table 5–33 (Cont.) Search Transactions Filters**

Filter	Description
Device ID	Device identification
Entity Data	Entity data are attributes related to entities, which are mapped to the particular transaction type that has been selected for the search. For example, you can add the search field, <code>BankName</code> , if you selected Internet Banking as the Transaction Name. Investigators can perform searches using corresponding values of these attributes.
Transaction Data	Transactional data includes specific attributes related to the transaction type. For example <code>ToAccountNumber</code> or <code>FromAccountNumber</code> in a money transfer.

**Note:** Search by encrypted fields is not supported. Entity fields and transaction fields, which are encrypted, cannot be used as the search transaction filters and are not available as drop-down lists.

An error message is displayed if you enter special characters.

- To add a filter, click the **Add Fields** down arrow.

**Figure 5–46 Add Fields List Example**

- From the list of parameters, choose the additional filter. For example, **Address.Zip**.
- In the search field, enter the criteria.
- Use the search operator to refine your query in the text field. For example, **Equals**. Then, click **Search**.

The transactions that match the search criteria appear in the Search Results table. By default, the search results are sorted by **Session ID**. You can sort by transaction name, transaction status and date.

You can view a transaction in detail by clicking the transaction name link. The Transaction Details page displays the run time values of the transaction and entity data along with the session information.

- Search on the related entity data.
- Export the search results into a spreadsheet by selecting the rows and clicking Export. The limit is 25 rows.

11. Add the transaction and entity data and authentication entities into groups, which can be further used in rules evaluation using the **Add to Group** option. For example, blacklisted accounts, suspicious merchants, and so on.

### 5.3.25 Searching for Transactions by Entities of a Single Transaction Type

You can use entity attributes to perform a search to list all the transactions related to that entity. To do this:

1. In Agent Cases page, click the **Transactions** tab.
2. To search for transactions, you must select the transaction type to filter certain transactions by specific types. In the **Transaction Name** field, select the transaction type. For example, **Internet Banking**, **Retail Ecommerce**, and so on.
3. Enter values in the **Transaction Date** fields. They are mandatory.

An error message is displayed if you enter special characters. Also, the **To Date** value cannot be greater than the **From Date** value.

4. Add entity data and transaction data search fields after selecting the Transaction Type. To add the filter, click the **Add Fields** down arrow.
  - Entity data are attributes that relate to the transaction type selected to be search on. For example, add the search field, **BankName**, if you selected **Internet Banking** as the Transaction Type. Investigators can perform searches using corresponding values of these attributes.
  - Transactional data includes specific attributes related to the transaction type. For example **ToAccountNumber** or **FromAccountNumber** in a money transfer.

**Figure 5–47 Search by Entity and Transactional Data**

The screenshot shows a search interface with the following elements:

- City**: Equals (dropdown), -- Select -- (dropdown)
- IP Range**: Between (dropdown), [ ] - [ ] (input fields)
- Device ID**: Equals (dropdown), [ ] (input field)
- ToAcctNumber**: Starts with (dropdown), [ ] (input field) with a red X icon to the right.
- FromAcctNumber**: Starts with (dropdown), [ ] (input field) with a red X icon to the right.
- BankName**: Starts with (dropdown), [ ] (input field) with a red X icon to the right.
- Buttons at the bottom: Search, Reset, Save..., Add Fields (dropdown arrow).

The **Add Fields** list depends on the transaction type selected. For single transaction types, transaction data and entity instances for a particular transaction are displayed along with the default authentication entities, such as Transaction Date, IP Range, Device ID, and so on.

5. Export the search results into a spreadsheet by selecting the rows and clicking Export. The limit is 25 rows.
6. Add the transaction and entity data and authentication entities into groups, which can be further used in rules evaluation using the **Add to Group** option. For example, blacklisted accounts, suspicious merchants, and so on.

### 5.3.25.1 Searching by Entity Fields Scenario

Jeff is a fraud investigator is looking into a case generated by OAAM. On further research, he finds out that the Address used is a fake address. The investigator wants to list all the transactions that used this address. The investigator selects a specific transaction type to search on the entity fields.

Filter	Entity Field
Transaction name	Wire Transfer
Entity	Address
Address Line 1	House No. 123
Address Line 2	Fake Street
Address City	Fake City
Address State	Fake State

### 5.3.25.2 Searching for ATM Transactions By ATM Card Scenario

Jeff is a fraud investigator who needs to find all the ATM transactions that used a stolen ATM card in the last one week to estimate the damage. He can perform a search to list all transactions related to an entity with entity field attributes as search filters. The ATM card number is one of the entity fields in the Card Entity. Jeff uses the ATM card number search filter along with the transaction type to list all transactions that use the ATM card.

Filter	Entity Field
Transaction name	Select All the Transactions
Entity	ATM
ATM Card Number	xxxx xxxx xxxx 1234

### 5.3.25.3 Listing All Account Numbers and Amount Transferred Each Time Scenario

Jeff is a fraud investigator looking into a case generated by OAAM.

The user "John" appears to be fraudulent and has performed several wire transfers to different account numbers in the bank. The investigator wants to list all the account numbers and the amount transferred each time in the result. The investigator selects a specific transaction type to search on the entity fields.

Filter	Entity Field
Transaction name	Wire Transfer
Entity	Customer
Entity First Name	John
Result	
Transaction Data	Amount
Entity	Account
Transaction field	To Account number

## 5.3.26 Searching Transactions by a Combination of Entities and Transaction Data

You can use entity field attributes to perform a search to list all the transactions related to that entity. To do this:

1. Click the **Transactions** tab on the Agent Cases page.
2. On the Transactions Search page, select a single transaction type and entities. All the available entity fields are displayed as a result. You can also add fields to search on using the Add Field list.
3. Enter entity attribute values to filter results on and click **Search**. The search results contain transaction logs with matching entity data.

When a single transaction type is selected, you can filter search results on both entity data (and related entity data) and transaction data.

4. Search on the related entity data.

### 5.3.26.1 Searching by Entity and Transaction Data Scenario

Jeff is a fraud investigator looking into a case generated by OAAM.

The user "John" appears to be fraudulent and has performed several wire transfers to this account number "1234" in the bank. The investigator wants to determine the number of transactions and the amount transferred each time. The investigator selects a specific transaction type to search on the entity fields.

Filter	Entity Field
Transaction name	Wire Transfer
Transaction Data	To account number - 1234
Entity	Customer
Entity First Name	John

## 5.3.27 Searching Transactions by Entities Across Multiple Transaction Types

You can search entities across these transaction type using entity attributes as search filters. This scenario is used when a common entity is shared across transactions.

1. Click the **Transactions** tab on the Agent Cases page.
2. On the Transactions Search page, select **All** as the transaction types in the drop-down list. All the available entity fields are display as a result.  
You must select the transaction type first in order to proceed with the different modes of search. Transaction data and entity data are not populated if transaction type is not selected.
3. Add entity attribute fields and related entity attribute fields of the entities across these selected transaction types.

The Add Fields list depends on the transaction type selected. For multiple or all transactions, only top level entities along with their relationships which are common across the transaction type selected are displayed.

---

**Note:** Transaction data and entity instances are not displayed.

---

4. Enter entity attribute values to filter results on and click **Search**. The search results contain transaction logs with matching entity data.

The transaction name is a combination of Transaction Type and Transaction ID. For example, wiretransfer\_12.

Clicking the transaction name opens the Transactions Detail page. The Transaction Details page displays the run time values of the transaction and entity data along with the session information.

---

**Note:** The Add to Group option is disabled when more than one transaction is selected in the results.

---

By default, the search results are sorted by Session ID. You can also sort by transaction name, transaction status and date. For multiple transactions in a single session, results are automatically grouped next to each other since the results are sorted on session ID.

The Alerts display is similar to the Sessions search. Hovering the mouse enable you to view the alerts messages along with the number of occurrences.

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**Note:** You will not be able to search on the related entity data.

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5. Search on the related entity data.
6. Save the search template along with the results layout and reuse them as needed. You can also set one of the search templates as your default search page.
7. Export the search results into a spreadsheet. The limit is 25 rows.

### 5.3.27.1 Search Credit Card in Different Transactions (Shopping Cart and Retail Ecommerce) Scenario

Jeff is a fraud investigator looking into a case generated by OAAM. On further research, he discovers that the credit card used is a stolen credit card. The credit card could have been used in different transactions like shopping cart, retail e-commerce, and so on. The investigator wants to list all the different transactions that used this credit card in the last one week to estimate the damage. The card number is one of the entity fields. The investigator selects all or multiple transaction types and search on the entity fields.

Filter	Choice
Transaction type	Select All the Transactions
Entity	Credit Card
Credit Card Number	xxxx xxxx xxxx 1881

### 5.3.28 Opening Details Pages from Sessions Search Page

Click the **Session ID**, **User Name**, **Device ID**, **IP Address**, **Location**, and **Alert** to open the corresponding details pages to view additional information.

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**Note:** If the checkpoint is not run, the Pre-Authentication or Post-Authentication checkpoint displays a score of -1.

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**Table 5–34 Search Session results**

To open the Details page	Click this link
Session Details page	<p>Session ID link</p> <p>Click the Session ID link from the sessions listing or other pages to open the corresponding Session Details page, which shows consolidated information about the session.</p>
Transaction Details page	<p>Click <b>More</b> and then the link of the particular transaction. A transaction details page opens, which shows general information about the transaction and transaction data with the entity and attribute values of the transaction.</p>
Alert Details page	<p>Alert message links from other pages (session details, other detail pages, and Agent pages)</p> <p>Click the alert message links from other pages (session details, other detail pages, Agent pages) to open the Alert Details page. The Alert Details page provides information on the message, level, type of the message and cross references on other data types such as user, device, location, sessions, browser, operating system, locales, and others. Additionally, information is provided about the way/ways in which the alert were generated.</p>
User Details page	<p>User Name or UserID links from other pages</p> <p>Click the User Name or UserID links from other pages to open the User Details page, which shows additional details regarding that user.</p>
Device Details page	<p>Device ID link in the session details or other listing pages</p> <p>Click the Device ID link in the session details or other listing pages to open the corresponding details page. This page displays details for a device including cross references on other data types such as user, location, alerts, browser, sessions, full list of fingerprint data, and so on.</p>
IP Address Details page	<p>IP Address links from sessions listing or other pages.</p> <p>Click the IP Address links from the sessions listing or other pages to open the corresponding IP Address Details page, which shows additional details regarding that IP location.</p>
Location Details page	<p>Country, State or City links from the sessions listing or other pages</p> <p>Click the Country, State or City links from the sessions listing or other pages to open the corresponding Location Details page, which shows additional details regarding that location.</p>
Fingerprint Details page	<p>Digital Fingerprint ID or Browser Fingerprint ID links from the session details or listing page</p> <p>Click the Digital Fingerprint ID or Browser Fingerprint ID links from the session details or listing page to open the Fingerprint Details page. The Fingerprint Details page provides basic information about the Fingerprint; the data collected during Device Fingerprinting; lists of users, devices, and locations used; and a list of login sessions in which the fingerprint was generated for a particular period.</p>

Open a details pages from another details page, up to a maximum of 10 tabs. The details page tabs also contain linked parameters, which can launch the details pages.

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**Note:** When multitenancy is enabled, investigators do not have access to details pages from anywhere in the OAAM Administration Console.

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### 5.3.29 Viewing a Particular Alert for a Session

Details for an alert includes message, level, type and cross reference on other data types such as user, device, location, sessions, browser, operating system, and locales. The Alert Details page enables an investigator to quickly see the relationship between not just the users who have generated this alert but also other data relationships that would be useful, such as locales that have been used while generating this alert.

To view a particular alert that had been triggered and generated for a session in greater detail, proceed as follows:

1. Click the **Sessions** tab to open the Sessions search page.
2. Search for sessions by entering the Session ID in the Session ID field and the alert message in the Alert Message field, and clicking **Search**.
3. In the Results table, click the orange square next to the alert in the Alert column to display alert message pop up screen.
4. Click the alert message displayed in the pop up screen to open the Alert Details page.
5. Using the details pages, view information on the generation of the alert, the message, alert level, message type, and the alert's relationship to other data types such as user, device, location, sessions, browser, operating system, locales, and others.

[Table 5–35](#) lists the detail pages and the type of information provided by each page.

**Table 5–35 Alert Details Tabs**

Alert Details Tabs	Description
Summary	View general information about the alert and the alert template with the current details (level/type) View alert groups with which an alert is associated
Users	View users that have a session in which this alert was triggered. This report enables you to see which users and how many times the alert was generated for each user during login process.
Devices	View devices that have been in a session in which this alert was triggered. This report enables you to see which devices and how many times the alert was generated for each device during login process.
Locations	View locations that have been in a session in which this alert was triggered. This report enables you to see which locations and how many times the alert was generated for each location during login process.
Sessions	View sessions in which this alert was triggered.
Fingerprint Data	View fingerprints created in the login process during which the alert was generated.

### 5.3.30 Viewing Transaction Search Results

After clicking **Search** in the Transactions Search page, transactions that match the criteria are shown in the results table.

**Figure 5–48 View Transaction Search Results**

Row	Transaction Name	Transaction Status	Alerts	Transaction Date	Session ID
1	Retail Ecommerce_...	Success	High Alerts: (2), Medium Alerts: (2)	12/8/2011 1:30 PM	405
2	Retail Ecommerce_...	Success	High Alerts: (2), Medium Alerts: (1)	12/8/2011 1:27 PM	404
3	Retail Ecommerce_...	Success	High Alerts: (1)	12/8/2011 1:23 PM	403
4	Retail Ecommerce_...	Success	High Alerts: (2), Medium Alerts: (1)	12/5/2011 5:14 PM	305
5	Retail Ecommerce_...	Success	High Alerts: (1)	12/5/2011 5:11 PM	304

Table 5–36 summarizes the columns in the transaction search results.

**Table 5–36 Search Transactions Results**

Data	Definition
Transaction Type	Type of transaction. Clicking the Transaction Name link in the transaction search results opens a details tab about that transaction instance. The tab will contain transaction and entity data and session data. This field provides a link to Transaction Details page of a particular transaction.
Transaction ID	ID of the transaction. This field provides a link to Transaction Details page of a particular transaction.
Transaction Status	Status of the Transaction.
Alerts	Alerts for the transaction instance. Clicking the alerts links opens alerts summary pop with a link to the Alert Details page.
Transaction Date	Date when transaction occurred.
Session ID	The session ID of the user. Clicking the Session ID link opens the Session Details tab.

You can view a transaction in detail by clicking the **Transaction Type** link in Search Results. The Transaction Details page displays the run time values of the transaction and entity data along with the session information.

By default, the search results are sorted by Session ID. You can also sort by Transaction Type, Transaction Status and Transaction Date.

### 5.3.30.1 Viewing Transaction Details Scenario

Jeff is a fraud investigator looking into a case generated by OAAM. The user "John" appears to be fraudulent and has performed several wire transfers to different account numbers in the bank. The investigator wants to list all the account numbers and the amount transferred each time in the result. The investigator selects a specific transaction type to search on the entity fields.

Filter	Entity Field
Transaction name	Wire Transfer
Entity	Customer
Entity First name	John
Result	
Transaction Data	Amount
Entity	Account
Transaction field	To Account number



Jeff selects any one of the search results and clicks the transaction name link, which take Jeff to the Transaction Details page.

### 5.3.31 Linking Sessions to a New Case

To link sessions to a case:

1. Select the sessions and click **Link to Case** in toolbar to link the sessions to a new Agent case or an existing one.

A dialog appears with the instructions, "Open a case to link sessions. Either search and select an existing case or create a new case, and then link the sessions." Three buttons are shown: **Create New Case**, **Open existing case**, and **Cancel**.

2. Click **Create New Case**.

A Link to Case dialog appears with instructions to enter details. The case type is Agent and cannot be changed.

3. Enter details for the following fields:

- Organization ID
- Severity Level: Choices are Low, Medium, High
- Canned Descriptions: Choices are Cannot Login, Forget Question Answers, Possible Fraud, and OTP Override.
- Description

4. Click **Next**.

Another Link to Case dialog appears with the message, "The following sessions have been selected to link to the case *case\_number*. Enter a note for this action."

As part of the linking enter notes describing why the sessions were linked.

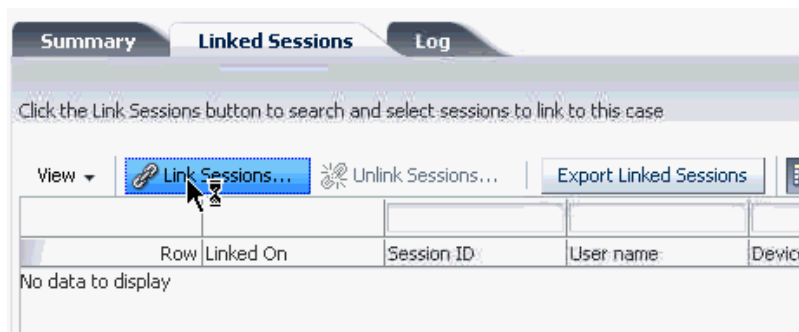
5. Enter Canned Notes. Choices are "These sessions contain suspected fraud" and "These sessions contain corporate misuse."
6. Click **Link Sessions**. A dialog appears with a message, "The selected sessions were linked to Case *case\_number* successfully."
7. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

The case log records the notes and the user who performed the link action. These sessions stay linked to the case unless they are unlinked by an investigator or manager.

### 5.3.32 Linking Sessions to a Case from Case Details

To link sessions, proceed as follows:

1. On the Case Details page, click the **Linked Sessions** tab.
2. Click **Link Sessions**.

**Figure 5–49 Link Sessions Button**

A Linked Session screen opens where investigators can find the sessions to add.

3. Filter sessions on Session ID, User Name, IP Address, Device ID, and Location and specify a specific login time range.
4. From the results, select the sessions to link to this case and click **Next**.

Select one or more sessions to link at a time. These are the sessions that are part of the case that needs investigation.

A dialog appears showing that the sessions that can be linked to the case.

5. In the Notes field, select a note from the Note list or enter a note between 1 and 4000 characters into the text box to describe why the sessions are being linked.
6. Click **Finish**.

The sessions are linked to the case and appear in the Linked Sessions tab.

### 5.3.33 Verifying Entities in a Group

You can verify "entities in group". For example, if you want to verify if the account number being used in a transaction belongs to a "suspicious account" group, then the transaction should be blocked. The condition you would use is [Transaction: Check Transaction Count Using Filter Condition](#).

### 5.3.34 Exporting Linked Session for Further Analysis

The investigator can select one or more linked sessions and export them as a Microsoft Excel document (XLS) for further analysis. Only Microsoft Excel document export is available.

The maximum number of linked session allowed to be exported is pre-configured for 1000. To change the limit, edit the following configurable property:

```
oaam.xls.case.linkedsession.export.row.upperbound=1000
```

To export linked sessions for further investigation and analysis:

1. In the Case Details page, click the **Linked Sessions** tab.  
The Linked Sessions page opens, listing all the linked sessions.
2. Select the linked sessions and click **Export Linked Sessions**.
3. Select **Save File**, browse for the location for file to be saved and click **Export**.

The sessions are exported with the following details:

- Row

- Session ID
- Linked On
- User Name
- Device ID
- Device score
- IP Address
- Location
- Transactions
- Alerts
- Session date
- Note

### 5.3.35 Unlinking Linked Sessions

If they feel that the linked sessions are not relevant to the case, an investigator can unlink them from the case.

To unlink linked sessions:

1. On the Case Details page, click the **Linked Sessions** tab.
2. Click **Unlink Sessions** on the toolbar.

The Unlink Sessions dialog opens, listing all the selected sessions to be unlinked.

3. Enter notes about why the sessions are being unlinked.
4. Select the linked sessions to unlink and press **Unlink**.

The sessions are unlinked from the case.

### 5.3.36 Saving Case Details for Later Reference, Portability and Offline Investigation

Save case details including summary, log list, linked sessions to a file in XLS format for later reference, portability and offline investigation.

To save case details from the Cases search page:

1. Select the cases from the Search Results table and click **Export to XLS**.
2. When the Export Dialog is opened, select to save the file to Microsoft Excel.

You can also save the case details from the Case Summary, Case Logs and Case Linked Sessions pages as well by clicking the **Export to XLS**.

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**Note:** The default number of rows you can select for export is 100 rows. An error occurs if you try to select more than 100 rows to export.

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### 5.3.37 Using OAAM BI Publisher Reports for Investigation and Forensics

This section provides two examples of report usage in investigation and forensics. See [Chapter 24, "Reporting and Auditing"](#) for information on setting up BI Publisher reports.

### 5.3.37.1 Session Activity Aggregates

Use BI Publisher reports to show the results of checkpoints.

- Total number of each action by checkpoint
- Total number of each alert by checkpoint
- Total number of sessions with risk score ranges (0 - 600, 601 - 800, 801 - 1000) by checkpoint

### Login Analysis Aggregates Report

For example, George is a security and compliance officer. He has been asked to configure a solution to run login risk evaluations offline that are deemed too expensive to run in real-time. He is using the standard run task to perform the whole login chain of checkpoints on every session in the selection. After the load and run are complete George generates an aggregate report showing metric for total numbers of each action, alert, risk scores in Pre-Authentication and Post-Authentication data.

For example, George is a security and compliance officer. He has been asked to configure a solution to run login risk evaluations offline to test new policies before they are rolled out to production. When testing to see the difference in results between one policy configuration and another he performs a run with policy set A then he runs this report and exports to HTML. Next he does the same with policy set B and compares the two reports to see if policy changes are behaving as expected.

### 5.3.37.2 Search Sessions By Case Disposition

As Investigation Managers and business analysts, you can assess the effectiveness of OAAM and your fraud team. As part of investigating, you can run a report that returns all sessions that have been linked to a case with a specified disposition. The results will show the case IDs each session is linked to.

### Search Sessions by Case Disposition Report

At the end of the week a manager runs the report to find a list of all sessions with organization ID "Sears" and that have been linked to a case with a **Confirmed Fraud** disposition.

## 5.4 Managing Cases

Case management procedures are documented below.

### 5.4.1 Searching for Agent Cases

A case is the container for storing the details an investigator gathers when he is investigating. Once a case is created, you search for it to view its details.

#### General Case Searches

Once a case is created, you search for it to view its details.

To search for cases

1. From the **Cases Search** page, filter your search using the search filters and fields.

[Table 5–37](#) describes the Case search filters.

**Table 5–37 Search Filters**

<b>Search Criterion</b>	<b>Description</b>
Organization ID	To locate cases for an organization, select the Organization ID. Fraud investigators are able to see only the cases in which their organization has access. Escalated cases associated with the Organization ID to which the fraud investigator has access are also included in the search result if it fits the query criterion.
User Name	The User Name field is blank for Agent cases. User name is the identifier a user uses to log in. The combination of user name and Organization ID is the unique identifier for a user accessing an application.
User ID	The User ID field is blank for Agent cases.
Case ID	To locate a specific case, enter the Case ID.
Description	To locate a case by a keyword that is in the description, enter the word you want. Search by description displays all cases with any matching words in the description field.
Case Type	To filter cases by case type, select Agent. Investigators and investigation managers work on Agent cases. Agent cases are used specifically by fraud investigators and investigation managers for analyzing data and finding relationships between sessions and cases.
Severity Level	To filter cases by severity level, select Low, High, or Medium. The severity level is a marker to communicate to case personnel how severe this case is. The severity level is set by whomever creates the case.
Case Status	To filter cases by case status, select New, Pending, Closed, Escalated.
Expired	To filter the list by expired, select the option you want. The options available are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Hide Expired</li> <li>■ Show Only Expired</li> </ul>
Create Date	To locate cases created within a given create date range, enter the start and end dates you want for the range.
Disposition	To filter cases by dispositions, you can select: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Confirmed Fraud</li> <li>■ Duplicate</li> <li>■ False Negative</li> <li>■ False Positive</li> <li>■ Issue Pending</li> <li>■ Issue Resolved</li> <li>■ Not Fraud</li> </ul> <p>The disposition describes the way in which the issue was resolved in a case. Cases only have dispositions when they are closed.</p> <p>Migration details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ False Negative, False Positive, Issue Pending, and Issue Resolved were dispositions that were available for use prior to release 11.1.2.1. They are no longer available in 11.1.2.1 for use.</li> <li>■ The Case Details page displays the corresponding disposition for existing pre-11.1.2.1 Agent cases.</li> <li>■ Search cases allows searches by previous versions of the dispositions and the new dispositions.</li> </ul>
Last Action	Search based on the last action that was taken in case.

**Table 5–37 (Cont.) Search Filters**

Search Criterion	Description
Notes	Search for cases that contain specific keywords in their log. For example, if you search for all Agent type cases that contain the word <b>chargeback</b> , a case with a note that contains "The device used seems to be related to a number of chargebacks" would return in the list of cases.
Created by	Search by user name of the investigator who created the case.
Current Owner	Search by user name of the investigator who is working on this case currently (who performed the last action)

**2. Click Search.**

After the case is located, click the Case ID to view the case details.

When a specific case is located, an option is available for performing several different tasks, which are described in this chapter.

**3. If you want to save the search template along with the results layout and reuse them as needed, click Save.** You can also set one of the search templates as your default search page.

---

**Note:** If multitenancy is enabled, search results display all the cases with users who belong to the organizations that the CSR has access to if they match the search criteria. User less cases are part of the result set if the case owner's Organization ID is on the investigator's access permission list and the case matches the search criteria.

---

**Searching for Auto-generated Cases to Work On**

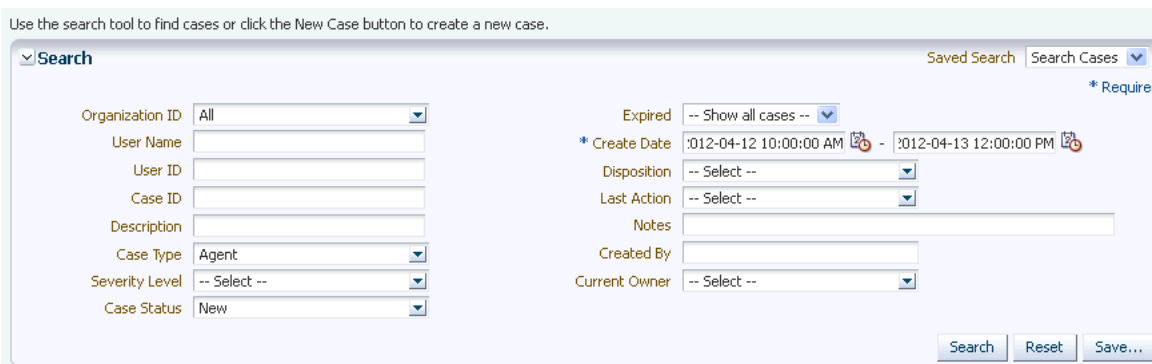
When you perform an investigation from an auto-generated case, you begin by searching for new auto-generated cases.

To search for auto-generated cases to work on, proceed as follows:

**1. From the Cases Search page, filter all Agent cases by the most recent hours and select New in the Case Status field. Then click Search.**

For example, to search for auto-generated cases created in the last two hours, you would make the following selections:

**Figure 5–50 Searching for Autogenerated Cases**



- The results table contains a Case ID column that can be sorted in ascending or descending order by clicking the Case ID column header. The up/down arrow next to it indicates the current order of the data. Click the Case ID column header to filter results by ascending order. The lowest Case ID number is the oldest.

**Figure 5–51** *Sorting Cases in Ascending or Descending Order*

Row	Case ID	User
1	10	
2	27	

- Click the Case ID to open the case.

When an investigator accesses a case with the **New** status to start working on it, the status automatically changes to **Pending** and the **Current Owner** becomes the investigator.

The Case Details page provides information about the current owner and the case status, such as Case ID, Organization ID, Created By, Current Owner, Case Created, Case Type, Security Level, Description, Disposition (empty if the case is not closed), Case Status, Expiration Date, Last Case Action, Last Action Date, Last Global Case Action, and Last Global Case Action Date.

Other investigators can now see that the case is actively being worked on since the case has an owner and the status is not **New** but **Pending**. Best practice is for investigators not to open cases that other investigators are working on.

### Searching for Escalated Cases

When you perform an investigation from an escalated case, begin by searching for a pending escalated case.

To search for cases to work on, proceed as follows:

- From the **Cases Search** page, filter all Agent cases by time and select **Escalated** in the Case Status field. You can specify the user name in the **User Name** field. Then click **Search**.

For example, to search for the case escalated yesterday for jsmith, you would search by jsmith as the User Name and Escalated as the Case Status and provide a Start time (24 hours before the current time) and End time (the current time) for the Create Date.

- Click the Case ID to open the case.

The Case Details page provides information about the current owner and the case status, such as Case ID, Organization ID, Created By, Current Owner, Case Created, Case Type, Security Level, Description, Disposition (empty if the case is not closed), Case Status, Expiration Date, Last Case Action, Last Action Date, Last Global Case Action, and Last Global Case Action Date.

### Searching by Created By

You can search for all Agent type cases that were created by an investigator in the last "n" hours.

1. From the **Cases Search** page, filter all Agent cases by time.
2. Enter the name of the investigator in the Created By field. Then click **Search**.

A list of all cases manually created by the user are displayed.

### Searching for Cases by the Actions Taken

Investigators can search both CSR and Agent cases based on actions that were taken in them.

**Example:** Yesterday jsmith called customer service claiming to have lost money out of his account. The CSR escalated the case and told jsmith he would be contacted within 24 hours. jsmith calls back 36 hours later to see why he has not been contacted. The fraud investigator needs to view the case escalated yesterday for jsmith. He searches cases for jsmith with an **Escalate** action and ones that are not expired.

1. From the **Cases Search** page, select Agent in Case Type field.
2. Enter jsmith in the User Name field.
3. Select **Escalated** as the Case type.

A list of all cases manually created by the user are displayed.

4. Filter escalated cases by last 24 hours and click **Search**.

The escalated case for jsmith appears in the search results table.

### Searching Cases by Case Status

On the Agent case search page there is a field for Case Status for investigators to search on. Case status is the current state of a case. It tells the investigator if the investigation is new, pending, closed, or escalated when he searches for cases to work on. [Table 5-38](#) shows the status values used for cases.

**Table 5-38 Case Status**

Status	Definition
New	A new case is one that has been created but not worked on yet. It is the status of a case when it is created. Cases are New when they are created through a configurable action (auto-generated)
Pending	An investigation is pending if an investigator is still working on it. The status of a case that is not yet resolved. Manually created cases are Pending when they are created.
Closed	A closed case is one which needs no further investigation since the issue has been resolved. Closed cases contain dispositions that describe the way in which the issue was resolved in the case. Cases only have dispositions when they are closed. For example, if fraud is identified, fraud investigators record findings, blacklist high risk entities related to the case, and close the case with a disposition.
Escalated	An escalated case is one that originated from a customer service case. The CSR submits a CSR case for investigators to review when there is suspicious activity associated with the specific user in the case. For example, A CSR Manager escalates a CSR case. An investigator specializing in customer specific security issues searches for all cases with the Escalated case status.

### Searching Cases by Disposition

An investigator manager searches for all Agent type cases that have a confirmed fraud disposition.

1. From the **Cases Search** page, select Agent in Case Type field.



2. Select Confirmed Fraud in the Disposition field and click **Search**.

A list of all cases confirmed as fraud by an investigator are listed in the search results table.

## 5.4.2 Creating Agent Cases

Procedures for creating cases are presented below.

### 5.4.2.1 Creating an Agent Case Manually

A new Agent case is created when a suspicious activity or fraud scenario is detected and needs investigation. Only an investigator can create an Agent type case directly. No user information is shown or required for the creation of an Agent type case. The only required inputs to create an Agent case are Organization ID, severity level, and description.

An investigator is allowed to open and work on one Agent case at a time. He cannot have more than one tab with an open case. If he tries to create an Agent case while he has another case opened, a warning appears with the message that the current case workflow will be replaced with the new case workflow.

**Create** is disabled until all the fields are entered. Required fields are marked with a "\*" (asterisks). If invalid parameters were entered, an error message is displayed and the new case is not created.

To create an Agent case:

1. In the **Cases Search** page, click **New Case**.

The **Create Case** dialog appears with **Agent** specified as the Case Type because the system already knows from the login that an investigator is creating this case. He will not be able to change the Case Type.

2. Enter only Organization ID, or Organization ID and User name, or only the User ID.

- Enter the **Organization ID** the case is created for.

A list of **Organization IDs** for which you have access to is provided. From the list you can select one **Organization ID**. Later, you can create a case for a different Organization ID if you need to.

---

**Note:** You do not have to enter a user name or User ID because the Agent case is a user less one.

---

- Enter the user name in the **User Name** field.

User name is the identifier a user uses to log in. The combination of User name and Organization ID is the unique identifier for a user accessing an application.

- Enter the User ID in the **User ID** field.

3. Select a severity level from the **Severity Level** list

The available severity levels are **High**, **Medium**, and **Low**.

4. Select a canned description and then add your own details based on the situation. Selecting canned descriptions, pre-written notes, saves you time by enabling you to enter descriptions quickly.

When a canned description is selected, a description is automatically added to the Description text box. Each description selected from the list is appended to the previous.

Canned description choices are as follows:

- Suspected fraudulent transaction  
Investigating transactions that appear to be fraudulent.
- Suspected fraudulent access  
Investigating access requests that appear to be fraudulent.
- Suspected compliance infraction  
Investigating possible compliance infraction

**Description** is a required field.

5. Click **Create**.

The case is created and the **Case Details** page opens for the new case. The Case Details page shows **Pending** as the status of the case. The investigator is listed in the Created by and Current Owner fields. There are no user details shown in the Case Details because the case is a manually created Agent case. The new Agent case does not contain any linked sessions. When viewing the logs, **Create Case** is displayed as the Action.

Figure 5–52 shows a Case Details page when the case is first created manually.

**Figure 5–52 Case Details Page**



**Manual Agent Case Creation Example**

An investigator creates an Agent type case for the 1st Bank Organization ID. He is not given the option to create cases of other types (CSR case). Organization ID is a required field. The new Agent case does not contain any linked sessions. He is not

required to enter any user information to create the case since Agent cases are not linked to any single user.

#### 5.4.2.2 Creating a Case Like Another Agent Case

To create a case that is similar— or "like"—an existing Agent case:

1. From the **Cases Search** page, select an Agent case by clicking in the checkbox next to case in the **Search Results** table.

**Create Like** is disabled if multiple rows are selected in the **Search Results** table.

2. Click **Create Like**.

The **Create Case Like** dialog appears with Organization ID, Severity level and description pre-populated from the original case.

3. Edit any of these fields.

4. Click **Create**.

Click **Cancel** to cancel changes and return to the **Cases Search** page.

A new Agent case is created with data from the original case and the changes, and the **Case Details** page opens for the new case. A new Agent case created like an escalated Agent case does not contain any user data. The case status is **Pending**.

#### 5.4.2.3 Search and Select and Create a New Case Feature

The Search and Select and Create a New Case links allow an investigator to search for a case or create a new case if he does not have a case opened. The Search and select a case link opens the Cases search page. The Create new case opens the Create Case dialog so that he can create a case.

#### 5.4.2.4 Setting Up OAAM to Create an Agent Case Automatically

To configure an action so that an Agent case is created automatically, you would have to:

- Create a custom rule action called `create_agent_case`.
- Add a rule with the rule condition you want to a policy for the appropriate checkpoint. Configure it such a way that it will trigger and return the action **create\_agent\_case** whenever the specified conditions are met. For example, whenever a suspicious activity occurs the create Agent case action is triggered.

Steps are provided as follows:

1. Create an action instance of the action template **CaseCreationAction** and associate it to the checkpoint.

- a. Log in as a security administrator.
- b. In the Navigation tree, expand **Configurable Actions**.
- c. Double-click **Action Instances**.

The **Action Instances Search** page is displayed.

- d. From the **Action Instances Search** page, click **New Action Instance**.

The **New Action Instance** page appears where you can enter details to create the **Create Agent Case** action.

- e. Click **Choose Action Template**.

- f. Select the `CaseCreationAction`. The java class name for the configurable action is

```
com.bharosa.vcrypt.tracker.dynamicactions.impl.CaseCreationAction
```

This `CreateCaseAction` configurable action is provided as standard with OAAM.

- g. In the **Name** field, enter `Create Agent Case`.
- h. In the **Description** field, enter a description for the `Create Agent Case` action.
- i. In the **Log Level** field, enter the log level.

The log level indicates whether the execution status of instance should be recorded.

**Disable** turns off logging

**Enable** turns on logging

**Log if error** turns on logging when errors occur

Only if there is an error will the execution status be recorded in the logs. Otherwise, the instance triggering is not recorded in the logs.

2. Set the parameters of **Create Agent Case Action** as follows:
  - a. Enter "2" (for Agent type) as value of Case Type.
  - b. Enter "2" (for Medium) or "3" (for High) for the **Severity**.
  - c. Enter a case description. For example, "Failed login."
  - d. Enter the `userId` for `CaseCreatorUserId` parameter. Make sure that `userId` has a proper role and access permissions for creating the case. For our example, the Case Creator is Dynamic.

3. Set the trigger criteria for when to trigger the action.

The criteria should be either a score or an action or both. These are compared against the values for the selected checkpoint.

- If the evaluated action matches the action provided, the configurable action is triggered.
- If the Rules Engine returns a score in the range provided, the configurable action is executed.

For example, if you want to create a case whenever the action type is block, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager will create a case whenever there is an action, "block," in the policy. If you want to create a case whenever the score is greater than 500, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager will create a case when the score is greater than 500 in that particular session.

When both action and score are specified, the configurable action is executed only if both of criteria match with the outcome from the Rules Engine.

4. Enter the `create_agent_case` for the action.
5. Save the action instance.

Click **Apply**.

If the action instance is created successfully, a confirmation appears.

6. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

When the trigger criteria are fulfilled, you see an automatic creation of an Agent case by the configurable action.

The status of the case is **New**.

The new Agent case has autolinked sessions based on the action instance parameters.

If an Investigator opens the case, the Status of the case changes to "Pending." The Current Owner is the Investigator and the Created by displays the Case Creator UserId. User Details are also shown for this case.

Sessions that correspond to the action instance parameters like checkpoint, score range, execution type are autolinked to the Agent case that is created by the configurable action.

### 5.4.3 Closing Multiple Cases

To close multiple cases:

1. Log in as an investigator. The **Cases Search** page is displayed.
2. In the Search Results table, select the cases you want to close.
3. Click **Bulk Edit**.
4. Select **Closed** as the status.
5. Select the disposition and enter notes.
6. Click **Save**.
7. Click **OK** to dismiss the Confirmation dialog.

### 5.4.4 Changing Severity Level of a Case

When a case is created it is assigned a severity level to indicate its importance and allow administrators to filter cases. The severity level is shown on the **Case Details** page.

1. In the Case Details page, click **More Actions** and select **Change Severity**.

The **Change Severity** dialog appears.

2. In the **Severity List**, select the severity level you want.

The available severity levels are **High**, **Medium**, and **Low**. If a customer suspects fraud, then the severity level assigned would be **High**. If the customer wants a different image, then the severity level assigned would be **Low**. Escalate or de-escalate the severity level of a case when necessary.

3. In the **Notes** list, select the type of note you want.
4. If necessary edit the note to add information about the action you are taking.
5. Click **Submit**.

The case severity is saved to the case log.

6. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.

### 5.4.5 Changing Status of a Case

The status of a case can be changed manually or automatically.

### 5.4.5.1 Changing the Status of a Case Manually

The scenarios show how to change the case status manually.

**5.4.5.1.1 Changing the Status of the Case to New Manually** To change the status of a case to New manually:

1. In the Case Details page, click **More Actions** and select **Change Status**.

The **Change Status** dialog appears.

2. In the **Status** list, select **New**.

3. Enter a note describing the issue.

Select from existing notes, or enter a new note, or both.

Existing notes to choose from are the following:

- Manager Review
- Other

4. Click **Submit**.

A confirmation dialog is displayed.

5. Click **OK**.

**5.4.5.1.2 Changing the Status of the Case to Pending Manually** To change the status of a case to Pending manually:

1. In the Case Details page, click **More Actions** and select **Change Status**.

The **Change Status** dialog appears.

2. In the **Status** list, select **Pending**.

3. Enter a note describing the issue.

Select from existing notes, or enter a new note, or both.

Existing notes to choose from are the following:

- Manager Review
- Issue in Progress
- Other

4. Click **Submit**.

A confirmation dialog is displayed.

5. Click **OK**.

## 5.4.6 Bulk-Editing Agent Cases

Only an Investigation Manager can bulk edit Agent cases.

To change the case settings for multiple cases at once:

1. Log in as an Investigation Manager. The **Cases Search** page is displayed.
2. Select the cases you want.
3. Click **Bulk Edit**.

---



---

**Note:** For standard OAAM roles, **Bulk Edit** is disabled for the Investigator role and enabled for the Investigation Manager role.

---



---

4. Change the case settings you want and add notes.

The **Close** action is allowed regardless of severity.

Severity is editable regardless of status. You can also change the severity of cases irrespective of their **Closed** status.

5. Click **OK** to perform the bulk edit.

A confirmation dialog appears with a message that the bulk editing operation was performed successfully. If you are closing a case and there are Agent cases that were already in the Closed status at the time of the bulk edit operation, a message appears, saying that the Agent cases must be in the **New** or **Pending** status for a bulk close action to be executed.

6. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

When you refresh the search, the status is shown for those cases in the results.

**Last Case Action** on the Search page is not updated immediately after a bulk edit. It is updated when you launch the Search page again.

Usage Example: Zeek is a Dollar Bank fraud investigation manager. He always searches for overdue cases at the beginning of his shift. He exports the list of cases in a XLS and sends it via e-mail to his team as a reminder. If Zeek finds that many overdue cases have already been resolved but were mistakenly left open he selects them all and closes them with a resolved status and notes.

### 5.4.7 Configuring Agent Case Access

By default only Investigators and Investigation Managers have access to create Agent cases. The property for investigator access is

```
oaam.permission.creatagentcase=oaam.perm.create.case.type.agent
```

To give a CSR access to Agent cases, configure the property as follows:

```
oaam.permission.creatagentcase=oaam.perm.create.case.type.csr
```

After setting the property, the CSR has full access to create agent cases.

### 5.4.8 Adding a New Case Status

In this example, `myStatus` is the status that is being created. Other than the first line which specifies `customer.care.case.status.enum.myStatus` is 100, all others are properties of this enum element.

**Table 5–39 New Status Enumeration**

Properties	Description and Values
customercare.case.status.enum.myStatus	100 Specify a number that is not used by an existing case status enum
customercare.case.status.enum.myStatus.name	myStatus The status name
customercare.case.status.enum.myStatus.description	myStatus A description of the status
customercare.case.status.enum.myStatus.availableactions	1,2,3,4,5,8,9,10,11,102,103 Enum numbers for case.action.enum that tells the system which actions can be performed on the case in this state
customercare.case.status.enum.myStatus.access	oaam.perm.view.case.status.new Enum for the access permission for this case status (who can access the case in this state)
customercare.case.status.enum.myStatus.order	12 Specify an order number that will be used in the display when the case status is displayed in various drop down menus
customercare.case.status.enum.myStatus.display	true Specify whether the status is displayed in the interface. If you do not want this status to be displayed in the user interface, then set this to false
customercare.case.status.enum.myStatus.messagelist	customercare.case.statuschange.message.enum List of messages that you can see on screen when the status changes
customercare.case.status.enum.myStatus.notelist	customercare.case.statuschange.new.notes.enum List of canned notes that you can see for this status. If you are defining a new status, define your new notes enum. For instructions, refer to the "Adding Canned Notes to Case Status" section.

### 5.4.9 Adding New Case Severity

When you add a case severity enum you will need to define the corresponding properties for it. A sample of a "superhigh" severity enum is shown below.

```

customercare.case.severity.enum.superhigh=4 // Number that is not used by existing
severity enum element.
customercare.case.severity.enum. superhigh.name=Super High //Name
customercare.case.severity.enum. superhigh.description=Super High Severity level
// some description
customercare.case.severity.enum. superhigh.image=flag_lg_h.gif // Image file for
the icon that displays the severity
customercare.case.severity.enum.
superhigh.access=oaam.perm.view.case.severity.high // Access permission to view
the cases of high severity // define new if you do not want to resuse the enum
customercare.case.severity.enum. superhigh.order=3 // Order in the drop down menu
displays
customercare.case.severity.enum. superhigh.display=true // Whether to display on
user interface or not

```



```

customercare.case.severity.enum.
superhigh.messagelist=customercare.case.severitychange.message.enum // Message to
be given when severity change is done
customercare.case.severity.enum.
superhigh.notelist=customercare.case.severitychange.high.notes.enum // Canned
notes when severity change to this severity happens. You may want to define new
here.

```

### 5.4.10 Adding New Alert Levels

To add new alert levels add the enum element for the alert level. An example for adding an `ultralow` alert level is shown below.

**Table 5–40** *New Alert Level Enumeration*

Property	Description and Value
<code>alert.level.enum.ultralow</code>	20000 Specify a number not used by alerts
<code>alert.level.enum.ultralow.name</code>	ALERT_ULTRA_LOW Name of the alert level
<code>alert.level.enum.ultralow.label</code>	Ultra Low Label that will be used in user interface
<code>alert.level.enum.ultralow.description</code>	Ultra Low alert Description of the alert level
<code>alert.level.enum.ultralow.color</code>	Magenta Color to display on session
<code>alert.level.enum.ultralow.viewColor</code>	Cyan Color to display on alert screen
<code>alert.level.enum.ultralow.order</code>	23 Order to display in the drop down menu

### 5.4.11 Adding Canned Notes to Case Status

When you add a new status to case status, you should define the New Notes enum as defined on this first line below and then add note options to that enum. Those options will appear as canned notes. Note that you must configure the enum name as a note enum in the new status enum element that you defined.

**Table 5–41** *Adding Canned Notes Enumeration*

Property	Description and Value
<code>customercare.case.statuschange.myStatus.notes.enum</code>	My Status Canned Notes
<code>customercare.case.statuschange.myStatus.notes.enum.review</code>	1
<code>customercare.case.statuschange.myStatus.notes.enum.review.name</code>	My Review
<code>customercare.case.statuschange.myStatus.notes.enum.review.description</code>	My review needed
<code>customercare.case.statuschange.myStatus.notes.enum.review.order</code>	1
<code>customercare.case.statuschange.myStatus.notes.enum.other</code>	2

**Table 5–41 (Cont.) Adding Canned Notes Enumeration**

Property	Description and Value
customercare.case.statuschange.myStatus.notes.enum.other.name	Other
customercare.case.statuschange.myStatus.notes.enum.other.description	Other
customercare.case.statuschange.myStatus.notes.enum.other.order	2

### 5.4.12 Configuring Auto Change for Case Status

By default the Auto Change of Case Status is enabled. The property is as follows:

```
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone.enabled=true
```

To disable Auto Change of Case Status set the following parameter:

```
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone.enabled=false
```

Configurable actions create cases with a status of **New**. When the case is opened, the status is changed to **Pending**.

These cases change from **New** to **Pending** automatically on access. The default settings are as follows:

```
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone=1
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone.name=Flow
onecustomercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone.description=Status flow
onecustomercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone.enabled=true
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone.from=new
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone.to=pending
```

Escalated cases have a Case Status of **Escalated**. When the case is opened, the status is changed to **Pending**.

These cases change from **Escalated** to **Pending** automatically on access. The default settings are as follows:

```
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo=2
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo.name=Flow Two
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo.description=Status flow two
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo.enabled=true
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo.from=escalated
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo.to=pending
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo.casetype=agent
```

### 5.4.13 Configuring Expiry Behavior for Agent Cases

Agent Cases have a default expiration date of 24 hours from the date of creation.

Information to change the default behavior is provided below.

#### 5.4.13.1 Disable Expiry Behavior for Agent Cases

To disable the expiry behavior for Agent cases, modify the following property as shown below.

```
customercare.case.expirybehavior.enum.agentcase.behavior = none
```

### 5.4.13.2 Set Expiry Behavior for Agent Cases

To set expiry behavior for Agent cases, modify the following properties as shown below.

---

---

**Note:** You will not need to change the other parameters.

---

---

```
customercare.case.expirybehavior.enum.agentcase.behavior = expiry
customercare.case.expirybehavior.enum.agentcase.label = Expired
customercare.case.expirybehavior.enum.agentcase.durationInHrs = 24
customercare.case.expirybehavior.enum.agentcase.resetonaccess = false
```

## 5.5 Best Practices and Recommendations

Best practices and recommendations are provided below:

- An investigator looks into suspicious situations either escalated from customer service or directly from alerts.
- A Fraud Investigation Manager would want to see which cases need to be given attention by his team.
- A Fraud Investigation Manager must routinely search for overdue cases to make sure none of the cases are pending.
- If a customer suspects fraud, then the severity level assigned is **High**. For example, if the customer wants a different image, then the severity level assigned is **Low**. Severity levels of a case can be escalated or de-escalated as necessary. Anyone can change the severity of cases.
- Investigators should not open cases that other investigators are working on.
- An Investigator should open an escalated case and view the logs for notes entered by the CSR and CSR Manager. For example, the notes can show that the CSR escalated the CSR case to an Agent case because he suspected fraud activity.
- Investigators should filter the time-stamp column so the oldest case is on top.
- Use the Transaction: Check Transaction Count Using Filter condition to verify entities in a group. For example, if a user wants to verify if the account number being used in a transaction belongs to a "suspicious account" group, then the transaction should be blocked.



---

---

## Viewing Additional Details for Investigation

OAAM provides the capability to gather detailed information about the session parameters and to allow you to drill down further into the details involved in the session.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Details Pages Overview](#)
- [About Details Page Structure](#)
- [Prerequisites for Viewing Details Pages](#)
- [Searching for Sessions](#)
- [Exporting Sessions to a Microsoft Excel Spreadsheet](#)
- [Adding to Group](#)
- [Using the Session Details Page](#)
- [Looking at Events from a Higher Level with Session Details](#)
- [About Investigation and the Importance of Details Pages](#)
- [Viewing Alerts](#)
- [Using the User Details Page](#)
- [Using the IP or Locations \(Country, State, or City\) Details Page](#)
- [Using the Device Details Page](#)
- [Using the Fingerprint Details Page](#)
- [Using the Alert Details Page](#)
- [Using Session Details Scenarios](#)

### 6.1 Details Pages Overview

Investigators perform fraud investigation and leverages all available data, knowledge, and expertise to determine if in fact there is fraudulent activity present.

The details pages provide additional details of session parameters such as user, device, location, alerts, and fingerprints and shows their relationships so that you can cross references on data points and drill in on related data.

The following are examples of related data:

- Administration groups to which the session parameters belong
- Sessions in which the parameter was used

- Success and failure login attempts for the parameters
- Policies and rules executed during those sessions
- Alerts generated for the session
- Fingerprint information

**Example of relationships between parameters:**

You can identify what devices a single user used, which particular location was the device used, which login attempts were successful, and how many users logged in from a particular location.

## 6.2 About Details Page Structure

Each details page provides the following items:

- Summary of basic information such as ID, name, creation date, and other information

For an example, refer to [Section 6.11.1, "User Details: Summary Tab."](#)

- Detail tabs for a view of the entity's relationship with other entities

The relationships are shown through the tabs.

For summaries of the tabs for each details pages, refer to:

- [Table 6–6, " User Details Tabs"](#)
- [Table 6–20, " Location Details Tabs"](#)
- [Table 6–32, " Device Details Tabs"](#)
- [Table 6–46, " Fingerprint Details Tab"](#)
- [Table 6–55, " Alert Details Tabs"](#)
- Links to details pages for more information
- Add to Group feature

## 6.3 Prerequisites for Viewing Details Pages

Prerequisites for viewing details pages are listed in this section.

### 6.3.1 Multitenant Access

To have access to details pages, ensure the multitenancy flag is disabled. If the user's role is a multitenant enabled role, he may not be able to access the details pages. If multitenancy is enabled, these users cannot access any of the details pages from the sessions page or sessions search. If the multitenancy flag is disabled, these users can access details pages from the sessions page or any sessions search if the link is available. CSRs do not have access to the sessions search or details pages.

### 6.3.2 Viewing Transactions in Session Details

Before you can view transactions in the **Session Details** page, you must set the property to show transactions to true.

```
bharosa.trackeradmin.show.transaction.detail=true
```

Setting the property to false turns off the display for transactions.

Before using the details pages, check that the following properties are enabled.

```

oaam.admin.detail.ip.enabled=false
oaam.admin.detail.user.enabled=true
oaam.admin.detail.device.enabled=false
oaam.admin.detail.fingerprint.enabled=false
oaam.admin.detail.alert.enabled=false
oaam.admin.detail.challengecount.enabled
=false
    
```

## 6.4 Searching for Sessions

To search for sessions:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an Investigator.
2. Click **Sessions**. The **Sessions Search** page is displayed.

Table 6–1 shows the Session Search page with the search filters and Search Results table.

Figure 6–1 Sessions Search Page

The screenshot shows the 'Sessions Search' page with the following search filters and results:

**Search Filters:**

- Session ID:
- Organization ID: -- Select --
- Alert Level: -- Select --
- Alert Message:
- Country: -- Select --
- State: -- Select --
- City: -- Select --
- User Name:
- Device ID:
- IP Address:  \* Required
- Authentication Status: -- Select --
- IP Range:  -
- \* Session Date: 2013-10-01 10:02:19 AM - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM
- Device Type: -- Select --
- External Device ID:
- Client Application:
- Fingerprint Type: -- Select --
- Linked Cases: Show All Sessions

**Search Results Table:**

Row	Session ID	Alerts	Transactions	Organization ID	User Name	Device ID
1	10107			Default	userRuleAdmin	10101
2	10106			Default	userRuleAdmin	10101
3	10105			Default	userRuleAdmin	10101
4	10104			Default	userRuleAdmin	10101
5	10103			Default	userRuleAdmin	10101
6	10102			Default	usercsr	10101
7	10101			Default	usercsr	10101
8	10001			Default	userRuleAdmin	10001
9	252			Default	00configuration1567	213
10	251			Default	00configuration1567	212
11	250			Default	00configuration199	211

3. In the Sessions search page, narrow down the number of sessions that are returned by specifying criteria in the search filters.

For example, search through sessions in the last **12 hours** with **High** alerts and a **Blocked** or **Locked** authentication status (sessions filtered by **Time**, **Alert Level** and **Action**).

The filters are:

**Table 6–1 Session Search Filters**

<b>Filters</b>	<b>Description</b>
Session ID	ID for the session.
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the Fraud Investigator belongs.
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low.
Alert Message	Text message configured in the alert.
Country	Country ID
State	State ID. The State list is dynamically populated with respect to what has been selected for Country. For example, if United States is selected, whatever states are available for that country are shown under States.
City	City ID. The City list is dynamically populated with respect to what has been selected for in Country and State.
User Name	Login name given by user to login.
Device ID	Uniquely identifies each device and is auto-generated by the application.
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
IP Range	Range of IP addresses
Session Date	The time the customer logged in to perform the transaction. For example, 5/11/09.
Device Type	Type of device used. Any device, desktop or traditional computer, or mobile device.
External Device ID	Used if an MDM or other 3rd party solution provides a unique mobile device identifier.
Client Application	Shows the native mobile application the user was accessing
Fingerprint Type	Applet, Browser, Flash, JavaScript, and Native Mobile
Linked Cases	Show all sessions

Click the **Session ID**, **User Name**, **Device ID**, **IP Address**, **Location**, and **Alert Message** to open the corresponding details pages to view additional information.

---

**Note:** If the checkpoint is not run, the Pre-Authentication or Post-Authentication displays a score of -1.

---



**Table 6–2 Search session results**

To open the Details page	Click this link
Session Details page	<p>From the Session Search results, click the <b>Session ID</b> link to open the corresponding Session Details page, which shows consolidated information about the session.</p> <p>You can click the <b>Session ID</b> link from other pages as well to open the Session Details page.</p>
Alert Details page	<p>From the Session Search results, click the <b>Alerts</b> link to open the Alert Details page. The Alert Details page provides information on the message, level, type of the message and cross references on other data types such as user, device, location, sessions, browser, operating system, locales, and others. Additionally, information is provided about the way/ways in which the alert were generated.</p> <p><b>Alert message</b> links are also available in other pages (session details, other detail pages, and Agent pages).</p>
User Details page	<p>From the Session Search results, click the <b>User Name</b> or <b>UserID</b> link to open the User Details page, which shows additional details regarding that user.</p> <p>You can also click the <b>User Name</b> or <b>UserID</b> links from other pages.</p>
Device Details page	<p>From the Session Search results, click the <b>Device ID</b> link to open the corresponding details page. This page displays details for a device including cross references on other data types such as user, location, alerts, browser, sessions, full list of fingerprint data, and so on.</p> <p>You can also click the <b>Device ID</b> link in the session details or other listing pages.</p>
IP Address Details page	<p>From the Session Search results, click the <b>IP Address</b> link to open the corresponding IP Address Details page, which shows additional details regarding that IP location.</p> <p>You can also click the <b>IP Address</b> links from other pages.</p>
Location Details page	<p>From the Session Search results, click the <b>Country</b>, <b>State</b> or <b>City</b> link to open the corresponding Location Details page, which shows additional details regarding that location from where the request was made.</p> <p>You can also click the <b>Country</b>, <b>State</b> or <b>City</b> links from other pages.</p>
Fingerprint Details page	<p>From the Session Search results, click the Device ID link, and from the Session Details page, click the <b>Digital Fingerprint ID</b> or <b>Browser Fingerprint ID</b> link to open the corresponding Fingerprint Details page, which provides basic information about the Fingerprint; the data collected during Device Fingerprinting; and lists of login sessions in which the fingerprint was generated for a particular period.</p> <p><b>Digital Fingerprint ID</b> or <b>Browser Fingerprint ID</b> links from the session details or listing page.</p> <p>You can also click the <b>Digital Fingerprint ID</b> or <b>Browser Fingerprint ID</b> links from other pages.</p>

You can launch a details pages from another details page. Note: The OAAM Admin console will show a maximum of 10 tabs. The details page tabs also contain hyperlinked parameters, which can launch the details pages.

---

**Note:** When multitenancy is enabled, investigators do not have access to details pages from anywhere in the OAAM Administration Console.

---

## 6.5 Exporting Sessions to a Microsoft Excel Spreadsheet

An export option is available on details pages and tabs for exporting sessions information to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. To export sessions information for further investigation:

1. In the details page or tab, search for and select the sessions to export.
2. Click **Export to Excel**.
3. Click **Save File** or **Open** with and click **OK**.

The Microsoft Excel spreadsheet shows information on the Row, Session ID, Alerts, Organization ID, User name, Device ID, IP Address, Location, Authentication Status, Login Time, Pre-Authentication Score, Pre-Authentication Action, Post-Authentication Score, Post-Authentication Action, Client Type, User ID, and Internal Session ID.

## 6.6 Adding to Group

An Add to Group feature is available in Search sessions, session details, and each details page. While searching results, insights can be saved and used later for rebuilding predictive models, further investigation and rules evaluation. Add a sessions parameter to a group or create a group and add the sessions parameter to it, or remove a sessions parameter from a group, using the **Add to Group** button from the sessions pages (sessions search results and Session Details page).

One or more data points of various types can be easily selected in search results and added to an appropriate group.

Only Security Administrators and Investigators have access to the **Add to Group** command.

**Table 6–3 Add and Remove from Group**

Feature	Description
Add sessions parameter to sessions parameter group	Select a sessions parameter group from a list of parameter groups with which the parameter is not already associated and add the parameter to it. A User Group can be either a User ID or User Name group type.  A parameter cannot be added to the same parameter group multiple times with the exception of the alert.  An alert can be added to an Alert Group multiple times, since whenever an alert is added to an Alert Group, a new instance of the existing alert is created and added to the group.
Create a new sessions parameter group and add parameter to the newly created group.	Add a new parameter group and add the parameter to it. A user group can be of either User ID or User Name group type.
Remove parameter from parameter group	Select multiple parameter groups with which the parameter is already associated and remove the parameter from the selected groups. Note: Removing users from Organization ID is not recommended.

### 6.6.1 Adding to Group From Sessions

To add a sessions parameter from sessions to an existing group

1. Select sessions of interest from the search results.
2. Click **Add to Group**.

The Add to Group dialog is displayed.

3. Choose the type of data to add to a group and click **Next**. Choose only one data type at a time.
  - Device
  - User name
  - IP Address
  - Country
  - State
  - City
4. Search and select existing groups for adding the device to and click **Next**.
5. Items to be added to the group are listed below. To return and change the items, click **Back**. To proceed with adding these items, click **Finish**.

To add a sessions parameter to a group that is being creating:

1. Click **Create New group** to create a group to add the device to.
2. On Add to Group dialog, enter:
  - Group Name
  - Cache Policy
  - Description
3. Click **Next**.
4. Items to be added to the group are listed. To return and change the items, click **Back**. To proceed with adding the items, click **Finish**.

## 6.6.2 Adding to Group from Details Pages

To add a sessions parameter to a group:

1. Select a row containing one or more session parameters (user, Device ID, IP, and so on).
2. Click **Add to Group** in the upper right corner.

The Add to Group dialog appears with the following search filters:

**Table 6–4 Add to Group Dialog Filters**

Filter	Description
Group Name	The name of the group. Groups for which the sessions parameter is not a member of are listed.
Group Type	The type of group. Groups for which the sessions parameter is not a member of are listed.
Description	The description of the group. Groups for which the session parameter is not a member of are listed.

3. Select the group or create a new group.

[Figure 6–2](#) shows the Add to Existing Group dialog where you can add a session parameter to an existing sessions parameter group.

**Figure 6–2 Add to Existing Group**

**Add to Group**

You can either create a new group or search and select existing groups for adding country to group.

Search from existing Groups  Create New Group

**Groups**

Search Saved Search Search Groups

Group Name

Description

Search Reset Save...

**Results**

View

Row	Group Name	Group Description
1	NewCountryGroup	test
2	OAAM Monitoring Countries	Monitoring Countries
3	OAAM Restricted Countries	Restricted Countries

Total Rows: 3

Add Cancel

Figure 6–3 shows the Add to Group dialog to create a group in which you could add a sessions parameter.

**Figure 6–3 Create a New Group to Add Sessions Parameter to**

Enter the following information to create a group:

**Table 6–5 Add to Group Fields**

Field	Description
Group Name	The name of the group.
Cache Policy	Groups offer two Cache Policy options: Full Cache or None. By default, the Cache Policy should be set to "all." For information, refer to <a href="#">Cache Policy</a> .
Group Type	The type of group.
Description	Information about the group.

When adding a group to an existing group, data from selected rows of the type the group can accept are added to the group. If any data is already in the group, an informational message is displayed. When creating a group to add the entity to, do not leave any fields blank; otherwise, an error occurs.

4. Select **Open this group's detail tab when done**.
5. Click **Add**.  
A confirmation dialog appears.
6. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.

## 6.7 Using the Session Details Page

The **Session Details** page consolidates information needed for fraud analysis.

To navigate to the **Session Details** page:

1. From the navigation tree, double-click the Sessions node.

2. Search for the session you are interested in viewing details about.
3. In the **Search Results** table, click the **Session ID** of the session of interest. The **Session Details** page for that session is displayed.

General details and all of the actions performed during the session are captured in the Session Details page.

4. View the details of the session.

## 6.8 Looking at Events from a Higher Level with Session Details

A **Session Details** page displays an overview of the events that transpired during a particular session for fraud analysis. It contains:

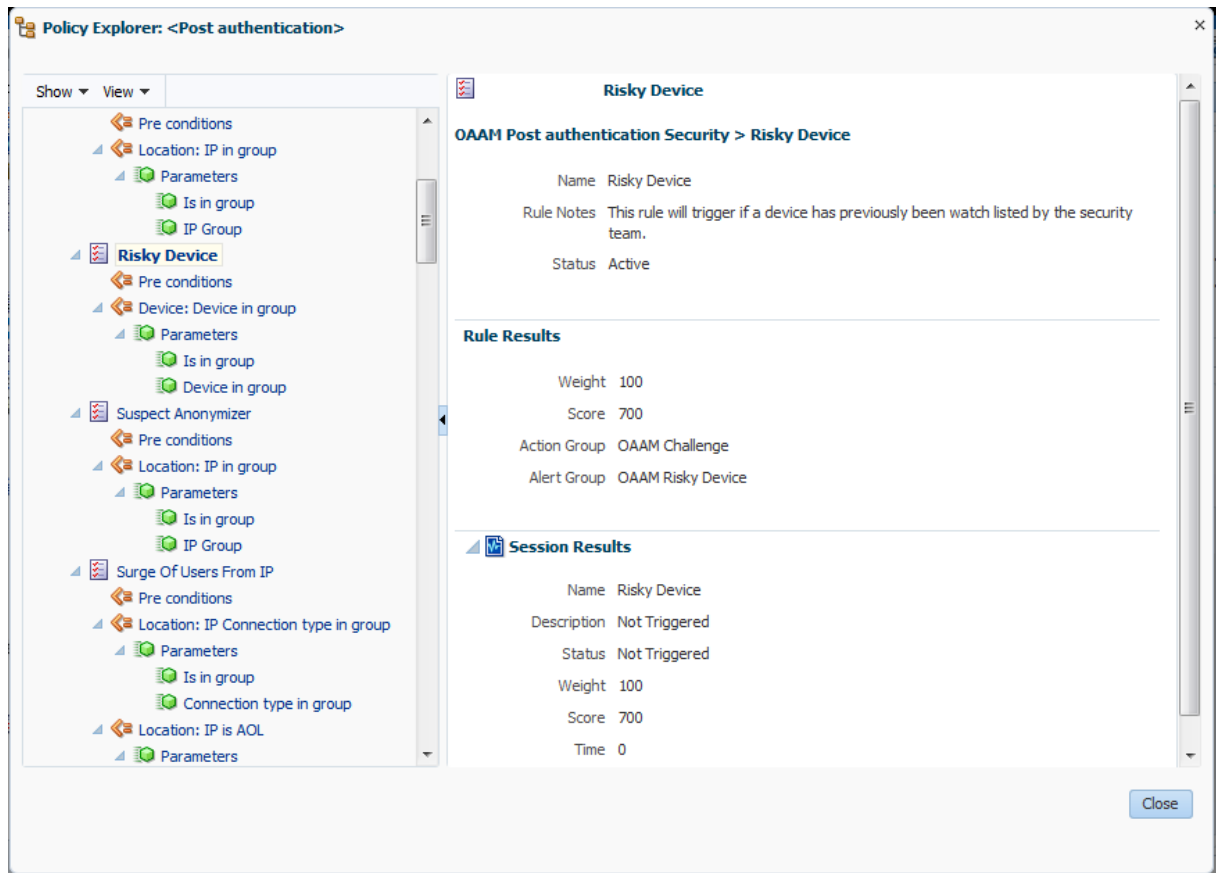
- General session data points such as user, device, location, and other details
- Additional information about the custom fingerprinting type along with standard fingerprint information.
- A forensic record of the session, including transactions and checkpoints that were evaluated. Each checkpoint displays the policies in that checkpoint, alerts that were triggered during the session for that checkpoint, and the final action for that checkpoint.

The policy explorer view is also available to provide additional details about policies, rules, and conditions.

### 6.8.1 Using the Policy Explorer

The Policy Explorer displays information about rules, conditions, trigger combinations, group linking, nested policies, and other items, as shown in [Figure 6-4](#).

Figure 6–4 Policy Explorer



### Rule Details

Details about the rule is shown in the Policy Explorer. The session results display the scores and results of that rule.

### Pre-conditions

Pre-conditions for that rule is displayed in the details panel. The session results show the confidence factors and other values for the pre-conditions for that session.

### Conditions

The values for the condition parameters are displayed. The session results show if the conditions returned true for this session evaluation.

### Trigger Combinations

There is an option to view the triggered override combinations or view all overrides. Session results show the override information that was evaluated for this session including the nested policy information.

### Group Linking

Group linking for the policy is displayed in the details panel.

## 6.8.2 Using Session Details to View Runtime Information

A **Session Details** page displays an overview of the events that transpired during a particular session for fraud analysis. It contains:

- General session information and keypoints such as user, device, location, and other details
- Additional information about the custom fingerprinting type along with standard fingerprint information
- A forensic record of the session, including transactions that were created and checkpoints that were evaluated.

Details about the Session Details page is presented in Chapter 5, "Investigation Using OAAM."

## 6.9 About Investigation and the Importance of Details Pages

OAAM provides the capability to gather detailed information about the session parameters and to allow you to drill down further into the details involved in the session. For example, you need information to investigate logins so you perform a sessions search.

Figure 6–5 shows the Search Results table of a sessions search in which you can view the alerts, transactions, organization ID, user names, device ID, IP address, location, authentication status, and so on, for the sessions returned.

Figure 6–5 Sessions Search

Search Results

Actions View Add to Group Link to Case Export to spreadsheet Detach

Row	Session ID	Alerts	Transactions	Organization ID	User Name	Device ID	IP Address	Location	Authentication Status	Session
1	201	Medium Alerts: (1)	Internet Banking_101	Default	jjones	1	10.0.0.0	Private, Private, Priv	Success	11/6/20
2	103	Medium Alerts: (1)		Default	jjones	1	10.0.0.0	Private, Private, Priv	Success	11/6/20
3	102	Medium Alerts: (1)	Internet Banking_1	Default	jjones	1	10.255.255.15	Private, Private, Priv	Success	11/6/20
4	101	Medium Alerts: (1)		Default	jjohnson	1	192.168.255.255	Private, Private, Priv	Success	11/6/20
5	13	Medium Alerts: (4)		Default	jjohnson	1	172.16.0.0	Private, Private, Priv	Success	11/4/20
6	12	Medium Alerts: (3)		Default	jwong	1	10.255.255.15	Private, Private, Priv	Success	11/4/20
7	11	Medium Alerts: (1)		Default	jjohnson	1	192.168.255.255	Private, Private, Priv	Success	11/4/20
8	10	Medium Alerts: (1)		Default	jjohnson	1	172.16.0.0	Private, Private, Priv	Success	11/4/20
9	9	Medium Alerts: (1)		Default	jwong	1	10.255.255.15	Private, Private, Priv	Success	11/4/20
10	8	Medium Alerts: (1)		Default	jwong	1	10.255.255.15	Private, Private, Priv	Success	11/4/20
11	7			Default	jjohnson	1	192.168.255.255	Private, Private, Priv	Success	11/4/20

Columns Hidden 8 Total Rows: 17

If you want to know more details about one of these, you can open a details page. These pages provide more information about the item you are interested in and allow you to filter out further and look at the related data to that particular item. In this example, if you open the location details page for the United States, you can look at the logins that only occurred in the United States and all the devices used when users logged into the United States. Then, you can filter on the date created or updated if you want to look at the devices that were created during a particular time frame and used in logins from the United States. In this way, you are able to limit the data you wanted to view based on the detailed information you are looking at.

Figure 6–6 shows the Device tab of a location details page where you can filter devices used from the location within the time frame specified in the search criteria.



**Figure 6–6 Location Details (USA): Devices**

Devices used from this location within the timeframe specified in the search criteria

Search Saved Search Search Devices

\* Required

Device ID  \* Last Used On 2013-09-01 11:10:22 AM - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM External Device ID

Authentication Status -- Select -- Device Type -- Select --

Search Reset Save...

**Search Results**

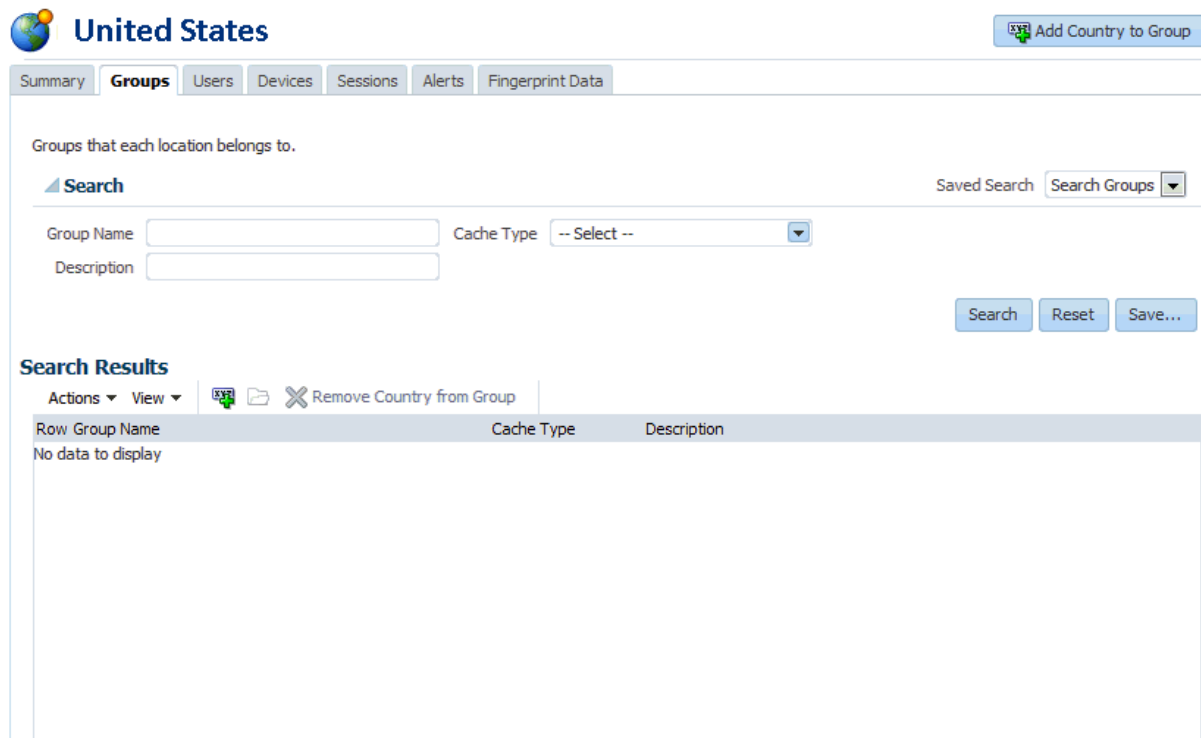
Row	Device ID	Authentication Status	Session Success Count	Session Failure Count	Challenge Success Count	Challenge Failure Count	Last Used On
1	102	Success (8), Pending (2)	8	2	0	0	10/23/2013 2:10 PM
2	103	Success (16), Pending (3), System Error (1)	16	5	0	0	10/22/2013 1:27 PM
3	201	Success (1)	1	0	0	0	10/17/2013 1:16 PM
4	204	Success (1)	1	0	0	0	10/18/2013 3:28 PM
5	10001	Success (1)	1	0	0	0	10/30/2013 11:01 AM
6	10101	Success (7)	7	0	0	0	10/30/2013 4:05 PM

Columns Hidden 2 Total Rows: 6

In fraud analysis an Investigator looks at sessions to learn more about what occurred. For example, to know if there was a pattern with a specific country or specific user, you would want to see more information about the user and country. For that, you would use the details pages. If you want to know if the United States belongs to a blacklist group or a monitor group, you can use the Groups tab of the Location Details page to search for those groups.

Figure 6–7 shows the Groups tab of a location details page where you could find groups to which the location belongs.

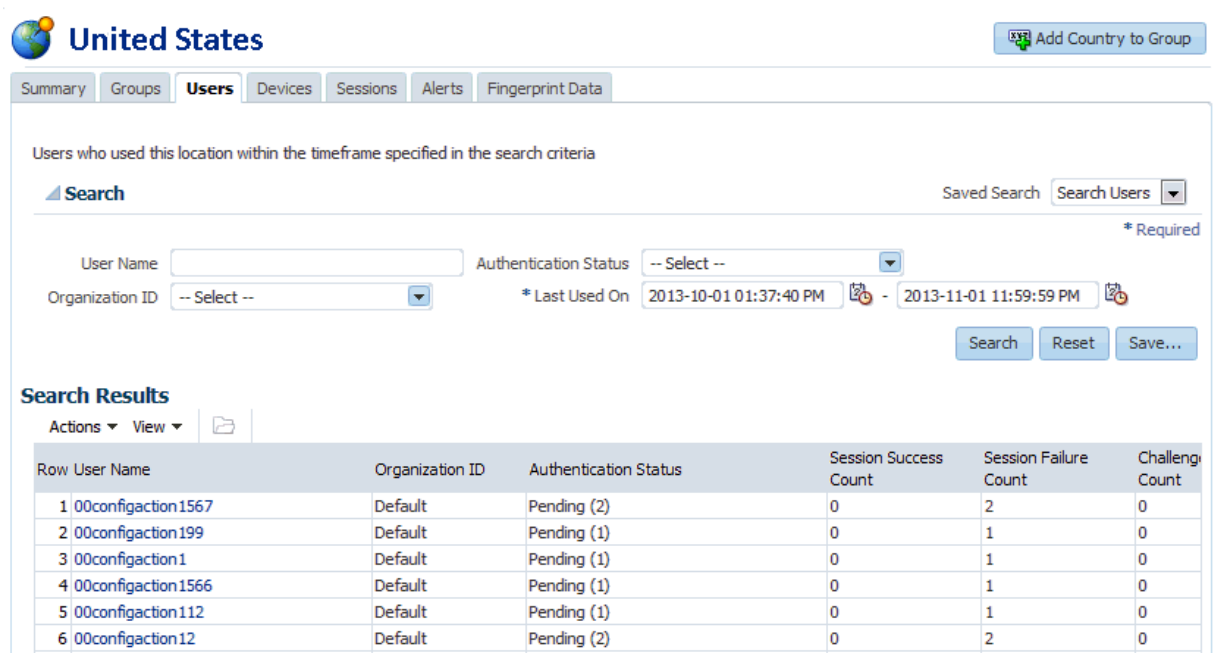
**Figure 6–7 Location Details (USA): Groups**



If you want to look at all the users who logged in from the United States, you can use the Users tab of the Location Details page to search on the authentication status for all the logins that were successful. You can also view the login failures from the country, the challenge success, and the challenge failure counts also.

Figure 6–8 shows the Users tab of a location details page where you could find users who used the location within the time frame specified in the search criteria.

Figure 6–8 Location Details: Users



United States Add Country to Group

Summary Groups **Users** Devices Sessions Alerts Fingerprint Data

Users who used this location within the timeframe specified in the search criteria

Search Saved Search Search Users

\* Required

User Name  Authentication Status -- Select --

Organization ID -- Select -- \* Last Used On 2013-10-01 01:37:40 PM - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM

Search Reset Save...

**Search Results**

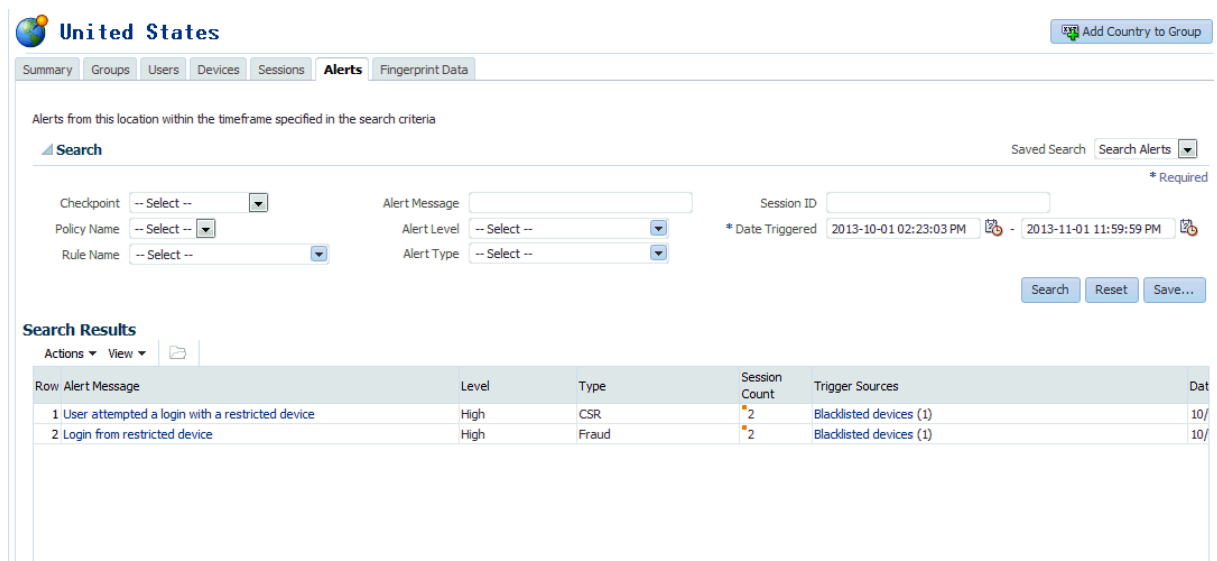
Actions View

Row	User Name	Organization ID	Authentication Status	Session Success Count	Session Failure Count	Challenge Count
1	00configuration1567	Default	Pending (2)	0	2	0
2	00configuration199	Default	Pending (1)	0	1	0
3	00configuration1	Default	Pending (1)	0	1	0
4	00configuration1566	Default	Pending (1)	0	1	0
5	00configuration112	Default	Pending (1)	0	1	0
6	00configuration12	Default	Pending (2)	0	2	0

You can also look at all the different alerts that were generated from the logins or sessions that occurred from the United States by using the Alerts tab of the Location Details page to search on the Alert ID, Alert Type, or Alert Level.

Figure 6–9 shows the Alerts tab of a location details page where you could find alerts generated from the location within the time frame specified in the search criteria.

Figure 6–9 Location Details: Alert



United States Add Country to Group

Summary Groups Users Devices Sessions **Alerts** Fingerprint Data

Alerts from this location within the timeframe specified in the search criteria

Search Saved Search Search Alerts

\* Required

Checkpoint -- Select --

Alert Message  Session ID

Policy Name -- Select -- Alert Level -- Select -- \* Date Triggered 2013-10-01 02:23:03 PM - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM

Rule Name -- Select -- Alert Type -- Select --

Search Reset Save...

**Search Results**

Actions View

Row	Alert Message	Level	Type	Session Count	Trigger Sources	Date
1	User attempted a login with a restricted device	High	CSR	2	Blacklisted devices (1)	10/
2	Login from restricted device	High	Fraud	2	Blacklisted devices (1)	10/

## 6.10 Viewing Alerts

When an alert is generated it is associated with the user, device, and location that has taken part in the authentication. The login session holds information about the alert. Any changes to the alert type or alert message are automatically reflected in the alerts

page. It shows the new information. Other than the Alerts tab, the detail pages display alert instances based on the level/type at the time they were triggered. Alert instances are grouped with the alert template they belong to. For example, if there were 10 sessions with alert level High last month and then the Administrator changed the level of that template to low, then the next 10 instances are displayed with the level Low.

## 6.11 Using the User Details Page

The User Details page provides general details about the user and cross reference on other data types such as device, location, alerts, browser, OS, and so on. Also shown are details related to the user such as unique ID, Organization ID, groups the user belongs to, sessions and cache data, fingerprint, browser, OS, locale, and so on. You can open a User Details page to view details regarding that user by clicking the User Name or User ID link from the Sessions search, Session Details, and other pages.

The User Details page is divided into the following tabs:

**Table 6–6** *User Details Tabs*

User Details Tab	Function
Summary	The Summary tab contains basic, registration, and profile information for the user.
Groups	The Groups tab shows a listing of the user groups that the user is a member of. The user can belong to User ID and User Name groups.
Locations	The Locations tab lists successful and unsuccessful login attempts from all user locations. This tab enables you to view which locations and how many times a user logged in from a particular location.
Devices	The Devices tab lists all the devices that have been used in a session by the user during the time frame mentioned in the search criteria. It lists both successful and unsuccessful login attempts from all users' devices. This tab helps you to view which devices and how many times a device was used by the user.
Alerts	The Alerts tab lists alerts that are triggered and generated for a user by the application during the transaction process. The information shown is based on alert templates and not alert instances. Alert templates are displayed with the current details (level/type).
Sessions	The Sessions tab lists login sessions for a user for a particular period.
Policies	The Policies tab lists default and custom rules that are run for a user by the rules engine based on the checkpoints during authentication.
Fingerprint Details	The Fingerprint Details tab lists fingerprints created for the user during login.

Detailed information about the User Details tabs follow.

### 6.11.1 User Details: Summary Tab

The Summary tab contains basic, registration, and profile information for the user.

Figure 6–10 shows the Summary tab of the User Details page. It contains basic, registration, and profile information about the user.

**Figure 6–10 User Details: Summary**

The screenshot displays the 'User Details: Summary' page for user 'off02041104212011174656'. The page is divided into several sections:

- Basic Information:**
  - User Name: off02041104212011174656
  - User ID: 29090\_a52e2e463c9b3ff033383ea91584b0b0464c98712bf2a198c25a6bd1b30db39a
  - Organization Default ID: [blank]
  - Valid User:  True
  - Create Date: 4/21/2011 5:46 PM
- Registration Information:**
  - Completed Registration: Yes
  - Virtual Device: 3176
  - Personalization Active: Yes
  - Question Active: Yes
  - OTP Active: No
  - Last Online Action: Challenge
  - Date of Last Online Action: 2011-04-21 05:46:56 PM
  - Temporary Allow:  No
- Profile Data:**
  - User Groups (1) | Action Counter Data (0) | Action Overrides (0) | Fingerprint Data (0) | Failure Counter Data (0)

Below the Profile Data section, there is a table showing the user's group membership:

Row	Group Name	Description
1	Default	

### General Information

Table 6–7 summarizes the basic information about a user that is provided by the User Details: Summary Tab.

**Table 6–7 User Details: Basic Information about the User**

Field	Definition
User Name	Login name given by user to login.
User ID	Unique Identifier of that user
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the Fraud Investigator belongs.
Valid User	True if the user has authenticated successfully at least once.
Create Date	Date on which the user was created. Also, this refers to the first login date of the user.

### Registration Information

The first time a user logs in, he must perform the registration process. Information is capture during the process. Table 6–8 summarizes the properties and attribute values that identify the status of each action performed by the user during the registration process.

**Table 6–8 User Details: Registration Information**

Field	Definition
Completed Registration	(Yes/No) Identifies whether user has completed the registration process like registered challenge questions, image and phrase, which are unique for each user and used for identifying a user for security reasons.
Virtual Device Type	List of device IDs that the user registered as secure device during registration process. Maximum of three devices can be registered.
Personalization Active	(Yes/No) Identifies whether user registered Image and Phrase.

**Table 6–8 (Cont.) User Details: Registration Information**

Field	Definition
Question Active	(Yes/No) Identifies whether user registered Challenge Questions.
OTP Active	(Yes/No) Identifies whether user has been assigned a one-time password (OTP) on Short Message Service (SMS) or E-mail Challenge.
Last Online Action	The last online action performed by user in his most recent transaction.
Date of Last Online Action	Date of last online action performed by user in his most recent transaction.
Temporary Allow	(Yes/No) Identifies whether the user was blocked and is allowed to access his account temporarily.

**Profile Data**

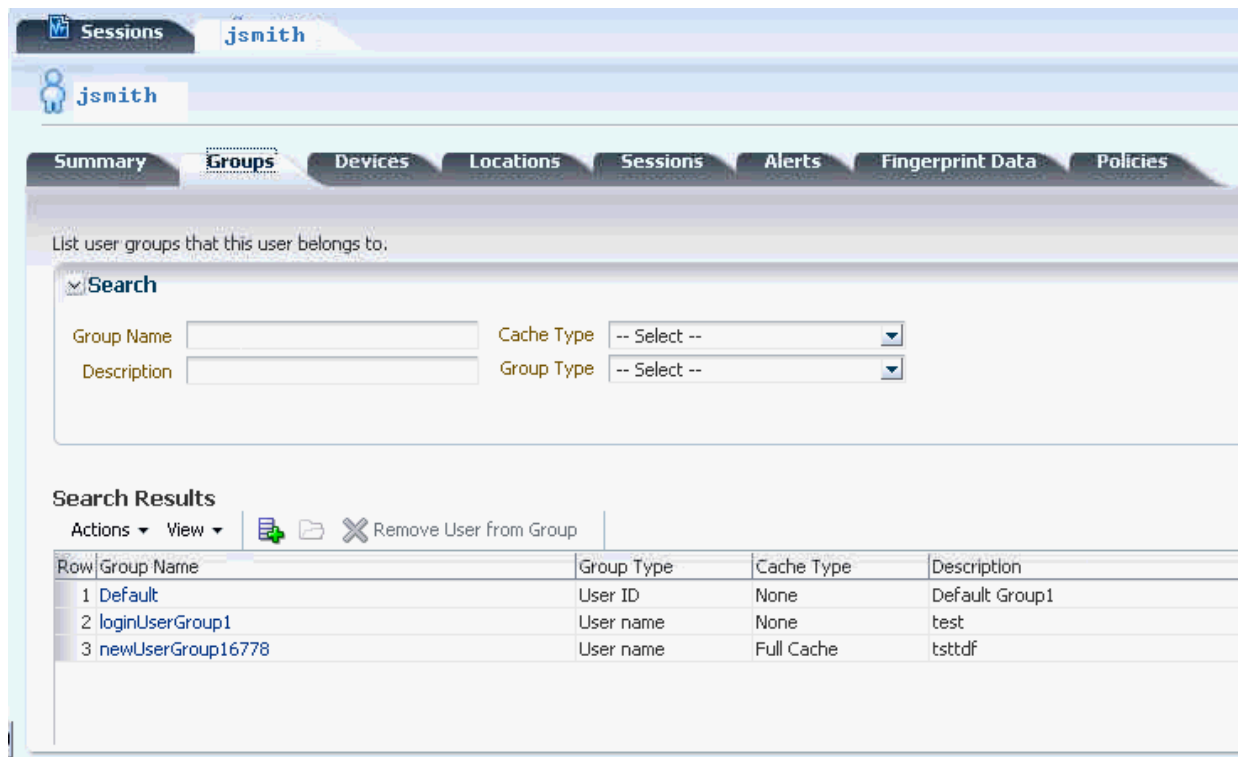
This Profile Data section lists important statistics about the user using cached data. Aggregate values are shown for User Groups, Action Counter Data, Action Override Data, Fingerprint Data, and Failure Counter Data. These values use cache data and records are always shown even if the database is purged.

**Table 6–9 User Details: Profile Data**

Field	Definition
User Groups	Lists groups associated with the user.
Action Counter Data	Lists the different actions performed by the user along with the aggregate count for each one of them. The data is available only if the <code>incrementCacheCounter</code> property is set to true in the <code>rule.action.enum</code> .
Action Overrides	Lists the checkpoints and the overriding actions for the user if an override is active like a temporary allow.  For example, if the user was blocked earlier and is now allowed to access his account temporarily then, during Pre-Authentication, instead of blocking the user, the user is allowed to proceed with the transaction (i.e. Block action is overridden to Allow). The values for overriding actions are configured in properties file.
Fingerprint Data	The Fingerprint Data ID numbers shown on this panel is the same as those shown in the fingerprint data tab. The difference between Fingerprint Data and the Fingerprint Data tab is that the tab shows the ID numbers and other information such as the browser, locale, and so on.
Failure Counter Data	List of Challenges faced by the user and total number of times the user failed to answer each one of them respectively.

**6.11.2 User Details: Groups Tab**

The Group tab of the User Details page, as shown in [Figure 6–11](#), lists User ID and User Name groups with which the user is associated.

**Figure 6–11 User Details: Groups**

The tab contains the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–10 User Details: Group Filters**

Filters	Description
Group Name	Name of the group. You can enter the complete name or part of a group name. For example, if you enter new, any group with new in any part of its name is displayed.
Description	This filter maps to the User Group: description field
Cache Type	Groups offer two Cache Type options: Full Cache or None. For information, refer to <a href="#">Cache Policy</a> .
Group Type	Category to which the group belongs.

The search results show Group Name, Group Type, Cache Type, and Description columns. The default sorting is on Group Name. You can open the Group Details page by clicking the Group Name link.

### 6.11.3 User Details: Devices Tab

This tab lists all the devices that have been used in a session by the user during the time frame mentioned in the search criteria.

**Figure 6–12 User Details: Device Tab**

The screenshot shows the 'userRuleAdmin' interface with the 'Devices' tab selected. The search criteria section includes fields for Device ID, Authentication Status (dropdown), Device Type (dropdown), External Device ID, and a Registered checkbox. There are also date pickers for 'Last Used On' with a range from 2013-11-01 11:58:19 AM to 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM. Search, Reset, and Save... buttons are present. Below the search criteria is a 'Search Results' section with a table header and a 'No data to display' message.

Row	Device ID	Registered	Authentication Status	Session Success Count	Session Failure Count	Challenge Success Count	Challenge Failure Count	User Friendly Name	Last Used On
No data to display									

The tab contains the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–11 User Details: Device Tab**

Field	Description
Device ID	Uniquely identifies each device and is auto-generated by the application.
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Last Used On	Obtain details on all devices which were used by the user to log in during the given time duration.
Device Type	Type of device used. Any device, desktop or traditional computer, or mobile device.
External Device ID	External device ID is used if an MDM or other 3rd party solution provides a unique mobile device identifier.
Registered	If Yes is selected, only registered devices are shown.
User Friendly Name	Enter a string value to search by the user friendly name of a device. Examples of user friendly names are: "Jon Doe's iPhone", "John Doe's iPad", "John Doe's Samsung Galaxy II phone", and other names. User friendly names for devices are provided by the end-user during device registration and available to OAAM if integrated natively.

Device ID, Registered, Authentication Status, Session Success Count, Session Failure Count, Challenge Success Count, Challenge Failure Count, User Friendly Name, and Last Used On information are shown. The default sorting is on the Device ID. Device ID is unique and hence a Device ID is not repeated more than once in the results.

The login/challenge success and failure counts correspond to the aggregate counts for the time frame.



---

**Note:** Failure counters do not affect these values.

For example, if a user fails to answer two challenge questions and then answers the third successfully, the failure counter will be reset to 0, but the challenge counter will show 2 challenge failure counts.

---

You can open the Device Details page by clicking the Device ID link.

## 6.11.4 User Details: Locations Tab

This Locations tab of a User Details page, as shown in [Figure 6–13](#), lists all the locations from where the user had made successful and unsuccessful login attempts.

**Figure 6–13** User Details: Locations

Locations used by this user within the timeframe specified in the search criteria

Search filters: Country, State, City, IP Address, Authentication Status, \* Last Used On (2013-10-01 11:58:19 AM - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM)

Row	Location	IP Address	Authentication Status	Session Success Count	Session Failure Count	Challenge Count
1	Unknown, Unknown, Unknown	172.16.0.0	Success (6)	6	0	0
2	Unknown, Unknown, Unknown	172.16.0.0	Success (3)	3	0	0
3	Unknown, Unknown, Unknown	172.16.0.0	Success (1)	1	0	0

The tab contains the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–12** User Details: Locations Tab

Filters	Description
Country	Country ID
State	State ID. The State list is dynamically populated with respect to what has been selected for Country. For example, if United States is selected, whatever states are available for that country are shown under States.
City	City ID. The City list is dynamically populated with respect to what has been selected for in Country and State.
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Last Used On	Obtain details on all locations from which the user logged in during the given time duration

Results show the location, IP address, authentication status, session success count, session failure count, challenge success count, challenge failure count, and so on.

If a location is chosen in the search, the location may appear in the results as many times as the different IP addresses the user has used for the location. For each location there are associated success and failure counts.

Authentication Status and success and failure count values are related. For example, if there is a Success (1) value in the Authentication Status column, the Session Success Count column should show "1." If there is a Pending (1) value in the Authentication Status column, the Session Failure Count column should show "1."

Location on the result is always detailed to city level. For example, United States, California, Fremont. The default sorting is on the location name. Data cannot be edited on this page.

### 6.11.5 User Details: Sessions Tab

This Session tab of a User Details page, as shown in [Figure 6–14](#), lists login sessions for a user for a particular period.

**Figure 6–14** *User Details: Sessions Tab*

The screenshot shows the 'Sessions' tab in the userRuleAdmin interface. It features a search form with various filters and a table of search results. The search form includes fields for Session ID, Alert Message, Alert Level, Device ID, Organization ID, Country, State, City, IP Address, Authentication Status, Client Type, and Session Date. The search results table has columns for Row, Session ID, Alerts, Organization ID, Device ID, IP Address, Location, Authentication Status, Client Type, and Pre auth Action.

Row	Session ID	Alerts	Organization ID	Device ID	IP Address	Location	Authentication Status	Client Type	Pre auth Action
1	10107		Default	10101	172.16.0.0	Unknown, Unknown,	Success	TextPad	Allow

The tab contains the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–13** *User Details: Sessions tab*

Filter	Description
Session ID	Unique session identifier.
Alert Message	Display name describing the alert. Partial searches can be performed on alert messages.
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low.
Device ID	Uniquely identifies each device and is auto-generated by the application.
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the Fraud Investigator belongs.
Country	Country where the login or transaction occurred.
State	State where the login or transaction occurred.
City	City where the login or transaction occurred.
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private

**Table 6–13 (Cont.) User Details: Sessions tab**

Filter	Description
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Client Type	Virtual Authentication Devices. Device or application used for authentication or fingerprinting. The tracker. auth.client.type.enum is the enum used
Login time	Obtain details on all sessions during which the device logged in for the given time duration.

Session ID, Alerts, Organization ID, Device ID, IP Address, Location, Authentication Status, Client Type, Pre-Authentication Action, and Login Time are shown.

### 6.11.6 User Details: Alerts Tab

This tab lists alerts that are triggered and generated for a user by OAAM Admin during transaction process. The information shown is based on alert templates and not alert instances. Alert templates are displayed with the current details (level/type).

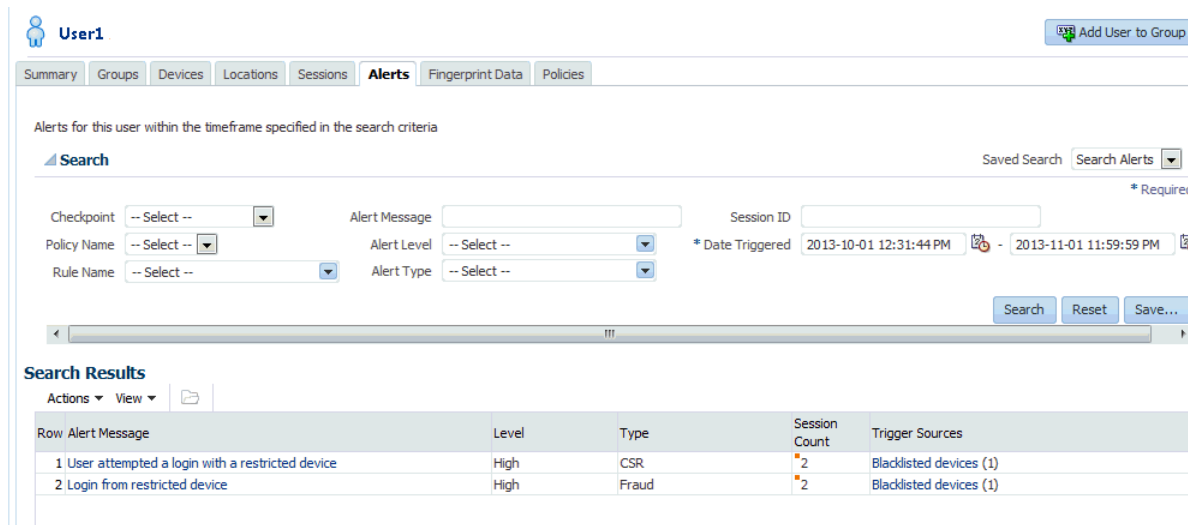
The tab contains the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–14 User Details: Alert Filters**

Filters	Description
Checkpoint	Decision and enforcement point when policies are call to run their rules. For information, refer to <a href="#">Checkpoint</a> .
Policy Name	Name of the policy. The policy list is dynamically populated in respect to what has been selected for the checkpoint.
Rule Name	Rule that generated the alert. The rules list is dynamically populated in respect to what has been selected for the policy name.
Alert ID	ID of an alert.
Alert Message	Display name describing the alert.
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low.
Alert Type	Type of the alert whether fraud, investigation, information, or other reason.
Session ID	Unique identifier for the session.
Date Triggered	Given time when the alerts triggered for the user.

Figure 6–15 shows the Alerts tab of the User Details page.

**Figure 6–15 User Details: Alerts**



If you click an Alert Message link, details about the particular alert are shown. Details are shown for the level, alert types, and session count. In the example graphic above, the alert on the second row, "IP is not from a local mobile...", had generated in two sessions (shown in Session Count). If you click the Session Count link and then the session number, the Session Details page is displayed.

The trigger sources (name of rules) shows the rules that generated this particular alert and each one is associated with a count.

### 6.11.7 User Details: Fingerprint Data

This tab shows all the fingerprint (Applet, Browser, Flash, JavaScript, and Native Mobile) information collected when a particular user logs in. Custom fingerprint information can be collected for Native Mobile and Applet.

Figure 6–16 shows examples of Applet, Browser, Flash, JavaScript, and Native Mobile fingerprint types to search on.

**Figure 6–16 Searching by Fingerprint Types**

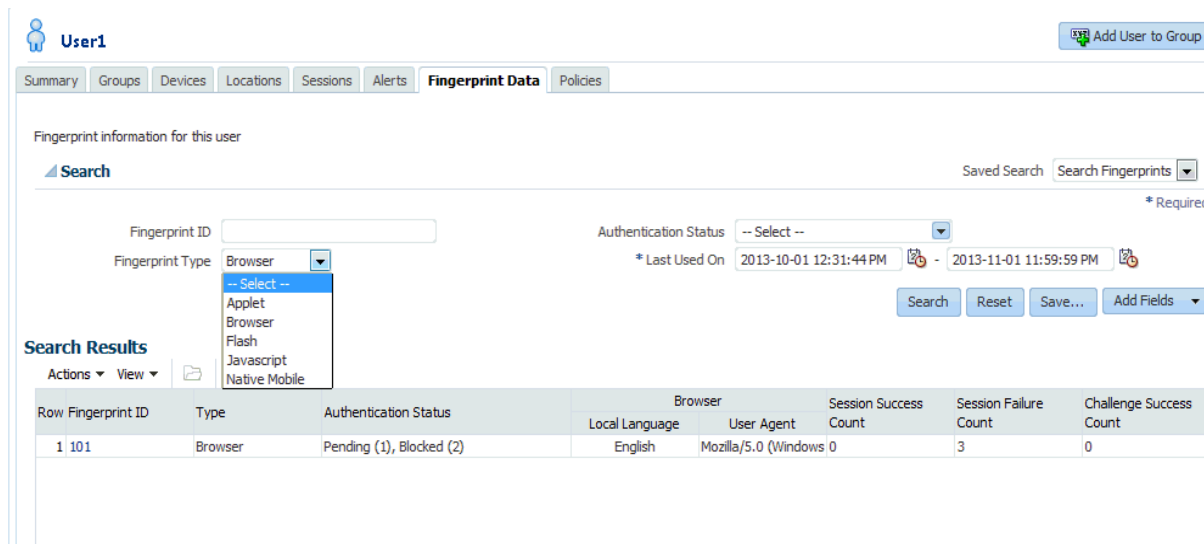


Figure 6–17 shows the Applet fingerprint search results.

**Figure 6–17 Applet Fingerprint Search**

**User1** Add User to Group

Summary Groups Devices Locations Sessions Alerts **Fingerprint Data** Policies

Fingerprint information for this user

**Search** Saved Search Search Fingerprints

Fingerprint ID  Authentication Status -- Select -- \* Required

Fingerprint Type Applet \* Last Used On 2013-10-01 12:31:44 PM - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM

Search Reset Save... Add Fields

**Search Results**

Actions View

Row	Fingerprint ID	Type	Authentication Status	Applet				
				Java Version	Java Vendor Name	Operating System Name	Operating System Architecture	Operating System Version
No data to display								

Figure 6–18 shows the Flash fingerprint data search results.

**Figure 6–18 Flash Fingerprint Search**

**User1** Add User to Group

Summary Groups Devices Locations Sessions Alerts **Fingerprint Data** Policies

Fingerprint information for this user

**Search** Saved Search Search Fingerprints

Fingerprint ID  Authentication Status -- Select -- \* Required

Fingerprint Type Flash \* Last Used On 2013-10-01 12:31:44 PM - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM

Search Reset Save... Add Fields

**Search Results**

Actions View

Row	Fingerprint ID	Type	Authentication Status	Flash				Session Success Count
				Debug version	Language	Operating System	Flash version	
1	102	Flash	Pending (1), Blocked (2)	false	English	Windows XP	WIN 11,9,900,117	0

Figure 6–19 shows the JavaScript fingerprint data search results.

**Figure 6–19 JavaScript Fingerprint Search**

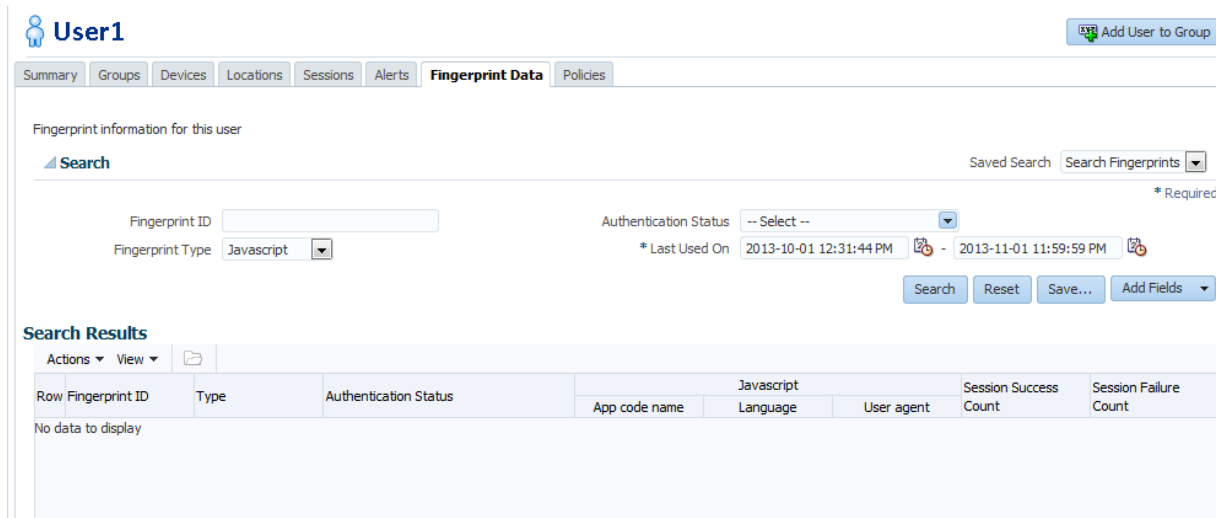
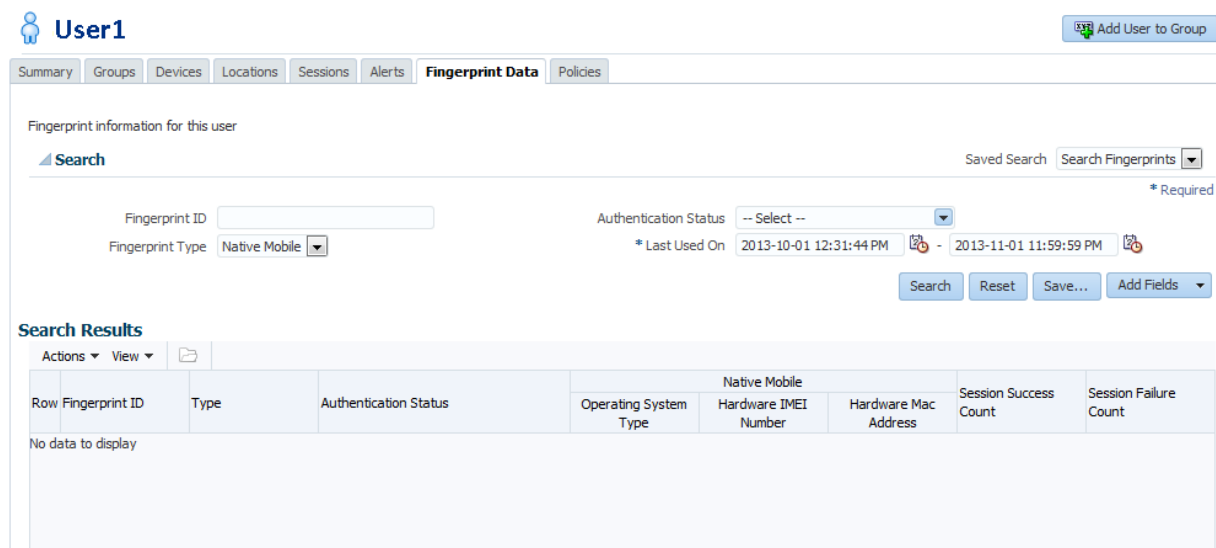


Figure 6–20 shows the Mobile fingerprint data search results.

**Figure 6–20 Mobile Fingerprint Search**



The Fingerprint Data tab contains the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–15 User Details: Fingerprint Data Tab**

Filters	Description
Fingerprint ID	The fingerprint identifier.
Fingerprint Type	Applet, Browser, Flash, JavaScript, and Native Mobile
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <b>Authentication Status</b> .
Last Date Used	Obtain details on all fingerprints created for the given time duration

You can add or remove multiple fingerprint data parameters to the query (Figure 6–21).

Figure 6–21 Browser and Flash Fingerprint Results Shown

The screenshot shows the 'Fingerprint Data' tab for 'User1'. The search criteria include 'Fingerprint ID' and 'Fingerprint Type' set to '-- Select --'. The 'Authentication Status' is set to '-- Select --'. The 'Last Used On' range is from 2013-10-01 01:09:12 PM to 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM. The search results table has two rows: Row 1 (Fingerprint ID 101, Type Browser) and Row 2 (Fingerprint ID 102, Type Flash). The 'Add Fields' dropdown menu is open, showing a list of fields: Authentication Status, Fingerprint ID, Fingerprint Type, and Last Used On.

Row	Fingerprint ID	Type	Authentication Status	Browser		Flash		
				Local Language	User Agent	Debug version	Language	Operating System
1	101	Browser	Pending (1), Blocked (2)	English	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows)	false	English	Windows XP
2	102	Flash	Pending (1), Blocked (2)					

The Add Fields list only displays the search fields relevant to those fingerprint types (Figure 6–22).

Figure 6–22 Add Fields for Flash Fingerprint Search

The screenshot shows the 'Fingerprint Data' tab for 'User1'. The search criteria include 'Fingerprint ID' and 'Fingerprint Type' set to 'Flash'. The 'Authentication Status' is set to '-- Select --'. The 'Last Used On' range is from 2013-10-01 01:09:12 PM to 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM. The search results table has one row: Row 1 (Fingerprint ID 102, Type Flash). The 'Add Fields' dropdown menu is open, showing a list of fields: Authentication Status, Fingerprint ID, Fingerprint Type, Flash - Debug version, Flash - Flash version, Flash - Language, Flash - Operating System, and Last Used On.

Row	Fingerprint ID	Type	Authentication Status	Flash			
				Debug version	Language	Operating System	Flash version
1	102	Flash	Pending (1), Blocked (2)	false	English	Windows XP	WIN 11,9,900,117 0

By default, the fingerprint type is set to browser. If browser is the fingerprint type, the Add Fields drop down only shows browser fingerprint items (Figure 6–23).

**Figure 6–23 Add Fields for Browser Fingerprint Search**

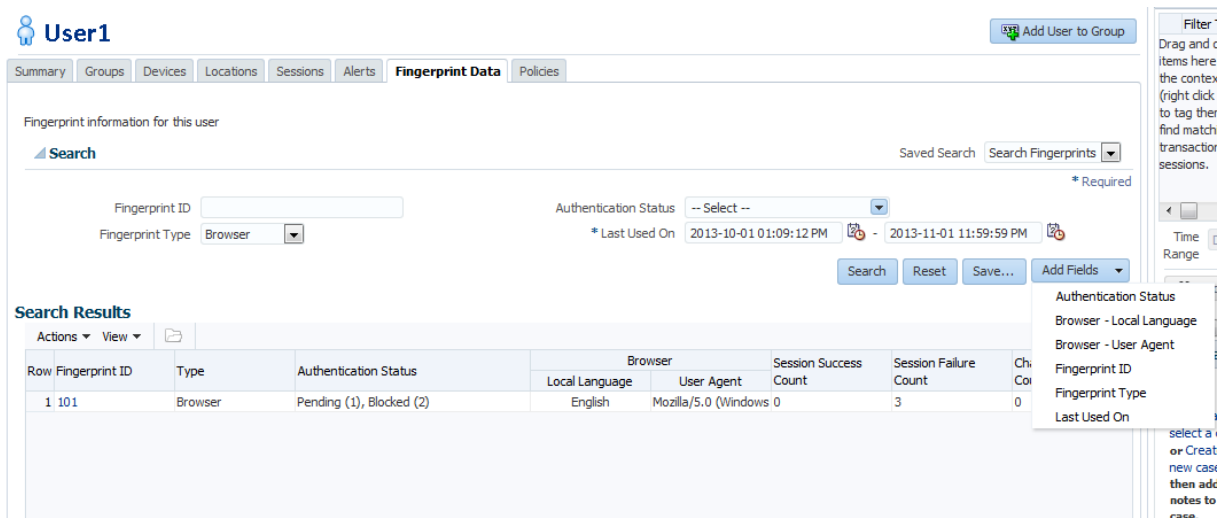
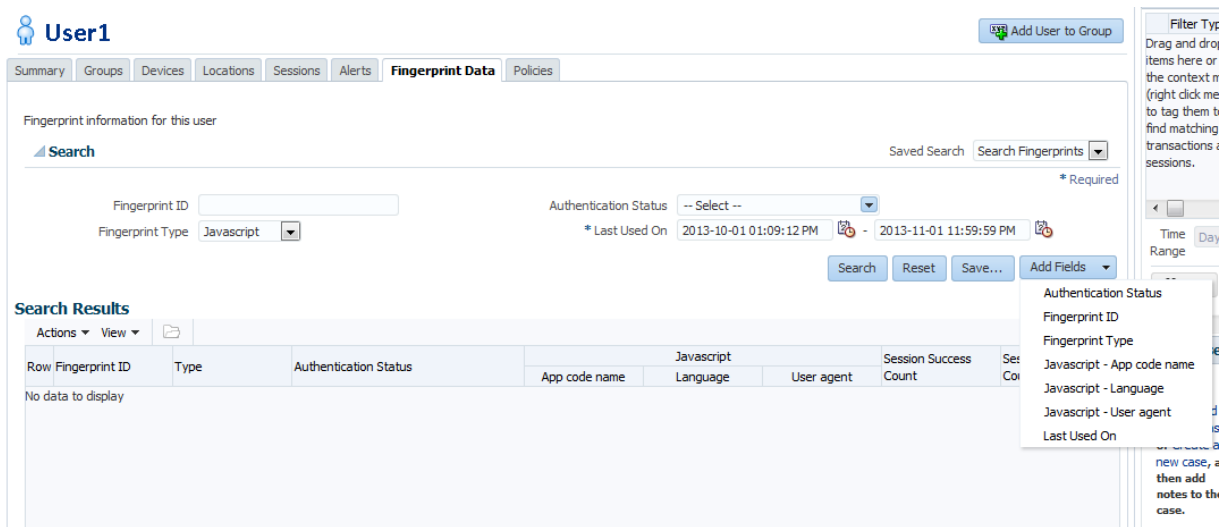


Figure 6–24 shows the Add Fields drop-down list for the JavaScript Fingerprint search.

**Figure 6–24 Add Fields for JavaScript Fingerprint Search**



### 6.11.8 User Details: Policies Tab

This tab lists default and custom rules that are run for a user by the rule engine based on the checkpoints during authentication. The policies tab displays all the policies and rules that are run for the user including any nested policies in trigger combinations.



Figure 6–25 User Details: Policies

Shows all the policies that this user is associated with

Search

Policy Name  Checkpoint -- Select --

Policy Status -- Select -- Scoring Type -- Select --

Search Reset Save...

Search Results

Name	Status	Scoring Engine	Weight
Registration			
OAAM Registration Policy	Active	Weighted Average	100
Register Image and Caption	Active		100
User: Authentication Image Assigned			
Register Questions	Active		100
User: Question Status			
Check Registration	Active		100
User: Account Status			
Skipped registration more than 3 times	Active		100
User: Action Count Timed			

Total Rows: 11

Only active policies and rules are displayed on this tab. If a policy is disabled it is not listed in this tab. Users can search for a specific checkpoint. The default sorting is on the name. The checkpoints is sorted alphabetically at the global level and the policies within each checkpoint is also sorted alphabetically.

## 6.11.9 User Details Tasks

This section describes how to obtain information about the user through the use of the User Details pages.

### 6.11.9.1 View general user information, registration information, and profile information

To view general user information, registration information, and profile information, click the User ID or User Name link from the sessions page for a valid user and view the Summary page.

### 6.11.9.2 View the actions performed by the user during registration

To view the actions performed by the user during registration:

1. Click the User ID or User Name link from the Sessions page for a valid user.

The User Details page is displayed.

2. View the Registration Information section of the Summary tab for the status of each action performed by the user during the registration process.

### 6.11.9.3 View statistics about the user

To view statistics about the user:

1. Click the User ID or User Name link from the Sessions page for a valid user.  
The User Details page is displayed.
2. View the Profile Data / Cache Data section of the Summary tab.

### 6.11.9.4 Search and view different devices used for a user to obtain additional information

To search and view the different devices used for a user to obtain additional information like the number of times a device is used by a user and the successful and unsuccessful login attempts from each device:

1. Click the User ID or User Name link from the Sessions page for a valid user.  
The User Details page is displayed.
2. Click the **Devices** tab.
3. Search for the different devices used for a user.  
This tab lists all the devices that have been used in a session by the user during the time frame mentioned in the search criteria
4. In the search results, view the following information for the devices for each user:
  - Login Failures
  - Login Successes
  - Challenge Failures
  - Challenge Successes

### 6.11.9.5 Search and view the different user groups with which a user is associated

To search and view the different user groups with which a user is associated:

1. Click the User ID or User Name link from the Sessions page for a valid user.  
The User Details page is displayed.
2. Click the **Groups** tab.
3. Search for the different groups with which the user is associated using the following parameters:  
A user can belong to User ID and User Name groups.

**Table 6–16 Group Filters**

Filters	Description
Group Name	Name of the group. You can enter the complete name or part of a group name. For example, if you enter new, any group with new in any part of its name is displayed.
Group Type	Category to which the group belongs.
Cache Type	Groups offer two Cache Type options: Full Cache or None. For information, refer to <a href="#">Cache Policy</a> .
Group Description	This filter maps to the User Group: description field

### 6.11.9.6 Search and view different locations used for a user to obtain additional information

To search and view the different locations used for a user to obtain additional information such as the number of times a location is used by a user and the successful and unsuccessful login attempts from each location:

1. Click the User ID or User Name link from the Sessions page for a valid user.  
The User Details page is displayed.
2. Click the **Locations** tab.
3. Search for the different locations using the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–17 Location Tab**

Filters	Description
Location	Country ID, State ID, City ID
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Last Used On	Obtain details on all locations from which the user logged in during the given time duration

4. In the search results, view the following information for the device from each location:
  - Login Failures
  - Login Successes
  - Challenge Failures
  - Challenge Successes

### 6.11.9.7 Search and view all the alerts triggered and generated for the user

To search and view all the alerts triggered and generated for the user. The alerts are shown with different color codes to indicate the alert levels whether it is high, medium or low:

1. Click the User ID or User Name link from the Sessions page for a valid user.  
The User Details page is displayed.
2. Click the **Alerts** tab.  
This tab lists alerts that were triggered and generated for a user during the transaction process.
3. Search for the different alerts using the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–18 Alert Filters**

Filters	Description
Alert Message	Display name describing the alert.
Alert ID	ID of an alert.
Alert Type	Type of this alert whether fraud, investigation, information, or other types.

**Table 6–18 (Cont.) Alert Filters**

Filters	Description
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low.
Rule Name	Rule that generated the alert.
Date Triggered	Given time when the alerts triggered for the user.

- In the search results, view the alerts triggered and generated for the user:  
The alerts are shown with different color codes to indicate the alert levels (whether is high, medium or low).

#### 6.11.9.8 Search and view all the login sessions or search login sessions for a particular period for the user

To search and view all the alerts triggered and generated for the device. The alerts are shown with different color codes to indicate the alert levels whether it is high, medium or low:

- Click the User ID or User Name link from the Sessions page for a valid user.  
The User Details page is displayed.
- Click the **Sessions** tab.  
This tab lists login sessions for a user for a particular period.
- Search for the different sessions using the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–19 Sessions tab**

Filter	Description
Session ID	The unique identifier for a session.
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <b>Authentication Status</b> .
Client Type	Virtual Authentication Devices. Device or application used for authentication or fingerprinting. The tracker. auth.client.type.enum is the enum used.
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low.
User Name	Login name given by user to login.
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the Fraud Investigator belongs.
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
Location	The place where the login or transaction occurred
Session Date	Obtain details on all sessions during which the device logged in for the given time duration.

#### 6.11.9.9 View the rules run on the user

To view the rules run on the user:

- Click the User ID or User Name link from the Sessions page for a valid user.  
The User Details page is displayed.
- Click the **Policies** tab.  
This tab lists default and custom rules that are run for a user.

### 6.11.9.10 Search and view the fingerprints created for the user

To search and view the fingerprints created for the user:

1. Click the User ID or User Name link from the Sessions page for a valid user.  
The User Details page is displayed.
2. Click the **Fingerprints** tab.  
This tab lists fingerprints created for the user during login.

### 6.11.9.11 Add user to user group

You could add users to groups and create groups, using the **Add User to Group** button from search and details pages.

If you are viewing the details of a specific user, and based on the analysis, you identified this user as a fraudster, you could add this user to a blacklisted group from the dialog. You do not have to navigate away to the details page to add the user.

To add a user to a user group:

1. Click the User ID or User Name link from the Sessions page for a valid user.  
The User Details page is displayed.
2. Click **Add User To Group** at the upper right corner.  
The Add User to Group dialog is displayed.
3. Search for the group you want to add the user to by the group name.  
Only those groups that the user is not a member of are displayed.
4. Select the group to add the user to and click **Add**.

### 6.11.9.12 Create a new user group and add user to the newly created group

The Add User to Group and Add to Group dialogs allow you to search and view the details of a user group, before adding the user to that group. If you do not find the group to which this user belongs, a new group can be created.

If you perform a fraud analysis, and you identify that this particular user belongs to a certain group, but you do not have that group available, you can create that group. Then, you can add that particular user to that group.

To create a user group and add user to the newly created group:

1. Click the User ID or User Name link from the Sessions page for a valid user.  
The User Details page is displayed.
2. Click **Add User to Group** at the upper right corner.  
The **Add to User** dialog is displayed.
3. Click **Create New Group** and specify the details for the new group.
4. Select the **Open this Group's details tab when done** option.
5. Click **Add**.  
The group's details tab is displayed with the user added.

### 6.11.9.13 Remove user from user group

You can remove a user from the group from detail pages. For example, if you added a user to a monitor user group, and you have been monitoring the user for three

months, and you realize that he or she is a valid user, you can remove that user from that group.

To remove a user from the user groups:

1. Click the User ID or User Name link from Sessions page for a valid user.  
The User Details page is displayed.
2. View the Groups tab.  
The Groups tab shows a listing of the groups.
3. Remove the user from a group by selecting a specific row and clicking **Remove from group**.  
You can select multiple rows to remove multiple users.
4. Click **Remove from Group**.  
The user is removed from the group selected.

---

---

**Note:** You should not be able to remove a user from the Organization ID of the primary user group.

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#### **6.11.9.14 Navigate to other details pages for groups, alerts, devices, locations, sessions, policy, rules and fingerprints**

You can click a link from a tab to open the corresponding details pages.

- From the Users tab: click the User Name link to open the User Details page.
- From the Groups tab: click the Group Name link to open the Group Details page.
- From the Locations tab, click the Location or IP link to open the Location Details page.
- From the Alerts tab, click the Alert Message link to open the Alert Details page.
- From the Devices tab: click the Device ID link to open the Device Details page.
- From the Fingerprint tab: click the Fingerprint ID to open the corresponding fingerprint details page.

Links for User Name, IP address, session, and location are available on the Sessions tab.

## **6.12 Using the IP or Locations (Country, State, or City) Details Page**

IP, Country, State, or City Details pages provide details for an IP Address, country, state, or city, including mapping of city, state, country, cross reference on other data types such as device, user, alerts, sessions, browser, OS, locales, fingerprints, and so on.

You can drill down to the respective Location Details page by selecting either the IP Address, Country Name, State Name, or City Name shown in the Sessions search result or Case's sessions tab.

The Location Details page is divided into the following tabs:

**Table 6–20 Location Details Tabs**

Location Details Tabs	Description
Summary	The Summary tab provides general location information.
Groups	The Groups tab lists groups which the location is associated to.
Users	The Users tab lists successful and unsuccessful login attempts by all users from the location.
Devices	The Devices tab lists successful and unsuccessful login attempts by all devices from the location.
Alerts	The Alerts tab lists alerts that are generated for the location by the application during transaction process. The information shown is based on alert templates and not alert instances. Alert templates are displayed with the current details (level/type).
Sessions	The Sessions tab lists login sessions for a location for a particular period.
Fingerprints	The Fingerprints tab lists fingerprints created for the location during login.

### 6.12.1 Location Details: Summary Tab

The Summary tab provides general location information. Information is displayed about country and state depending on the item selected. For example, if the user selected a city called "San Jose", the Summary tab displays the state and country name for that city. If the user selected the state called "California," only the country information is listed.

If you want to view IP Address details, you can click the IP Address link.

#### Country Details

Table 6–21, "Country Details" lists the general country details that are displayed in the Summary tab of a Country Details page.

**Table 6–21 Country Details**

Country Details	Description
Country ID	The ID of a country which is unique
Country Code	Geographical code (geocode) representing the country.
Country Name	Geographic name of country.

#### State Details

Table 6–22, "State Details" lists the general state details that are displayed in the Summary tab of a State Details page.

**Table 6–22 State Details**

State Details	Description
State ID	The ID of a state.
State Code	Geographical code (geocode) representing the state.
State Name	Geographic name of state
Country Name	Geographic name of country the state belongs to.

### City Details

Table 6–23, "City Details" lists the general city details that are displayed in the Summary tab of a City Details page.

**Table 6–23 City Details**

City Details	Description
City ID	The ID of the city.
City Code	Geographical code (geocode) representing the city.
City Name	Geographic name of the city.
State Name	Geographic name of the state the city belongs to.
Country Name	Geographic name of the country the city belongs to.

### IP Details

Table 6–24, "IP Details" lists the general IP information that are displayed in the Summary tab of the IP Details page.

**Table 6–24 IP Details**

IP Details	Description
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
City Name	Geographic name of the city.
State Name	Geographic name of the state.
Country Name	Geographic name of the country.
Connection Speed	Internet connection speeds or bandwidths (high, medium, low).
Connection Type	Describes the data connection between the device or LAN and the internet. See the Connection Type mapping.
Routing Type	Tells how the user is routed to the internet.
Carrier	The name of the entity that manages the ASN entry.
ASN	Globally unique number assigned to a network or group of networks that is managed by a single entity.
Top-level Domain	The top-level domain of the URL. For example, .com in www.company.com. This is mapped through the Quova reference file.
Second-level Domain	The second-level domain of the URL. For example, Name in www.company.com. This is mapped through the Quova reference file.
City Confidence Factor	The confidence factor (1-99) that the correct city has been identified.
State Confidence Factor	The confidence factor (1-99) that the correct state has been identified.
Country Confidence Factor	The confidence factor (1-99) that the correct country has been identified.

## 6.12.2 Location Details: Groups Tab

The Groups tab shows a listing of the geolocation groups the location belongs to.

Table 6–25, "Location Details: Group Filters" lists the filter parameters available for group searches.



**Table 6–25 Location Details: Group Filters**

Filters	Description
Group Name	Name of the group. You can enter the complete name or part of a group name. For example, if you enter new, any group with new in any part of its name is displayed.
Group Description	This filter maps to the User Group: description field
Cache Type	Groups offer two Cache Type options: Full Cache or None. For information, refer to <a href="#">Cache Policy</a> .

The group tab shows a listing of the groups which the location is associated to.

**Figure 6–26 Location Details (USA): Groups**

The screenshot shows the 'United States' location details page. At the top, there's a header with a globe icon and the text 'United States'. To the right is a button 'Add Country to Group'. Below the header is a navigation bar with tabs: 'Summary', 'Groups' (selected), 'Users', 'Devices', 'Sessions', 'Alerts', and 'Fingerprint Data'. The main content area is titled 'Groups that each location belongs to.' and contains a search section. The search section has a 'Search' button, a 'Saved Search' dropdown, and a 'Search Groups' dropdown. Below these are input fields for 'Group Name', 'Description', and a 'Cache Type' dropdown menu. At the bottom right of the search section are 'Search', 'Reset', and 'Save...' buttons. Below the search section is a 'Search Results' section with 'Actions' and 'View' dropdowns. There are icons for 'Add Country to Group' and 'Remove Country from Group'. Below these is a table with the following header: 'Row', 'Group Name', 'Cache Type', and 'Description'. The table body contains the text 'No data to display'.

If the location belongs to multiple groups, all the groups are listed. Click the Group Name link to open the Group Details page. Click the IP Address link to view IP Address Details.

### 6.12.3 Location Details: Users Tab

Use this tab to search for and view the different users who logged in from the location during a certain time frame. From the Search Results table you can view additional information, such as the number of times a user logged in from the location and the successful and unsuccessful login attempts by each user.

Table 6–26, "Location Details: Users Tab" lists filter parameters available for user searches.

**Table 6–26 Location Details: Users Tab**

Filter	Description
User Name	Login name given by user to login.
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the Fraud Investigator belongs.
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Last Used On	The last date the location was used to log in.

The search results display the User Name, Authentication Status, Last Used On, Login Failures, Login Successes, Challenge Failures, and Challenge Successes for each user.

**Figure 6–27 Location Details: Users**

The screenshot shows the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager interface for the 'United States' location. The 'Users' tab is selected, and the search criteria are: User Name (empty), Organization ID (-- Select --), Authentication Status (-- Select --), and Last Used On (2013-10-01 01:37:40 PM to 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM). The search results table is as follows:

Row	User Name	Organization ID	Authentication Status	Session Success Count	Session Failure Count	Challenge Count
1	00configuration1567	Default	Pending (2)	0	2	0
2	00configuration199	Default	Pending (1)	0	1	0
3	00configuration1	Default	Pending (1)	0	1	0
4	00configuration1566	Default	Pending (1)	0	1	0
5	00configuration112	Default	Pending (1)	0	1	0
6	00configuration12	Default	Pending (2)	0	2	0

By default, the results are displayed are sorted by User Name in ascending order. Only one row is displayed for each User Name. The login and challenge success and failure counts correspond to the aggregate counts for the time frame.

The user can open the User Details page by clicking the User Name link.

#### 6.12.4 Location Details: Devices Tab

This tab lists all the devices used from the location during the time frame mentioned in the search criteria

[Table 6–27, "Location Details: Device Tab"](#) lists the filter parameters available for device searches.

**Table 6–27 Location Details: Device Tab**

Field	Description
Device ID	Uniquely identifies each device and is auto-generated by the application. No results are shown if you provide an invalid Device ID.
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .  By default, the Authentication status is set to "all." You can select multiple authentication status values.
Date Range	Obtain details on all devices which were used by the user to login during the given time duration.  No results are shown if you provide an invalid date range.

The search results display the Device ID, Authentication Status, Last Used On, Login Failures, Login Successes, Challenge Failures, and Challenge Successes for each user.

**Figure 6–28 Location Details (USA): Devices**

United States Add Country to Group

Summary Groups Users **Devices** Sessions Alerts Fingerprint Data

Devices used from this location within the timeframe specified in the search criteria

Search Saved Search Search Devices

\* Required

Device ID  \* Last Used On 2013-10-01 01:37:40 PM - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM External

Authentication Status -- Select -- Device Type -- Select --

Search Reset Save...

Search Results

Actions View

Row	Device ID	Authentication Status	Session Success Count	Session Failure Count	Challenge Success Count	Challenge Failure Count	Last
1	1	Success (2)	2	0	0	0	10/1
2	101	Pending (1), Blocked (2)	0	3	0	0	10/1
3	202	Success (1)	1	0	0	0	10/1
4	203	Success (14), Wrong Password (1)	14	1	0	0	10/1
5	205	Success (1)	1	0	0	0	10/1
6	206	Pending (1)	0	1	0	0	10/2
7	207	Pending (1)	0	1	0	0	10/2
8	208	Pending (1)	0	1	0	0	10/2
9	209	Pending (1)	0	1	0	0	10/2
10	210	Pending (1)	0	1	0	0	10/2

By default, the results are displayed are sorted by Device ID in ascending order. Only one row is displayed for each Device ID. The login and challenge success and failure counts correspond to the aggregate counts for the time frame.

A device details page can be opened by clicking the Device ID link.

## 6.12.5 Location Details: Sessions Tab

This tab lists login sessions for a location for a given time frame. It contains the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–28 Sessions tab**

Filter	Description
Session ID	The unique identifier for a session.
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Client Type	Virtual Authentication Devices. Device or application used for authentication or fingerprinting. The tracker.auth.client.type.enum is the enum used.
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low.
Device ID	Uniquely identifies each device and is auto-generated by the application.
User Name	Login name given by user to login.
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the Fraud Investigator belongs.
Session Date	The date the login or transaction occurred.

By default the results are sorted by Session ID, which is unique. Clicking the Device ID, IP address, User Name, or alerts link opens the corresponding details page.

**Figure 6–29 Location Details (USA): Sessions**

The screenshot displays the 'Sessions' tab for the 'United States' location. The search criteria are set to a date range from 2013-10-01 01:37:40 PM to 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM. The search results table is as follows:

Row	Session ID	Alerts	Organization ID	User Name	Device ID	IP Address	Location	Authentication Status	Client Type
1	252		Default	00configuration1567	213	192.168.255.255	United States, Ca	Pending	Login Page
2	251		Default	00configuration1567	212	192.168.255.255	United States, Ca	Pending	Login Page
3	250		Default	00configuration199	211	192.168.255.255	United States, Ca	Pending	Login Page
4	249		Default	00configuration1	210	192.168.255.255	United States, Ca	Pending	Login Page
5	248		Default	00configuration1566	209	192.168.255.255	United States, Ca	Pending	Login Page
6	247		Default	00configuration112	208	192.168.255.255	United States, Ca	Pending	Login Page
7	246		Default	00configuration12	207	192.168.255.255	United States, Ca	Pending	Login Page
8	245		Default	00configuration12	206		United States, Ca	Pending	Login Page

## 6.12.6 Location Details: Alerts Tab

This tab lists all the alerts that have been triggered from the location during the date range provided. The information shown is based on alert templates and not alert instances. Alert templates are displayed with the current details (level/type).

The tab contains the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–29 Location Details: Alert Filters**

Filters	Description
Alert Message	Display name describing the alert.
Alert ID	ID of an alert.
Alert Type	Type of the alert whether fraud, investigation, information, or other types. Multiple alert types can be selected.
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low. Multiple alert levels can be selected.
Rule Name	Rule that generated the alert. Multiple rules can be selected.
Date Triggered	Obtain details on all alerts triggered during the given time duration for the user.

The results display all the alert sources with the current details (level/type) for each alert message along with their count (total number of times the alert has been triggered).

**Figure 6–30 Location Details: Alert**

United States Add Country to Group

Summary Groups Users Devices Sessions **Alerts** Fingerprint Data

Alerts from this location within the timeframe specified in the search criteria

Search Saved Search Search Alerts

Checkpoint  Alert Message  Session ID   
 Policy Name  Alert Level  \* Date Triggered 2013-10-01 02:23:03 PM - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM  
 Rule Name  Alert Type

**Search Results**

Actions View

Row	Alert Message	Level	Type	Session Count	Trigger Sources	Dat
1	User attempted a login with a restricted device	High	CSR	2	Blacklisted devices (1)	10/
2	Login from restricted device	High	Fraud	2	Blacklisted devices (1)	10/

Clicking the Session ID in the search results opens the Sessions search page with pre-filled search parameters (Alert Level, Alert Message, Alert Type, Date, and so on).

## 6.12.7 Location Details: Fingerprint Tab

This tab lists fingerprints created for the location during login, as shown in [Figure 6–31](#).

**Figure 6–31 Location Details: Fingerprint Data**

The screenshot shows the 'Fingerprint Data' tab for the United States. It features a search interface with the following elements:

- Search Bar:** Includes a search icon, a 'Search' button, and a 'Saved Search' dropdown menu.
- Filters:**
  - Fingerprint ID:** A text input field.
  - Fingerprint Type:** A dropdown menu with '-- Select --'.
  - Authentication Status:** A dropdown menu with '-- Select --'.
  - Last Used On:** A date range selector showing '2013-10-01 02:23:03 PM' to '2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM'.
- Buttons:** 'Search', 'Reset', 'Save...', and 'Add Fields'.
- Search Results:** A table with the following data:

Row	Fingerprint ID	Type	Authentication Status	Browser			Flash		
				Local Language	User Agent	Debug version	Language	Operating System	Flash version
1	1	Browser	Success (2)	English	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows				
2	101	Browser	Success (14), Wrong Password (1), Pendir	English	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows				
3	206	Browser	Success (1)	English	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows				
4	226	Browser	Success (1)	English	Mozilla/5.0 (X11; U; L				
5	229	Browser	Pending (8)	English	Mozilla/5.0 (X11; U; L				
6	2	Flash	Success (2)			false	English	Windows 7	WIN 11,9,900,1
7	102	Flash	Success (14), Wrong Password (1), Pendir			false	English	Windows XP	WIN 11,9,900,1
8	207	Flash	Success (1)			false	English	Windows 7	WIN 11,9,900,1
9	227	Javascript	Success (1)				en-US		

The tab contains the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–30 Fingerprint Data**

Filters	Description
Fingerprint ID	Unique ID generated for fingerprint by the application
Fingerprint Type	Applet, Browser, Flash, JavaScript, and Native Mobile
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Last Date Used	Obtain details on all fingerprints created for the given time duration

By default, the results are sorted by browser Fingerprint ID. The browser/digital fingerprint combination is unique and hence each combination has only one row in the results table. The Fingerprint ID has a link and opens the corresponding Fingerprint Details page.

## 6.12.8 Location (Country, State, City, or IP) Details Tasks

This section describes how to obtain information through the use of the Location Details pages.

### 6.12.8.1 View general information about the location

To view general information about a location:

1. From the results of a session search, click the country, state, city, or IP link.  
The Location Details page for that country, state, city, or IP is displayed.
2. View the Summary tab.

On the Summary tab, additional information is displayed about the country and state depending on the item selected.

For example, if you select a city called "San Jose," the Summary tab displays the state and country names for that city. If you select the state "California," only the country information is listed.

For details on the information displayed on the Summary tab, refer to [Section 6.12.1, "Location Details: Summary Tab."](#)

### 6.12.8.2 Search and view the different location groups to which a location is associated or belongs

To search and view the different location groups that a location is associated with or belongs to:

1. From the results of a session search, click the country, state, city, or IP link.  
The Location Details page for that country, state, city, or IP is displayed.
2. Click the **Groups** tab.
3. Search and view the different location groups to which a location is associated or belongs by using the following filters:

**Table 6–31 Location Details: Group Filters**

Filters	Description
Group Name	Name of the group. You can enter the complete name or part of a group name. For example, if you enter new, any group with new in any part of its name is displayed. Group Name is not case sensitive.  No records are shown if you enter an invalid Group Name.
Cache Type	Groups offer two Cache Type options: Full Cache or None. By default, the Cache Type should be set to "all." For information, refer to <a href="#">Cache Policy</a> .
Group Description	The description for the group. Group Description is case insensitive. You can enter part of the group description. No results are shown if you enter special characters or a description that is too long.

The group tab shows a listing of the geolocation groups the location belongs to. If the location belongs to multiple groups, all the groups are listed. You can open the Group Details page by clicking the Group ID link.

### 6.12.8.3 Add location to existing location group

Only Security Administrators and Investigators have access to the **Add to Group** command. CSRs do not have access to the **Add to Group** command. The **Add to Group** button is available in the Sessions search and other details pages.

Locations can be added to geolocation group types. A location can be added to only one location group at a time.

To add a location to a location group:

1. In the Sessions search or other details page, click the location link.  
The Location Details page is displayed.
2. Click **Add Location to Group** at the upper right corner.  
The **Add to Group** dialog is displayed.
3. Search for the group you want to add the location to by the group name.

Only those groups that the location is not a member of are displayed.

If you do not find the country, state, or city group you need, you can create a new group. Information for doing so is provided later.

4. Select the group to add the location to and the **Open this Group's details tab when done** option.
5. Click **Add**.

The group's details tab is displayed with the location added.

#### 6.12.8.4 Create a location group and add location to it

To create a location group and add the location to it:

1. In the Sessions search or other details page, click the location link.  
The Location Details page is displayed.
2. Click **Add Location to Group** at the upper right corner.  
The **Add to Group** dialog is displayed.
3. Click **Create New Group** and specify the details for the new group.
4. Select the **Open this Group's details tab when done** option.
5. Click **Add**.

The group's details tab is displayed with the location added.

#### 6.12.8.5 Search and view the different users that logged in from the location obtain additional information

To search and view the different users that logged in from the location obtain additional information like the number of times a user logged in from the location and the successful and unsuccessful login attempts from the location by each user:

1. From the results of a session search, click the country, state, city, or IP link.  
The Location Details page for that country, state, city, or IP is displayed.
2. Click the **Users** tab.
  - To see additional information such as the number of times a user logged in from the location, search by User Name. The Login Successes column displays the number of times a user logged in.
  - To see the number of successful and unsuccessful login attempts from the location by each user, select **Blocked** and **Success** as the Authentication Status.  
Login failures and successes are displayed for each user.

#### 6.12.8.6 Search and view the different devices that logged in from the location obtain additional information

To search and view the different devices that logged in from the location obtain additional information like the number of times a device logged in from the location and the successful and unsuccessful login attempts from the location by each device:

1. From the results of a session search, click the country, state, city, or IP link.  
The Location Details page for that country, state, city, or IP is displayed.
2. Click the **Devices** tab.



- To see additional information such as the number of times a device was used to log in from the location, search by Device ID. The Login Successes column displays the number of times a device was used to log in.
- To see the number of successful and unsuccessful login attempts from the location by each device, select **Blocked** and **Success** as the Authentication Status.

Login failures and successes are displayed for each device.

#### **6.12.8.7 Search and view all the alerts triggered and generated for the location**

To search and view all the alerts triggered and generated for the location. The alerts are shown with different color codes to indicate the alert levels whether it is high, medium or low

1. From the results of a session search, click the country, state, city, or IP link.  
The Location Details page for that country, state, city, or IP is displayed.
2. Click the **Alerts** tab and view the results table for the alert levels.

#### **6.12.8.8 Search and view all the login sessions or search login sessions for a particular period for the location**

To search and view all the login sessions or search login sessions for a particular period for the location:

1. From the results of a session search, click the country, state, city, or IP link.  
The Location Details page for that country, state, city, or IP is displayed.
2. Click the **Sessions** tab.
3. Enter session dates to obtain sessions for that period for the location.

#### **6.12.8.9 Search and view the fingerprints created for the location**

To search and view the fingerprints created for the location:

1. From the results of a session search, click the country, state, city, or IP link.  
The Location Details page for that country, state, city, or IP is displayed.
2. Click the **Fingerprint Data** tab.
3. Search by OS, locale, browser, Fingerprint ID, and so on.

#### **6.12.8.10 Navigate to other details pages for groups, alerts, devices, users, sessions and fingerprints**

You can click the links in tabs to open the corresponding details page:

- From the Summary tab: click the IP Address link to view IP Address Details.
- From the Groups tab: click the Group Name link to open the Group Details page.
- From the Devices tab: click the Device ID link to open the Device Details page.
- From the Users tab: click the User Name link to open the User Details page.
- From the Alerts tab: click the Session ID to open the Sessions search page with pre-filled search parameters (Alert Level, Alert Message, Alert Type, Date, and so on)

- From the Fingerprint tab: click the Fingerprint ID to open the corresponding Fingerprint Details page.

On the Sessions tab, links are provided for the following pages

- For the Session Details - Links are provided for session ID
- For IP Details - Links are provided for Country, State and City
- For Country Details - Links are provided for IP, State and City
- For State Details - Links are provided for IP, Country and City
- For City Details - Links are provided for IP, Country and State

## 6.13 Using the Device Details Page

The Device Details page displays details about a device including cross reference on other data types such as user, location, alerts, browser, sessions, full list of fingerprint data, and so on. You can open the Device Details page by clicking any Device ID link from the Sessions search, Session Details, or other listing pages.

The Device Details page is divided into the following tabs:

**Table 6–32 Device Details Tabs**

Device Details Tabs	Descriptions
Summary	The Summary tab provides general device information.
Groups	The Groups tab list groups with which the device is associated. For example Restricted Devices Group.
Users	The Users tab lists successful and unsuccessful login attempts from all users using the device. This report enables you to see which users and how many times a user used the device for login.
Locations	The Locations tab lists successful and unsuccessful login attempts from all devices' locations. This report enables you to see which locations and how many times a device logged in from a particular location.
Sessions	The Sessions tab lists login sessions for a device for a particular period.
Alerts	The Alerts tab lists alerts that are triggered and generated for a device by OAAM Admin during transaction process.  The information shown is based on alert templates and not alert instances.  Alert templates are displayed with the current details (level/type).
Fingerprint Data	The Fingerprint data tab shows browser and digital fingerprint information for the device.

### 6.13.1 Device Details: Summary Tab

The Summary tab, as shown in [Figure 6–32](#), provides general device information such as the device type, browser type, operating system, browser fingerprint and digital fingerprint characteristics.

**Figure 6–32 Device Details: Summary Tab**

The screenshot shows a web application interface for 'Device 10001'. At the top, there are tabs for 'Sessions' and 'Device 10001'. Below the device name, there is a button 'Add Device to Group'. The main content area has several tabs: 'Summary', 'Groups', 'Users', 'Locations', 'Sessions', 'Alerts', and 'Fingerprint Data'. The 'Summary' tab is selected, showing two sections: 'Basic Information' and 'Fingerprint Details'.

**Basic Information**

Device ID	10001	Browser	Gecko2010(Firefox17.0)	Create Time	10/30/2013 11:01 AM
Device Type	Desktop or traditional computer	Operating System	WinNT 6.1	Last Used On	10/30/2013 11:01 AM
External Device ID					

**Fingerprint Details**

Name	Value
<b>Browser Fingerprint</b>	
ID	1
Browser	Gecko2010(Firefox17.0)
Local Country	US
Local Language	English
Local Variant	
Operating System	WinNT 6.1
User Agent	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:17.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/17.0
<b>Digital Fingerprint</b>	
ID	10001
Fingerprint Type	Flash
Aspect ratio of screen	1.0
Audio/Video disabled by user	false
Contains video encoder	true
Debug version	false
Network (IP)	??

**Basic Information**

Table 6–33 provides a summary of the information shown in the Basic Information section of the Device Details: Summary tab.

**Table 6–33 Device Details Basic Information**

Device Details Summary Tab	Description
Device ID	Uniquely identifies each device and is auto-generated by the application. Even if the digital fingerprint changes for a particular device, the device ID is retained and a new device will not be created. This is because secure cookie is the same as the previous request, so it continues to be used as the existing Device ID.
Device Type	Type of device used. Any device, desktop or traditional computer, or mobile device.
External Device ID	Used if an MDM or other 3rd party solution provides a unique mobile device identifier.
Browser	Device Browser type. The information is fetched from the fingerprint data associated with the device

**Table 6–33 (Cont.) Device Details Basic Information**

Device Details Summary Tab	Description
Operating System	Device operating system. The information is fetched from the fingerprint data associated with the device
Create Date	Date on which the user has first used the device for authentication. Also, this refers to the first login date of the device.
Last Used On	This date refers to the most recent login time from the device.

### Fingerprint Details

The Fingerprint Details section of the Device Detail summary page lists fingerprints created for the device during login. Out of the box, OAAM supports browser, mobile application, and digital fingerprints. OAAM provides the framework so users can fingerprint types other than browser, flash, and JavaScript if needed. A digital fingerprint refers to a Flash, JavaScript, or a custom fingerprint defined by the user.

**Table 6–34 Device Details Fingerprint Information**

Device Details Fingerprint Tab	Description
Browser Fingerprint	When the user accesses the system, OAAM collects information about the computer. By combining all that data, the site creates a fingerprint of the user's browser. This fingerprint could potentially uniquely identify the user. Information gathered that makes up the browser fingerprint include the browser type used, extensions installed, system fonts, and the configuration and version information from the operating system, and whether or not the computer accepts cookies. For information on the type of data collected for browser fingerprints, see Table E–3, "Device Details Fingerprint Information"
Digital Fingerprint	Information is shown for Flash, JavaScript, or a custom fingerprint defined by the user. For information on the type of data collected for digital fingerprints, see Table E–3, "Device Details Fingerprint Information".

## 6.13.2 Device Details: Groups Tab

This tab lists groups to which the device is associated. For example, Restricted Devices. The tab contains the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–35 Device Details: Group Filters**

Filters	Description
Group Name	Name of the group. You can enter the complete name or part of a group name. For example, if you enter new, any group with new in any part of its name is displayed.
Description	This filter maps to the User Group: description field
Cache Type	Groups offer two Cache Type options: Full Cache or None. For information, refer to <a href="#">Cache Policy</a> .

You can open the Group Details page by clicking the Group ID link.

## 6.13.3 Device Details: Users Tab

This tab lists successful and unsuccessful login attempts from all users using the device.

**Figure 6–33 Device Details: Users Tab**

Device 501

Summary Groups **Users** Locations Sessions Alerts Fingerprint Data

Users who have used this device in a session within the timeframe specified in the search criteria

Search

User Name  Authentication Status -- Select -- Registered -- Select --

Organization ID -- Select -- \* Last Used On 2013-10-16 02:03:31 PM - 2013-10-16 11:59:59 PM User Friendly Name

Search Results

Actions View Export to spreadsheet

Row	User Name	Organization ID	Registered	Authentication Status	Session Success Count	Session Failure Count	Challenge Success Count	Challenge Failure Count	User Friendly Name	Last Used On
No data to display										

The tab contains the following filter parameters.

**Table 6–36 Device Details: User tab**

Filter	Description
User Name	Login name given by user to login.
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the Fraud Investigator belongs.
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Last Used On	Get all the users who used the device to login during the given time duration.
Registered	If Yes is selected, only registered devices are shown.
User Friendly Name	Enter a string value to search by the user friendly name of a device. Examples of user friendly names are: "Jon Doe's iPhone", "John Doe's iPad", "John Doe's Samsung Galaxy II phone", and other names. User friendly names for devices are provided by the end-user during device registration and available to OAAM if integrated natively.

The results are sorted by User Name and in ascending order. Each user is displayed only once in the results. You can open the User Details by clicking the User ID link.

### 6.13.4 Device Details: Locations Tabs

This tab lists successful and unsuccessful login attempts from all locations. The tab contains the following filter parameters.

**Table 6–37 Device Details: Location Tab**

Filters	Description
Location	Country ID, State ID, City ID
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Last Used On	Get all the locations from which the user logged in during the given time duration

The Locations are displayed multiple times, if the IP is different for the same device used to log in from the same location. Location is sorted by name and in ascending order. The login/challenge success and failure counts correspond to the aggregate counts for the time frame.

You can open the IP Details page by clicking the IP address link.

### 6.13.5 Device Details: Sessions Tab

This tab lists login sessions for a device for a particular period. The tab contains the following filter parameters.

**Table 6–38 Sessions tab**

Filter	Description
Session ID	The unique identifier for the session.
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <b>Authentication Status</b> .
Client Type	Virtual Authentication Devices. Device or application used for authentication or fingerprinting. The tracker. auth.client.type.enum is the enum used.
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low.
User Name	Login name given by user to login.
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the Fraud Investigator belongs.
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
Location	The geolocation.
Session Date	The date the session occurred.

By default, the results are sorted by Session ID in descending order.

Session ID is usually unique unless the IP or device has changed while the session is in progress.

### 6.13.6 Device Details: Alerts Tab

This tab lists alerts that are generated for a device during transaction process. The information shown is based on alert templates and not alert instances. Alert templates are displayed with the current details (level/type).

The tab contains the following filter parameters.

**Table 6–39 Device Details: Alert Filters**

Filters	Description
Checkpoint	Decision and enforcement point when the policies were called to run their rules
Policy Name	The name of the policy. The policy list is dynamically populated in respect to what has been selected for the checkpoint.
Rule Name	Rule that generated the alert.
Alert Message	Display name describing the alert.
Alert ID	ID of an alert.
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low.

**Table 6–39 (Cont.) Device Details: Alert Filters**

Filters	Description
Alert Type	Type of the alert whether fraud, investigation, information, or other types.
Session ID	The ID of the session
Date Triggered	Given time when the alerts triggered for the user.

The results displays all the alert sources for each alert message along with their count (total number of times it has been triggered).

By default the results are sorted by alert messages in ascending order.

Clicking the Session ID opens the Sessions search page with pre-filled search parameters (Alert Level, Alert Message, Alert Type and Date).

### 6.13.7 Device Details: Fingerprint Data Tab

This tab lists fingerprints created for the device during login.

**Figure 6–34 Device Details: Fingerprint Data**

The screenshot shows the 'Fingerprint Data' tab for 'Device 101'. The search criteria are as follows:

- Fingerprint ID: (empty text box)
- Fingerprint Type: Javascript
- Authentication Status: -- Select --
- Last Used On: 2013-10-01 02:38:58 PM - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM

The search results table has the following columns:

Row	Fingerprint ID	Type	Authentication Status	Javascript			Session Success Count	Session Failure Count	Challenge Success Count
				App code name	Language	User agent			
No data to display									

The tab contains the following filter parameters.

**Table 6–40 Device Details: Fingerprint Data**

Filters	Description
Fingerprint ID	Unique ID generated for fingerprint by the application
Fingerprint Type	Applet, Browser, Flash, JavaScript, and Native Mobile
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Last Date Used	Get all the fingerprints created for the given time duration

### 6.13.8 Device Details Tasks

This section describes how to obtain information through the use of the Device Details pages.

### 6.13.8.1 View general information about the device

To view general information about the device:

1. Click the Device ID link in the Session search page or other pages.

The Device Details page is opened and shows additional details.

2. View the Summary tab.

The following general data is displayed:

- Device ID
- Device Type
- External Device ID
- Browser
- Operating System
- Create Time
- Last Used On

### 6.13.8.2 View fingerprint information created for the device

To view general information about the device:

1. Click the Device ID link in the Session search page or other pages.

The Device Details page is opened and shows additional details.

2. View the Fingerprint Details panel.

Fingerprint details are shown.

### 6.13.8.3 Search and view the different device groups to which a device is associated or belongs

To search and view the different device groups to which a device is associated or belongs:

1. Click the Device ID link in the Session search page or other pages.

The Device Details page is opened and shows additional details.

2. View the Groups tab.

3. Search groups using the following filters:

**Table 6–41 Group Filters**

Filters	Description
Group Name	Name of the group. You can enter the complete name or part of a group name. For example, if you enter new, any group with new in any part of its name is displayed.
Group Type	Category to which the group belongs.
Cache Type	Groups offer two Cache Type options: Full Cache or None. For information, refer to <a href="#">Cache Policy</a> .
Group Description	This filter maps to the User Group: description field

### 6.13.8.4 Add/Remove Device from a Device Group

To add a device to a device group:



1. In the Sessions search or other details page, click the Device ID link.  
The Device Details page is displayed.
2. Click **Add Device to Group** at the upper right corner.  
The **Add to Group** dialog is displayed.
3. Search for the group you want to add the device to by the group name and device group type.  
Only those groups that the device is not a member of are displayed.  
If you do not find the device group you need, you can create a new group.  
Information for doing so is provided later.
4. Select the group to add the device to and the **Open this Group's details tab when done** option.
5. Click **Add**.  
The group's details tab is displayed with the device added.

To remove a device from a device group:

1. Click the Device ID link in the Session search page.  
The Device Details page is opened and shows additional details.
2. View the Groups tab.  
The Groups tab shows a listing of the groups. The device is a member of all these device groups.
3. Click the Device Group that contains the device.
4. In the details page of the group, click the Devices tab.
5. Remove the device from a group by selecting the specific row and clicking **Delete selected members** on the toolbar.
6. Click **Delete** on the **Confirmation** dialog.
7. Click **OK** to dismiss the **Information** dialog.  
The device is removed from the group selected.

#### 6.13.8.5 Create a device group and add device to it

To create a device group and add the device to it:

1. In the Sessions search or other details page, click the Device ID link.  
The Device Details page is displayed.
2. Click **Add Device to Group** at the upper right corner.  
The **Add to Group** dialog is displayed.
3. Click **Create New Group** and specify the details for the new group.
4. Select the **Open this Group's details tab when done** option.
5. Click **Add**.  
The group's details tab is displayed with the device added.

### 6.13.8.6 Search and view the different users that used the device to log in to obtain additional information

To search and view the different users that used the device to log in to obtain additional information like the number of times the device was used by a user and the successful and unsuccessful login attempts for the device by each user:

1. Click the Device ID link in the Session search page or other pages.  
The Device Details page is opened and shows additional details.
2. Click the **Users** tab.
3. Search for the different users using the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–42 User tab**

Filter	Description
User Name	Login name given by user to login.
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the Fraud Investigator belongs.
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Last Used On	Get all the users who used the device to login during the given time duration.

4. In the search results, view the following:
  - Failure Counter (the login fail count)
  - Success Counter (the login success count)

### 6.13.8.7 Search and view the different locations from which the device was used for log in to obtain additional information

To search and view the different locations from which the device was used for log in to obtain additional information like the number of times the device was used from a location and the successful and unsuccessful login attempts for the device from each location:

1. Click the Device ID link in the Session search page or other pages.  
The Device Details page is opened and shows additional details.
2. Click the **Locations** tab.
3. Search for the different locations using the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–43 Location Tab**

Filters	Description
Location	Country ID, State ID, City ID
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Last Used On	Get all the locations from which the user logged in during the given time duration

4. In the search results, view the following for the device from each location:
  - Failure Counter (the login fail count)

- Success Counter (the login success count)

### 6.13.8.8 Search and view all the alerts triggered and generated for the device

To search and view all the alerts triggered and generated for the device. The alerts are shown with different color codes to indicate the alert levels whether it is high, medium or low:

1. Click the Device ID link in the Session search page or other pages.  
The Device Details page is opened and shows additional details.
2. Click the **Alerts** tab.  
This tab lists alerts that are triggered and generated for a device during transaction process.
3. Search for the different alerts using the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–44 Alert Filters**

Filters	Description
Alert Message	Display name describing the alert.
Alert ID	ID of an alert.
Alert Type	Type of the alert whether fraud, investigation, information, or other types.
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low.
Rule Name	Rule that generated the alert.
Date Triggered	Given time when the alerts triggered for the user.

4. In the search results, view the alerts triggered and generated for the device:  
The alerts are shown with different color codes to indicate the alert levels (whether is high, medium or low).

### 6.13.8.9 Search and view all the login sessions or search login sessions for a particular period for the device

To search and view all the alerts triggered and generated for the device. The alerts are shown with different color codes to indicate the alert levels whether it is high, medium or low:

1. Click the Device ID link in the Session search page or other pages.  
The Device Details page is opened and shows additional details.
2. Click the **Sessions** tab.  
This tab lists login sessions for a device for a particular period.
3. Search for the different sessions using the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–45 Sessions tab**

Filter	Description
Session ID	The unique identifier for a session.
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <b>Authentication Status</b> .
Client Type	Virtual Authentication Devices. Device or application used for authentication or fingerprinting. The tracker. auth.client.type.enum is the enum used.

**Table 6–45 (Cont.) Sessions tab**

Filter	Description
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low.
User Name	Login name given by user to login.
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the Fraud Investigator belongs.
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
Location	Place where login or transaction occurred
Session Date	Get all the sessions during which the device logged in for the given time duration.

#### 6.13.8.10 Search and view the fingerprints created for the device

To search and view the fingerprints created for the device:

1. Click the Device ID link in the Session search page or other pages.  
The Device Details page is opened and shows additional details.
2. Click the **Fingerprint Details** panel.  
This panel lists the fingerprints created for the device during login.

#### 6.13.8.11 Navigate to other details pages for groups, alerts, users, locations, sessions and fingerprints

You can click links on a tab in a details page to open other details pages:

- From the Users tab: click the User Name link to open the User Details page.
- From the Groups tab: click the Group Name link to open the Group Details page.
- From the Locations tab, click the Location link to open the Location Details page.
- From the Alerts tab: click the Alert Message to open the Alert Details page.
- Links for User Name, IP address, session, and location are available on the Sessions tab.

## 6.14 Using the Fingerprint Details Page

You can drill down to the Fingerprint Details page from the Sessions search results by selecting a Browser or Digital Fingerprint ID.

There are two different kinds of Fingerprint Details pages:

- Browser Fingerprint
- Digital Fingerprint

### 6.14.1 Fingerprint Details: Summary Tab

The Fingerprint Details Summary page shows general fingerprint information and the data collected during device fingerprinting.

The Fingerprint Details Summary tab shows the fingerprinting type (browser, digital, or custom) and parameters.

Figure 6–35 shows the collected digital fingerprint details in the Summary tab.

Figure 6–35 Digital Fingerprint Details Shown

Fingerprint 102

Summary
Users
Devices
Locations
Sessions
Alerts

**Note: Digital Fingerprint Data is only available when Flash is installed on the user's machine.**

Fingerprint ID 102

Create Time 10/15/2013 1:07 PM

Type Flash

**Digital Fingerprint**

Name	Value
Aspect ratio of screen	1.0
Audio/Video disabled by user	false
Contains video encoder	true
Debug version	false
Dots per inch (DPI)	72
Embedded video	true
Flash version	WIN 11,9,900,117
Had audio encoder	true
Has MP3	true
Has accessibility	true
Has audio	true
Has input method editor (IME) installed	true
Is local file read disabled	false
Is screen color	color
Language	English
Manufacturer	Adobe Windows

Figure 6–36 shows the collected browser fingerprint details in the Summary tab.

**Figure 6–36 Browser Fingerprint Details Shown**

**Fingerprint 101**

Summary Users Devices Locations Sessions Alerts

Fingerprint ID 101

Create Time 10/15/2013 1:07 PM

Type Browser

**Browser Fingerprint**

Name	Value
Browser	Gecko2010(Firefox24.0)
Local Country	US
Local Language	English
Local Variant	
Operating System	WinNT 5.1
User Agent	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 5.1; rv:24.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/24.0

The basic information provided by this tab include:

**Table 6–46 Fingerprint Details Tab**

Fingerprint Details	Description
Fingerprint ID	Unique ID generated for fingerprint by the application
Create Time	Date on which the fingerprint was created in the system
Type	Type of fingerprint, whether the fingerprint is a Applet, Browser, Flash, JavaScript, or Native Mobile fingerprint.

### 6.14.2 Fingerprint Details: Users Tab

This tab lists all the users who used the fingerprint during the time frame specified. The Users tab of the Fingerprint Details page enables you to determine which users and how many times the fingerprint was used for each user during the login process.

**Figure 6–37 Fingerprint Details: User**

**Fingerprint 101**

Summary **Users** Devices Locations Sessions Alerts

User information for this fingerprint

**Search** Saved Search Search Users  \* Required

User Name  Authentication Status -- Select --

Organization ID -- Select --  \* Last Used On 2013-10-01 02:57:17 PM  - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM

**Search Results**

Actions  View

Row	User Name	Organization ID	Authentication Status	Session Success Count	Session Failure Count	Challenge Success Count	Challenge Failure Count	Last Used On
1	jsmith	Default	Success (9), Wrong Password (1)	9	1	0	0	10/18/2013 12:30
2	jsmith	Default	Success (5)	5	0	0	0	10/18/2013 12:29
3	jjones	Default	Pending (1), Blocked (2)	0	3	0	0	10/15/2013 1:09 F

The tab contains the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–47 Fingerprint Details: Users tab**

Filter	Description
User Name	Login name given by user to login. (Not for Fingerprint)
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the user belongs. (Not for fingerprint)
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Last Used On	Get all the users who used the device to login during the given time duration. (not for fingerprint)

### 6.14.3 Fingerprint Details: Devices Tab

This tab lists all devices for which the fingerprint was used.

**Figure 6–38 Fingerprint Details: Devices**

**Fingerprint 101**

Summary Users **Devices** Locations Sessions Alerts

Devices information for this fingerprint

Search Saved Search Search Devices

\* Required

Device ID  \* Last Used On 2013-10-01 02:57:17 PM - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM External Device

Authentication Status -- Select -- Device Type -- Select --

Search Reset Save...

**Search Results**

Actions View

Row	Device ID	Authentication Status	Session Success Count	Session Failure Count	Challenge Success Count	Challenge Failure Count	Last Used On
1	101	Pending (1), Blocked (2)	0	3	0	0	10/15/2013 1
2	203	Success (14), Wrong Password (1)	14	1	0	0	10/18/2013 1

The Device tab of the Fingerprint Details page enables you to determine which devices and how many times the fingerprint was used for each device during login process.

The tab contains the following filter parameters.

**Table 6–48 Fingerprint Details: Devices Tab**

Field	Description
Device ID	Uniquely identifies each device and is auto-generated by the application.
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Last Used On	Get all the devices which were used by the user to login during the given time duration.
Device Type	Type of device used. Any device, desktop or traditional computer, or mobile device.

#### 6.14.4 Fingerprint Details: Locations Tab

This tab lists all locations for which the fingerprint was used.



**Figure 6–39 Fingerprint Details: Locations**

**Fingerprint 101**

Summary Users Devices **Locations** Sessions Alerts

Locations (country, state, city and IP) information for this fingerprint

**Search** Saved Search Search Locations ▾

\* Required

Country -- Select -- ▾ IP Address

State -- Select -- ▾ Authentication Status -- Select -- ▾

City -- Select -- ▾ \* Last Used On 2013-10-01 02:57:17 PM  - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM

Search Reset Save...

**Search Results**

Actions ▾ View ▾

Row	Location	IP Address	Authentication Status	Session Success Count	Session F. Count
1	United States, California, San Jose	172.31.255.255	Success (14), Wrong Password (1)	14	1
2	United States, California, San Jose	172.31.255.255	Pending (1), Blocked (2)	0	3

The Locations tab of the Fingerprint Details page enables you to determine which locations and how many times the fingerprint was used for each location during the login process.

The tab contains the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–49 Fingerprint Details: Locations Tab**

Filters	Description
Country	Country ID
State	State ID
City	City ID
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Last Used On	Get all the locations from which the user logged in during the given time duration

### 6.14.5 Fingerprint Details: Sessions Tab

This tab lists of login sessions in which the fingerprint was generated for a particular period.

**Figure 6–40 Fingerprint Details: Sessions**

The screenshot shows the 'Sessions' tab in the 'Fingerprint 101' application. It features a search interface with various filters and a table of search results.

**Search Filters:**

- Session ID:
- Alert Message:
- Alert Level:
- Device ID:
- User Name:
- Organization ID:
- Country:
- State:
- City:
- IP Address:
- Authentication Status:
- Client Type:
- \* Session Date:  -

**Search Results Table:**

Row	Session ID	Alerts	Organization ID	User Name	Device ID	IP Address	Location	Authentication Status	Client Type
1	232		Default	jsmith	203	172.31.255.255	United States, Califor	Success	TextPad
2	231		Default	jsmith	203	172.31.255.255	United States, Califor	Success	TextPad
3	230		Default	jsmith	203	172.31.255.255	United States, Califor	Success	TextPad
4	...		Default	...	...	172.31.255.255	...	Success	TextPad

The tab contains the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–50 Fingerprint Details: Sessions tab**

Filter	Description
Session ID	ID of the session.
Alert Message	Display name describing the alert
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low.
Device ID	Unique identifier of each device auto-generated by the application.
User Name	Login name given by user to login.
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the Fraud Investigator belongs.
Country	Country ID
City	City ID
State	State ID.
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Client Type	Alpha Keypad, Applet Tracker, Challenge Response, Default, Email, Eye Scan, Flash Tracker, Full KeyPad, Hand Fingerprint, Image Tracker, JavaScript Tracker, Login Page, and Native Mobile Client.
Login Time	Login time of the session. Field used to obtain all the sessions during which the device logged in for the given time duration.

### 6.14.6 Fingerprint Details: Alerts Tab

This tab lists alerts that have been triggered for this device within the time frame specified in the search criteria.

**Figure 6–41 Fingerprint Details: Alerts**

Alerts that have been triggered for this fingerprint within the timeframe specified in the search criteria

**Search** Saved Search  Search Alerts

\* Required

Checkpoint  Alert Message  Session ID

Policy Name  Alert Level  \* Date Triggered 2013-10-01 03:20:29 PM  - 2013-11

Rule Name  Alert Type

**Search Results**

Actions  View

Row	Alert Message	Level	Type	Session Count	Trigger Sources
1	User attempted a login with a restricted device	High	CSR	2	Blacklisted devices (1)
2	Login from restricted device	High	Fraud	2	Blacklisted devices (1)

The tab contains the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–51 Fingerprint Details: Alerts Tab**

Filter	Description
Checkpoint	Decision and enforcement point when the policies were called to run their rules
Policy Name	Name of the policy. The policy list is dynamically populated in respect to what has been selected for the checkpoint.
Rule Name	Name of the rule that generated the alert.
Alert Message	Display name describing the alert
Alert Level	Severity of the alert whether high, medium, low. Multiple alert levels can be selected.
Alert Type	Type of the alert whether fraud, investigation, information, or other types. Multiple alert types can be selected.
Session ID	Unique identifier for a session
Date Triggered	Date the alert was triggered for this device. Required field.

## 6.14.7 Fingerprint Details Tasks

This section describes how to obtain information through the use of the Fingerprint Details pages.

### 6.14.7.1 View digital fingerprint details

To view digital fingerprint details, click the Digital Fingerprint ID link from the session details or listing page.

The Fingerprint Details page opens with additional details.

### 6.14.7.2 View browser fingerprint details

To view browser fingerprint details, click the Browser Fingerprint ID link from the session details or listing page.

The Fingerprint Details page opens with additional details.

### 6.14.7.3 Search and view the different users for which the fingerprint was used

To search and view the different users for which the fingerprint was used:

1. Click the Fingerprint ID link in the Session details or listing page.  
The Fingerprint Details page is opened and shows additional details.
2. Click the **Users** tab.  
This tab lists all the users who used the fingerprint during the time frame specified.
3. Search for the different users for which the fingerprint was used using the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–52 Fingerprint Details: Users tab**

Filter	Description
User Name	Login name given by user to login. (Not for Fingerprint)
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the user belongs. (Not for fingerprint)
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <b>Authentication Status</b> .
Last Used On	Get all the users who used the device to login during the given time duration. (not for fingerprint)

### 6.14.7.4 Search and view the different devices for which the fingerprint was used

To search and view the different devices for which the fingerprint was used:

1. Click the Fingerprint ID link in the Session details or listing page.  
The Fingerprint Details page is opened and shows additional details.
2. Click the **Devices** tab.  
This tab lists all devices for which the fingerprint was used.
3. Search for the different devices for which the fingerprint was used using the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–53 Fingerprint Details: Users tab**

Filter	Description
User Name	Login name given by user to login. (Not for Fingerprint)
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the user belongs. (Not for fingerprint)
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <b>Authentication Status</b> .
Last Used On	Get all the users who used the device to login during the given time duration. (not for fingerprint)

This report enables you to see which devices were used and how many times the fingerprint was used for each device during login process.

### 6.14.7.5 Search and view the different locations for which the fingerprint was used

To search and view the different locations for which the fingerprint was used:

1. Click the Fingerprint ID link in the Session details or listing page.  
The Fingerprint Details page is opened and shows additional details.
2. Click the **Locations** tab.  
This tab lists all locations for which the fingerprint was used.
3. Search for the different locations for which the fingerprint was used using the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–54 Fingerprint Details: Locations Tab**

Filters	Description
Location	Country ID, State ID, City ID
IP Address	Address mapped to location
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <b>Authentication Status</b> .
Last Used On	Get all the locations from which the user logged in during the given time duration

This report enables you to see which locations and how many times the fingerprint was used for each location during login process.

#### 6.14.7.6 Search and view all the login sessions or search login sessions for a particular period for the fingerprint

To search and view all the login sessions or search login sessions for a particular period for the fingerprint:

1. Click the Fingerprint ID link in the Session details or listing page.  
The Fingerprint Details page is opened and shows additional details.
2. Click the **Sessions** tab.  
This tab lists of login sessions in which the fingerprint was generated for a particular period.
3. Search and view all the login sessions or search login sessions by the Session Date for the fingerprint.  
Searching by Session Date gets all the sessions during which the device logged in for the given time duration.

#### 6.14.7.7 Navigate to other details pages for users, devices, sessions and locations

You can access other details pages from a details page:

- From the Users tab: click the User Name link to open the User Details page.
- From the Locations tab, click the Location or IP link to open the Location Details page.
- From the Devices tab: click the Device ID link to open the Device Details page.
- Links for User Name, IP address, session, and location are available on the Sessions tab.

## 6.15 Using the Alert Details Page

The Alert Details page provides information on the message, level, type of the message and cross references on other data types such as user, device, location, sessions, browser, operating system, locales, and others. Additionally, information is provided about the generation of the alert.

The Alert Details page allows you to quickly see the relationship between not just the users who have generated the alert but also other data relationships that would be useful like locales that have been used while generating the alert.

You can open the **Alert Details** page from Alert Message links in the Sessions search page, Session Details and other details pages, and Agent cases.

**Figure 6–42 Alerts Panel**

The screenshot shows a table titled "Search Results" with columns: Row, Session ID, Alerts, Transactions, and Organization ID. The table contains rows 61 through 71. Row 67 is highlighted in blue and has a tooltip that reads: "High Alerts (Total Count: 2)" followed by two bullet points: "User attempted a login with a restricted device (Invoked once)" and "Login from restricted device (Invoked once)". Above the table are buttons for "Add to Group", "Link to Case", and "Export to spreadsheet".

Row	Session ID	Alerts	Transactions	Organization ID
61	109			Default
62	108			ult
63	107			ult
64	106			ult
65	105			ult
66	104			ult
67	103	High Alerts: (2)		Default
68	102	High Alerts: (2)		Default
69	101			Default
70	2			Default
71	1			Default

The Alert Details page presents general information and relationships details in the following tabs:

**Table 6–55 Alert Details Tabs**

Alert Details Tabs	Description
Summary	General information about the alert and the alert template with the current details (level/type)
Users	List all users for which the alert was generated. This report enables you to see which users and how many times the alert was generated for each user during login process.
Devices	List all devices for which the alert was generated. This report enables you to see which devices and how many times the alert was generated for each device during login process.
Locations	List all locations for which the alert was generated. This report enables you to see which locations and how many times the alert was generated for each location during login process.
Sessions	List of login sessions in which the alert was generated for a particular period.
Fingerprint Details	List of fingerprints created in the login process during which the alert was generated.

## 6.15.1 Alert Details: Summary Tab

This tab provides general information about the alert and the alert template with the current details (level/type).

**Figure 6–43 Alert Details: Summary**

**Alert User attempted a login with a restricted device**

Summary | Users | Devices | Locations | Sessions | Fingerprint Data

Alert Message User attempted a login with a restricted device

Alert Group OAAM Restricted Device

Alert Level **High**

Alert Type CSR

**Table 6–56 Alert Details: Summary Tab**

Alerts Summary	Description
Alert Message	Text message configured in the alert.
Alert Type	Type of alert template currently, whether it is for fraud, investigation, information, and so on.
Alert Level	Severity of the alert template currently, whether it is high, medium, low.
Alert Group	Group with which the alert template is linked/associated.

## 6.15.2 Alert Details: Users Tab

This tab lists the users that have a session in which the alert was triggered.

**Figure 6–44 Alert Details: Users**

**Alert User attempted a login with a restricted device** Add Alert to Group

Summary | **Users** | Devices | Locations | Sessions | Fingerprint Data

Users who triggered this alert within the timeframe specified in the search criteria

**Search** Saved Search Search Users

User Name  Authentication Status -- Select -- \* Required

Organization ID -- Select -- \* Last Used On 2013-10-01 03:48:13 PM - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM

Search Reset Save...

**Search Results** Export to spreadsheet

Row	User Name	Organization ID	Authentication Status	Alert Count	Session Success Count	Session Failure Count
1	John	Default	Blocked (2)	2	0	2

The tab contains the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–57 Alert Details: Users tab**

Filter	Description
User Name	Login name given by user to login.
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the Fraud Investigator belongs.
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <b>Authentication Status</b> .
Last Used On	Date the alert was triggered.

The search results display the User Name, Alert Count, and Last Date Trigger for each user. Each user is listed only one time. The Alert Count displays the number of times, the alert was triggered for the user during a time frame. By default, the results are sorted by User Name.

You can open the User Details page by clicking the User Name link.

### 6.15.3 Alert Details: Devices Tab

This tab lists the devices that have been in a session in which the alert was triggered.

**Figure 6–45 Alert Details: Devices**

Alert User attempted a login with a restricted device

Summary Users **Devices** Locations Sessions Fingerprint Data

Devices that triggered an alert within the timeframe specified in the search criteria

Search Saved Search Search Devices

Device ID \* Last Used On 2013-10-01 03:48:13 PM - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM \* Required

Authentication Status -- Select -- Device Type -- Select --

Search Reset Save...

Search Results

Actions View Export to spreadsheet

Row	Device ID	Authentication Status	Alert Count	Session Success Count	Session Failure Count	Challenge Success Count	Challenge Failure Count
1	101	Blocked (2)	2	0	2	0	0

The page contains the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–58 Alert Details: Device Tab**

Field	Description
Device ID	Uniquely identifies each device and is auto-generated by the application.



**Table 6–58 (Cont.) Alert Details: Device Tab**

Field	Description
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Last Used On	Get all the devices which were used by the user to login during the given time duration.
Device Type	Type of device used. Any device, desktop or traditional computer, or mobile device.

The search results display the Device ID, Alert Count, and Last Used On date for each device. By default, the results are sorted by Device ID in ascending order. Each Device ID is listed only one time. Alert Count displays the number of times, the alert was triggered for the device during a time frame.

You can open the Device Details page by clicking the Device ID link.

### 6.15.4 Alert Details: Locations Tab

This tab lists the locations (country, state and city) that have been in a session in which the alert was triggered.

**Figure 6–46 Alert Details: Locations**

**Alert User attempted a login with a restricted device** Add Alert to Group

Summary Users Devices **Locations** Sessions Fingerprint Data

Locations (country, state, city and IP) that triggered an alert within the timeframe specified in the search criteria

Search Saved Search Search Locations

Country -- Select -- IP Address

State -- Select -- Authentication Status -- Select --

City -- Select -- \* Last Used On 2013-10-01 03:48:13 PM - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM

Search Reset Save...

**Search Results** Export to spreadsheet

Row	Location	IP Address	Authentication Status	Alert Count	Session Failure Count
1	United States, California, San Jose	172.31.255.255	Blocked (2)	2	2

The page contains the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–59 Location Tab**

Filters	Description
Country	Country ID
State	State ID
City	City ID

**Table 6–59 (Cont.) Location Tab**

Filters	Description
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Last Used On	Get all the locations from which the user logged in during the given time duration

The search results display the location, IP address, authentication status, last trigger date, user name, and alert count for each location. If the alert is generated from the same city but different IP then that city appears as many times as the unique IP. Alert Count displays the number of times, the alert was triggered from the location during a time frame.

You can open the Location Details page by clicking the Location link.

Clicking the User Name or IP address link opens the corresponding details page.

### 6.15.5 Alert Details: Sessions Tab

This tab lists sessions in which the alert was triggered.

**Figure 6–47 Alert Details: Sessions**

The screenshot displays the 'Sessions' tab for an alert. At the top, there are tabs for 'Summary', 'Users', 'Devices', 'Locations', 'Sessions', and 'Fingerprint Data'. Below the tabs is a search area with the following filters:

- Session ID:
- Device ID:
- User Name:
- Organization ID:
- Country:
- State:
- City:
- IP Address:
- Authentication Status:
- Client Type:
- \* Session Date:  -

Buttons for 'Search', 'Reset', and 'Save...' are located below the filters. Below the search area is a 'Search Results' section with an 'Export to spreadsheet' link. The results table is as follows:

Row	Session ID	Alert Count	Organization ID	User Name	Device ID	IP Address	Location	Authentication Status	Client Type	Pre authentication Action
1	103	High (1)	Default	John	101	172.31.255.255	United States, Califor	Blocked	Login Page	Block
2	102	High (1)	Default	John	101	172.31.255.255	United States, Califor	Blocked	Login Page	Block

The tab contains the following filter parameters.

**Table 6–60 Sessions tab**

Filter	Description
Session ID	The unique identifier for a session.
Device ID	Uniquely identifies each device and is auto-generated by the application.
User Name	Login name given by user to login.
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the Fraud Investigator belongs.
Location	Where the login occurred

**Table 6–60 (Cont.) Sessions tab**

Filter	Description
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Client Type	Virtual Authentication Devices. Device or application used for authentication or fingerprinting. The tracker. auth.client.type.enum is the enum used to determine how the field choices are populated.
Session Date	Generation date

By default the results are sorted by Session ID, which is unique.

You can view the Session Details page by clicking the Session ID link.

Clicking the Device ID, IP address, user name, or location link opens the corresponding details page.

## 6.15.6 Alerts Details: Fingerprint Data

This tab displays the fingerprint information used when the alert was triggered during the time frame specified.

**Figure 6–48 Alert Details: Fingerprint Data**

Alert User attempted a login with a restricted device

Summary Users Devices Locations Sessions **Fingerprint Data**

Fingerprint information for this alert

Search

Fingerprint ID:

Fingerprint Type: Flash

Authentication Status: -- Select --

\* Last Used On: 2013-10-01 03:48:13 PM - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM

Search Results

Row	Fingerprint ID	Type	Authentication Status	Debug version	Language	Operating System	Flash version	Alert Count	Session Success Count
1	102	Flash	Success (14), Wrong Password (1), Pendr	false	English	Windows XP	WIN 11,9,900,117	18	14

The tab contains the following filter parameters.

**Table 6–61 User Details: Fingerprint Data Tab**

Filters	Description
Fingerprint ID	Unique ID generated for fingerprint by the application
Fingerprint Type	Applet, Browser, Flash, JavaScript, and Native Mobile
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Last Date Used	Get all the fingerprints created for the given time duration

## 6.15.7 Alert Details Tasks

This section describes how to obtain information through the use of the Alert Details page.

### 6.15.7.1 View general information about the alert

To view general information about the alert, click the alert message links from the session details, other detail pages, or agent pages.

### 6.15.7.2 View alert groups with which an alert is associated

To view the alert group with which an alert is associated:

1. Open the Sessions search page.
2. Click the yellow box next to the Alert in the Search Results table.
3. Click the alert message link.

The Alert group is displayed in the Summary tab.

### 6.15.7.3 Add alert from alert groups

To add an alert from alert groups:

1. Click the alert message links from the session details, other detail pages, or agent pages.

The Alert Details page is displayed.

2. Click **Add Alert To Group** at the upper right corner.

The Add Alert to Group dialog is displayed.

3. Search for the group you want to add the alert to by the group name.

Only those groups that the alert is not a member of are displayed.

4. Select the group to add the alert to and click **Add**.

### 6.15.7.4 Create an alert group and add an alert to it

To create an alert group and add the alert to it:

1. Click the alert message links from the session details, other detail pages, or agent pages.

The Alert Details page is displayed.

2. Click **Add Alert to Group** at the upper right corner.

The **Add to Alert** dialog is displayed.

3. Click **Create New Group** and specify the details for the new group.

4. Select the **Open this Group's details tab when done** option.

5. Click **Add**.

The group's details tab is displayed with the alert added.

### 6.15.7.5 Search and view the different users for which the alert was generated

To search and view the different users for which the alert was generated:

1. Click the alert message links from the session details, other detail pages, or agent pages.

The Alert Details page is displayed.

2. Click the **Users** tab.

This tab lists the users that have a session in which the alert was triggered.

3. Search for the different users for which the alert was generated using the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–62 Alert Details: Users tab**

Filter	Description
User Name	Login name given by user to login.
Organization ID	Identifies the organization to which the Fraud Investigator belongs.
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <b>Authentication Status</b> .
Last Used On	Date the alert was triggered.

#### 6.15.7.6 Search and view the different devices for which the alert was generated

To search and view the different devices for which the alert was generated:

1. Click the alert message links from the session details, other detail pages, or agent pages.

The Alert Details page is displayed.

2. Click the **Devices** tab.

This tab lists the devices that have been in a session in which the alert was triggered.

3. Search for the different devices for which the alert was generated using the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–63 Alert Details: Device Tab**

Field	Description
Device ID	Uniquely identifies each device and is auto-generated by the application.
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <b>Authentication Status</b> .
Last Used On	Get all the devices which were used by the user to login during the given time duration.
Device Type	Type of device used. Any device, desktop or traditional computer, or mobile device.

#### 6.15.7.7 Search and view the different locations for which the alert was generated

To search and view the different locations for which the alert was generated:

1. Click the alert message links from the session details, other detail pages, or agent pages.

The Alert Details page is displayed.

2. Click the **Locations** tab.

This tab lists the locations (country, state and city) that have been in a session in which the alert was triggered.

3. Search for the different locations for which the alert was generated using the following filter parameters:

**Table 6–64 Location Tab**

Filters	Description
Location	Country ID, State ID, City ID
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Last Used On	Get all the locations from which the user logged in during the given time duration

### 6.15.7.8 Search and view all the login sessions or search login sessions for a particular period for the alert

To search and view all the login sessions or search login sessions for a particular period for the alert:

1. Click the alert message links from the session details, other detail pages, or agent pages.  
The Alert Details page is displayed.
2. Click the Sessions tab.  
This tab lists sessions in which the alert was triggered.
3. Search and view all the login sessions or search login sessions for a particular period for the alert using Trigger Date.

### 6.15.7.9 Search and view the fingerprints created

To search and view the fingerprints created:

1. Click the alert message links from the session details, other detail pages, or agent pages.  
The Alert Details page is displayed.
2. Click the **Fingerprint Data** tab.  
This tab displays the fingerprint information used when the alert was triggered during the time frame specified.
3. Search and view the fingerprints created by using the following filters:

**Table 6–65 User Details: Fingerprint Data Tab**

Filters	Description
Fingerprint ID	Unique ID generated for fingerprint by the application
Authentication Status	Status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session). For information, refer to <a href="#">Authentication Status</a> .
Browser Type	The type of browser a user is viewing pages with
OS Type	Type of operating system
Locale	A set of parameters that defines the user's language, country and any special variant preferences that the user wants to see in their user interface
Last Date Used	Get all the fingerprints created for the given time duration

### 6.15.7.10 Navigate to other details pages for groups, users, devices, locations, sessions and fingerprints

You can open details pages from other details pages:

- From the Users tab: click the User Name link to open the User Details page.
- From the Groups tab: click the Group Name link to open the Group Details page.
- From the Locations tab, click the Location link to open the Location Details page.
- From the Devices tab: click the Device ID link to open the Device Details page.
- From the Fingerprint tab: click the Fingerprint ID to open the corresponding Fingerprint Details page.
- Links for User Name, IP address, session, and location are available on the Sessions tab.

## 6.16 Using Session Details Scenarios

This section describes example scenarios for the Session Details page.

### 6.16.1 Searching Sessions Scenario

You are a member of the security team at Acme Corp. You work with Oracle Adaptive Access Manager on a regular basis, following up on escalated customer issues and security alerts. You perform a session search every couple hours throughout the day to identify any issues needing your attention and it is time to perform the next search. Directions: Search for sessions in the last 24 hours that have triggered high severity alerts and where access was blocked or locked.

To search sessions:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an Investigator.
2. Click **Sessions**.

The **Sessions Search** page is displayed.

3. Search through sessions in the last 24 hours with high alerts and a blocked or locked authentication status
  - a. For **Authentication Status**, select **Blocked** and **Locked**.
  - b. For **Login Time**, select the date and time, **24 hours ago**, and the current date and time.
  - c. For **Alert Level**, select **High**.
  - d. Click **Search**.

### 6.16.2 Using Session Details Page Scenario

You see a session with a **Blocked** authentication status. This may be a case of stolen authentication credentials so you want to look into it. You open the details page for this session to take a closer look at exactly what went on in this session. You see that the login had triggered a block. Phillip, the user, was dynamically added to a high risk users group because of this rule. Directions: Part A: Drill in on the policy that caused the block to see what rules triggered. Part B: You also want to see if this user has any CSR cases related to this lockout. Search the CSR cases and determine if Phillip called in for a temporary allow.

To view session details:

1. In the **Sessions Search** page, view the **Search Results** table.  
You noticed that for Phillip, one of his sessions shows:
  - a "High alert" in the **Alerts** column. Clicking the information icon, you see a velocity alert.
  - a "Blocked" status in the **Authentication Status** column.
2. Click the **Session ID** in the **Search Results** table to open the **Session Details** page.  
In **Session Details** panel, the **Authentication Status** shows **Blocked**.
3. View the final outcomes of each checkpoint.
  - a. Expand the checkpoints.
  - b. View the Post-Authentication checkpoints.
  - c. Expand the Post-Authentication policies.
  - d. Click the policy of interest to show details about the policy.
  - e. View the rules that are triggered.
  - f. View the final outcomes of the rules.  
There are two final outcomes: the user is blocked and been added to a high risk group.
4. Because you want to see if Phillip has any CSR cases related to this lockout, search the CSR cases and determine if he called in to have his challenge questions reset.
  - a. In the **Cases Search** page, select CSR as the Case Type.
  - b. Enter Phillip's user name into **User Name** field.
  - c. In **Search Results** table, look for **Temporary Allow** in the **Last Action Type** column.
  - d. Click the **Case ID** for the case that has **Temporary Allow** in the **Last Action Type** column.
  - e. In the **Log** pane of the **Case Details** page, view notes.  
The notes said he was traveling overseas when his wife asked him to look at their account online.

### 6.16.3 Checking for Fraudulent Devices and Adding Them to a Group Scenario

#### Before You Begin

Login with user who has an Investigator or Investigation Manager role.

#### Checking for Fraudulent Devices and Adding Them to a Group

1. Search by action and alert to see recent blocked sessions.  
For example, search for sessions that have been blocked in the last two hours.  
You should see blocked sessions and the user who was blocked because of a device.  
For example, you see a user jsmith who was blocked because he was logging in using device 123 that had been blocked more than three times in the last 24 hours.
2. View user details and check the Device tab to view the different devices the user used.



For example, you compare the blocked device with other devices jsmith has used in the past. You open the user details for jsmith and view devices for the last six months. Only three devices are shown (123, 511 and 333).

3. Compare the blocked device with other devices used using fingerprint details to see the OS, Browser, and Locale for a general idea about the device.
4. Check to see if the blocked device looks different than the successful ones.

For example, you open the fingerprint details for the blocked device 123 and for device 333 that had been used recently by jsmith successfully and it showed a high number of successful uses. From the user interface, you can see that the blocked device 123 was a Linux machine with an Opera browser running in Russian locale among other fingerprint data points.

The device 333 is a Windows XP machine with Microsoft Internet Explorer running in English locale which seems to be the one the user has used most of the time recently.

You open the fingerprint details for device 511 also and check the fingerprint data. You see it also is a Windows XP machine with Microsoft Internet Explorer running in English locale but jsmith has not used it in a while. This makes you think device 123 was used by someone impersonating jsmith.

5. Search sessions by Device ID to check to see whether the device has a lot of blocked sessions and if there are a lot of different users.

For example, you search for all the sessions device 123 has been involved in to see what other users may have been victims. There were ten sessions all in the last two weeks and many of them were blocked. As well each session was for a different user.

6. Add the device to the blacklist group from the Sessions search tab.
7. Export the blocked session to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet to use as reference to contact the real users who need to reset their password.

You export table results to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The Microsoft Excel spreadsheet should contain all the session details.

## 6.16.4 Exporting the Sessions from the Last One Week

You can export sessions to use as reference or further study and investigation.

To export sessions:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console.
2. In the Sessions search page, specify one week using the date editor and click **Search**.
3. Select the sessions from the Search Results table.
4. From **Actions** menu, select **Export to Excel**.
5. Click **Save File** or **Open** with and click **OK**.

File shows Row, Session ID, Alerts, Organization ID, User name, Device ID, IP Address, Location, Authentication Status, Login Time, Pre-Authentication Score, Pre-Authentication Action, Post-Authentication Score, Post-Authentication Action, Client Type, User ID, and Internal Session ID.

### 6.16.5 Using User Details, Fingerprint Details Scenario

Tom, a fraud investigator, opens the OAAM Administration Console and searches for sessions that contain high-level alerts in the last 24 hours. This search returns many sessions. He orders the results by the User Name column and notices "jsmith" had several sessions with the "device with implausible velocity alert". Because "jsmith" has completed registration, every session was challenged.

1. Tom opens the user details for jsmith by clicking the link in the Session page. He searches for IP addresses jsmith has used in the last six months. A large list of IP addresses is returned. It appears the jsmith has been logging in from a random location every login session.
2. Tom finds only two devices used by jsmith in the last six months in device page for jsmith.
3. Tom searches for all of jsmith's sessions in the last three months. He finds almost every session has the same device velocity alert. Tom then filters all the sessions to see how many KBA locks occurred. He finds only one.
4. Tom navigates to fingerprint details and finds that jsmith has logged in from the same browser and the same OS every time and has used the same locale also. Tom determines jsmith must be a typical user whose IP is being changed in some way. He adds jsmith to the group of "traveling users" and excludes this group from the rule that is triggering for him.

### 6.16.6 Using Device and Location Details Scenario

Tom opens the OAAM Administration Console and searches for sessions that contain high-level alerts in the last 6 hours. This search returns 5 sessions.

1. Tom orders the results by the user name and notices none of them are from the same user.
2. Tom then orders on IP and sees there are different IP addresses used in each session.
3. He then orders by the device column and sees there is one device with 2 sessions and the other devices have one session each.
4. Tom opens the device details for the device with 2 sessions. He views sessions from that device in the last month. He sees there were five sessions from this device in the last 24 hours each for a different user. The most recent session was blocked.
5. Tom opens the blocked session details to see why it was blocked. He can see that the device with maximum users in a short timeframe rule triggered.
6. Tom drills in on the policy containing this rule and sees the policy and rules. The rule blocks when a device has had more than four users and from more than three cities in a 12-hour period. He goes back to the device details screen and sees that the locale is Finnish, which seems strange.
7. Tom opens another session screen and searches for sessions in the last three months using the Finnish locale. There are 23 sessions, all in the last week.
8. Ordering by location, it seems the sessions were all from unique places within Washington State. Ordering by devices however he can see there were ten devices used. Finally, ordering by user name Tom could see every session was for a different user. Feeling that this was not ordinary activity Tom puts together a call list of the affected users to verify if any of the activity was valid or not.

9. After calling 5 users Tom sees that none of them were in the locations these sessions seemed to come from. He decides to add the Finnish locale to a watch group that causes users in that locale to be challenged with an OTP via Short Message Service (SMS) every login. He also calls the rest of the users to confirm these sessions did not belong to them.
10. Once sure, he also selects all the devices used and adds them to a black list group.

### 6.16.7 Reviewing IP Details and Adding to Group Scenario

George is a Big Bank user. An impersonator of George gets blocked because he was logging in from a blocked IP.

1. The investigator, Tom, wants to compare the IP with other IP addresses George has used in the past. He opens the fingerprint details for the blocked IP and for another IP George has used many times successfully.
2. From the user interface Tom can see that the blocked IP was a Firefox browser running in Chinese locale. The IP George seems to use most of the time is a Windows XP machine with Microsoft Internet Explorer running at an private locale. As a result Tom adds the IP to Restricted IP addresses group directly from the Sessions IP screen.

### 6.16.8 Viewing the Sessions from a Range of IP Addresses

To view sessions from a range of IP addresses:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console.
2. Click the **Sessions** tab.
3. Enter the IP range in the IP range fields and click **Search**.

Sessions in the IP range are displayed in the Search Results table.

### 6.16.9 Checking If a User Failed to Login From a Particular Device or IP

To search and view the different devices that logged in from the location obtain additional information like the number of times a device logged in from the location and the successful and unsuccessful login attempts from the location by each device:

1. From the results of a session search, click the country, state, city, or IP link.  
The Location Details page for that country, state, city, or IP is displayed.
2. Click the **Devices** tab.
  - To see additional information such as the number of times a device was used to log in from the location, search by Device ID. The Login Successes column displays the number of times a device was used to log in.
  - To see the number of successful and unsuccessful login attempts from the location by each device, select Blocked and Success as the Authentication Status.

Login failures and successes are displayed for each device.

### 6.16.10 Checking If Users Logging In from This IP Used Spanish Browsers

To search and view the fingerprints created for the location:

1. From the results of a session search, click the country, state, city, or IP link.

The Location Details page for that country, state, city, or IP is displayed.

2. Click the **Fingerprint Data** tab.
3. In the Search Results table, check to see if Spanish is listed as the Locale for the Fingerprint.

### 6.16.11 Adding Devices Used for Fraud from a Location To a Risky Group Scenario

An investigator is viewing a table of devices used from a location and decides two of them were used for fraud. He can select them and add them to a "high risk devices" group to be used in future risk evaluations. He should not lose the context of what he was doing in the process.

1. Open the OAAM Administration Console.
2. Search for sessions.
3. Open location details page.
4. Search for devices used from this location.
5. Select two devices and add them to a high risk group.

### 6.16.12 Adding Suspicious Device to High Risk Device Group Scenario

George is a user who gets blocked because he was logging in using a device that had been blocked more than three times in the last 24 hours. Jeff, an investigator wants to compare the blocked device with other devices this user has used in the past. He opens the fingerprint details for the blocked device and for another device the user has used many times successfully. From the user interface Jeff can see that the blocked device was a Linux machine with an Opera browser running in Russian locale. The device the user seems to use most of the time is a Windows XP machine with Microsoft Internet Explorer running in English locale. As a result Jeff adds the blocked device to a high risk devices group, and adds the IP addresses used by the device to a high risk IP addresses group directly from the search screen.

1. Open the OAAM Administration Console.
2. Search for sessions.
3. Open 2 device details pages.
4. View the full list of fingerprint data for both devices.
5. Select device and add it to a high risk group.
6. Select IP and add it to a high risk group.

### 6.16.13 Marking Devices and IP Addresses as High Risk Scenario

An investigator is searching for sessions with high alerts in the last hour. Out of the 30 sessions he thinks two were fraud so he wants to mark the devices and IP addresses used as high risk.

1. Open the OAAM Administration Console.
2. Search for sessions with high alerts in the last hour.
3. Select the two sessions and click **Add to Group**.

A dialog appears asking what data types from these sessions to add.

4. Select devices and IP addresses.

Message appears which asks the user to select a device group and an IP address group.

5. Select and add the high risk devices and high risk IP addresses.

A confirmation appears with message that the devices were added and that one IP was added and the other was already in the high risk IP address group.

### 6.16.14 Searching for Suspicious Sessions and Adding Devices to High Risk Group Scenario

#### Before You Begin

Login with user who has a Fraud Investigator or Fraud Investigation Manager role.

#### Search for Suspicious Sessions and Add Devices to High Risk Group

Garry is an investigator searching sessions looking for suspicious situations not found by the currently configured rules. He filters for all sessions in the last month with block actions from Mexico because of a recent incident. He selects all other sessions and in a single operation adds all the devices to a high risk device group.

1. Open the OAAM Administration Console.
2. Search sessions.
3. Add to group from search page.

### 6.16.15 Searching Sessions by Alert Message Scenario

An investigator is searching for sessions with high alerts with a message containing "speed". The search returns 20 sessions containing high alerts with the following messages: "Excessive speed navigation" and "User air speed."

1. Open the OAAM Administration Console.
2. Search for sessions with high level alerts and messages containing "speed."

### 6.16.16 Searching Sessions by Geography Scenario

An investigator is searching for sessions with an ID number that starts with 40 from Los Angeles, CA, USA in the last two hours.

1. Open the OAAM Administration Console.
2. Search for sessions with an ID number starting with 40 from Los Angeles in the last two hours.

### 6.16.17 Searching by Comma Separated Values Scenario

Jeff wants to see what activity has occurred recently from a list of high risk IP addresses he pulled from a portal. To gauge the value of the IP data he decides to view the activity from those IP addresses in the last six weeks and determine if any of the activity was suspicious. Jeff starts by searching sessions that have used this comma separated list of IP addresses and viewing the sessions that come back.

1. Open the OAAM Administration Console.
2. Search for sessions by pasting a comma separated list of IP addresses into the search field and filtering to the last two weeks.

Only sessions from the IP addresses in the list are shown.

### **6.16.18 Exporting Rows from Search Sessions Results to Microsoft Excel Spreadsheet Scenario**

An investigator is searching for sessions in the last two hours. He selects five rows and exports them to Microsoft Excel format document that contains all columns.

1. Open OAAM Administration Console.
2. Search for sessions.
3. Select five sessions.
4. Export them to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

### **6.16.19 Exporting Columns from Search Sessions Results to Microsoft Excel Spreadsheet Scenario**

An investigator is searching for sessions in the last two hours. He selects the column heading to select all rows and exports them to a Microsoft Excel format document that contains all columns.

1. Open the OAAM Administration Console.
2. Search for sessions.
3. Click the heading to select all sessions on that page.
4. Export the rows to a Microsoft Excel document.

# Part III

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## Configuring and Managing Knowledge-Based Authentication and One-Time Password

Part III of the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* provides information on managing Knowledge-Base Authentication (KBA) and One-time Password (OTP) in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2). Part III contains the following chapters:

- Chapter 7, "Managing Knowledge-Based Authentication"
- Chapter 8, "Setting Up OTP Anywhere"
- Chapter 9, "KBA and OTP Challenge Scenarios"





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# Managing Knowledge-Based Authentication

Knowledge-based authentication (KBA) is a method of authentication which is used to challenge the user to prove identity before allowing them to proceed with their requested sign-on, transaction, service, and so on. The KBA feature in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides a rich set of challenge questions, logic behind presenting those challenge questions to user, and validations to use to control the answers a user is allowed to register. This chapter introduces you to the concepts behind KBA and provides information about managing tasks that impact challenge questions, validations and levels of logic algorithms used for answers, question categories, and levels of logic algorithms used for registration.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Knowledge-Based Authentication Concepts](#)
- [Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration](#)
- [Setting Up KBA](#)
- [Managing Challenge Questions](#)
- [Managing Validations in the System for Answer Registration](#)
- [Managing Categories](#)
- [Deleting Global Validations In Registration Logic](#)
- [Customizing English Abbreviations and Equivalences for Answer Logic](#)
- [KBA Scenarios](#)
- [KBA Guidelines and Recommended Requirements](#)

## 7.1 Knowledge-Based Authentication Concepts

This section describes knowledge-based authentication (KBA) key concepts. It contains the following topics:

- [About Knowledge-Based Authentication](#)
- [About KBA User Flows](#)
- [About KBA Registration](#)
- [About the Challenge Response Process](#)
- [About Challenge Response Configuration](#)
- [About Challenge Questions](#)
- [About the Question Set](#)

- [About KBA Registration Logic](#)
- [About Local and Global Validations](#)
- [About KBA Answer Logic](#)
- [About Disable Question and Category Logic](#)
- [About Failure Counters](#)
- [About KBA Resets](#)
- [About Locked Status](#)

## 7.1.1 About Knowledge-Based Authentication

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides as standard secondary authentication in the form of knowledge-based authentication (KBA). KBA is a secondary authentication method, an extension to the existing authentication method. It is presented after successful primary authentication (for example, a user entering a single factor credentials, such as a user name and password) to improve authentication strength.

KBA provides an infrastructure for:

- Users to select questions and provide answers which are used to challenge them later on  

KBA is used to authenticate an individual based on the user's answers substantiated by a real-time interactive question and answer process.
- Levels of logic algorithm for registration  

Registration Logic manages the registration of challenge questions and answers.
- Levels of logic algorithm for answers  

Answer Logic is made up of advanced matching algorithms (fuzzy logic) used by the system to intelligently detect the correct answers in the challenge response process. The algorithms and the level of Answer Logic are factors in evaluating answers.
- Validations  

Validations are used to validate the answers given by a user at the time of registration.

KBA is used during online authentication of the user, which is automated, or a CSR challenge where the CSR interacts with the user to authenticate him before providing CSR services.

## 7.1.2 About KBA User Flows

The following sections illustrate an example user experience with the KBA framework.

### **New User Registration**

1. The user is presented with a page in which he is asked to submit his user name.
2. The user is prompted to enter his password. Since a profile has not been registered, a generic textpad is displayed. It does not contain an image or phrase, but it does contain a timestamp.
3. The user fills in the password and clicks **Enter** on the device. OAAM verifies the user's password.

4. If the user is not register, he sees a registration information page that describes the registration process.  
He can continue through the registration process or "skip" registration and perform the process at another time.
5. The next step in the registration process is the selection of an image and phrase. The user may click the link to **Get a new image and phrase**, which will generate a new image and phrase.
6. Next the user is required to select challenge questions from the drop-down lists (menus) provided, and enter the answers to those questions in the authentication device. His selected image and phrase is embedded in the device along with a current timestamp of his local time zone.
7. After the questions are selected and answers are provided, the user is logged in to the system.

#### **User Logs in from Different Location**

The following screens illustrate an example of the user flow when he logs in using a different IP address and he is challenged.

1. The user is presented with a page in which he is asked to submit his user name.
2. If the user name is accepted and the user is allowed to proceed, he is presented with a password page which contains his selected image and phrase embedded in the device along with a current timestamp of his local time zone.
3. The user fills in the password and clicks **Enter** on the device. OAAM verifies the user's password. Since OAAM determined the session requires an additional challenge/response for authentication because of the user's location, one of the questions he had selected in registration is displayed. The Challenge Question Authentication Pad device has phishing image and phrase embedded along with a current timestamp.
4. The user answers the question correctly and is then logged in to the system.

### **7.1.3 About KBA Registration**

During registration, which could be enrollment, opening a new account, or another events such as a reset, the user is asked to select questions and provide answers. The order of questions that are presented to a user during the registration phase is random using configurable parameters.

Later on, the challenge questions selected at registration or during a reset may be used for challenge during high risk log ins, to access transactions, or sensitive information, or both, and so on. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager's Rules Engine and business rules are responsible for determining if it is appropriate to use challenge questions to authenticate the user.

### **7.1.4 About the Challenge Response Process**

The KBA solution consists of securing an application using a challenge/response process where users are challenged with one or more questions to provide identity before they are allowed to proceed with their requested sign-on, transaction, service, and so on.

## 7.1.5 About Challenge Response Configuration

The challenge/response process is controlled by a combination of properties and rules.

- Question presented at random or round robin  
Presentation logic (random versus round robin) is configurable through properties. If the deployment supports Oracle Identity Manager integration, the presentation is round robin. The user is expected to answer all the registered questions online.
- The number of attempts a user is allowed for each question is set by a property.
- The total number of KBA challenge failures a user is allowed before he is locked out by Oracle Adaptive Access Manager is configured in the rule condition, `User: Challenge Channel Failure`.

## 7.1.6 About Challenge Questions

The customer can configure a set of questions that are used to authenticate users. The Questions are grouped into several categories and the user can select questions from these categories. The standard categories that questions can be grouped into are listed.

The customer can configure questions from these categories.

- Childhood
- Sports
- Your Birth
- Parents, Grandparents, Siblings
- Automobile
- Education
- Children
- Your Employment
- Significant Other
- Pets
- Miscellaneous

During registration, users are presented with several question menus. For example, he may be presented with three question menus. A user must select one question from each menu and enter answers for them during registration. Only one question from each question menu can be registered. These questions become the user's "registered questions."

When rules in OAAM Admin trigger challenge questions, the application displays the challenge questions and accepts the answers in a secure way for users. The questions can be presented in the **QuestionPad**, **TextPad**, and other pads, where the challenge question is embedded into the image of the authenticator, or simple HTML. These are configured through properties.

## 7.1.7 About the Question Set

KBA offers a large pool of questions, which is the framework for obtaining answers from the user during registration or reset. The Question Set is a fixed set of questions that is allotted to the user. This set is allotted at random and once for the user unless it is reset. It is generated based on the settings configured in the Registration Logic. This

Question Set prevents any single user from having access to all the challenge questions. This is to prevent a fraudster from harvesting questions for use in a phishing exercise. A user can receive a new Question Set if a customer service representative resets it for the user.

### 7.1.8 About KBA Registration Logic

Registration Logic manages the registration of challenge questions and answers. During KBA registration each user is presented with a Question Set, a subset of the challenge questions library. The Question Set is generally broken up into several drop-down lists that contain questions to select from. The drop-down lists with questions is called a "menu."

Figure 7–1 shows the security questions registration drop-down menus.

**Figure 7–1 Security Questions Registration Drop-Down Menus**

**ORACLE**

**Security Questions**  
We will use your security questions and answers to confirm your identity at times when extra safety is needed.

**Questions** (Choose a question from each list below.)

1) Select One

2) Select One

3) Select One

**Answers**

Answer:

2/2/2011 13:10 (PST)

**ORACLE** enter

mild chickens

The number of questions that appear on each menu, the number of categories per menu, and the number of questions that a user must register are configurable. As standard, questions are grouped into categories. The challenge questions in the questions menus do not change unless the question set is changed. The user is required to select one question from each menu and enter answers for them. Only one question from each question menu can be registered.

To configure the Registration Logic, you specify the settings for:

- The question set generation
  - The number of questions to be registered
  - The number of questions per menu
  - The number of categories per menu

The Question Set is generated based on the Registration Logic.

- The validations that are applied to the answers

For information on setting Registration Logic, see [Section 7.3.7, "Configuring Registration of Challenge Questions."](#)

### How do the KBA Registration Logic Settings Affect a Customer's Question Set?

Example configurations are presented in the following table.

Example	Question/Menu	Categories/Menu	Questions/Category in a Menu
1	7	4	2+2+2+1
2	10	4	3+3+2+2
3	10	1	10

Example #1, shown on line 1, results in registration menus containing 2 questions from category A, and 2 questions from category B, and 2 questions from category C, and 1 question from category D. This continues in a round robin fashion as needed. If there are any categories with an insufficient number of questions or an insufficient number of categories duplicate questions can result. This scenario does not occur with the standard database of questions and default settings. It only occurs if you significantly reduce the questions or categories.

The following is an example of a configuration to avoid:

- Number of questions user registers: 3  
The number of questions that a user must register. The new user registration should display the same number of question menus as the number of questions that a user must register.
- Number of questions per menu: 5  
The number of questions that appear on each menu. The new user registration should display the same number of questions in each menu as the number of categories for each menu. The total number of questions from all the menus (number of questions multiplied by the questions in each menu) cannot exceed the total number of questions available in the database.
- Number of categories per menu: 5  
The number of categories per menu. The new user registration should display the same number of categories for each menu as the number of questions in each menu.

The Question Set is the fixed set of questions that is allotted to the user. This set is allotted at random and once for the user. This prevents the user from discovering all the questions. In the example, fifteen or more categories are required, each with at least one question enabled. But if there are fewer than 15 categories and one of these categories has only one question enabled, some Question Sets have that question twice. The algorithm tries to use as many available categories as possible.

For example to generate a Question Set with:

- 3 menus
- 5 questions per menu
- 5 categories per menu

The algorithm tries to pick one question each from 15 categories if 15 categories are available. The minimum number of questions per category should be equal to the number of questions in the Question Set divided by the total number of categories.

### **Pre-requisite for Configuring Registration Logic for Locales**

The deployment administrator must ensure that there are enough questions in the database for each of the supported locale as configured in OAAM Admin during deployment; otherwise, the application displays only the English language questions during registration.

The number of locale-specific questions must be equal to or greater than the "Questions User Will Register" multiplied by the "Questions per Menu" multiplied by the "Categories per Menu."

## **7.1.9 About Local and Global Validations**

Validations are used to validate the answers given by a user at the time of registration. For answers, you can restrict the users to alphanumeric and a few specific special characters by adding a Regex validation. For example, if the question, "What year did you start junior high school," is assigned the Month-Day-Year (MMDDYY) validation, a user registering for this question is not allowed to provide "April 1st 1920" for the answer. Validations can be at the local level, to associated with each individual question, or at the global level, to be applied to all the questions presented to the user.

There are no automated validations to ensure that question specific validations and global validations do not conflict. Administrators must take care not to configure the same validations for local and global. For example, validation for a question should not be set to numeric only if the alpha only is set as a global validation.

### **Question Registration Validation (Local)**

Each question can be assigned unique validations to control the answers a user is allowed to register. For example, if the business team wants to force users to answer a particular question using a specific date format.

The scope of validations applied to an individual question is local. Local validations are specified during the creation of a question.

### **Global Registration Validation (Global)**

Global validations control the answers a user is allowed to register for all questions. Global validations influence all answer registration. For example, if the "Four-digit year (YYYY)" validation is applied globally then only numeral answers are accepted during KBA registration. This would be a problem if there are questions available to users that would normally have alphanumeric answers.

Global validations are specified during the configuration of Registration Logic.

### **Global-Local Validation**

The scope of validations can be applied to individual questions or a combination of questions.

## **7.1.10 About KBA Answer Logic**

Answer Logic checks to see if the answer provided by the user matches closely to the ones provided during registration.

Answer Logic is made up of advanced matching algorithms used by the system to intelligently detect the correct answers in the challenge response process. The algorithms and the levels of logic are factors in evaluating answers.

Errors can be caused by simple input errors such as fat fingering, extra characters, misspellings, and so on. Common misspellings and abbreviations for example can be accepted if the basic information of the answer is correct.

Answer Logic algorithms are available for both the online challenge and CSR phone challenge processes. Online settings are applied for answers the user provided online using the application. Phone challenge settings are applied for answers provided by users over the phone and entered by the CSR. The online challenge and CSR phone challenge Answer Logic are completely independent of each other. They can be configured separately.

For example, you can set the online challenge logic strength to high and the CSR phone challenge logic strength to low. For the CSR phone challenge logic strength, you may have provided more margin for error, because CSRs are listening to the answers over the phone and entering the answers.

### 7.1.11 About Disable Question and Category Logic

This section describes the logic to handle disabled questions and categories.

#### Disabling Logic

The disabling logic is as follows for KBA:

- If you disable the last remaining question in a category, the category is automatically disabled as well.
- The number of active categories must be equal to or greater than the maximum number of categories in the question menu. An error message results when you try to disable a category and this requirement is not met.

#### Consequences

Table 7–1 summarizes the disable results.

**Table 7–1** *Disable Results in Question and Category Logic*

Disable Question or Category	New customers	user with question in question set	users with question registered
Question	The disabled question is not used to generate new users' question sets.	At re-registration or when a user changes his preference: Disabled question are replaced with another question from the same category.	The disabled question continues to be active.  If the user is re-registering or changing user preference, the disabled question is replaced with another question from the same category.
Category	The disabled category is not used to generate new users' question sets.	At re-registration or when a user changes his preference: All questions in the disabled category are replaced with questions from a new category that has not been used to generate current question set.	Questions from the disabled category continue to be active.  If the user is re-registering or changing user preference, all questions in the disabled category are replaced with questions from a new category that has not been used to generate the current question set.

### 7.1.12 About Failure Counters

Failure counters are used to lock out fraudsters so that they are unable to obtain the answers/questions.



KBA uses two failure counters. They are:

- the Online Counter
- the Phone Counter

The maximum number for online challenges and phone challenges are configurable. The phone counter maximum is "per question."

For the following example, assume:

- Max online = 3
- Max phone (per question) = 3

If the user is answering challenge questions online, and if the user is given three attempts to provide a correct answer, a total of three attempts is allowed. Each failure increments the Online Counter. The user is locked out of the session after three attempts. The online only challenge is designed to limit the exposure of questions to fraudsters.

If the user is answering challenge questions over the phone, and if the user is given three attempts at answering each question, a total of nine attempts is allowed. Each failure increments the Phone Counter. The user is locked out of the session after nine attempts.

For the next challenge, the next question is displayed. A success for an online or a phone challenge automatically resets all counters to zero.

### 7.1.13 About KBA Resets

Authenticator uses questions as additional credentials to help prevent fraud. A customer service representative (CSR) can reset these questions for the user when necessary. The CSR can reset KBA-related items for a user.

The Reset action resets all challenge failure counters:

- Reset KBA: The customer must re-register KBA; KBA and OTP counters are reset to zero
- CSR KBA reset: The customer must re-register KBA; KBA and OTP counters are reset to zero
- Reset OTP: The customer must re-register OTP; KBA and OTP counters are reset to zero

#### 7.1.13.1 Reset Challenge Questions

The CSR resets a user's challenge questions. The system deletes the existing questions and answers and generates a new question set for the user to register from. Registration of challenge questions is required at the next log in to the website.

#### 7.1.13.2 Reset Challenge Questions and the Set of Questions to Choose From

The CSR resets the user's challenge question set (challenge questions and the set of questions to register from). Registration of challenge questions is required at the next log in to the website.

#### 7.1.13.3 Increment User to the Next Question

The CSR resets the user's next question so the system advances the user to the next challenge question in the list of registered questions. So if the user is currently being

asked question A, question B or C is now asked. A different challenge question is presented at the next log in to the website.

#### 7.1.13.4 Unlock a User

When the CSR unlocks the user that has been locked out of the system because of failed challenge questions. Unlocking the user resets the user's failure counter.

The Unlock action unlocks the user account for both KBA and OTP:

- Unlock KBA: KBA and OTP counters are reset to zero
- Unlock OTP: KBA and OTP counters are reset to zero.

#### 7.1.13.5 Ask Question (KBA Phone Challenge)

The CSR uses the user's challenge questions for phone authentication and enters user's response. If the user answers the question correctly, the question failure counter and increment question counter are reset. The system automatically takes appropriate action depending on the status such as unlocking the user. Information about phone and online failures is provided in [Section 7.1.12, "About Failure Counters."](#) High level flows for the Ask Question action is presented in [Chapter 4, "Managing and Supporting CSR Cases."](#) The matrix in [Section 7.1.12, "About Failure Counters"](#) contains detailed examples for individual flows.

### 7.1.14 About Locked Status

**Locked** is the status that OAAM Admin sets if the user fails the maximum number of challenges. A user is locked out of the session after the failure counter reaches the maximum number of failures. After the user is locked out, a Customer Service Representative must reset the status to **Unlocked** before the user can use this account to enter the system.

## 7.2 Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration

This section describes how to navigate to KBA administration tasks in the OAAM Administration Console. You can navigate to KBA tasks through the Navigation tree. The KBA Infrastructure provides you with access to all questions, validations, categories, registration and Answer Logic, and other elements.

These are the subnodes under **KBA**, which provide access to the configurations in the KBA infrastructure:

- **Questions:** For managing the tasks that impact challenge questions, such as creating new questions; activating, disabling, and editing questions; and importing questions that belong to a category not currently in the system.  
Double-click **Questions** to open the **Questions Search** page.
- **Validations:** For managing the validation for the answers given by a user at the time of registration, such as creating validations based on the available validation schemes in the system, editing existing validations, and importing and exporting validations.  
Double-click **Validations** to open the **Validations Search and Edit** page.
- **Categories:** For managing the question categories in the system.  
Double-click **Categories** to open the **Categories Search** page.

- **Registration Logic:** For managing the level of logic algorithm used for the registration for challenge questions and answers.  
Double-click **Registration Logic** to open the **Registration Logic** configuration page.
- **Answer Logic:** For managing the level of logic algorithm used for answer validation.  
Double-click **Answer Logic** to open the **Answer Logic** configuration page.

For alternative methods to open search pages, refer to [Section 3.5, "Using Search, Create, and Import."](#) Validation Search and Edit, Registration Logic and Answer Logic pages can be opened in the same manner as the search pages.

Note that you cannot open the KBA node.

## 7.3 Setting Up KBA

Table 7–2 lists the tasks required to set up KBA with OAAM.

**Table 7–2 Setting Up KBA**

No.	Task	Information
1	Set KBA properties.	For information, refer to <a href="#">Section 7.3.1, "Setting KBA Properties."</a>
2	Import OAAM snapshot.	For information, refer to <a href="#">Section 7.3.2, "Importing the OAAM Snapshot."</a>
3	Link policies to user groups.	For information, refer to <a href="#">Section 7.3.3, "Linking Policies to User Groups."</a>
4	Configure registration and challenge actions.	For information, refer to <a href="#">Section 7.3.4, "Configuring Registration and Challenge Actions."</a>
5	Create new categories if the standard categories do not meet your needs.	For information, refer to <a href="#">Section 7.3.5, "Creating New Categories."</a>
6	Create new questions if the standard questions do not meet your needs.	For information, refer to <a href="#">Section 7.3.6, "Creating New Questions."</a>
7	Configure registration of challenge questions.	For information, refer to <a href="#">Section 7.3.7, "Configuring Registration of Challenge Questions."</a>
8	Configure restriction of characters entered for answers.	For information, refer to <a href="#">Section 7.3.8, "Configuring Question Answers Validation."</a>
9	Configure Answer Logic.	For information, refer to <a href="#">Section 7.3.9, "Configuring Answer Logic."</a>

### 7.3.1 Setting KBA Properties

KBA properties for enabling KBA, controlling the listing of questions, and randomizing questions are listed in this section.

#### 7.3.1.1 Enabling KBA

Ensure that the `bharosa.kba.active` property is set to true. See [Chapter 26, "Using the Properties Editor"](#) for information on modifying properties.

### 7.3.1.2 Disabling KBA

To disable KBA:

1. Set property `bharosa.kba.active` to `false`.
2. Disable all rules that reference KBA, in particular the "Register Questions" rule in the "OAAM Registration Policy".
3. Defer forgot password to OIM by setting the following properties to point to the OIM URL for forgot password.

- For split login (default):

```
bharosa.uio.default.password.links.enum.forgotpassword.url
```

- For single login page:

```
bharosa.uio.default.singlelogin.links.enum.forgotpassword.url
```

Note that with this configuration OAAM cannot use any KBA challenge flows.

To set up the OIM side, see "System Properties in Oracle Identity Manager" in *Administering Oracle Identity Manager*.

### 7.3.1.3 Controlling the Listing of Questions

You can control the listing of questions in the OAAM server. These are the default properties and their values:

```
challenge.question.registration.groups.minimum.questions.per.category.count=1
challenge.question.registration.groups.categories.count=5
challenge.question.registration.groups.questions.count=5
challenge.question.registration.groups.count=3
challenge.question.registration.groups.maxlimit=5
```

### 7.3.1.4 Randomizing KBA Questions

Set the `oaam.kba.questions.randomorder` property to `true` to present KBA questions in random order instead of sequentially. Randomization is performed Online only (OAAM Server) if the `oaam.kba.questions.randomorder` property is missing or is set to `true`. For the CSR Get Challenge Question flow, question access will always be sequential.

### 7.3.1.5 Moving Question Sequentially on Successful Answers

Set the `oaam.kba.questions.randomorder` property to `false` to move challenge questions in sequentially on successful answers.

## 7.3.2 Importing the OAAM Snapshot

A full snapshot of policies, dependent components and configurations is shipped with Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. The snapshot is in the `oaam_base_snapshot.zip` file and located in the `MW_HOME/IDM_ORACLE_HOME/oaam/init` directory.

The challenge questions must be present in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager before the users can be asked to register. Challenge questions are included in the OAAM snapshot. For information on importing the snapshot which contains the questions, see [Section 2.6, "Importing the OAAM Snapshot."](#)

If you are need to use challenge questions in languages other than English, import the appropriate `oaam_kba_questions_locale.zip` files from the `MW_HOME/IDM_ORACLE_HOME/oaam/kba_questions` directory. The locale identifier `locale` specifies the language version.

### 7.3.3 Linking Policies to User Groups

Link policies that pertain to your business and security needs to a user group to which you want KBA to be enabled. For information on importing policies, see [Chapter 11, "Managing Policies, Rules, and Conditions."](#)

### 7.3.4 Configuring Registration and Challenge Actions

Configure appropriate actions for the rules in the policy. For information on configuring rules, see [Chapter 11, "Managing Policies, Rules, and Conditions."](#)

### 7.3.5 Creating New Categories

If the standard categories that questions can be grouped under do not meet your needs, create categories that can hold relevant questions you plan to create.

To create a category

1. Open the **Categories Search** page, as described in [Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."](#)
2. From the **Categories Search** page, click **New Category** or the **New** icon.  
Alternative methods to open create pages are listed in [Section 3.5, "Using Search, Create, and Import."](#)  
The **New Category** page appears where you can enter details to create a category.
3. Type the new category in the **Category** field.
4. Enter a description.
5. Click **Apply**.

The **Category Details** page appears for the newly created category.

### 7.3.6 Creating New Questions

If the standard challenge questions do not meet your needs, create questions that are applicable to the users accessing your application.

To create a question

1. In the Navigation tree, double-click **Questions** under **KBA**. The **Questions Search** page is displayed.
2. From the **Questions Search** page, click **New Questions**.  
The **New Questions** page appears where you can enter details to create a question.  
Alternative methods to open create pages are listed in [Section 3.5, "Using Search, Create, and Import."](#)  
When the **New Question** page first appears, the default value for the question status is Active.  
**Question**, **Category**, **Status**, and **Locale** are required fields.
3. Pick a locale from the list of locales available.  
By default, the **Locale** menu displays English and 26 other default locale languages.
4. Type the new question in the **Question** field.

The question names must be unique across categories.

5. From the **Category** list, select the category of question you want.

By default, there is no data in the **Category** list. You must import the challenge questions ZIP files (oam\_kba\_questions\_locale.zip) for data to appear in the **Category** menu. You can also create a new category.

6. In the **Locale** list, select the language you want.

By default, the **Locale** menu displays English and 26 other default locale languages.

7. Each question can be assigned unique validations to control the answers a user is allowed to register. To assign a local validation, select the validation type from the **Registration Validation** list.

The local validations you select in this step control the answers a user is allowed to register for this particular question. It does not control the registration of answers for all questions.

For information on the difference between global and local validations, refer to [Section 7.3.8, "Configuring Question Answers Validation."](#)

8. In the **Answer Logic Hints** list, select the type of **Answer Logic Hint** you want.

A hint can be added to questions individually to affect the Answer Logic used to evaluate given answers. This is performed to better tune the logic for the type of question. This is especially important for date related questions.

These hints help the Answer Logic function more successfully on some questions, for example, on date related questions. If a question has the date answer hint applied then the abbreviations, phonetics and fat fingering Answer Logic runs first, and then special date format logic is applied.

9. Click **Apply**. A confirmation dialog appears telling you that the question was created successfully.
10. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

The **Question Detail** page appears for the newly created question.

After the question has been created, you can edit details.

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**Note:** The deployment administrator must ensure that there are enough questions in the database for each of the supported locale as configured in OAAM Admin during deployment; otherwise, OAAM Server displays only the English language questions during registration.

The number of locale-specific questions must be equal to or greater than the "Questions User Will Register" multiplied by the "Questions per Menu" multiplied by the "Categories per Menu."

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### 7.3.7 Configuring Registration of Challenge Questions

The number of questions that appear on each menu, the number of categories per menu, and the number of questions that a user must register is configurable. The user is required to select one question from each menu and enter answers for them. Only one question from each question menu can be registered.

To configure the registration for challenge questions and answers:

1. In the Navigation tree, double-click **Registration Logic** under **KBA**. The **Registration Logic** page is displayed.
2. To enter or change the values for the question set generation, you can specify the following settings.
  - Number of questions that a customer must register
  - Number of questions that appear on each menu
  - Number of categories per menu

The categories per menu cannot be more than the number of categories available in the system.

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---

**Note:** Enter realistic numbers. For example, the number of questions that a user must register should be 3 to 7 questions

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3. Click **Apply**.

A confirmation dialog is displayed with the message, "Registration Logic details updated successfully."

4. Click **OK**.

### 7.3.8 Configuring Question Answers Validation

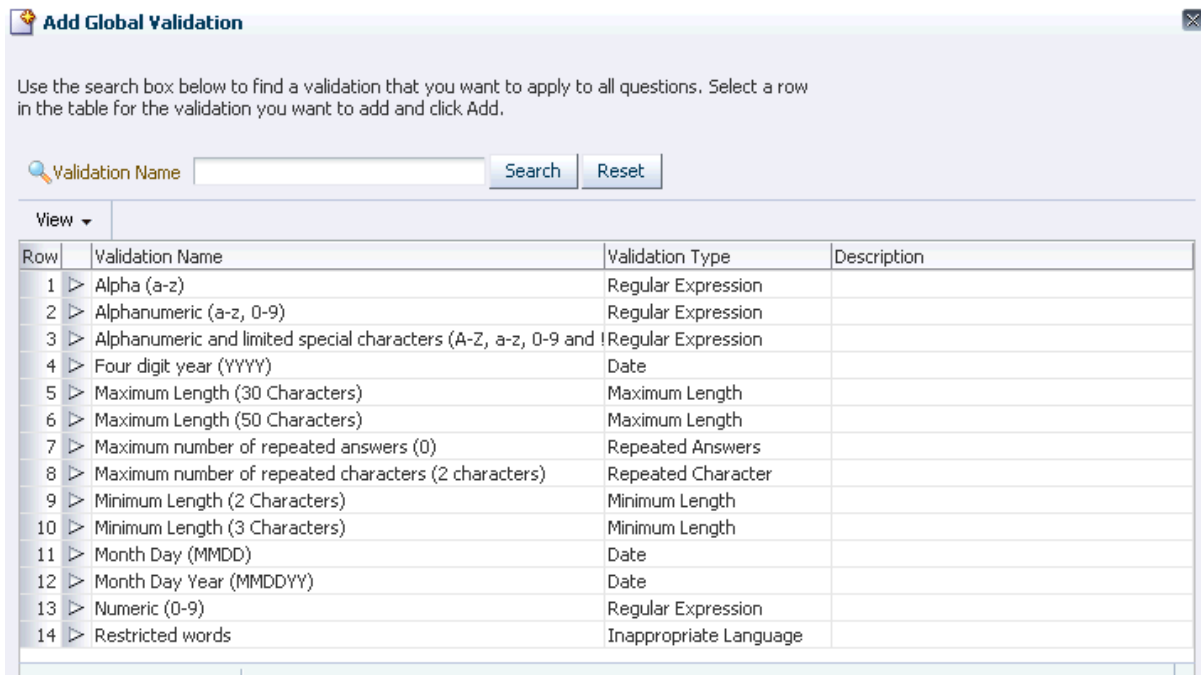
Global validations control the answers a user is allowed to register for all questions. Global validations influence all answer registration. For example, if the "Four-digit year (YYYY)" validation is applied globally then only numeral answers are accepted during KBA registration. This would be a problem if there are questions available to users that would normally have alphanumeric answers.

Global validations are specified during the configuration of Registration Logic.

To add global validations (validations you want to apply to all questions):

1. In the Navigation tree, double-click **Registration Logic** under **KBA**. The **Registration Logic** page is displayed.
2. Click **Add** on the results header.

The **Add Global Validation** dialog appears.

**Figure 7–2 Add Global Validation**

3. In the **Add Global Validation** dialog, search for the global validations you want to add.
4. Select the row corresponding to the validation you want to add.  
You cannot select more than one validation to add at a time.
5. Click **Add**.  
The selected validation is added.

### 7.3.9 Configuring Answer Logic

Answer Logic, a feature of KBA, increases the usability of security questions. Administrators can adjust how exact the challenge answers given by end users must match the answers they gave at the time of registration. If the answer given by a user is fundamentally correct but there are minor variations such as typos, misspellings and abbreviations they should pass. The increased usability of KBA reduces or eliminates the need for unnecessary call center involvement in moderate risk situations and self service flows.

Answer Logic (fuzzy logic) algorithms can be configured on the Answer Logic page. The algorithms are divided into three categories: Common Abbreviations, Fat Fingering (accidentally pressing the nearest neighbor on the keyboard), and Phonetics. The algorithms are available for both the online challenge and phone challenge processes.

The following algorithms are available and can be configured for your requirements:

- Phonetics
- Missing character(s)
- Extra character(s)
- Common misspellings



- Common abbreviations
- Common acronyms
- Keyboard fat fingering
- Common nicknames
- Regional spelling differences
- Date Format

The Answer Logic algorithms can be enabled or disabled and the intensity or strength of some algorithms (the level of Answer Logic used to evaluate answers given for challenge questions) can also be configured. For example, high risk transactions such as wire transfers may require a high degree of certainty (i.e. exact match) whereas accessing personal, non-sensitive information may require a lower degree of response certainty.

As standard, Answer Logic is only functional for English. Abbreviations can be globalized but creation of locale specific text equivalency files is required. For information, refer to *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

### Example of How It Works

**Question:** Who was your favorite teacher in high school?

**Registered answer:** Mrs. Smith

**Given answer:** Misses Smuth

**Logic level:** If set to High, the answer is accepted.

**Table 7–3 Answer Logic Algorithm Example**

Algorithm	Description	Reason
Abbreviations	This algorithm handles common abbreviations, common nicknames, common acronyms, and date format. Looks at file for allowed matches.	If the file contains Mrs=Misses, the match can be made in either direction.
Phonetics	This algorithm handles Answers that "sound like" the registered answer, regional spelling differences, and common misspellings	Smiith sounds like Smith
Keyboard fat fingering	This algorithm handles Answers with typos due to the proximity of keys on a standard keyboard.	"u" is directly to the left of "i" so it is allowed

### 7.3.9.1 Common Response Errors

This section highlights the most common response errors and shows how Answer Logic algorithms are used for the system to intelligently detect the correct answers in the challenge response process. Examples of abbreviations, phonetics, and keyboard fat fingering are also provided.

**7.3.9.1.1 Abbreviations** Common abbreviations, common nicknames, common acronyms, and date format are handled by this algorithm.

#### Common Abbreviations

This algorithm matches the words in the following pairs as equivalent. OAAM Admin has predefined list of word-pairs that cover common abbreviations, common nicknames and common acronyms.

- Street - St.
- Drive - Dr.
- California - CA

The list can be customized by creating a new abbreviation file, `custom_auth_abbreviation_config.properties`. For information, refer to the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

### Common Nicknames

Oracle has a predefined list of the most common nicknames that is used in the challenge response process.

- Timothy - Tim
- Matthew - Matt

### Date Format

The questions that require date as the answer specify the format in which the user should enter the answer. The format is either `YYYY` or `MMDD`, but not both. However, from experience, users still use other formats during the challenge response process. The abbreviation logic for date format sees the following as the same:

- 0713
- 713
- July 13th
- July 13
- July 13, 1970

**7.3.9.1.2 Phonetics** Answers that "sound like" the registered answer, regional spelling differences, and common misspellings are handled by this algorithm. The phonetics algorithm is only supported in English.

### Common Misspellings

Oracle's Phonetic Answer Logic algorithm accounts for misspellings.

- ph - f
- Correct word: elephant - Spelling mistake: elefant

**7.3.9.1.3 Keyboard Fat Fingering** Oracle's Fat Fingering algorithm accounts for typos due to the proximity of keys on a standard keyboard and transposed letters. Answers with typos due to the proximity of keys on a standard keyboard are handled by this algorithm.

The number of fat fingering characters allowed depends on the length of the original word and the level set. The algorithm returns a percentage score associated with the characters that have an exact match. The intensity determines the minimum score required to match the answer with the registered answer.

---

---

**Note:** The fat fingering algorithm is only supported in English.

---

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### Common Typos

- Switching "w" and "e"

- Switching "u" and "i"
- Switching "t" and "r"

### Examples of Fat Fingering

- Correct word: signature - Fat finger: signatire

#### 7.3.9.2 Level of Answer Logic

The level of Answer Logic, the intensity or strength of algorithms, used to evaluate answers given for challenge questions is adjustable. You can enable or disable each algorithm and you can also specify the following levels for the algorithms used:

- **Off** – No Answer Logic is used; answers must exactly match those previously registered by the user.
- **Low** – Less Answer Logic; answers provided by the user must be a match or near-match to the answers that were provided at the time of registration
- **Medium** – More Answer Logic; the user is given some leeway for the answers that are provided. For example, St. might be accepted for Street.
- **High** – Highest level of Answer Logic. The constraints are not strict for matching.

Each algorithm generates a score that represents how close the given answer is to the registered answer. OAAM Admin can be configured to accept different threshold score ranges for each algorithm individually. Separate threshold values for each algorithm (low/medium/high) are set in a properties file. The default thresholds are described as follows.

##### 7.3.9.2.1 Abbreviation For abbreviation:

- Return values: 0 or 100 (no-match OR match)
- Levels: **ON** or **OFF**
- Logic
  - If an abbreviation entry exists linking the given strings, score is 100
  - Else score is 0

##### 7.3.9.2.2 Fat Fingering For fat fingering:

- Return values: range 0 to 100
- Levels: **OFF**, **LOW** (90+), **MEDIUM** (75+), **HIGH** (60+)
- Logic
  - If the string lengths do not match, score is 0
  - If a position does not have the expected character or its neighbor, score is 0
  - Else compute the number of positions that have the neighboring characters.
  - $Score = (StringLength - NeighborPositionCount) * 100 / StringLength$

##### 7.3.9.2.3 Phonetics For phonetics:

- Return values: 0, 60, 75, 90
- Levels: **OFF**, **LOW** (90), **MEDIUM** (75), **HIGH** (60)
- Logic

- Compute primary and alternative phonetic keys for the given strings, using DoubleMetaphone algorithm
- If primary keys of both strings match, score is **HIGH**
- Else if a primary key of one of the strings and alternate key of the other string match, score is **MEDIUM**
- Else if the alternate keys of both string match, score is **LOW**
- Else the score is **0**

**7.3.9.2.4 Multiple Word Answers** Answers that contain multiple words are treated in a specific way by the Answer Logic. If the final score from a complete string match does not meet the "success" criteria, individual words in the answer are evaluated. If each individual word in an answer is accepted by any of the algorithms the whole answer is accepted.

Multiple word answers with missing/extra words must be an exact match to the registered answer. Answers must have the same number of words as the registered answer to be evaluated with Answer Logic. For example: If the registered answer is "Mead Elementary School" and the answer given at the time of challenge is "Mesd Elem Sch":

Abbreviation: Mead-Mesd=0; Elementary-Elem=100; School-Sch=100  
 Fat-finger: Mead-Mesd=75; Elementary-Elem=0; School-Sch=0  
 Phonetics: Mead-Mesd=0; Elementary-Elem=0; School-Sch=0

Assuming that abbreviation was set to anything besides off and fat fingering was set to medium or high, since all three words would be accepted individually, the whole answer would be accepted.

### 7.3.9.3 Configuring Answer Validation

The KBA Answer Logic tab includes controls for the level of each Answer Logic algorithm used for answer validation. The higher the level the less exact answers need to be for acceptance.

To configure Answer Logic:

1. In the Navigation tree, double-click **Answer Logic** under **KBA**.

You can specify different settings for Online Challenge and CSR Phone Challenge.

[Figure 7-3](#) shows the Answer Logic tab with controls to configure different levels of Answer Logic algorithms.

Figure 7-3 Answer Logic



2. To change the level of Answer Logic used for keyboard fat fingering and phonetics, select **Off**, **Low**, **Medium**, or **High**: the lower the setting the higher the degree of exactness required.

For information on logic levels, see [Section 7.3.9.2, "Level of Answer Logic."](#)

3. Click OK.

## 7.4 Managing Challenge Questions

The KBA functionality enables you to manage challenge questions.

You can perform the following task for challenge questions:

- [Searching for a Challenge Question](#)
- [Viewing Question Details and Statistics](#)
- [Creating a Question Like Another Question](#)
- [Editing a Question](#)
- [Importing Questions](#)
- [Exporting Questions](#)
- [Deleting a Question](#)
- [Disabling a Question](#)

- Activating Questions

### 7.4.1 Searching for a Challenge Question

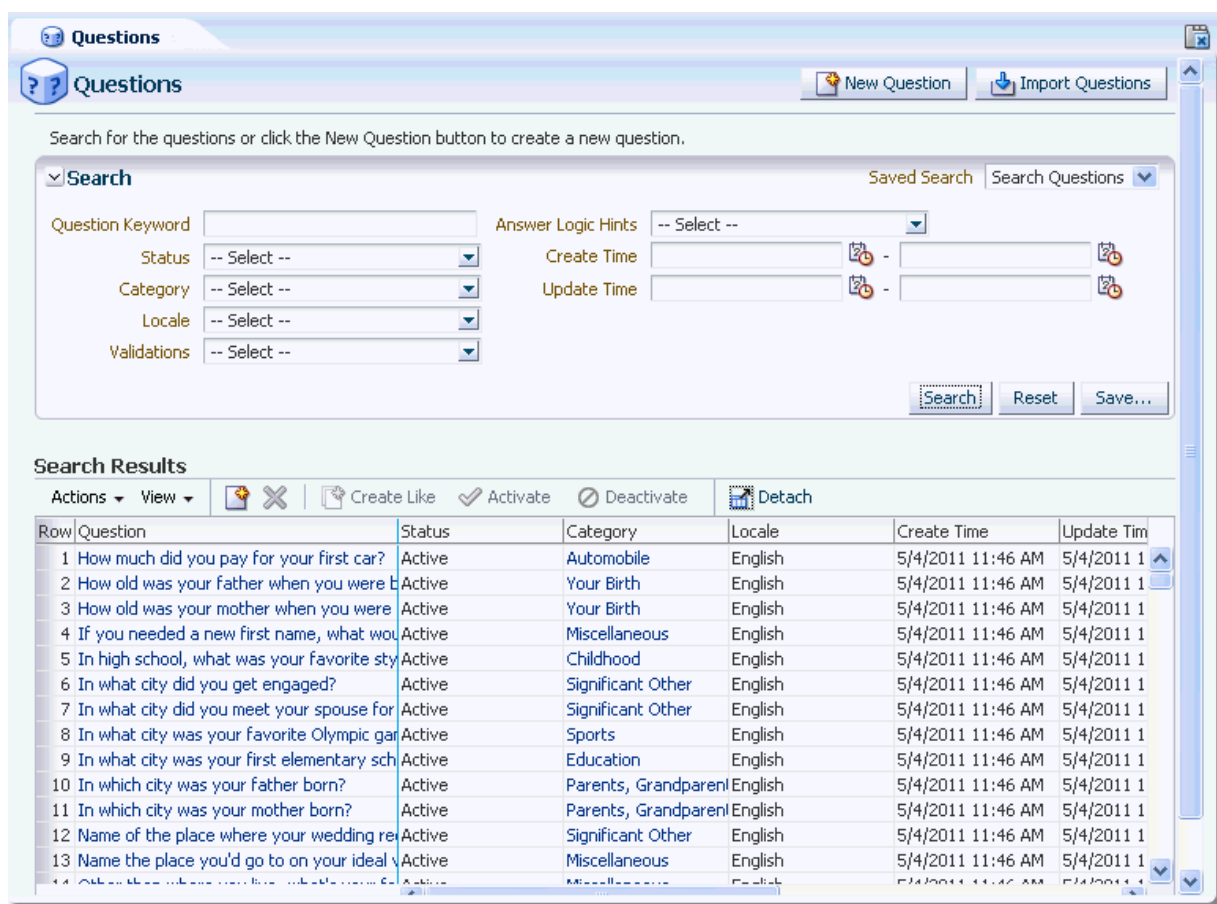
Use the **Questions Search** page to view a list of all challenge questions and search for a question based on various criteria. The **Questions Search** page provides access to the **Questions Details** page for any question. When the **Questions Search** page first appears, the **Search Results** table is displayed with default filter values.

To search for a question:

1. Open the **Questions Search** page, as described in Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."

An example **Questions Search** page is shown in Figure 7-4.

Figure 7-4 Questions Search Page



The **Questions Search** page displays a **Search** section and a **Search Results** table that shows a summary of the questions that match your search criteria.

2. Specify criteria in the Search Filter to locate the questions and click **Search**.

The search filter criteria are described in Table 7-4.

If you want to reset the search parameters to the default setting, use the **Reset** button.

**Table 7-4 Question Search Criteria**

Field	Description
Question Keyword	The keyword in the question.
Status	The status of the question: Active or disabled.
Category	The category to which the question belong. For example: education, pets, sports and so on.
Locale	The language the question is in. For example, English, Finnish, Czech, and so on.
Validations	Global validations. For example: Four-digit year (YYYY), Month Day (MMDD), and so on
Answer Logic Hints	A hint added to questions individually to affect the Answer Logic used to evaluate given answers. For example: Date Answer Hint.
Create Date	A timeframe within which the question was created
Update Time	A timeframe within which the question was modified.

The **Search Results** table displays a summary of questions that match the criteria specified. By default, questions are sorted on **Question Name**, but you can sort questions on **Update Time**, **Create Date**, **Status**, **Question**, and **Category**.

In the **Search Results** table, click the question link to view more details. The **Question Details** page appears.

Table 7-5, "[Question Action menu commands](#)" lists the commands that are available through the **Action** menu. You can select one or more questions and perform actions on those questions.

**Table 7-5 Question Action menu commands**

Command	Description
Create Like	Creates a new case that is similar— or "like"—an existing question.
New Question	Creates a new question. By default, the question is enabled on create. You can create a question for any locale.
Open Selected	Opens the selected question to the Questions details page.
Open Category	Opens the category for the question.
Delete Selected	Deletes questions. Deleted questions are not available for new registrations but users currently registered for these questions can continue to use them.
Deactivate Selected	Selected questions are disabled.
Select All	"Select All" helps select all the questions.
Deselect All	Deselect all helps deselect all questions.
Export Selected	Exports questions as .XML files
Export Delete Script	Export Delete Script exports a delete script for the questions you might want to delete in the future, and imports the delete script later to delete the questions if they are present.

Except for creating a question, all other operations are bulk operations.

## 7.4.2 Viewing Question Details and Statistics

The **Question Details** page provides information such as:

- Question text
- Question category
- Question status
- Question locale
- Registration validation
- Answer logic hint
- Number question sets with question
- Number of users registered with question
- Percentage of users registered for the question
- Percentage of successful challenges
- Percentage of unsuccessful challenges
- Question ID
- Last Updated Date

To view question statistics:

1. Open the **Questions Search** page, as described in [Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."](#)
2. From the **Questions Search** page, click the question of interest in the **Search Results** table

The **Question Detail** page appears with the statistics.

### 7.4.3 Creating a Question Like Another Question

To create a question that is similar to an existing question:

1. Open the **Questions Search** page, as described in [Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."](#)
2. From the **Questions Search** page, select the row corresponding to the question of interest.
3. Click the **Create Like** icon.

The **Create Like** dialog appears with pre-populated data from the original question. Pre-populated fields are **Category**, **Locale**, **Status**, **Answer Logic Hints**, and **Registration Validations**. **Question**, **Category**, **Status** and **Locale** are required fields. The **Create Like** icon is disabled if multiple rows are selected.

You can create a question for any locale.

4. Type the new question in the **Question** field.
5. Edit any of the other fields if you want.
6. Click **OK**.

The **Question Detail** page appears for the newly created question.

If you click **Cancel**, the **Questions Search** page appears.



## 7.4.4 Editing a Question

The **Question Details** page enables you to activate/disable questions and edit the question, question category, locale, and registration and answer validation. Read-only question statistics are available in the **Question Statistics** section. If you edit a question, users using that question receive the updated question.

To edit a question:

1. Open the **Questions Search** page, as described in [Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."](#)
2. In the **Questions Search** page, search for the questions you are interested in.
3. Click the hyperlinked question you want to edit.

The **Question Details** page appears.

4. Make the changes you want.  
You cannot edit the **Question ID** or last updated time.
5. Click **Apply** to save the changes or **Revert** to discard them.

If you click **Revert**, the edited details are reverted to the initial state.

## 7.4.5 Importing Questions

To import questions:

1. Open the **Questions Search** page, as described in [Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."](#)
2. In the **Questions Search** page, click **Import Questions** or select **Import Selected** from the **Actions** menu.
3. In the **Import Questions** dialog, type the path and name of the file; or use the **Browse (...)** button to locate the ZIP file that contains the questions, and then select the file.
4. Click **Open** and then click **Import**.

If you import questions that belong to a category not currently in the system, the category is also imported. If you import a question with the same ID number as an existing question, the existing question is overwritten.

A confirmation dialog displays the status of the operation and a list of questions that were imported into the system.

5. Click **Done**.

## 7.4.6 Exporting Questions

Multiple questions can be selected and exported.

To export questions:

1. Open the **Questions Search** page, as described in [Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."](#)
2. In the **Questions Search** page, search for the questions you are interested in.
3. Select the rows corresponding to the questions of interest.
4. Select the **Export** icon.
5. In the **Export** dialog, click **Export**.

The selected questions are exported.

### 7.4.7 Deleting a Question

To delete a question, follow these instructions:

1. Open the **Questions Search** page, as described in [Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."](#)
2. In the **Questions Search** page, search for the questions you are interested in.
3. Select the rows corresponding to the questions of interest and click **Delete** or select **Delete Selected** from the **Actions** menu.

The **Delete** button and **Delete Selected** menu item are enabled only if a question is selected.

A **Confirm Delete** dialog is displayed with a list of questions and question IDs.

4. Click **Delete** to delete the questions.

Deleted questions are not available for new registrations but users currently registered for these questions can continue to use them.

A confirmation dialog is displayed.

5. In the confirmation dialog, click **OK**.

An error is displayed when you try to delete a question that is in used by a registered user.

When a user tries to delete multiple questions and if a few questions are associated with the user, the system bypasses the associated questions and deletes the rest and displays a message to user that the following list was not deleted. Deleted questions are not available for new registrations but the user currently registered for these questions can continue to use them.

### 7.4.8 Disabling a Question

To disable a question:

1. Open the **Questions Search** page, as described in [Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."](#)
2. In the **Questions Search** page, search for the question you want to disable.
3. Select the rows corresponding to the questions you want to disable.
4. Click **Deactivate** or select **Deactivate** from the **Actions** menu.

The selected questions are disabled.

Alternatively, you can disable a question by clicking the hyperlinked question on the Questions Search page, and then selecting **Disable** in the Status field on the Questions Details page.

The following scenarios occur when a question is disabled:

- The disabled question cannot be used to generate a new user's Question Set.
- At re-registration or reset, the disabled question is replaced with another question from the same category for those users who had the disabled question in their question set.

- The disable question remains active for users who have registered the question. If the user is re-registering or changing user preference, the disabled question is replaced with another question from the same category.

## 7.4.9 Activating Questions

To activate questions:

1. Open the **Questions Search** page, as described in [Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."](#)
2. In the **Questions Search** page, search for the questions you are interested in.
3. Select the rows corresponding to the questions you want to activate.
4. Click **Activate** or select **Activate** from the **Actions** menu.

The selected questions are activated.

## 7.4.10 Deleting or De-activating Challenge Questions (Migration)

If you are migrating to 11.1.2.0.0 and you have been using the KBA questions from previous releases, then you must delete or deactivate the questions listed in this section if they are active.

### Children Category

Delete or deactivate the following questions:

- What year was your oldest child born?
- What year did your oldest child start school?
- What year did your youngest child start school?
- What is your eldest child's middle name?
- What is the first name of your youngest child?
- What year was your youngest child born?
- What is the first name of your oldest child?
- What is your youngest child's birthday?
- What is your youngest child's middle name?
- What is your oldest child's birthday?

### Education Category

Delete or deactivate the following questions:

- What year did you graduate from high school?
- What year did you graduate from junior high school?
- What city was your high school in?
- What were your college colors?
- What year did you graduate from grade school?
- What was the mascot of your college?
- What were your high school colors?
- What was the mascot of your high school?

- What is the name of a college you applied to but did not attend?
- In what city was your first elementary school?
- What year did you start high school?
- What year did you start junior high school?
- What year did you start grade school?
- What year did you graduate from college?
- What year did you start college?
- What was your major in college?
- What was the first school you ever attended?
- What city was your college in?

**Miscellaneous Category**

Delete or deactivate the following questions:

- What is the first name of your closest childhood friend?
- What is your height?

**Parents, Grandparents, Siblings Category**

Delete or deactivate the following questions:

- What year was your father born?
- What is your father's birthday?
- What is your oldest sibling's nickname?
- In which city was your father born?
- In which city was your mother born?
- What is your parent's current street address number?
- What is your parent's current street name?
- What is your youngest sibling's nickname?
- What is your parent's current ZIP code?
- What year was your mother born?
- What are the last 4 digits of your parent's phone number?
- What is your maternal grandmother's first name?
- What is your paternal grandmother's first name?
- What is the first name of your youngest sibling?
- What is your paternal grandfather's first name?
- What is your mother's birthday?
- What is the first name of your eldest sibling?

**Significant Other Category**

Delete or deactivate the following questions:

- Where did you go on your honeymoon?

- What year did you get married?
- What year was your significant other born?
- What is your significant other's birthday?
- What date is your wedding anniversary?
- In what city did you meet your spouse for the first time?
- What city was your significant other born in?
- What is the first name of your significant other's mother?
- What is the first name of your significant other's father?
- What is the last name of your significant other's eldest sibling?
- What is the first name of your significant other's youngest sibling?
- What high school did your significant other attend?
- What was the last name of your best man or maid of honor?
- What was the first name of your best man or maid of honor?
- Name of the place where your wedding reception was held.
- What is your spouse's nickname?
- What state was your significant other born in?
- What is the last name of your significant other's youngest sibling?

### **Sports Category**

Delete or deactivate the following questions:

- What is the mascot of your favorite sports team?
- What are the colors of your favorite sports team?
- What team is the biggest rival of your favorite sports team?
- What is your all time favorite sports team?

### **Your Birth Category**

Delete or deactivate the following questions:

- What is the ZIP code where you grew up?
- Who was the US President when you were born?
- How old was your father when you were born?
- How old was your mother when you were born?
- What is the name of the hospital you were born in?
- What is the ZIP code of your birthplace?
- What is the holiday closest to your birthday?
- What state were you born in?
- What city were you born in?

## 7.5 Managing Validations in the System for Answer Registration

You can manage and define validations that are used on answers given by users at the time of registration.

This section provides instructions to manage global validations that you can use to control the answers a user is allowed to register for all questions. For information on the difference between global and local validations, refer to [Section 7.3.8, "Configuring Question Answers Validation."](#)

### 7.5.1 Using the Validations Page

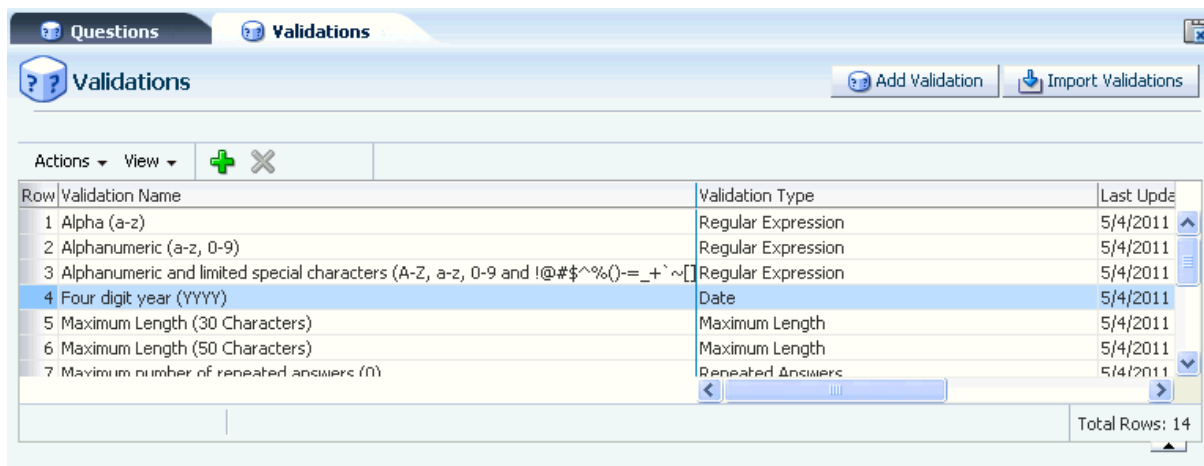
The **Validations** page enables you to perform the following functions:

- [Adding a New Validation](#)
- [Editing an Existing Validation](#)
- [Importing Validations](#)
- [Exporting Validations](#)
- [Deleting Validations](#)

Open the **Validations** page, as described in [Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."](#)

An example **Validations** page is shown in [Figure 7-5](#).

**Figure 7-5** Validations Page



By default, validations are sorted on **Validation Name**, but you can sort validations on **Last Updated**.

[Table 7-6, "Validation Action menu commands"](#) lists the commands that are available through the **Action** menu. You can select one or more validations and perform actions on those questions.

**Table 7-6** Validation Action menu commands

Command	Description
Add	Adds a new validation.

**Table 7–6 (Cont.) Validation Action menu commands**

Command	Description
Import	Imports validations
Export	Exports validations
Delete	Deletes validations

## 7.5.2 Adding a New Validation

You can add a new validation to the system when needed. Validations are defined for use during challenge questions registration.

To add a validation:

1. Open the **Validations** page, as described in [Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."](#)
2. From the **Validations** page, click **New Validation**.

The **Add a New Validation** page appears where you can enter details to create a validation.

Alternatively, you can open the **Add a New Validation** page by:

- Selecting **Add Validation** from the **Search Results** toolbar.
  - Selecting **New Validation** from the **Actions** menu in **Search Results**.
3. In the **Validation Type** list, select the validation scheme you want to add.

You might, for example, select the validation type, **Maximum Length**. This validation scheme allows the customer to create a validation for the maximum allowed length for the answer.

The parameters of the validation appears in the **Validation Parameters Details** area of the **Validations** page.

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**Note:** The fields displayed on the page depends on the validation type selected.

---



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4. In the **Name** field, enter the name you want for this instance of the validation scheme.

When you create a validation from available validation schemes in the system, you are adding an instance of validation. You can then customize that instance.

5. Specify validation parameter that correspond to your validation type.

For example, validation parameter can be 30 for an instance of **Maximum Length** validation. This validation instance restricts the user from entering an answer longer than 30 characters in length.

**Table 7-7 Validation Parameters**

Validation Type	Label for Fields	Description for Validation Parameter	Example for note
Inappropriate Language	Enter Inappropriate Words	Inappropriate language for answer	Example: Sloppy,Wrong,Yucky  The list of words should not contain blank spaces.
Regex	Enter Regex Pattern	Real expression pattern string for the answer.  For example, pattern can be "[A-Za-z0-9]+" for Alpha-numeric validation.  If the answer entered by the user is not as per the configured regular expression pattern; then, the validation fails and a configured error message is displayed.	Example: [0-9]+
Date	Enter Date Notation	Date/Time pattern string for the answer.  For example, the pattern can be "MMddy" for Month Day Year validation.  If the date/time answer entered by the user is not as per the configured pattern, the validation fails and a configured error message is displayed.	Example: MMDDYY
Minimum Length	Enter Minimum Length	Minimum length (number) for the answer.  If the length of the answer entered by the user is less than the configured value, the validation fails and a configured error message is displayed.	Example: 3
Maximum Length	Enter Maximum Length	Maximum allowed length (number) for the answer.  If length of the answer entered by the user is above the configured value, the validation fails and a configured error message is displayed.	Example: 3
Repeated Character	Enter Number of Repeating Characters	Allowed number of repeated characters in the answer.  If the answer entered by the user contains repeated characters more than the configured value, the validation fails and the user gets a configured error message.	Example: 3
Repeated Answers	Enter Number of Repeating Answers	Allowed number of repeated answers.  For example parameter value can be '1' for unique answer validation.  If the answer entered by the user is repeated more than configured number of times, the validation fails and the user gets a configured error message.	Example: 1
Character	Enter Disallowed Characters	Characters that are not allowed.	Example: *

## 6. Click **Add**.

OAAM Admin adds this validation instance to the list of validations in the System.



### 7.5.3 Editing an Existing Validation

To edit an existing validation

1. Open the **Validations** page, as described in [Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."](#)
2. From the **Validations** page, select the hyperlinked configured validation you want to edit.
3. In the **Validation Parameter Details** section, make the necessary changes. See [Table 7-7, "Validation Parameters"](#).

You can edit strings, numbers, and characters in the validation parameters field.

4. Click **Save**.

OAAM Admin updates this validation instance in the system.

### 7.5.4 Importing Validations

You can add a global validation to the global validation list on the Registration Logic page by importing a global validation into the system. It is added automatically to the global validation list without any notification.

### 7.5.5 Exporting Validations

To export validations:

1. Open the **Validations** page, as described in [Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."](#)
2. In the **Validations** page, search for the validations you are interested in.
3. Select the rows corresponding to the validations you want to export.
4. Select **Export Selected** from the **Actions** menu.
5. When the **Export** dialog appears, select **Save File**, and then **Save**.

The file is exported and saved as a ZIP file.

### 7.5.6 Deleting Validations

To delete validations:

1. Open the **Validations** page, as described in [Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."](#)
2. In the **Validations** page, search for the validations you want to delete.
3. Select the rows corresponding to the validations of interest and click **Delete**.

A dialog appears asking you if you want to delete the validation.

4. Click **Delete** to confirm.

A dialog appears with the message that the validation was deleted successfully.

5. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

## 7.6 Managing Categories

You can perform the following task for categories:

- Searching for a Category
- Editing a Category
- Deleting Categories
- Activating Categories
- Deactivating Categories

### 7.6.1 Searching for a Category

On the **Categories Search** page you can view a list of all categories and search for a category based on various criteria. The **Categories Search** page provides access to the **Category Details** page for any category.

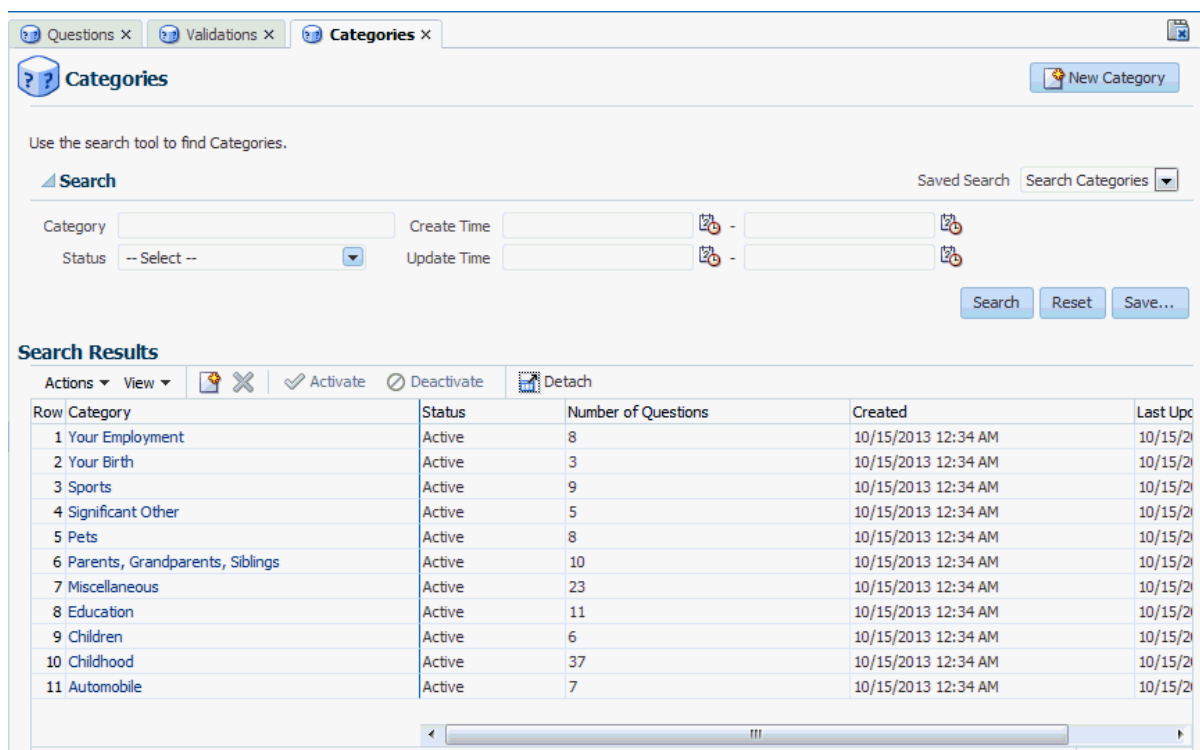
When the **Categories Search** page first appears, the **Search Results** table displays results from the default search values.

To search for a category:

1. Open the **Categories Search** page, as described in Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."

The **Categories Search** page displays a **Search** section and a **Search Results** table that shows a summary of the categories that match your search criteria.

**Figure 7–6 Search Categories Page**



2. Specify criteria in the Search Filter to locate the specific question category and click **Search**.

The search filter criteria are described in [Table 7–4](#).

If you want to reset the search parameters to the default setting, use the **Reset** button.

**Table 7–8 Question Search Criteria**

Field	Description
Category	The category name. For example: education, pets, sports and so on.
Status	The status of the category.
Create Date	A timeframe within which the category was created or modified.
Update Time	A timeframe within which the category was updated

The **Search Results** table displays a summary of categories that match the criteria specified.

In the **Search Results** table, click the hyperlinked category you interested in to view more details. The **Category Details** page appears.

## 7.6.2 Editing a Category

The **Category Details** page enables you to changed the status, name, and description for an existing category.

To edit a category:

1. Open the **Categories Search** page, as described in [Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."](#)
2. In the **Categories Search** page, search for the category you are interested in.
3. Click the hyperlinked category you want to edit.

The **Category Details** page appears.

4. Make the changes you want.

Category name edits do not affect the questions already registered or new registrations.

5. Click **Apply** to save the changes or **Revert** to discard them.

If you click **Revert**, the edited details revert to the initial state.

If questions that belonged to a category are moved to the new category, the user would be presented with the same questions.

## 7.6.3 Deleting Categories

To delete a category, follow these instructions:

1. Open the **Categories Search** page, as described in [Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."](#)
2. In the **Categories Search** page, search for the categories you want to delete.
3. Select the rows corresponding to the categories you want and click **Delete**.

A dialog is displayed asking if you want to delete the categories.

4. Click **Delete** to confirm.

A dialog is displayed with a message that the categories were deleted successfully.

5. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

You can delete a category if it is not referenced by questions. If the category is referenced by a question, an error message appears.

## 7.6.4 Activating Categories

To activate categories:

1. Open the **Categories Search** page, as described in [Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."](#)
2. In the **Categories Search** page, search for the categories you want to activate.
3. Select the row for each category you want to activate.
4. Click **Activate**.

A dialog is displayed with a message that the category was activated successfully.

5. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

## 7.6.5 Deactivating Categories

The deactivated category is not used to generate a new question set. All questions in the deactivated category are replaced with questions from a new category that has not been used to generate a current question set at re-registration or the changing of user preferences for users with the question in their question set.

For users with the questions registered, the questions from the deactivated category continue to be active. If the user is re-registering or changing user preferences, all questions in the deactivated category are replaced with questions from a new category that has not been used to generate current question set.

To deactivate categories:

1. Open the **Categories Search** page, as described in [Section 7.2, "Accessing Configurations in KBA Administration."](#)
2. In the **Categories Search** page, search for the categories you are interested in.
3. Select the row for each category you want to deactivate.
4. Click **Deactivate**.

A dialog is displayed with a message that the category was deactivated successfully.

5. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

## 7.7 Deleting Global Validations In Registration Logic

To delete global validations (validations you do not want to apply to all questions):

1. In the Navigation tree, double-click **Registration Logic** under **KBA**. The **Registration Logic** page is displayed.
2. Select the rows corresponding to the validations you want to delete and then click **Delete** on the results header

A dialog appears asking if you want to delete the validation.

3. Click **Delete** to dismiss the dialog.

A confirmation dialog appears.

4. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

## 7.8 Customizing English Abbreviations and Equivalences for Answer Logic

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager supports the concept of "fuzzy logic." Fuzzy logic, in part, relies on pre-configured sets of word equivalents, commonly known as abbreviations.

Answer Logic checks if the answer provided by the user matches closely to the ones provided during registration. Answer Logic, in part, relies on pre-configured sets of word equivalents, commonly known as abbreviations.

Although there are several thousand English abbreviations and equivalences in the English version of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, customers can perform customizations per their business requirements. For example, the customer might want the following to be considered a match.

Registered Answer	Given Answer
nineteen hundred ninety nine	1999

The standard English abbreviations and equivalences are in a file named, `bharosa_auth_abbreviation_config.properties`. Changes cannot be made to this file.

To customize abbreviations, a new file must be created with a new set of abbreviations. This file takes precedence over the original file and all abbreviations in the original file are ignored.

To customize abbreviations:

1. Create a new abbreviation file, `custom_auth_abbreviation_config.properties`, and save it in the `IDM_ORACLE_HOME/oaam/conf` directory.

If the `conf` folder does not exist, create one.

2. Add abbreviations and equivalences to `custom_auth_abbreviation_config.properties`.

There are two different formats to use:

```
Word=equivalent1
Word=equivalent2
```

or

```
Word=equivalent1, equivalent2, equivalent3
```

For example, in English, some equivalence for James are:

```
Jim=James, \Jamie, \Jimmy
```

With the addition of the equivalences, if a user were to enter a response as `Jim`, but had originally entered `James`, `Jim` would be accepted. Another example is that `St` may be equivalent to `Street`.

---

**Note:** Retrieval of abbreviation values is not based on the browser language; values are retrieved from the properties files.

---

3. Add the file to the OAAM Extensions Shared Library (`WEB-INF/classes`).

For information on the using the OAAM Extensions Shared Library, see "Using the OAAM Extensions Shared Library to Customize OAAM" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

- Using the Properties Editor, change the property, `bharosa.authenticator.AbbreviationFileName`, to point to the complete path to the file, `WEB-INF/classes/custom_auth_abbreviation_config.properties` in the extensions folder.

The default value for the property

`bharosa.authenticator.AbbreviationFileName` is `bharosa_auth_abbreviation_config.properties`. Create the `bharosa.authenticator.AbbreviationFileName` property if it does not already exist.

Restarting the system is not necessary for the change to take effect.

- Configure the Answer Logic.

If you want to revert to the original standard abbreviations, set `bharosa.authenticator.AbbreviationFileName` back to `bharosa_auth_abbreviation_config.properties`.

## 7.9 KBA Scenarios

This section describes example scenarios for KBA.

### 7.9.1 Create Challenge Question Scenario

You have been asked to develop some new challenge questions to augment the existing standard questions. Come up with a new question. Directions: Part A: Export the existing challenge questions as a backup. Part B: Create the new question in any category you like in English.

- Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
- In the Navigation tree, double-click **Questions** under **KBA**. The **Questions Search** page is displayed.
- In the **Questions Search** page, click the column header on the **Search Results** table to select all the rows.
- Select **Export Selected** from the **Actions** menu.
- In the **Export** dialog, select **Save File** and click **OK**.
- Browse for the location to save the ZIP file and click **Save**.
- After backing up the questions, search for the question that you are interested in.
- If the question does not exist, click **New Question**. The **New Question** page is displayed.

**Question**, **Category**, **Status**, and **Locale** are required fields.

When the **New Question** page first appears, the default value for the question status is **Active**.

- In the **Question** field, type in the question.
- In the **Category** field, select a category.
- Select **English** as the locale.
- Select the registration validation.

13. Select Answer Logic hints.
14. Click **Apply**. A confirmation dialog appears telling you that the question was created successfully.
15. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.  
The **Question Details** page appears with information about the question and the question statistics.
16. After the question has been created, you can edit details.

## 7.9.2 Setting Up KBA Registration Logic Scenario

The security team has determined that it only wants to have challenge questions about sports and pets. Part A: You must log in to the OAAM Administration Console and delete all the questions for all categories except Sports and Pets. Before doing this you should export all the challenge questions as a backup in case you want to revert. Part B: The security team has also decided that each user should register four questions and that each registration menu should contain questions from at least four categories. Configure this in the OAAM Administration Console.

To configure KBA Registration Logic:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. In the Navigation tree, double-click **Questions** under **KBA**. The **Questions Search** page is displayed.
3. Select all the questions in the **Search Results** table to export all the challenge questions as a backup in case she wants to revert.  
Clicking the # in the column header selects all rows in the **Search Results** table.
4. Select **Export Selected** from the **Actions** menu.
5. In the **Export** dialog, select **Save File** and click **OK**.
6. Browse for the location to save the ZIP file and click **Save**.
7. After the export, in the **Search Results** table of the **Questions Search** page, sort questions by **Category**.
8. Select questions that are not in the category of Sports and Pets, and click the **Delete**.
9. In the Navigation tree, double-click **Registration Logic** under **KBA**. The **Registration Logic** page is displayed.
10. In **Categories per Menu**, enter 4.
11. In **Questions per Menu**, enter 4.
12. In **Questions User will Register**, enter 4.
13. Click **Apply**.

## 7.9.3 CSR Authenticating a User by KBA Phone Challenge Scenario

CSRs can authenticate a user by asking challenge questions over the phone. KBA Phone Challenge can be used for any registered user.

1. CSR sees the user's status (i.e. **Block**, **Locked**, and so on) and the date/time of the last login attempt when a user calls.

2. CSR requests a question with the **Ask Question** action and is presented with a challenge question and the field to enter the user's response.
3. The challenge question presented is not the same question the user has failed online if the user is currently locked out.
4. The next question in the user's registered questions is presented to the CSR.
5. The user has a limited number of over the phone attempts at each question. See [Section 7.1.12, "About Failure Counters"](#) for details and examples.
6. Error messages are displayed to notify the CSR.
7. This process continues until the user runs out of questions and attempts or the user has answered a question correctly.

### 7.9.4 KBA Question Edits

Jeff is a Security Admin and needs to import and edit KBA questions in English and Spanish and add a new English question.

To do so:

1. Import KBA questions in multiple languages.  
See [Section 2.6, "Importing the OAAM Snapshot."](#)
2. Edit the questions.  
See [Section 7.4.4, "Editing a Question."](#)
3. Add a new question.  
See [Section 7.3.6, "Creating New Questions."](#)

### 7.9.5 KBA Answer Logic Edits

Jeff, a Security Admin, needs to set the KBA answer logic so sloppy users are impacted by typing errors less often.

1. Set fatfingering answer logic to high.  
See [Section 7.3.9.2, "Level of Answer Logic."](#)
2. Test against specifications.

## 7.10 KBA Guidelines and Recommended Requirements

These recommendations provide guidelines for implementing KBA authentication. They provide guidance to institutions for configuring and implementing custom enrollment and challenge procedures within the guidelines of best practices.

### 7.10.1 How Often to Challenge Users

KBA is a form of secondary authentication where during authentication, the user is prompted by challenge questions and must provide previously registered answers.

Since KBA is a secondary authentication method it should only be presented after successful primary authentication. KBA challenge is necessary in medium to high risk situations. Challenging users too often and without significant risk degrades the user experience and possibly the security. The goal is to challenge users often enough so they can successfully recall their answers but not so often that they view it as a hindrance. As well, displaying the questions excessively increases the slim possibility



of exposure to fraudsters through over-the-shoulder or some other attack. In general, a challenge roughly every month for a normal user is a good rate. Suspicious users should be blocked and should not have access to the system.

## 7.10.2 Phased Rollout for Registration

A phased rollout KBA is necessary to help ease the transition for the organization and the users. Spacing out the rollout allows for an important learning period and lessens the impact to customer service.

- The user is not registered and there is little change to the user experience.
- The user can choose to register.
- The user must register an image, a phrase, and challenge questions to be stored in a customer profile.

The most successful phased approach generally includes these phases. The first two generally last between one and three months each depending on user population size and composition.

Stagger the rollout of user registration to subgroups of users to lessen impact.

### 7.10.2.1 Phase 1 - No Registration

Phase one generally consists of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager risk evaluation. In this phase there is little change to user experience. Users continue to access through the existing methods. The only slight change to user experience is a block. Blocking is recommended in the phase for extremely high-risk situations. With blocking actions applied OAAM Admin can start to prevent fraud from day one. Since only very severe security violations are blocked normal users should not experience issues with them. Phase one can last any length of time desired by the business. Generally organizations stay in phase one for one to three months.

### 7.10.2.2 Phase 2 - Optional Registration

Phase two is the gradual introduction of the virtual devices and secondary authentication to the user population. In this phase registration is made available to the population or sub-populations of existing users on an optional basis. This opt-in allows users to register when they have time and feel comfortable. Brand new users should be given the option to register as soon as they are created. This strategy helps to distribute load on support over a period and to add convenience for users.

#### User Experience

The user is prompted to register for challenge questions after successfully authenticating at sign-on. The user can choose to bypass registration and then proceed into the session.

#### Staggered Rollout

Breaking up a rollout phase into sub-groups can further ease efforts. In large deployments staggering is advised. Phase two is generally the best time to implement staggering. The most common staggering has the following steps.

- The user population is broken into groups. Geographic region is the most often used basis for this grouping
- Staggered start dates are configured for each group.

### 7.10.3 Designing Challenge Questions

Guidelines for designing challenge questions are listed below:

- Question should not require answers that are personally identifiable information. For example, do not ask for Social Security Number, and other identifiers.
- Questions should not require answers that can easily be discovered via public sources such as the internet. For example, what college did you graduate from?
- Questions should not have answers that change over time. For example, what is your girlfriends name?
- Questions should not have answers that are easy to guess. For example, what is your favorite weekday?
- Questions should not be specific to any one religion, culture or sub-culture. For example, who is your favorite apostle? Which Smurf do you most closely identify with? What race would you prefer to be in the Star Wars Galaxy?

### 7.10.4 Tips for Managing Questions

#### Applying Validations

Many validations may be applied locally or globally. You must be careful not to apply any validations globally that you do not want to influence all answer registration. For example, if the "Four-digit year (YYYY)" validation is applied globally then only numeral answers are accepted during KBA registration. This is a problem if there are questions available to users that normally have alphanumeric answers.

#### Deleting Questions and Categories

You can create, edit, and delete questions and categories. You should take care when deleting categories and questions. Insufficient numbers of questions and categories can impact the security of the solution and cause usability issues. For example, if the **Categories per menu** Registration Logic is set to a number that is more than the total number of categories in the system then there may be duplicate questions listed. This can be confusing to users so it should be avoided.

#### Questions per Menu Setting

The **Questions per menu** setting should be between 4 and 7. This range provides a good mix of questions in a question set but does not expose too many questions to any single user.

#### Question User will Register Setting

The **Questions user will register** setting should be between 3 and 7. This provides enough questions to offer good security but does not over burden a user's memory. The basic industry standard for KBA is 3 registered questions.

The maximum and minimum limits are configurable through the following properties.

```
bharosa.config.type.kba_config.enum.regQuestionsCount.validation.minValue=3  
bharosa.config.type.kba_config.enum.regQuestionsCount.validation.maxValue=7
```

#### Challenge Questions Configuration

It is recommended that you completely configure all of the challenge questions, including locale, before making the question available to users.

**Challenge Question Disabling**

If you disable a challenge question, users who previously had that question continue to have the question even after it is disabled. However, users that are registering for the first time or re-registering are not presented with the disabled question.

**7.10.5 Answer Input Recommended Requirements**

Recommended requirements for answers are listed below:

- Answers must be at least 4 characters.
- No more than 2 answers can be the same during registration.
- Answers cannot have more than 2 repeating characters.
- Special characters are not allowed.
- Answers are not case-sensitive.
- Extra white spaces are removed.
- Fuzzy logic implemented - degree configurable by client.

**7.10.6 Other KBA Recommended Requirements**

Other tips for challenge questions are:

- A unique question set should be generated for each user.
- The user should register 3-5 questions, i.e., 15 total questions to select from, 3 drop-down lists of 5 questions each.
- There should be a maximum of 2 questions from the same category.
- There should be a maximum opt-out, i.e., 3 opt-out attempts before forcing registration.
- When challenged, the same question is to be presented until the user responds correctly or question is reset by customer service agent.



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## Setting Up OTP Anywhere

OTP Anywhere is a secondary risk-based challenge solution consisting of a server generated one-time password (OTP) delivered to an end user via a configured out of band channel. Supported OTP delivery channels include short message service (SMS), e-mail, and instant messaging.

This chapter focuses on setting up Oracle Adaptive Access Manager to use OTP for secondary, risk-based user challenges. OAAM provides User Messaging Service (UMS) as the delivery method. For other custom methods, refer to the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [One-Time Password Concepts](#)
- [Quick Start](#)
- [Roadmap to Setting Up OTP](#)
- [Prerequisites to Configuring OTP](#)
- [Enabling Registration and Preferences](#)
- [Enabling OTP Challenge](#)
- [Setting Properties in OAAM for User Messaging Service \(UMS\) Integration](#)
- [Setting Up the Registration Page](#)
- [Configuring Policies and Rules to Use OTP Challenge](#)
- [Customizing OTP Registration Text and Messaging](#)
- [Other Configuration Tasks](#)

### 8.1 One-Time Password Concepts

This section introduces you to the concept of one-time password (OTP) and how it is used in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.

#### 8.1.1 What is a One-Time Password?

A one-time password is a randomly generated, single-use authentication credential. OTP is a form of secondary authentication that is used in addition to standard user name and password credentials to strengthen the existing authentication and authorization process, thereby providing additional security for users. When the user is OTP-challenged, a one-time password is generated and delivered to the user through one of the configured channels. The user must retrieve the one-time password and enter it when prompted, before the one-time password expires.

The one-time password may be either numeric or alphanumeric and any configured length and the randomization algorithm is pluggable.

The following are major benefits of using out-of-band OTP:

- The OTP is delivered to the valid user through one of the configured channels. These can include SMS, Instant Messaging (IM), and e-mail.
- The user does not require any proprietary hardware or client software of any kind.

### 8.1.2 About Out-of-Band OTP Delivery

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g contains OTP authentication capabilities that support delivery of the OTP via the following three out-of-band channels:

- e-mail
- Short Message Service (SMS)
- instant messaging

By default, only cell phone registration is displayed on the OTP Registration page.

### 8.1.3 How Does OTP Work?

During the Registration process in OAAM, the user is asked to register for questions, image, phrase and OTP (e-mail, phone, and so on) if the deployment supports OTP. Once successfully registered, OTP can be used as a secondary authentication to challenge the user.

The administrator can enable the OTP if the deployment supports OTP. The login process begins with entering standard user name and password credentials. During a session, for example, when the user is making a large transaction, if the user is OTP-challenged, the password is delivered to the user through the configured delivery channel. The user retrieves the one-time password, then enters it.

If the correct answer is provided, the user is directed to continue with the operation. If the user answers incorrectly, he is allowed other attempts until he either answers correctly or is locked out of his account after a certain number of failures. By default, the user is allowed three attempts to provide the correct answer.

### 8.1.4 About OTP Failure Counters

The failure counter is incremented when the user supplies an incorrect answer during a challenge.

OTP failure counters consolidate failures from different channels. For example, if multiple channels are used, the OTP status displays Locked if the combined OTP counters are above the threshold. So, if user failed SMS twice and e-mail once and threshold is 3, the user is locked.

The Reset Action resets all challenge failure counters:

- Reset KBA: Re-register KBA; KBA and OTP counters are reset to zero
- CSR KBA reset: Re-register KBA; KBA and OTP counters are reset to zero
- Reset OTP: Re-register OTP; KBA and OTP counters are reset to zero

The Unlock action unlocks the user account for both KBA and OTP:

- Unlock KBA: KBA and OTP counters are reset to zero
- Unlock OTP: KBA and OTP counters are reset to zero.

## 8.1.5 About Challenge Type

The challenge type is the delivery channel used to send an OTP to challenge the user. For example, policies can challenge using OTP via the challenge type (e-mail, SMS, or IM).

**Table 8–1** *OTP Challenge Types*

Challenge Type	Description
ChallengeEmail	OTP challenge via e-mail
ChallengeSMS	OTP challenge via Short Message Service (SMS)
ChallengeIM	OTP challenge via instant messaging

An integrator can create or configure a challenge type to handle a challenge that is required, such as generating the "secret" used for the challenge to delivering the "secret" to the user and finally validating the user's input.

The challenge type properties are used to associate a challenge type with a Challenge Processor, the java code needed to perform any work for challenges.

## 8.1.6 About KBA vs. OTP

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager deployments may choose to use both KBA and OTP or each separately or no challenge mechanisms at all. If both KBA and OTP are being used in a deployment, the security team may choose to use OTP first for high risk situations and then KBA.

For example, a user logging in from a new IP addresses in a city he often logs in from is relatively low risk on its own, so a KBA challenge is a good option to gain additional verification that this is the valid user. If, however, a user is attempting a funds transfer of more than \$1000 using a device and location he has never accessed from previously and the user has never performed a transfer, a stronger measure such as OTP Anywhere would be warranted.

If a customer has both KBA and OTP enabled, the priority is configurable through properties. The default is to OTP challenge first and then KBA challenge for high risk situations.

For information on KBA and OTP Anywhere priority, see [Table 10–36, "OAAM Challenge Trigger Combinations"](#).

## 8.2 Quick Start

The first step in starting to use OTP Anywhere is to enable it using the Properties Editor in the OAAM Administration Console.

This checklist provides you with the basic steps for enabling OTP Anywhere. Included are links to pertinent documentation and prerequisites.

**Table 8–2 Quick Start for Enabling OTP**

#	Task	Details
1	Enable OTP Anywhere Registration	<p>OTP Challenge is not enabled by default. It must be enabled by setting the following properties to true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <code>bharosa.uio.default.register.userinfo.enabled</code> Setting this property to true enables OTP profile in the registration flow</li> <li>▪ <code>bharosa.uio.default.userpreferences.userinfo.enabled</code> Setting this property to true enables the OTP profile in User Preferences</li> </ul>
2	Make SMS Challenge Type Available.	<p>Enable the SMS Challenge Type by setting the following property to true:</p> <p><code>bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS.available</code></p> <p>This makes it possible for the policies to challenge using OTP via SMS.</p>
3	Configure User Messaging Service (UMS) URLs and Credentials.	<p>Set the following properties:</p> <p>The UMS URLs are the location of the Web service used to send the OTP messages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <code>bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.webservice</code> - UMS Web service URL</li> <li>▪ <code>bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.parlayx.endpoint</code> - UMS ParlayX URL</li> <li>▪ <code>bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.useParlayX=false</code> - Configures use of Web service or parlayx API. Value is false by default (preferred).</li> <li>▪ <code>bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.userName</code> - UMS integration user name</li> <li>▪ <code>bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.password</code> - UMS integration password</li> </ul>

## 8.3 Roadmap to Setting Up OTP

Table 8–3 lists the high-level tasks for configuring OTP for use with OAAM.

**Table 8–3 OTP Setup Tasks**

Number	Task	Information
1	<p>Enable and configure User Messaging Service (UMS) for Short Message Service (SMS) delivery gateways on the SOA that the OAAM Server is configured to send messages through and the SMS delivery channel.</p> <p>UMS comes with a number of drivers that handle traffic for a specific channel. Configure UMS to use SMS for sending the one-time password.</p>	<a href="#">Section 8.4, "Prerequisites to Configuring OTP."</a>
2	Enable registration and user preferences. The user can use the pages for profile registration and resetting OTP profile.	<a href="#">Section 8.5, "Enabling Registration and Preferences."</a>
3	Enable the SMS challenge type so that OAAM can use it to challenge the user if secondary authentication is required.	<a href="#">Section 8.6, "Enabling OTP Challenge."</a>
4	Set up UMS URLs and credentials so that OAAM can communicate with the UMS server via web services APIs to send the OTP code to the user via the challenge type.	<a href="#">Section 8.7, "Setting Properties in OAAM for User Messaging Service (UMS) Integration."</a>



**Table 8–3 (Cont.) OTP Setup Tasks**

Number	Task	Information
5	Set up the registration and preferences page input fields for the user. Input properties includes maximum length for the e-mail address the user can enter, validation for the e-mail address field (expression), and so on.  Note: Any user facing strings need to be duplicated into resource bundle.	Section 8.8, "Setting Up the Registration Page."
6	Configure your policies to use OTP challenges.	Section 8.9, "Configuring Policies and Rules to Use OTP Challenge."
7	The registration page could be fully customized using the resource bundle ( <code>client_resource_locale.properties</code> file). Also, the challenge type message subject, the body of the message, and the message itself could be fully customized by specifying the custom values in resource bundle files and deploying the changes via OAAM extension shared libraries	Section 8.10, "Customizing OTP Registration Text and Messaging."

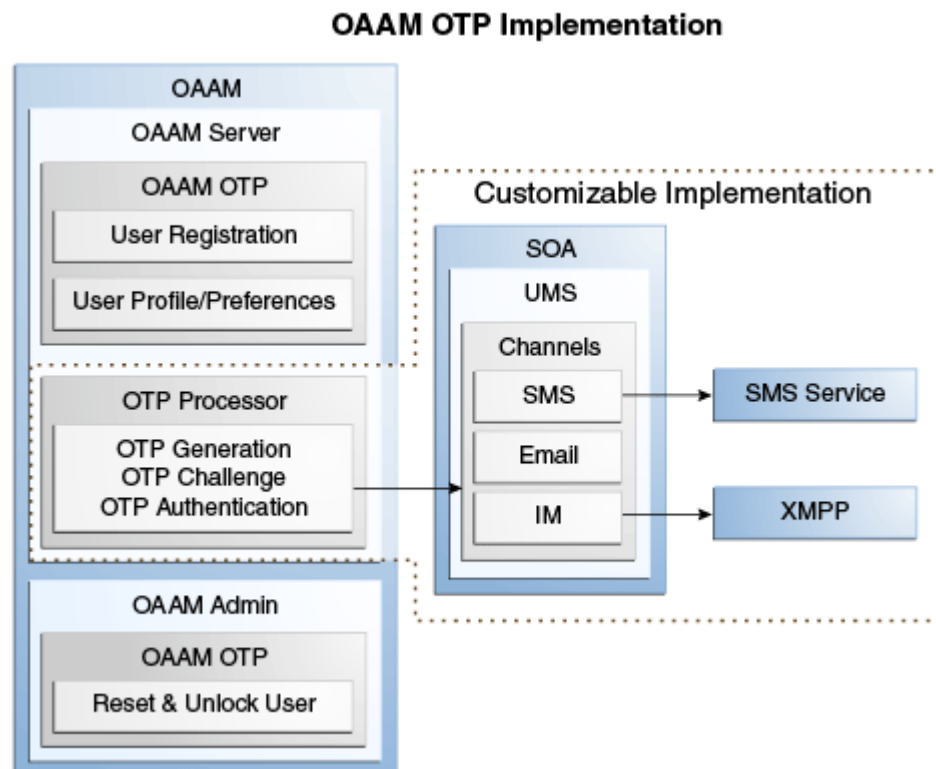
## 8.4 Prerequisites to Configuring OTP

Ensure that the following prerequisites are met before configuring OTP for your application:

- Installing SOA Suite
- Configuring the Oracle User Messaging Service Driver

Figure 8–2 shows an OTP implementation.

**Figure 8–1 An OTP Implementation**



## 8.4.1 Installing SOA Suite

The Oracle SOA Suite contains the User Messaging Service (UMS). Before you can configure the Oracle User Messaging Service (UMS) driver and OTP, you must have installed the SOA Suite 11g, configured the SOA Domain and have the Admin Server and the SOA Server running. You also need access to the Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control Console.

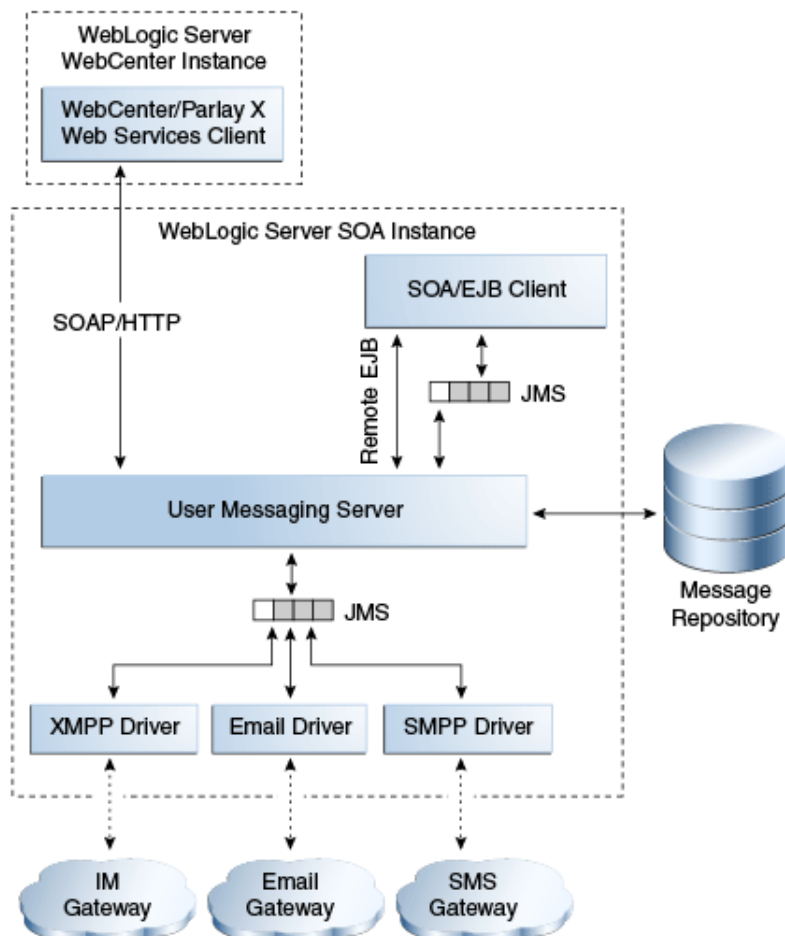
For information, refer to the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Guide for Oracle SOA Suite and Oracle Business Process Management Suite*.

## 8.4.2 Configuring the Oracle User Messaging Service Driver

In addition to the components that comprise the User Messaging Service (UMS) itself, the other key entities in a messaging environment are the external gateways required for each messaging channel. These gateways are not a part of the User Messaging Service (UMS) or Oracle WebLogic Server. Since UMS drivers support widely-adopted messaging protocols, UMS can be integrated with existing infrastructures such as an e-mail servers or XMPP servers. Alternatively, UMS can connect to outside providers of SMS service that support SMPP.

UMS must be configured for appropriate delivery gateways on the SOA that the OAAM Server is configured to send messages through.

**Figure 8–2 Oracle User Messaging Service**



UMS Drivers connect UMS to the messaging gateways. The drivers handle traffic for a specific channel. They need to be configured with the properties of the appropriate delivery server, protocol, and so on from which messages are sent. The OAAM Server will be set up for the channels. To configure drivers, follow the steps in "Configuring User Messaging Service Drivers" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle SOA Suite and Oracle Business Process Management Suite*.

### 8.4.2.1 Email Driver

Configure the Email driver to a SMTP server as described in "Configuring the Email Driver" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle SOA Suite and Oracle Business Process Management Suite*. You will need to provide parameter values for connecting to the remote gateway.

**Table 8–4 Connecting to the SMTP Server**

Parameter	Description
OutgoingMailServer	Mandatory if email sending is required. For example, smtp.name.com for name.
OutgoingMailServerPort	Port number of SMTP server.
OutgoingMailServerSecurity	Possible values are TLS and SSL.
OutgoingDefaultFromAddress (optional)	The email address that is indicated as the sender of the email message.
OutgoingUsername	The user account from which the email is sent.
OutgoingPassword	The account's password (stored in encrypted format).

Press **Apply**. To have these settings take effect, the driver has to be restarted.

### 8.4.2.2 SMPP Driver

Short Message Peer-to-Peer (SMPP) is one of the most popular GSM SMS protocols. User Messaging Service includes a prebuilt implementation of the SMPP protocol as a driver that is capable of both sending and receiving short messages.

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**Note:** For SMS, unlike the Email driver that is deployed as standard, you must deploy the SMPP driver first before modifying the configurations.

---

Configure the SMPP driver as described in the "Configuring the SMPP Driver" section of the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle SOA Suite*. You will need to provide parameter values for connecting to the driver gateway vendor.

**Table 8–5 Connecting to the Vendor**

Parameter	Description
SmsAccountId	The Account Identifier on the SMS-C. This is your vendor account ID which you must obtain from the vendor.
SmsServerHost	The name (or IP address) of the SMS-C server. TransmitterSystemId
TransmitterSystemPassword	The password of the transmitter system. This includes Type of Password (choose from Indirect Password/Create New User, Indirect Password/Use Existing User, and Use Cleartext Password) and Password. This is the password corresponding to your vendor account ID

**Table 8–5 (Cont.) Connecting to the Vendor**

Parameter	Description
TransmitterSystemType	The type of transmitter system. The default is Logica.
ReceiverSystemId	The account ID that is used to receive messages. ReceiverSystemPassword
ReceiverSystemType	The type of receiver system. The default is Logica.
ServerTransmitterPort	The TCP port number of the transmitter server.
ServerReceiverPort	The TCP port number of the receiver server.
DefaultEncoding	The default encoding of the SMPP driver. The default is IA5. Choose from the drop-down list: IA5, UCS2, and GSM_DEFAULT.
DefaultSenderAddress	Default sender address

After providing the parameter values, press **Apply**. To have these settings take effect, the driver must be restarted.

## 8.5 Enabling Registration and Preferences

The following properties must be enabled so that OAAM can use the registration and preferences pages to enable profile registration and changing preferences.

**Table 8–6 Enable OTP Profile Registration and Preference Setting**

Property	Description
bharosa.uio.default.register.userinfo.enabled	Setting the property to true enables the profile registration pages if the OTP channel is enabled and requires registration.
bharosa.uio.default.userpreferences.userinfo.enabled	Setting the property to true enables the user to set preferences if the OTP channel is enabled and allows preference setting.  User Preferences is a page that allows the user to change their image/phrase, challenge questions, un-register devices, and update their OTP profile.

To enable registration and preferences:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console.
2. In the Navigation pane, double-click **Properties** under the **Environment** node. The **Properties Search** page is displayed.
3. Enter `bharosa.uio.default.register.userinfo.enabled` in the **Name** field and click **Search**.
4. Click to select the property in the Search Results section, change the value to `true`, and click **Save**.
5. Enter `bharosa.uio.default.userpreferences.userinfo.enabled` in the **Name** field and click **Search**.
6. Click to select the property in the Search Results section, change the value to `true`, and click **Save**.

## 8.6 Enabling OTP Challenge

To enable the challenge type on the OAAM Server, set the challenge type properties using the Properties Editor. SMS and Email challenge type properties are shown in [Table 8–7](#) and [Table 8–8](#).

### SMS Challenge Type Properties

Properties defining the SMS challenge is provided below.

**Table 8–7 Properties for SMS Challenge Type**

Property	Default Value	Description
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS	2	SMS Challenge enum value
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS.name	SMS Challenge	Name of SMS challenge type
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS.description	SMS Challenge	Description of SMS challenge type
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS.processor	com.bharosa.uio.processor.challenge.SMSUMSOTPChallengeProcessor	Processor class for SMS challenge type Specifies the java class for handling challenges of this type. The challenge mechanism is customizable through Java classes. See the <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager</i> for information.
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS.requiredInfo	mobile,terms	Required fields to challenge user with SMS challenge type A comma separated list of inputs from registration input enum
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS.displayedInfo	mobile	
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS.available	false	Availability flag for SMS challenge type Specifies if the challenge type is available for use (service ready and configured). To enable/disable an OTP challenge type, the available flag should be set.
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS.otp	true	OTP flag for SMS challenge type
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS.otpexpirytimeMs	300000	Sets up OTP SMS password expiry time. The time is in milliseconds. If the value is not in milliseconds, you will have to perform a conversion. For example, if you want to set the expiration time for OTP to be 7 minutes, then you must set the property to 420000 (7 minutes)
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS.htmlLabel	SMS Code	Label used when HTML (not authentipad) is used for user input. Resource bundle value.
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS.htmlInputType	text	Type of input used when HTML (not authentipad) is used for user input. Possible values are "text" or "password".

## Email Challenge Type

Properties to define the e-mail challenge type are presented below:

**Table 8–8 Properties for e-mail Channel Type**

Property	Default Value	Description
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail	1	Email Challenge enum value
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail.name	Email Challenge	Name of e-mail challenge type
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail.description	Email Challenge	Description of e-mail challenge type
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail.processor	com.bharosa.uio.processor.challenge.EmailUMSOTPChallengeProcessor	Processor class for e-mail challenge type Specifies the java class for handling challenges of this type. The challenge mechanism is customizable through Java classes. See the <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager</i> for information.
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail.requiredInfo	email	Required fields to challenge user with e-mail challenge type A comma separated list of inputs from registration input enum
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail.displayedInfo	email	
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail.available	false	Availability flag for e-mail challenge type Specifies if the challenge type is available for use (service ready and configured). To enable/disable an OTP challenge type, the available flag should be set.
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail.enabled	true	
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail.otp	true	OTP flag for e-mail challenge type

**Table 8–8 (Cont.) Properties for e-mail Channel Type**

Property	Default Value	Description
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail.otpexpirytimeMs	300000	Sets up OTP Email password expiry time. The time is in milliseconds. If the value is not in milliseconds, you will have to perform a conversion. For example, if you want to set the expiration time for OTP to be 7 minutes, then you must set the property to 420000 (7 minutes)
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail.htmlLabel	Email Code	Label used when HTML (not authentipad) is used for user input. Resource bundle value.
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail.htmlInputType	text	Type of input used when HTML (not authentipad) is used for user input. Possible values are "text" or "password".

## 8.7 Setting Properties in OAAM for User Messaging Service (UMS) Integration

Set up OAAM to use the UMS server by modifying the following properties using the Properties Editor. The properties to set for the UMS server URLs and credentials are shown in [Table 8–9](#). After you set up the UMS server properties, restart the application.

Note: End point is the Web Services URL that OAAM uses to send calls into UMS.

**Table 8–9 UMS Server URLs and Credentials**

Property	Default Value	Description
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.webservice		UMS Server Web service URL <code>http://UMS-Server-URL:UMS-Port/uc/s/messaging/webservice</code>
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.parlayx.endpoint		UMS Server Parlay X Endpoint URL <code>http://UMS-Server-URL:UMS-Port/sdpMessaging/parlayx/SendMessageService</code>
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.useParlayX	false	Configures the use of web service or parlayx API. The value is false by default (Web services recommended)
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.userName		User name for UMS server
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.password		Password for UMS server
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integraion.policies		UMS authentication policies

**Table 8–9 (Cont.) UMS Server URLs and Credentials**

Property	Default Value	Description
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.fromAddress	demo@example.com	OAAM from address for OTP messages  <b>Note:</b> If the OAAM server is not able to get the value of the <code>bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.fromAddress</code> property, set the <code>bharosa.uio.default.bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.fromAddresses</code> property or set the <code>fromAddress</code> property for a specific challenge type instead.  For example, set the <code>bharosa.uio.default.ChallengeSMS.message.from.address</code> property.
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.message.status.poll.attempts	3	Number of times to attempt status poll each time the wait page is displayed
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.message.status.poll.delay	1000	Delay between status polls while the wait page is being displayed
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.sleepInterval	10000	
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.deliveryPage.delay	3000	

## 8.8 Setting Up the Registration Page

Setting up the registration page involves the following tasks:

- [Enabling Opt-Out for OTP Registration and Challenge](#)
- [Configuring Check Boxes and Fields on the Registration Pages](#)

### 8.8.1 Enabling Opt-Out for OTP Registration and Challenge

The Opt-Out feature is disabled by default. To enable Opt Out for the user, set the property to `true`.

**Table 8–10 OTP opt-out properties**

Property	Default Value
bharosa.uio.default.otp.optOut.enabled	false
bharosa.uio.default.otp.optOut.managerClass	com.bharosa.uio.manager.user.DefaultContactInfoManager

If you want the user to be able to opt-out of registering an OTP profile, you must enable a **Decline** button on the OTP registration page by setting the following properties using the Properties Editor:

**Table 8–11 Enabling Opt-Out for OTP Registration and Challenge**

Property	Value
bharosa.uio.default.register.userinfo.decline.enabled	true
bharosa.uio.default.userpreferences.userinfo.decline.enabled	true



---



---

**Note:** The property to opt-out must be set to true for the **Decline** button to be available. If the other two properties are true and opt-out is false, the button will not be displayed.

---



---

If a customer chooses to decline registration of an OTP profile, he will not be asked again to register OTP, and he will not receive OTP challenges. However if a customer representative resets a user's OTP profile through a reset all, the user will have an opportunity to register OTP again. Even if the user has opted out of OTP registration and challenge, he can still access the OTP page in User Preferences and register for OTP.

## 8.8.2 Configuring Check Boxes and Fields on the Registration Pages

To configure terms and conditions check boxes and fields in the OTP registration page, add the properties in the sections following to the `oaam_custom.properties` file.

To configure check boxes and fields, follow these steps:

1. Create a work folder called `oaam_extensions`. (The folder can be created anywhere as long as it is outside the installation folder.)
2. Locate `oracle.oaam.extensions.war`, which is located in the `IAM_Home/oaam/oaam_extensions/generic` directory.
3. Explode `oracle.oaam.extensions.war` into the `oaam_extensions` folder.
4. Open the `oaam_custom.properties` file in the `WEB-INF/classes/bharosa_properties` directory of the `oracle.oaam.extensions.war` file.
5. Add properties from Section 8.8.2.1, "Configuring Terms and Conditions Check Boxes" and Section 8.8.2.2, "Configuring Text Fields on Registration and Preference Pages."
6. Repackage `oracle.oaam.extensions.war` from the parent folder of `oaam_extensions` using the command:
 

```
jar -cvfm oracle.oaam.extensions.war oaam_extensions\META-INF\MANIFEST.MF -C oaam_extensions/ .
```
7. Shut down the OAAM Admin and OAAM Server managed servers.
8. Start the WebLogic Server where Oracle Adaptive Access Manager is deployed and log in to the WebLogic Administration Console.
9. Navigate to Domain **Environment**, and select **Deployments** and lock the console.
10. Click **Install**.
11. Browse to the location of the `oracle.oaam.extensions.war` file and select it by clicking the radio button next to the WAR file and clicking **Next**.
12. Ensure **Install this deployment as a library** is selected and click **Next**.
13. Select deployment targets, OAAM Admin and OAAM Server.
14. Click **Next** again to accept the defaults in this next page and then click **Finish**.
15. Click **Save** and then **Activate Changes**.
16. Start the OAAM Admin and OAAM managed servers.

### 8.8.2.1 Configuring Terms and Conditions Check Boxes

Table 8–12 shows the properties to configure check boxes in the registration page.

**Table 8–12 Terms and Conditions Check Box**

Property	Default Value	Description
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms	4	Terms and Conditions enum value
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.name	Terms and Conditions	Name for Terms and Conditions check box
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.description	Terms and Conditions	Description for Terms and Conditions check box
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.inputname	terms	HTML input name for Terms and Conditions check box
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.inputtype	checkbox	HTML input type for Terms and Conditions check box
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.values	true	Required values for Term and Conditions check box during registration and user preferences
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.maxlength	40	HTML input max length for Terms and Conditions check box
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.required	true	Required flag for Term and Conditions check box during registration and user preferences
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.order	5	Order on the page for Terms and Conditions check box
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.enabled	true	Enabled flag for Terms and Conditions enum item
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.regex	.+	Regular expression for validation of Terms and Conditions check box
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.errorCode	otp.invalid.terms	Error code to obtain error message from if validation of Terms and Conditions fails
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.managerClass	com.bharosa.uio.manager.user.DefaultContactInfoManager	Java class to use to save / retrieve Terms and Conditions from data storage

### 8.8.2.2 Configuring Text Fields on Registration and Preference Pages

Set up text and fields on registration and preference pages. Input properties includes maximum length for the e-mail address or mobile the user can enter, validation for the e-mail address or mobile field (expression), and so on.

#### Mobile Device Input Registration Field Properties

Add these properties to configure the mobile device registration fields on the OTP registration page.

**Table 8–13 Mobile Input**

Property	Default Value	Description
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile	0	Mobile phone enum value
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.name	Mobile Phone	Name used for mobile phone input field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.description	Mobile Phone	Description for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.inputname	cell number	HTML input name for mobile phone field

**Table 8–13 (Cont.) Mobile Input**

Property	Default Value	Description
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.inputtype	text	HTML input type for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.maxlength	15	Maximum length of user input for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.required	true	Required flag for mobile phone field during registration and user preferences
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.order	1	Order displayed in the user interface for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.enabled	true	Enabled flag for mobile phone enum item  Set bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.enabled to true to enable the registration page to display the values for entry of a mobile phone number.  If you only want the registration page to display only values for entry of an email address, you must set this property to false; otherwise the registration will display mobile phone information as well.
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.regex	If configuring through properties: <code>\\D?(\\d{3})\\D?\\D?(\\d{3})\\D?(\\d{4})</code> If configuring through OAAM Admin: <code>\\D?(\\d{3})\\D?\\D?(\\d{3})\\D?(\\d{4})</code>	Regular expression used to validate user input for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.errorCode	otp.invalid.mobile	Error code used to look up validation error message if validation of mobile phone entry fails (bharosa.uio.application-ID.error.errorCode)
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.managerClass	com.bharosa.uio.manager.user.DefaultContactInfoManager	Java class to use to save / retrieve mobile phone from data storage

### Second Mobile Device Input Registration Field Properties Example

The following properties illustrate how to configure registration fields for a second mobile device on the OTP registration page.

**Table 8–14 Mobile Input**

Property	Default Value	Description
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2	2	Mobile phone enum value
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.name	Mobile Phone 2	Name for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.description	Mobile Phone 2	Description for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.inputname	cell number 2	HTML input name for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.inputtype	text	HTML input type for mobile phone field

**Table 8–14 (Cont.) Mobile Input**

Property	Default Value	Description
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.maxlength	15	HTML input max length for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.required	true	Required flag for mobile phone field during registration and user preferences
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.order	2	Order on the page for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.enabled	true	Enabled flag for mobile phone enum item
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.regex	If configuring through properties: <code>\\D?(\\d{3})\\D?\\D?  (\\d{3})\\D?(\\d{4})</code> If configuring through OAAM Admin: <code>\\D?(\\d{3})\\D?\\D?(\\d{3})\\D?(\\d{4})</code>	Regular expression for validation of mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.errorCode	otp.invalid.mobile	Error code to obtain error message from if validation of mobile phone entry fails
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.managerClass	com.bharosa.uio.manager.user.DefaultContactInfoManager	Java class to use to save / retrieve mobile phone from data storage

### Email Address Input Registration Field Properties

Add these properties to configure the email address registration fields on the OTP registration page.

**Table 8–15 E-mail Input**

Property	Default Value	Description
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email	1	E-mail address enum value
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.name	Email Address	Name for e-mail address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.description	Email Address	Description for e-mail address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.inputname	email	HTML input name for e-mail address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.inputtype	text	HTML input type for e-mail address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.maxlength	40	HTML input max length for e-mail address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.required	true	Required flag for e-mail address field during registration and user preferences
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.order	2	Order on the page for e-mail address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.enabled	false	Enabled flag for e-mail address enum item  To enable email registration, set bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.enabled to true.  Enabling the email field will require a server restart.

**Table 8–15 (Cont.) E-mail Input**

Property	Default Value	Description
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.regex	.+@[a-zA-Z_][+?\\.[a-zA-Z]{2,3}	Regular expression for validation of e-mail address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.errorCode	otp.invalid.email	Error code to obtain error message from if validation of e-mail address entry fails
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.managerClass	com.bharosa.uio.manager.user.DefaultContactInfoManager	Java class to use to save / retrieve e-mail address from data storage

### Second Email Address Input Registration Field Properties Example

The following properties illustrate how to configure registration fields for a second email address on the OTP registration page.

**Table 8–16 E-mail Input**

Property	Default Value	Description
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2	2	E-mail address enum value
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.name	Email Address 2	Name for e-mail address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.description	Email Address 2	Description for e-mail address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.inputname	email2	HTML input name for e-mail address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.inputtype	text	HTML input type for e-mail address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.maxlength	40	HTML input max length for e-mail address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.required	true	Required flag for e-mail address field during registration and user preferences
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.order	2	Order on the page for e-mail address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.enabled	false	Enabled flag for e-mail address enum item
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.regex	.+@[a-zA-Z_][+?\\.[a-zA-Z]{2,3}	Regular expression for validation of e-mail address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.errorCode	otp.invalid.email	Error code to obtain error message from if validation of e-mail address entry fails
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.managerClass	com.bharosa.uio.manager.user.DefaultContactInfoManager	Java class to use to save / retrieve e-mail address from data storage

## 8.9 Configuring Policies and Rules to Use OTP Challenge

Policies in the Challenge checkpoint determine the type of challenge to present the user. For more information, refer to [Section 10.5.12, "OAAM Challenge."](#)

To configure a policy with a rule that OTP-challenge users for specific scenarios, perform the following steps:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console.
2. Double-click **Policies** in the Navigation pane.  
The Policies Search page displays.
3. In the **Policies Search** page, click the **New Policy** button.

The **New Policy** page appears. In the **Summary** tab, create a post-authentication security policy:

- a. For **Policy Name**, enter **OTP Challenge for Many Failures**.
  - b. For **Description**, enter a description for the policy.
  - c. For **Checkpoint**, select **Post-Authentication**.
  - d. Modify the policy status, scoring engine, and weight according to your requirements.
  - e. Click **Apply**.
  - f. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.
4. Click the **Rules** tab to select it.
    - a. Add general summary information about the rule.
    - b. On the **conditions** tab, add **User: Check OTP failures condition** or other OTP-related conditions.
  5. On the **Results** tab, specify **OAAM challenge** as the **Action** group.
  6. Link the policy to all users.

## 8.10 Customizing OTP Registration Text and Messaging

The registration page text, the challenge type message subject, the body of the message, and the message itself could be fully customized by specifying the custom values in resource bundle files and deploying the changes via OAAM extension shared libraries.

To customize content and messaging of the registration pages you will add properties, described in the sections following, to the `client_resource_locale.properties` file.

1. Create a work folder called `oaam_extensions`. (The folder can be created anywhere as long as it is outside the installation folder.)
2. Locate `oracle.oaam.extensions.war`, which is located in the `IAM_Home/oaam/oaam_extensions/generic` directory.
3. Explode `oracle.oaam.extensions.war` into the `oaam_extensions` folder.
4. Create a `client_resource_locale.properties` in `IAM_Home\oaam\oaam_extensions\generic\WEB-INF\classes`.
5. Add the customized text and messages to this file.

For example, to customize the terms and conditions, add the following line to `client_resource_locale.properties`:

```
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.name=I agree to the
COMPANY A terms & conditions. Click to view full <a
href="javascript:infoWindow('terms');">Terms & Conditions</a> and <a
href="javascript:infoWindow('privacy');">Privacy Policy</a>.
```

For example, to customize the message displayed when a user registers his mobile phone, add the following line to `client_resource_locale.properties`:

```
bharosa.uio.default.register.userinfo.message=For your protection
please enter your mobile telephone number so we may use it to verify
your identity in the future. Please ensure that you have text
messaging enabled on your phone.
```

6. Repackage `oracle.oaam.extensions.war` from the parent folder of `oaam_extensions` using the command:
 

```
jar -cvfm oracle.oaam.extensions.war oaam_extensions\META-INF\MANIFEST.MF -C oaam_extensions/ .
```
7. Shut down the OAAM Admin and OAAM Server managed servers.
8. Start the WebLogic Server where Oracle Adaptive Access Manager is deployed and log in to the WebLogic Administration Console.
9. Navigate to Domain **Environment**, and select **Deployments** and lock the console.
10. Click **Install**.
11. Browse to the location of the `oracle.oaam.extensions.war` file and select it by clicking the radio button next to the WAR file and clicking **Next**.
12. Ensure **Install this deployment as a library** is selected and click **Next**.
13. Select deployment targets, OAAM Admin and OAAM Server.
14. Click **Next** again to accept the defaults in this next page and then click **Finish**.
15. Click **Save** and then **Activate Changes**.
16. Start the OAAM Admin and OAAM managed servers.

### 8.10.1 Customizing Terms and Conditions

To customize the Terms and Condition text, add the following properties to `client_resource_locale.properties`:

**Table 8–17** *Messaging of Terms and Conditions*

Property	Descriptions
<code>bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.name</code>	I agree to the [ENTER COMPANY OR SERVICE NAME HERE] terms & conditions. Click to view full <a href="javascript:infoWindow('terms');">Terms &amp; Conditions</a> and <a href="javascript:infoWindow('privacy');">Privacy Policy</a> .
<code>bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.description</code>	Message and Data Rates May Apply. For help or information on this program send "HELP" to [ENTER SHORT/LONG CODE HERE]. To cancel your plan, send "STOP" to [ENTER SHORT/LONG CODE HERE] at anytime. For additional information on this service please go to <a href="" target="_blank">[ENTER INFORMATIONAL URL HERE]</a> . <b>Supported Carriers:</b> AT&T, Sprint, Nextel, Boost, Verizon Wireless, U.S. Cellular&reg;, T-Mobile&reg;, Cellular One Dobson, Cincinnati Bell, Alltel, Virgin Mobile USA, Cellular South, Unicel, Centennial and Ntelos

The value for `bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.name` includes placeholder links that use OAAM Server pop up screen messaging for "Terms & Conditions" and "Privacy Policy". The property and resource keys for the contents of the pop up screens are listed as follows.

**Table 8–18 Terms & Conditions and Privacy Policy Pop Up Screen Messaging**

Property	Descriptions
bharosa.uio.default.messages.enum.terms.name	Terms and Conditions
bharosa.uio.default.messages.enum.terms.description	PLACEHOLDER TEXT FOR TERMS AND CONDITIONS
bharosa.uio.default.messages.enum.privacy.name	Privacy Policy
bharosa.uio.default.messages.enum.privacy.description	PLACEHOLDER TEXT FOR PRIVACY POLICY

## 8.10.2 Customizing Mobile Input Registration Fields

To customize mobile input fields, add these properties to `client_resource_locale.properties`:

**Table 8–19 Mobile Input Customization**

Property	Default Value	Description
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.name	Mobile Phone	Name for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.description	Mobile Phone	Description for mobile phone field

## 8.10.3 Customizing Registration Page Messaging

To customize the registration page messaging, add the following registration properties to `client_resource_locale.properties`:

**Table 8–20 Registration Customization**

Property	Default Value
bharosa.uio.default.register.userinfo.title	OTP Anywhere Registration
bharosa.uio.default.register.userinfo.message	For your protection please enter your mobile telephone number so we may use it to verify your identity in the future. Please ensure that you have text messaging enabled on your phone.
bharosa.uio.default.register.userinfo.registerdevice.message	Check to register the device that you are currently using as a safe device:
bharosa.uio.default.register.userinfo.continue.button	Continue
bharosa.uio.default.register.userinfo.decline.message	If you decline you will not be asked to register again.
bharosa.uio.default.register.userinfo.decline.button	Decline

## 8.10.4 Customizing Challenge Messaging

To customize challenge type messaging, add the following properties to `client_resource_locale.properties`:

**Table 8–21 Challenge Type Customization**

Property	Default Value
bharosa.uio.default.ChallengeSMS.message	For your protection please enter the code we just sent to your mobile telephone. If you did not receive a code please ensure that text messaging is enabled on your phone and click the resend link below.
bharosa.uio.default.ChallengeSMS.registerdevice.message	Check to register the device that you are currently using as a safe device:
bharosa.uio.default.ChallengeSMS.continue.button	Continue



## 8.10.5 Customizing the OTP Messaging

To customize OTP messaging, add these properties to `client_resource_locale.properties`:

---

**Note:** User facing strings need to be duplicated into resource bundle. Resource bundle values can be customized by adding them to the `client_resource_locale.properties` and deploying the file in OAAM Extensions Shared Library.

---

**Table 8–22** OTP Messaging Customization

Property	Default Value
<code>bharosa.uio.default.ChallengeSMS.incorrect.message</code>	Incorrect OTP. Please try again.
<code>bharosa.uio.default.ChallengeSMS.message.subject</code>	Oracle OTP Code
<code>bharosa.uio.default.ChallengeSMS.message.body</code>	Your Oracle SMS OTP Code is: {0}

## 8.11 Other Configuration Tasks

If you want to change the defaults for expiry time, password generation, failure counter, and challenge type devices for OTP, the procedures are provided in this section for your reference.

### 8.11.1 Configuring One-Time Password Expiry Time

To set up OTP SMS password expiry time, add the following property:

```
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS.otpexpirytimeMs
```

To set up OTP e-mail password expiry time, add the following property:

```
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail.otpexpirytimeMs to
oaam_custom.properties.
```

The time is in milliseconds. If the expiration time you want to set is not in milliseconds, you will have to perform a conversion. For example, if you want to set the expiration time for OTP to be 7 minutes, then you must set the property to 420000 (7 minutes).

### 8.11.2 Configuring One-Time Password Generation

You can configure one-time password code generation through properties edits. The following properties are used to generate the OTP code:

```
bharosa.uio.default.otp.generate.code.length = 5
bharosa.uio.default.otp.generate.code.characters = 1234567890
```

`bharosa.uio.default.otp.generate.code.length` designates the length of the OTP code to generate.

`bharosa.uio.default.otp.generate.code.characters` designates the string of characters that the OTP code can contain.

The default OTP codes will be 5 characters made up of the numbers 0-9 (for example: 44569).

The OAAM API randomly chooses any character from the string defined in `bharosa.uio.default.otp.generate.code.characters` to generate the OTP code. If

you need an OTP code of 5 characters, the OAAM API will randomly pick one character at a time from the string of declared characters and append them to the OTP string.

For example, `bharosa.uio.default.otp.generate.code.characters` can contain `1234567890` or `abcdefgh` or `1234567890abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy` or `1234567890ABCDWXYZ!@#%^&*`.

If `bharosa.uio.default.otp.generate.code.characters` contains `1234567890ABCDWXYZ!@#%^&*`, the generated OTP code may look like `&1A@$` or `12345` or `XAW12`.

An example is shown below for generating a 4 character OTP code with numbers 0-9 and letters a-d (for example: `0c6a`):

```
bharosa.uio.default.otp.generate.code.length = 4
bharosa.uio.default.otp.generate.code.characters = 1234567890abcd
```

You may require OAAM to generate the same OTP code every time for your testing. In such a case, you can define the

`bharosa.uio.default.otp.generate.code.characters` to a two letter string containing just 1 character. For example, if you want OAAM to generate the OTP code `11111` every time, you can define

`bharosa.uio.default.otp.generate.code.characters` to `11`. Make sure that you have at least 2 characters in the `bharosa.uio.default.otp.generate.code.characters` property.

### 8.11.3 Configuring Failure Counter

When a user fails the OTP challenge, a counter is updated to indicate that user has had a failure.

The failure counter is set by default in the OAAM Challenge Policy, but you can customize it by following these instructions:

1. Open the OAAM Challenge Policy.
2. Open the appropriate maximum failed OTP rule and edit the appropriate properties. For information, refer to the table below.

**Table 8–23** OAAM Maximum OTP Failed Rule Details

Rule	Rule Condition and Parameters	Results
Max failed SMS attempts	User: Check OTP failures OTP Challenge Type = ChallengeSMS Failure More than or Equal To = 3 If above or equal = TRUE	Action = NONE Alert = NONE Score = 0
Max failed Email attempts	User: Check OTP failures OTP Challenge Type = ChallengeEmail Failure More than or Equal To = 3 If above or equal = TRUE	Action = NONE Alert = NONE Score = 0
Max failed Question attempts	User: Challenge Maximum Failures Number of Failures More than or equal to = 3 Current Question Count only? = False If above or equal, return = True	Action = NONE Alert = NONE Score = 0

### 8.11.4 Configuring Challenge Type Devices for OTP

If you want to change the default challenge type devices used for challenges, proceed as follows:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console.
2. In the Navigation pane, double-click **Properties** under the **Environment** node. The **Properties Search** page is displayed.
3. Enter `bharosa.uio.default.use.authentipad.checkpoint` in the Name field and click Search.
4. Click to select the property in the Search Results section, change the value to `false`, and click Save. in the **Name** field and click **Search**.
5. Click **New Property** to add a new property:

```
bharosa.uio.default.ChallengeType.authenticator.device=Device
```

Then click **Save** to save the property.

Examples of configuring SMS and Email challenges to use the device textpad are shown below:

```
bharosa.uio.default.ChallengeSMS.authenticator.device=DeviceTextPad
```

```
bharosa.uio.default.ChallengeEmail.authenticator.device=DeviceTextPad
```

Table 8–24 describes the properties for the various authentication device types. In the example, the SMS and e-mail authenticators will be the device text pad since the value, DeviceTextPad, was specified. If DeviceKeypadAlpha was specified as the value, an alphanumeric Keypad would be displayed.

**Table 8–24 Authentication Device Type**

Property	Description
None	No HTML page or authentication pad
DeviceKeypadFull	Challenge user using Keypad.
DeviceKeypadAlpha	Challenge user with the alphanumeric Keypad (numbers and letters only, no special characters)
DeviceTextPad	Challenge user using TextPad.
DeviceQuestionPad	Challenge user using QuestionPad.
DevicePinPad	Challenge user using PinPad.
DeviceHTMLControl	Challenge user using HTML page instead of an authentication pad.

After configuration, the OTP device will be displayed at the next log in to the application.



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## KBA and OTP Challenge Scenarios

OTP Anywhere and KBA can be used alongside each other.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Using KBA and OTP](#)
- [Risk Range for KBA and OTP](#)
- [KBA and OTP Scenarios](#)

### 9.1 Using KBA and OTP

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager deployments may choose to use both KBA and OTP or each separately or no challenge mechanisms at all. If both KBA and OTP are being used in a deployment, the security team may choose to use OTP first for high risk situations and then use KBA as a fallback.

If a customer has both KBA and OTP enabled, the priority is configurable through properties. The default is to OTP challenge first and then KBA challenge for high risk situations.

### 9.2 Risk Range for KBA and OTP

A KBA challenge is appropriate for the scores in the 500 to 700 risk range. An OTP challenge would have been appropriate for a score in the 701 to 900 range. For a score of 900 and over, the action triggered should be a "block." The user should be allowed to continue on if the score is under 500.

### 9.3 KBA and OTP Scenarios

KBA and OTP scenarios are presented in this chapter.:

- [Always Challenge by Group](#)
- [CSR OTP Profile Reset with High Risk Always Challenge by Group](#)
- [Unregistered Low Risk User \(Risk Score 500 or Below\)](#)
- [Registered Low Risk User \(Risk Score 500 or Below\)](#)
- [Unregistered High Risk User \(Risk Score Above 500\)](#)
- [Registered High Risk User \(Risk Score Above 500\)](#)
- [Register High Risk Lockout](#)
- [High Risk Exclusion](#)

- [OTP Challenge with Multi-Bucket Patterns](#)

### 9.3.1 Always Challenge by Group

If a group of users should be considered high risk every time they log in (regardless of other factors), a policy can be configured to always challenge the group of users with OTP (High Risk).

#### Administrator

1. Log in to OAAM Admin.
2. Create a "High Risk Users" group and add high risk users to the group.
3. Create an Action group "High Risk User" with the following values:  
**Alert type:** Fraud  
**Alert level:** High  
**Alert message:** High risk user login attempt
4. Create a policy with the following values:  
**Policy Name:** OAAM OTP RR  
**Policy Status:** Active  
**Checkpoint:** Post-Authentication  
**Scoring Engine:** Average  
**Weight:** 100  
**Description:** OAAM OTP Example Policy
5. Add a rule with the following general values:  
**Rule Name:** In High Risk Group  
**Rule Status:** Active  
**Rule Notes:** Checks if user is in high risk user group.
6. Specify the results for if the rule triggers:  
**Score:** 1000  
**Weight:** 100  
**Action Group:** OAAM Challenge  
**Alert Group:** High Risk User
7. Add the condition `USER: User in Login Group` with the following values:  
**Is in group:** True  
**User Group:** High Risk Users

#### User

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**Note:** User with user name "Henry" has already logged in once and completed registration.

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"Henry" logs in to OAAM Server again. He is always challenged with SMS.

### 9.3.2 CSR OTP Profile Reset with High Risk Always Challenge by Group

A high risk login from a user, who is registered for KBA but has had his OTP profile reset by customer service, is challenged by other methods before he is allowed to register a new OTP profile.

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**Note:** The user "Henry" has had his OTP reset.

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1. The user logs in to OAAM Server with the user name "Henry."  
He is challenged with KBA (since OTP is not registered).
2. He answers the challenge question.
3. He completes OTP Registration
4. Later, he logs in again with user name "Henry."
5. He is OTP Challenged.

### 9.3.3 Unregistered Low Risk User (Risk Score 500 or Below)

An unregistered user in a low or no risk login situation is asked to register his image/phrase, challenge questions, and OTP profile.

1. The user logs in to OAAM Server with user name "Stanley." "Stanley" is a low risk user.  
He is presented with the registration screens.
2. He completes user registration.

### 9.3.4 Registered Low Risk User (Risk Score 500 or Below)

A registered user logging in with a low risk situation is challenged with KBA.

1. "Frank" logs in to OAAM Server at 1:00 pm.
2. He does not have to register, so he presses **Skip** on the Registration page.
3. "Phil" logs in to OAAM Server with the same device as "Frank" at 2:00 pm.
4. He does not have to register, so he presses **Skip** on the Registration page.
5. "Stanley" logs in to OAAM Server with the same device at 3:00 pm.
6. "Stanley" is challenged because four users are logging in from the same device within 8 hours. The risk score is 500 (Rule Score is 1000, Weight is 100, Scoring Engine is Average), causing a KBA challenge.

### 9.3.5 Unregistered High Risk User (Risk Score Above 500)

A high risk login by an unregistered user is not permitted to register.

1. High risk user, "Henry," logs in to OAAM Server with an invalid password four times.
2. High risk user, "Henry," logs in to OAAM Server with the correct password.
3. The user is locked since the risk score is 600 because of the invalid login attempts and the user is not registered.

### 9.3.6 Registered High Risk User (Risk Score Above 500)

A registered user logs in under a high risk situation and an OTP challenge to occur.

1. "Stanley" logs in to OAAM Server with the correct password.
2. He is OTP (SMS) challenged since his risk score is up to 600 because of the invalid login attempts.

### 9.3.7 Register High Risk Lockout

A user who has failed too many challenges can have their failure attempts reset by customer service.

In this scenario, a user is locked out by failing to correctly answer a challenge. The CSR must unlock the user, allowing him to log in. The user logs in and is challenged again.

1. "Stanley" logs in to OAAM Server with the correct password
2. He is OTP (SMS) challenged and types in an incorrect challenge value three times.
3. He is asked to answer KBA challenge.
4. He incorrectly answers KBA three times.
5. He is blocked.
6. He attempts to log in again but remains blocked.
7. The CSR who has logged in to OAAM Admin with CSR privileges, creates a case for "Stanley."
8. She unlocks OTP for him.
9. "Stanley" logs in to OAAM Server with the correct password.
10. He is challenged via OTP.

### 9.3.8 High Risk Exclusion

If a user cannot use OTP, he can be added to an exclusion group to prevent the high risk challenge from occurring.

1. The Security Administrator logs in to OAAM Admin.
2. He adds "Stanley" to the "High Risk Exclusion" user group.
3. He modifies the OAAM Challenge Policy "Check for High Risk Score" rule to use "High Risk Exclusion" as the Excluded User Group in Pre-Conditions.
4. "Stanley" logs in to OAAM Server.
5. He is KBA challenged instead of OTP challenged even though he has a high risk score.

### 9.3.9 OTP Challenge with Multi-Bucket Patterns

"User: IP" is a multi-bucket pattern that creates a bucket for each IP address used by a user. It enables evaluations such as the following: if Jen falls into an IP address bucket that is less than 30% of all application users falling into that bucket, then OTP challenge her.

1. The Security Administrator logs in to OAAM Admin.
2. He creates a multi-bucket pattern for the member type "user" with an operator, "For each" and attribute "IP."



3. He confirms a policy which contains a rule with the following conditions- Has this user logged in at least twice in the last 3 months, Compare User Entity with all entities in picture (30%), and has this user OTP registered.
4. Jen logs in the Access Manager Server
5. She performs OTP registration
6. She logs in 2 more times from the same IP address.
7. For her 4th login, she logs in from a different IP address.
8. The rule triggers.
9. At a different IP address, she logs in again.
10. The rule triggers again.



# Part IV

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## Managing Policy Configuration

Part IV of the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* contains information about managing policy configurations in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2). Part IV contains the following chapters:

- Chapter 10, "OAAM Policy Concepts and Reference"
- Chapter 11, "Managing Policies, Rules, and Conditions"
- Chapter 12, "Rules Context Evaluation"
- Chapter 13, "Managing Groups"
- Chapter 14, "Managing the Policy Set"



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## OAAM Policy Concepts and Reference

This chapter introduces you to the terminology and concepts that relate to policies and rules. It describes the flow for the main scenarios in authentication and the policies and rules that are available with OAAM, including the autolearning policies.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [About Policies Available with OAAM](#)
- [Basic Concepts](#)
- [About Rule Processing](#)
- [About OAAM Authentication, Password Management and Customer Care Flows](#)
- [About OAAM Security and Autolearning Policies](#)
- [Use Cases](#)

### 10.1 About Policies Available with OAAM

The OAAM security and autolearning policies are available as part of the base snapshot or as a separate policy zip file. The `oaam_base_snapshot.zip` is located in the `Oracle_IDM1/oaam/init` directory of your install. If you want to only import policies, but not the snapshot, import the policies zip file. To import the base snapshot, you need the `envAdmin` role assigned. If you are importing policies as a separate file, you need the `ruleAdmin` role assigned. These administrative roles are usually exclusive roles, but depending on your deployment needs, both roles can be assigned to the same user.

The OAAM policies address basic registration and authentication flows in OAAM. KBA as a challenge mechanism and images are available when using the OAAM server if you import these policies. All required entities, patterns, conditions, rules, and actions for the basic registration and authentication flows are part of the snapshot.

In 11.1.2, there are 17 policies and 104 rules of the box. The standard policies are active when imported from the snapshot and linked to the user group called `Default`. If you have any other groups, you must change the linking accordingly.

Figure 10–1 Policies Search Page

Search for the policy or click the New Policy button to create a new policy.

Search filters:

- Checkpoint: -- Select --
- Policy Name:
- Policy Status: -- Select --
- Run Mode: -- Select --
- Linked Groups: -- Select --
- Create Time:  -
- Update Time:  -

Buttons: Search, Reset, Save...

Search Results Table:

Row	Policy Name	Policy Status	Checkpoint	Run Mode	Linked Groups	Create Time
1	OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy	Active	Device Identification	Linked Users		10/15/2013 12:34 A
2	OAAM Customer Care Ask Question Policy	Active	CSR KBA Challenge	All Users		10/15/2013 12:34 A
3	OAAM Post authentication Security	Active	Post authentication	All Users		10/15/2013 12:34 A
4	OAAM User Preferences Policy	Active	Preferences	All Users		10/15/2013 12:34 A
5	OAAM Registration Policy	Active	Registration	All Users		10/15/2013 12:34 A
6	OAAM Challenge Policy	Active	Challenge	All Users		10/15/2013 12:34 A
7	OAAM Forgot Password Policy	Active	Forgot Password	All Users		10/15/2013 12:34 A
8	OAAM User versus Themselves	Active	Post authentication	Linked Users		10/15/2013 12:34 A
9	OAAM User versus All Users	Active	Post authentication	Linked Users		10/15/2013 12:34 A
10	OAAM does user have profile	Active	Post authentication	All Users		10/15/2013 12:34 A
11	OAAM System Deep Analysis Flash Policy	Active	Device Identification	Linked Users		10/15/2013 12:34 A
12	OAAM Pre authentication	Active	Pre authentication	All Users		10/15/2013 12:34 A

## 10.2 Basic Concepts

This section introduces you to the terminology and concepts that relate to the OAAM security policies.

### 10.2.1 What Are Rules?

Rules are one of the many building blocks of decision making in OAAM (the others being policies, trigger combinations, etc.).

Rules sum together the outcomes of various conditions that constitute them and rules can then be used to make decisions to generate score, action or alert or configurable actions.

Rule processing is done for a particular runtime. Hence at each runtime, rule processing can be used to decide about how to proceed for the next runtime.

### 10.2.2 How Do Rules Work?

Fraud rules are used to evaluate the level of risk at each checkpoint. Rules are made up of configurable evaluation statements called conditions. When data comes into the system, OAAM evaluates the conditions based on the input.

The rule is evaluated to `True` when all preconditions are met and all conditions evaluate to `True`. When a rule is evaluated to `True`, a score is triggered, and depending on how the rules in the policies were configured, specified alerts are created and the associated actions are triggered. Examples of actions are `ALLOW`, `CHALLENGE`, and `BLOCK`. The security team might determine that devices found to be exceptionally high risk should be blocked and login attempts should not even be allowed from these devices. Alerts might be sent to Investigators so they can easily see that a velocity rule, such as User appears to have traveled faster than 500 MPH since last login, was triggered and why.

Other rules can run based on the outcome of other rules. You can implement new rules or edit rules based on new fraud data to fit business needs.

## 10.2.3 Security Administrator Role in Rule-Related Activity

A Security Administrator devises and configures business and security policies in OAAM. He manages every aspect of policy administration and all its dependent components as seen in the scenarios that follow:

### Security Administration Has a New Installation and Needs to Import Policies

The Security Administrator needs to import the policies available with OAAM for business use cases. He browses for the policies zip file from the Oracle\_IDM1/oaam/init directory of the install and imports it into the system.

1. He browses for the policies zip file from the Oracle\_IDM1/oaam/init directory of the install.
2. He imports it into the system.

For information on browsing and importing policies, refer to [Section 11.11.2, "Importing Policies."](#)

### Security Administrator Adjusts Rule Parameters of Existing Policies

1. The Security Administrator searches for the policy.  
For information on searching for policies, refer to [Section 11.8.2, "Searching for a Policy."](#)
2. In the policy, he selects a rule and modifies rule parameter.  
For information on modifying a rule parameters, refer to [Section 11.9.5, "Editing Rule Parameters."](#)

### Security Administrator Links User Groups to a Policy to Enable the Policy to Execute for the Set of Users within the Linked Group

1. The Security Administrator searches for a policy.  
For information on searching for policies, refer to [Section 11.8.2, "Searching for a Policy."](#)
2. He links a User ID group to that policy.  
For information on group linking, refer to [Section 11.4, "Linking a Policy to All Users or a User ID Group."](#)

### Security Administrator Models a Fraud Scenario (A Simple Example)

1. The Security Administrator frames the fraud scenario on paper and identifies the groups, rules, transactions, action groups and alerts for the scenario.  
For information on framing the fraud scenario, refer to [Section 11.2, "About Discovery and Policy Development."](#)  
For information on creating groups, actions and alerts, refer to [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)  
For information on creating entities and transactions, refer to [Chapter 18, "Modeling the Transaction in OAAM."](#)
2. He then creates a new policy.  
For information on creating policies, refer to [Section 11.3, "Creating Policies."](#)
3. He selects conditions and creates rules that he adds to the new policy. During rule creation he may add transactions to the rules.

For information on creating rules, refer to [Section 11.5, "Creating Rules."](#)

For use cases of OAAM Transaction implementations, refer to [Section 20.9, "OAAM Transaction Use Cases."](#)

4. He selects appropriate action groups and alerts for the policy.

For information on adding action groups and alerts, refer to [Section 11.5.5, "Specifying Results for the Rule."](#)

### **Security Administrator Models a Fraud Scenario (A Complex Example)**

1. After designing on paper, the Security Administrator realizes that he needs to create custom groups, custom rule, custom entities, custom transactions, custom actions, and so on.

2. He creates appropriate action groups and alerts for the policy.

3. He creates groups that he needs.

For information on creating groups, actions and alerts, refer to [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

4. He creates entities that he needs.

For information on creating entities, refer to [Chapter 19, "Creating and Managing Entities."](#)

5. He creates transactions that he needs.

For information on creating transactions, refer to [Chapter 20, "Managing Transactions."](#)

6. He creates configurable actions that he needs.

For information on creating configurable actions, refer to [Chapter 16, "Managing Configurable Actions."](#)

7. He creates the patterns that he needs.

For information on creating patterns, refer to [Chapter 15, "Managing Autolearning."](#)

8. He then creates a new policy.

For information on creating policies, refer to [Section 11.3, "Creating Policies."](#)

9. He selects conditions and creates rules that he adds to the new policy. During rule creation he may add transactions to the rules.

For information on creating rules, refer to [Section 11.5, "Creating Rules."](#)

For use cases of OAAM Transaction implementations, refer to [Section 20.9, "OAAM Transaction Use Cases."](#)

10. He selects appropriate action groups and alerts for the policy.

For information on adding action groups and alerts, refer to [Section 11.5.5, "Specifying Results for the Rule."](#)

For information on configuring trigger combinations, refer to [Section 11.6, "Setting Up Trigger Combinations."](#)

### **Security Administrator Runs Reports or Queries to Validate Policies**

1. He runs various fraud/business scenarios in the customer applications that should trigger various policies and rules within.



For running OAAM offline for rule evaluation, refer to [Chapter 21, "OAAM Offline."](#)

For running jobs, refer to [Chapter 22, "Scheduling and Processing Jobs in OAAM."](#)

2. He searches for the sessions related to those scenarios to verify that proper policies and rules were triggered.

For information on viewing session information, refer to [Section 6.8.2, "Using Session Details to View Runtime Information."](#)

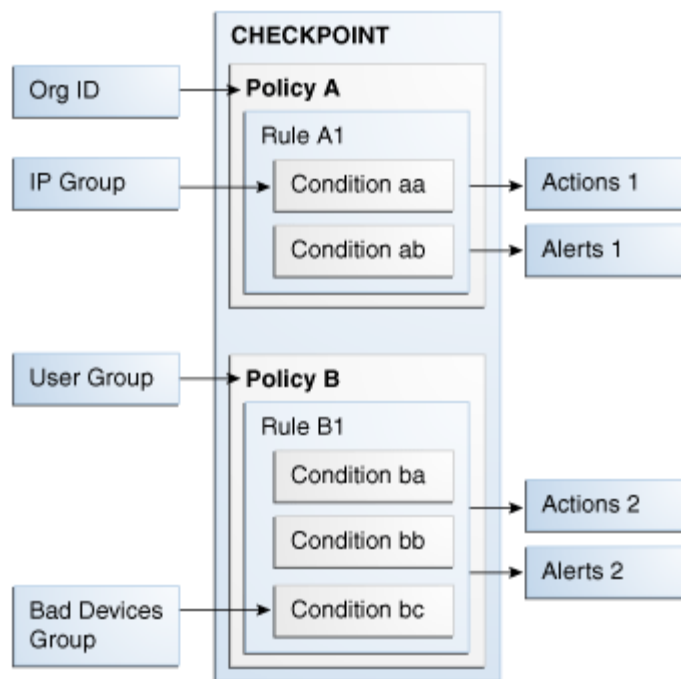
## 10.2.4 What are Conditions?

Rules are made up of conditions. Conditions are configurable evaluation statements that are the basic building blocks of decision making in the OAAM rule evaluation process and flow. They use datapoints from historical and runtime data to evaluate risk or business logic. Conditions are grouped based on the type of data used in the condition. For example, user, device, and location. Conditions are pre-packaged in the system and cannot be created by a user. Conditions may take user inputs when adding them to a rule.

## 10.2.5 What are Policies?

A policy is a collection of rules associated with a checkpoint. [Figure 10-2](#) introduced policy-related components. The policy is at the top of the hierarchy. It contains rules which contains conditions. The policy's structure along with examples of groups are explained in this section.

**Figure 10-2 Policy Structure**



A checkpoint is a decision and enforcement point that control user flow. A group is a collection of like items. Examples, of user groups, excluded groups, groups used as parameters, and action and alert groups are shown.

Figure 10–3 Policy Details Rules Tab

Row	Rule Name	Rule Status	Score	Weight	Action Group	Alert Group	Rule Notes
1	WEB2IP used	Active	1000	100	OAAM Block	OAAM Restricted soft	This rule will trigger if there is a login attempt using th
2	Blacklisted devices	Active	1000	100	OAAM Block	OAAM Restricted Dev	This rule will trigger if the device used has been black
3	Blacklisted IPs	Active	1000	100	OAAM Block	OAAM Restricted IP	This rule will trigger if an IP address has been black lis
4	Blacklisted countries	Active	1000	100	OAAM Block	OAAM Restricted Co.	This rule will trigger if a country has been blacklisted i
5	Blacklisted users	Active	1000	100	OAAM Block	OAAM Restricted Use	This rule will trigger if a user has previously been blac
6	Blacklisted ISPs	Active	1000	100	OAAM Block	OAAM Restricted ISP	This rule will trigger is a login is attempted from an ISI

The attributes/data elements of the activities you are interested in are mapped to conditions and the evaluations to perform are translated into rules. These rules are added to a policy. Checkpoints are set up in the session for when the policy evaluates the activity. For example, a policy can be executed during the Pre-Authentication checkpoint. The Pre-Authentication checkpoint is a point in time before the user enters the password. When the rules are run, data is collected. For information, see [Section 10.4.1, "Authentication Flow."](#) You can use policy outcomes to enforce decisions by client applications.

A rule evaluates to True when all the conditions match. The outcome of a rule is a score and optionally actions or alerts, or answers and alerts. The outcome of a policy evaluation is decided by applying a scoring policy on the rule scores of the policy. In addition to the score, you can optionally configure trigger combinations which are combinations of rule results of the policy and that can invoke actions and/or generate alerts. For more information about trigger combinations, see [Section 10.2.13, "What are Trigger Combinations?."](#)

## 10.2.6 What are Action and Alerts?

During the normal course of business, the system looks for data elements the conditions were mapped to. When the set of conditions are met, the system calculates a score, and depending on the policy that you defined earlier for handling the situation, it may generate alerts in real-time, or trigger actions, or both. For example, outcomes can be challenging or blocking the user or activating an alert.

## 10.2.7 What is a Policy Set?

A policy set is a logical collection of policies that has been used to assess risk at checkpoints. There is one policy set per application. Through the policy set, you can specify the scoring engine and the weight multiplier that you want to use for evaluating the risk for checkpoints.

## 10.2.8 What is a Scoring Engine?

A scoring engine is provided at the policy level and at the checkpoint level. The policy scoring engine is applied to rule scores to determine the risk for each policy. The policy set scoring engine is applied to the scores of the policies under a checkpoint to determine the score for the checkpoint. The default scoring engine at the checkpoint level is "Aggregate."

**Table 10–1 Scoring Engines**

Scoring Engine	Policy	Checkpoint	When to Use
Maximum	Higher score out of all triggered rules	Higher score out of all policies	Use this engine when you want to score based on the single rule with the highest level of risk. The rule and policy weights are not used by this scoring engine.
Minimum	Lower score out of all triggered rules	Lower score out of all policies	Use this engine when you want to score based on the single rule with the lowest level of risk. The rule and policy weights are not used by this scoring engine.
Aggregate	Sum of the scores for all triggered rules, with 1000 as the maximum score and 0 as the minimum score.	Sum of the scores of the executed policies with 1000 as the maximum score and 0 as the minimum score.	Similar to a percentage evaluation for what rules triggered versus the total number of rules. Use this engine when you do not want to score based on any single rule but instead want to make one based on the average level of risk computed based on the number of rules triggered. The rule and policy weights are not used by this scoring engine. Total score of triggered rules divided by the total number of rules.
Average	Sum of the scores of all triggered rules divided by count of triggered rules	Sum of the scores of all policies within the checkpoint divided by the count of all policies	Use this engine when you do not want to score based on any single rule but instead want to make one based on the average level of risk found. The rule and policy weights are not used by this scoring engine. Total score of triggered rules divided by the total number of triggered rules.
Weighted Average	Sum of the scores (Score * weight modifier specified by the policy) of all triggered rules divided by the count of all rules	Sum of policies (S* weight multiplier specified by the policy set) within the checkpoint divided by count of all policies	Use this engine when you do not want to score based on any single rule but instead want to make one based on the average level of risk found. The weights in this case would be determined by how much each rule or policy indicates a risky situation.
Weighted Maximum	Larger score (S * weight modifier specified by the policy) out of all triggered rules	Larger score out of all policies (s* weight multiplier specified by the policy set)	Use this engine when you want to score based on the single rule with the highest level of risk. The weights in this case would be determined by how much each rule or policy indicates a risky situation.
Weighted Minimum	Lower score (S * weight modifier specified by the policy) out of all triggered rules	Lower score out of all policies (s* weight multiplier specified by the policy set)	Use this engine when you want to score based on the single rule with the lowest level of risk. The weights in this case would be determined by how much each rule or policy indicates a risky situation.

### 10.2.9 What is a Score?

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager incorporates risk scoring into its decision making. OAAM risk scoring is a product of numerous fraud detection inputs such as a valid user, device, location, and so on. These inputs are weighted and analyzed within the OAAM fraud analytics engine. The policy generates a risk score based on dozens of attributes and factors. Depending on how the rules in a policy are configured, the system can yield an elevated risk score for more risky situations and lower scores for lower-risk situations. The degree of elevation can be adjusted with the weight assigned to the particular risk. The risk score is then used as an input in the rules engine. The rules engine evaluates the fraud risk and makes a decision on the action to take.

The score is expressed as a number the user configured as an outcome to the rule if the rule evaluates to TRUE. The checkpoint score is a combination of the scores from the policies with that particular checkpoint. Higher scores indicate higher risk. The maximum score is 1000. The lowest score is 0, which means that the situation is safe.

### 10.2.10 What is Weight?

Weight is the multiplier values that are applied to policy scores to influence the impact the policy has on determining the total score. Policies have default weights. Weight is used only when a given policy or checkpoint uses a "weighted" scoring engine. The weighted scoring engine uses weights from subcomponents. For example, if you choose the weighted scoring engine at the policy level, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager uses the weight specified for each rule level when calculating the policy score. Similarly, when you choose a weighted scoring engine at the policy set level, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager uses weights specified for each policy. The score of each policy multiplied by weight is divided by total number of policies multiplied by 100. The range is 0 to 1000.

### 10.2.11 What is Score Propagation?

A rule defines datapoints for suspicious patterns or practices, or specific activities, and the outcome when the pattern, practice or specific activity is detected. The possible outcomes of a rule are actions, a list of actions, alerts, a list of alerts, and a score. A rule score is always calculated; the other outcomes are optional.

A policy is a collection of rules specifically assembled and tuned to run inside a specific checkpoint and at a single time. The policy score is evaluated from the score results of the policy's rules.

There are multiple policies under one checkpoint. The scores of all policies in the checkpoint are "picked up" and the policy set scoring engine is applied to the scores to determine the checkpoint score. For example, if the policy set defines the scoring engine as Aggregate and two policies in the checkpoint result in a score of 100 and 200 each, the score of the checkpoint will be 300. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager performs a separate evaluation for each checkpoint and provides a score for each. The default scoring engine at the checkpoint level is "Aggregate." The score for a particular checkpoint must be between 0-1000.

The checkpoint score and action are the final score and action in the assessment. The alerts are propagate from the rules level to the final level.

### 10.2.12 How Does Risk Scoring Work?

To determine a risk score, each level applies its scoring engine to the results from one level below. For example, to determine the policy score, the scoring engine of the policy is applied to the scores of the rules within the policy. To determine the checkpoint score, the scoring engine of the checkpoint is applied to the scores of the policies within the checkpoint. The checkpoint score and action are the final score and action in the assessment. The alerts are propagate from the rules level to the final level.

#### **Example**

If three rules in policies had scores 100, 200, and 300 and policy scoring engine is Maximum, the score of the policy will be 300. If three policies had scores of 300, 200 and 100 respectively in the checkpoint and policy set scoring engine is Aggregate then the checkpoint score will be sum of those three that is 600.

**Example**

Checkpoint = Policy A + Policy B + Policy C

Policy = Rule A + Rule B + Rule C

Policy C = Policy D + Policy F (if nested policies)

1. Each triggered rule returns a score.

Each rule has its own default score and weight. The score and weight are used for the calculation of the rule score.

The alerts configured at the rule level are propagated to the final level.

2. Each policy returns a score.

To obtain the policy score, the policy scoring engine is applied to the scores of the rules underneath.

If the policy does not use a "weighted" scoring engine, the scores of the individual rules are used in determining the policy score.

If the policy uses a "weighted" scoring engine, a percentage value is applied to the individual rule scores before the policy score is determined. The "weight" is specified in the policy.

As seen in [Figure 10-4](#), if a weighted policy scoring engine is used, the score for Policy A would be:

Scoring Engine (Rule A \* weight, Rule B \* weight)

For example, if the policy scoring engine is "Weighted Maximum Score" and the policy weight is 50% and if Rule A returned 1000 and Rule B returned 500, the policy score for Policy A is 500.

Policy A = Maximum of (1000\* 50%, 500\*50%)

Policy A = Maximum of (500, 250)

Policy A = 500

3. The checkpoint returns a score

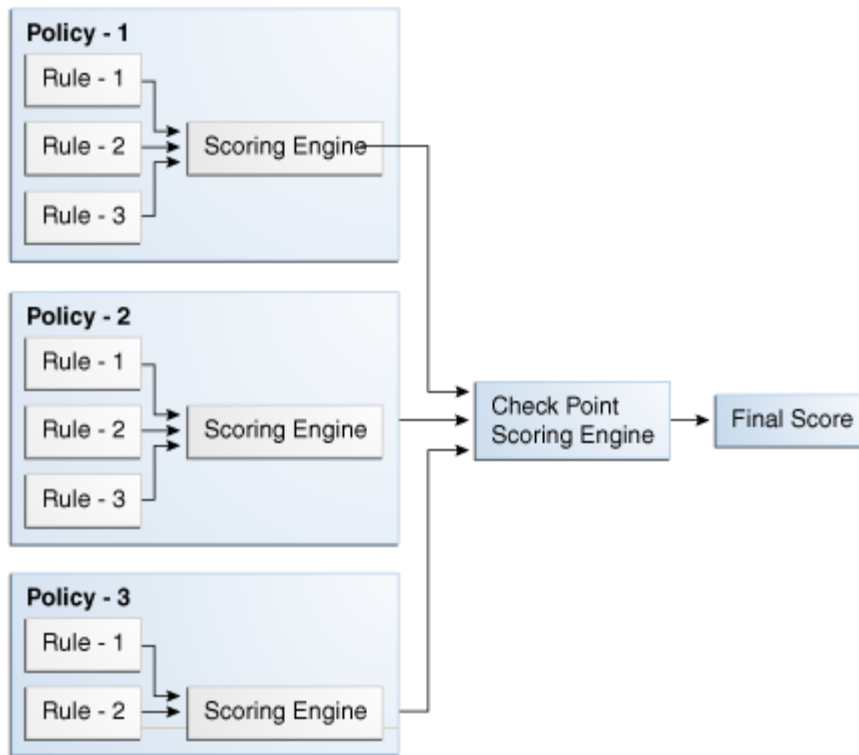
The checkpoint score is determined by applying the policy set scoring engine to the score result of the policies underneath the checkpoint.

The default scoring engine at the checkpoint level is Aggregate.

The checkpoint score and the action is the final score and action returned.

All the alerts are propagated from rule configurations.

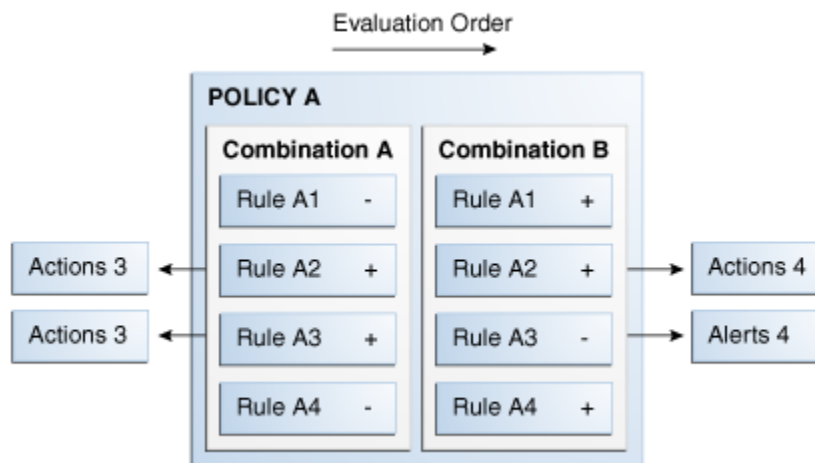
**Figure 10-4 Scoring**



### 10.2.13 What are Trigger Combinations?

Trigger combinations are additional results and policy evaluation that are generated if a specific set of rules trigger. Figure 10-5 shows the structure of a trigger combination.

**Figure 10-5 Trigger Combination Structure**



Trigger combinations are used to override the outcome of rules. Policies may or may not contain trigger combinations. If the policy contains trigger combinations, the Trigger Combinations tab contains a table with all the trigger combinations possible in the policy. Each trigger combination (vertical column) represents a combination of

rules that are triggering or not triggering and can specify alerts, actions and either a score or another policy to run. Each row represents a rule. Trigger combinations evaluate sequentially, stopping as soon as a Trigger Combination is matched. For example, if the rule returns in Combination A are met, Combination B is not evaluated.

Alerts are added to any actions and alerts triggered by individual rules. Action group replace the actions returned by the individual rules. When a trigger combination triggers another policy, that policy is said to be nested within the policy. A policy can be nested within other policies and also can be evaluated on its own.

## 10.2.14 How Do Trigger Combinations Work?

An example of how trigger combinations work is presented in this section. Figure 10–6 shows a trigger combination

**Figure 10–6** Trigger Combination Example

Specify the trigger combination for this policy. Note that disabled rules are not a  
Disabled rules are shown in italics.

Actions ▾ View ▾ Format ▾ | + ✖ | Reorder...

	1	2
Description	If user is not registered and risk is low then no challenge.	If user is registered for <u>OTP via SMS</u> and risk is high then OTP
Challenge SMS Avail	False	True
Maximum failed SMS	Any	False
Maximum failed Emal	Any	Any
Maximum failed Quec	Any	Any
Challenge Email Avai	False	Any
Questions Active	False	Any
Check for High Risk	False	True
Score / Policy	Score 0	Score 0
Action Group	OAAM Allow	OAAM Challenge SMS
Alert Group	-- Select --	-- Select --

Each column in the table represents a unique trigger combination. The trigger combinations evaluate sequentially, moving from column 1 to columns 2, 3, 4 and so on, and stop as soon as a trigger combination is matched. The columns are rules that can have a value of **False**, **True**, or **Any**. False means that the rule evaluates to **False**. In the illustration, the **Challenge SMS Available**, and **Email Available**, and **Question Active** rules are **False** which means that the user is not registered; The **Check for High Risk** rule is **False** which means "if the risk is low"). The **Any** value for a rule means that the rule can be either **False** or **True**.

Note: All rules (or rows) are joined with "AND." Therefore, trigger combination 1 in the example means: "If user is not registered and the risk is low, no challenge."

The last three rows in the trigger combination define the outcome of the trigger combination. The outcome could be a score or a nested policy or an action or alert group (or a combination of any of these). The example of the trigger combination in column 1, translates to "if user is not registered and the risk is low, Action Group **OAAM Allow** is assigned (which means no challenge).

Trigger combinations are useful because they allow administrators to create dependencies between various rules and provide outcomes that are based on the net result of all those dependencies. The rules on the Rules tab, on the other hand, are evaluated independent of each other, with their own unique independent outcomes.

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**Note:** The rules specified in the Rules tab are evaluated before trigger combinations.

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### 10.2.15 What are Nested Policies?

A nested policy is a secondary policy used to further quantify the risk score in instances where the original result output by the system is inconclusive. Nested policies can be assigned to ensure a higher degree of accuracy for the risk score.

A nested policy in a trigger combination is executed only when a specific sequence of rule results is sent from the primary policy. Nested policies therefore reduce false positives and negatives. You see nested policy being used as an output of a trigger combination.

Nested policies are evaluated. If the trigger combination itself is a policy, the score for the parent policy is retained, and the new policy generates its own score to be used for the evaluation of the checkpoint. If policy1 has two rules, rule1 and rule2, and in the trigger combination, rule1 contains policy2. If the override triggers, rule1 is used to calculate policy1's score, and policy2 is evaluated and used in the evaluation of the checkpoint. In calculating a score for the policy set, the score from policy1 is used and the score from policy2 is evaluated and used for the checkpoint score.

For example the scores for s1 and s2 from two policies are obtained and a scoring engine of policy set is used to determine the checkpoint score. If S1 was 100 and S2 was 300 and policy set specified the scoring engine is Maximum, then 300 will be the outcome of the checkpoint score.

### 10.2.16 What is a Scoring Override?

Score overrides are used within a policy and within a policy set.

In policies, score overrides are specified in trigger combinations. Each rule has scores assigned. In trigger combinations, you can specify scores that are different from the defaults for the rules. Then, if the trigger combination is executed (triggered), the score



of the trigger combination places the default score. If the trigger combination does not trigger, then the default score is used.

In a policy set, you can create a score override in which you specify an action group, or an alert group, or an action and an alert group you want to be triggered when a score falls within a specific range.

### 10.2.17 What are Action and Alert Overrides?

You can create an Action or Alert Override to specify the action or alert to triggered as a final alert or action for a checkpoint.

### 10.2.18 What are Groups?

Groups simplify configuration workload and help to administer a collection of similar items as a single group instead of administering the individual members of a group. Types of groups include User ID, User Name, Location, Device, Action, and Alert.

#### 10.2.18.1 Using Groups

Groups are used in the following ways:

1. Policies: A policy is linked to all users or a set of user ID groups. The Policy Tree shows the linking of User ID groups to policies.
2. Rules within policies: OAAM Admin applies rules on specified users, devices, or location groups to evaluate whether a fraud scenario occurred and to determine an outcome. A rule can trigger an action group, or an alert group, or both.
3. Conditions: Some conditions use groups as a parameter type—for example, IP in IP Group. The condition takes IP Group name or IP as a parameter.
4. Trigger combinations: Alerts in groups are specified in the trigger combination.
5. Pre-condition: User groups can be excluded in a policy. Rules can also be configured such that it will not be evaluated for certain userID group, in spite of the group linking of the policy that contains it.
6. Configurable Actions: Members of a User ID group can be added to a User ID group dynamically using configurable actions.

#### 10.2.18.2 User Group Linking

In Group Linking, the Run mode can be specified to execute policies for all users or selected user groups. Group linking enables the policy to execute/run for the set of users within the linked group. The "Linked Users" option links a policy to a User ID group or several User ID groups.

The "All Users" option links a policy to all users. If group linking shows "All Users," all the available linking is ignored. If a user selects group linking as "All Users," the link option would be disabled.

#### 10.2.18.3 Using Action and Alert Groups

Action groups are used as results within rules so that when a rule is triggered all of the actions within the groups are activated.

Alert groups are used as results within rules so that when a rule is triggered all of the alerts within the groups are created.

## 10.3 About Rule Processing

Rules are one of the many building blocks of decision making in OAAM. The others are policies, trigger combinations, and so on.

Rules sum together the outcomes of various conditions that constitute them and rules can then be used to make decisions to generate score, action or alerts, or configurable actions.

Rule processing is performed for a particular runtime. Hence at each runtime, you can use rule processing to decide how to proceed for the next runtime.

### 10.3.1 Rules Engine

The rules engine takes the information that you specify for the rule and the information specified in other rules in the policy and returns rule results to the policy. All the policies in the policy set result in multiple actions and multiple scores and multiple alerts. All these are propagated to the checkpoint. The score, the weight, and so on, result in one final score, one final action, and a couple of alerts.

### 10.3.2 Order of Condition

Conditions in the rule are evaluated sequentially. Subsequent conditions are evaluated only if the current one was evaluated to be true. In other words, the evaluation stops when a condition is evaluated to be false. For the rule to be triggered, all the conditions that constitute the rule must be evaluated to true; if any of the conditions is evaluated to false, the rule is evaluated to false, and the rule does not trigger.

### 10.3.3 Condition Evaluation

Conditions evaluate to True or False based on the available data. When multiple conditions are added, the conjunction between the conditions is always AND, that is, Condition A (True) and Condition B (True) result in an outcome of True (rule is triggered), whereas for Condition A and B being False, the outcome is False (rule is not triggered). If one of the conditions is True and the other is False, the outcome is always False.

Refer to the example in [Table 10-2](#).

**Table 10-2 Multiple Conditions**

Condition 1	Condition 2	Rule Result
True	True	True
False	False	False - Rule is not triggered
True	False	False
False	True	False

For information on the conditions available in the system, see [Appendix B, "Conditions Reference."](#)




### 10.3.4 Checkpoints

The checkpoint is a decision and enforcement point when policies are called to run specific rules to evaluate the risk for user actions. OAAM Server uses standard policies and checkpoints to control user flow. API-based integrations can create new

checkpoints, configure policies, and drive the flow. There can be multiple policies in the checkpoint.

**Figure 10–7 Policies and checkpoints**

Search Results

Actions View    Detach

Row	Policy Name	Policy Status	Checkpoint	Run Mode	Linked Groups	Create Time
1	OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy	Active	Device Identification	Linked Users		10/15/2013 12:34 AM
2	OAAM Customer Care Ask Question Policy	Active	CSR KBA Challenge	All Users		10/15/2013 12:34 AM
3	OAAM Post authentication Security	Active	Post authentication	All Users		10/15/2013 12:34 AM
4	OAAM User Preferences Policy	Active	Preferences	All Users		10/15/2013 12:34 AM
5	OAAM Registration Policy	Active	Registration	All Users		10/15/2013 12:34 AM
6	OAAM Challenge Policy	Active	Challenge	All Users		10/15/2013 12:34 AM
7	OAAM Forgot Password Policy	Active	Forgot Password	All Users		10/15/2013 12:34 AM
8	OAAM User versus Themselves	Active	Post authentication	Linked Users		10/15/2013 12:34 AM
9	OAAM User versus All Users	Active	Post authentication	Linked Users		10/15/2013 12:34 AM
10	OAAM does user have profile	Active	Post authentication	All Users		10/15/2013 12:34 AM
11	OAAM System Deen Analysis Flash Policy	Active	Device Identification	Linked Users		10/15/2013 12:34 AM

All policies that are configured for a checkpoint are evaluated and the outcome is a score, an action, or both. The scores of these policies are used to determine a score for the checkpoint. The score for a particular checkpoint must be between 0–1000.

### 10.3.5 Controlling the Application Flow

Actions are used to control the application flow. An action is an event that is activated when a rule is triggered. For example: block access, challenge question, ask for PIN or password, and so on. An action can be also activated based on a score for particular checkpoint.

The client applications like OAAM Server or the native integrated client influence the resultant standard actions. Users may also create custom actions that are used by their policies and applications.

For information on native integration, refer to *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

### 10.3.6 Messaging

Alerts are messages that indicate the occurrence of an event. An event can be that a rule was triggered, a trigger combination was met, or an override was used.

For information on creating an alert, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

### 10.3.7 Rule Processing Example: How the OAAM Device Max Velocity Rule Settings Work?

The Device Max Velocity rule is used to detect man-in-the-middle attacks where a hacker obtains the media access control address (MAC address) for devices that users log in from. Hackers replay the user login and provide the user's computer MAC address. By doing this, they fool the system into thinking the user is logging in from a known and trusted device that is in the user's OAAM profile.

The Device Max Velocity rule can detect this type of attack, trigger an alert, and block the hacker from successfully signing in. This is accomplished in conjunction with the IP geolocation data.

The rule checks to see if the MAC address is in the list of known devices the user is logged in from. Then it examines the IP address location where the user is logged in from. If a hacker then tries to log in by replaying the user's session and also using the

user's device MAC address from another location, such as 100 miles away, the rule uses a formula that determines the possibility of that user's device traveling at that velocity.

It is possible for a user to log in to his application, then take a Jet to fly to another city and once again log in to the same application. Therefore, you must be able to adjust the variables of the formula to allow for a portable device to travel at least the speed of a Jet. The Device Max Velocity rule has two values that the administrator can configure. Those value fields are called Last Login Within (Seconds) and Miles Per Hour is More Than. Using these two field values you can customize the allotted velocity that a physical device can travel before an alert is triggered.

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**Note:** Assumptions are:

- IP geolocation data must have been loaded in the OAAM server.
  - The user must log in from same device.
  - The user's authentication status is "success" in the previous login (N seconds ago)
- 
- 

### How the Rule Formula Works

1. The rule first gets the last successful login in the last *N* seconds. (If there are multiples, the last one with the highest timestamp is used.)
2. The rule looks at `cityLastLogin` and `currentCurrentLogin` and calculate the distance between them which equal to the distance.
3. Then it calculates `thisDistance` divided by the difference in login times. That value is the `velocityCalculated`.
4. If `velocityCalculated` is more than `velocityConfigured` in the rule (from OAAM Admin), the rule triggers.

### Solution

Using the following testing assumptions and steps you can make the Device Max Velocity rule alert trigger, and also see how to avoid not triggering the rule alert. Before starting your test:

The user's authentication status should be `success` in the previous login (*N* seconds ago).

Assume you only have one minute to test the Device Max Velocity rule. Assuming that point A and point B are 900 miles apart, in order to travel from point A to point B in 60 seconds, you need to be traveling at 54000 miles an hour.

1. Set your Miles Per Hour is More Than to 54000
2. Set the Last Login Within (Seconds) to 60 seconds.

*Setting up the Test:*

Pick two IP addresses for the test that you know are far away from each other from the IP geolocation data. For example:

172.16.0.0 City1, State1

172.16.1.1 City2, State2

To illustrate this example, let us say, the two cities are a distance of 867 miles apart.

Make sure that the rule is not triggered by logging in twice and not exceeding the Device Max Velocity settings you already set to 60 seconds and 54000 miles per hour. Log in twice with the same user and device with logins no less than 75 seconds apart. Make sure that each time you log in you use a tool like Mozilla Firefox Web Browser "Modify Headers" to change the IP address between log ins using the two IP Addresses mentioned earlier in this section. This simulates a device logging in from two different locations 867 miles apart. The Device Max Velocity alert does not trigger.

Now perform the same test again where you log in twice less than 30 seconds apart, again, changing the IP address between logins. The Device Velocity alert is triggered.

Understanding the relationship between the Miles Per Hour is More Than and the Last Login Within (Seconds) settings: You cannot change one of these settings and not consider what the other needs to be set to. In other words, you cannot only set the Mile Per Hour is More Than setting and not properly adjust the Last Login within (Seconds) setting. These two settings work together with the formula to calculate a devices velocity. The relationship between these two settings is not an OR. It is an AND. Last Login AND Mile per hour work together. Remember the following two rules before changing these two settings.

1. You cannot only consider the Miles Per hour when setting the velocity. You must also consider the Last Login within (Seconds) setting.
2. When testing, you must consider and calculate the distance between point A and point B, the time taken to conduct the test, and further factor in the distance between the two points and how long the testing takes. If you want to use one minute as the time allotted for the testing, then make sure you know the distance between point A and Point B. You must also know how long it takes to travel from point A and point B in 60 seconds, again, if you plan to conduct your test in less than one minute.

### 10.3.8 How "Then Trigger" Setting Works

If the then trigger setting is set to True, the rule condition triggers if the condition is met.

If the then trigger setting is set to False, the rule condition will only trigger if the condition is not met.

The following conditions will trigger:

- If the user comes from Seattle and if the condition parameters are set as follows: then trigger is True and city equals Seattle.
- If the user comes from San Jose and if the condition parameters are set as follows: then trigger is False and city is equal to Seattle.

The following conditions will not trigger:

- If the user comes from San Jose and if the condition parameters are set as follows: then trigger is True and city is equal to Seattle.
- If the user comes from Seattle and if the condition parameters are set as follows: then trigger is False and city is equal to Seattle.

### 10.3.9 Condition Evaluation Example: User: Velocity from Last Success

The User: Velocity from Last Success condition evaluates to check to see if

- The user's login was successful earlier, and
- The velocity in miles per hour is more than the specified value, and

- The user belongs to the same Device ID

**Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the condition.

Parameter	Description	Possible Value	Can be Null?
Miles per hour is more than	The velocity in miles per hour is more than specified value	Positive integer Default: 60	No
ignore if last login device is same	See possible value.	True/False The flag is set to true <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ if there are more than one successful login from the same user from the same Device ID. The condition returns false and no action/alert is triggered.</li> <li>■ if there are more than one successful login from the same user from different Device IDs and the condition returns true and an action/alert is generated.</li> </ul> The flag is set to false False ignores the parameter and the condition evaluates based on miles per hour only.	Yes
Exclude IP List	This parameter allows you to specify a list of IPs to ignore. If a user's IP is from that list, then this condition always evaluates to false. If the user's IP is not in that list or if the list is null or empty, then the condition evaluates the velocity of the user or the device from the last login and evaluates to true if the velocity exceeds the configured value.		

**Scenario**

Condition evaluates if the users login was successful earlier and the velocity in miles per hour is more than specified value and user belong to the same Device ID. If there are multiple logins of the same user from the same device, then the parameter "ignore if last login device is same" will act. In order for the condition to be false, there must be multiple logins that are successful from the same user that is using the same Device ID. The location database is used to determine the location of the user for this login and the previous login.

**Use Case 1**

User: karen1, Device ID: 2106, Previous Device ID: None, rule-flag: true

1. Log in from device from IP1
2. Log in from the same device from IP2 (which is 60 miles away). There is no alert generated.
3. Log in from the same device and IP2 (which is 60 miles away). There is no alert generated.

**Table 10–3 Use Case 1**

User name	Auth Status	Device ID	Location	IP	Alert
karen1	Success	2106	US, Texas, Austin	IP1	No alert
karen1	Success	2106	US, Arizona, Gila Bend	IP2	No alert. An alert is not generated since the same user has the same device and the flag is set to true.
karen1	Success	2106	US, Arizona, Gila Bend	IP2	No alert. An alert is not generated since the same user has the same device and the flag is set to true.

**Use Case 2**

User: karen1, Device ID: 2107, Previous Device ID: 2106, rule-flag: true

1. Log in from the same device from IP1.
2. Log in from the same device from IP2 (which is 60 miles away). There is no alert triggered.
3. Log in from the same device and IP2 (which is 60 miles away). There is no alert triggered.

**Table 10–4 Use Case 2**

User name	Auth Status	Device ID	Location	IP	Alert
karen1	Success	2107	US, Arizona, Gila Bend	IP1	New device
karen1	Success	2107	US, Texas, Austin	IP2	No alert. An alert is not generated since the same user has the same device and the flag is set to true.
karen1	Success	2107	US, Texas, Austin	IP2	No alert. An alert is not generated since the same user has the same device and the flag is set to true.

**Use Case 3**

User: karen1, Device ID: 2109, Previous Device ID: 2108, rule-flag: false

1. Log in from Device 2108 from IP1.
2. Log in from Device 2109 from IP2 (which is 60 miles away). Alerts are triggered.
3. Log in from the same device (Device 2109) and IP2 (which is 60 miles away). No alert is triggered.

**Table 10–5 Use Case 3**

User name	Auth Status	Device ID	Location	IP	Alert
karen1	Success	2108	US, Texas, Austin	IP1	New device
karen1	Success	2109	US, Arizona, Gila Bend	IP2	Device High Velocity User High Velocity
karen1	Success	2109	US, Arizona, Gila Bend	IP2	No alert

## 10.4 About OAAM Authentication, Password Management and Customer Care Flows

This section describes Oracle Adaptive Access Manager authentication, registration, password management, and customer care flows.

For information on the customized Single Login page flows, see "Customizing OAAM Web Application Pages" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

### 10.4.1 Authentication Flow

Figure 10–8 shows the authentication flow of OAAM server when a user logs in to an application that is protected by Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.

The basic authentication flow is presented as follows:

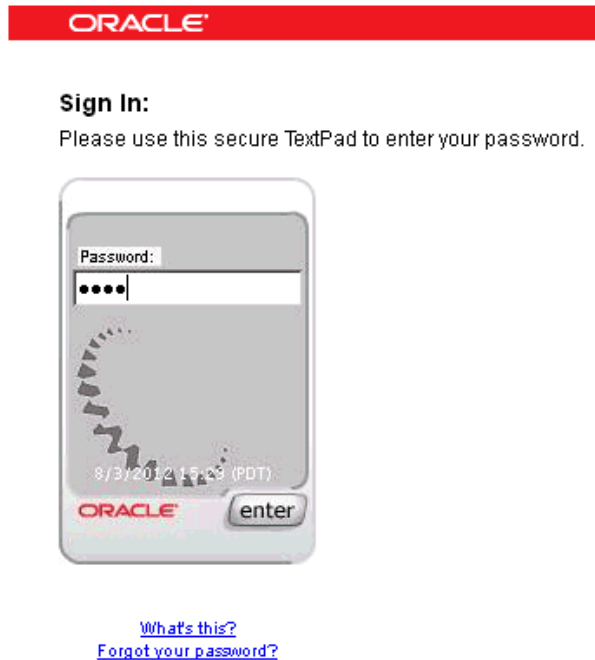
1. The OAAM Server presents the user with the OAAM user name page and the user submits his user name on the OAAM user name page.

2. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager runs the Device Identification checkpoint to fingerprint and identify the user device and the Pre-authentication checkpoint to determine if the user should be allowed to proceed to the OAAM password page or blocked. For example, if the session is logging in from a risky IP address or if the device is not to be trusted, OAAM will block the user from accessing the resource.
3. If the user is allowed to proceed, the virtual authentication device rules are run during the Authentication Pad checkpoint. These rules determine if a virtual authenticator is registered and which virtual authenticator to display in the



OAAM password page. If none have been registered, a generic textpad is displayed.

The following figure shows a generic textpad.



[What's this?](#)  
[Forgot your password?](#)

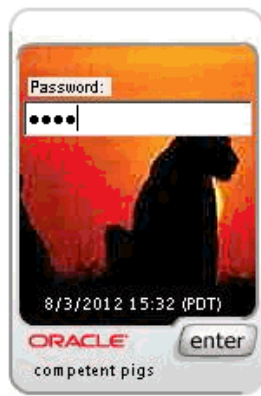
---

If the user is registered, he is presented with a password page which contains his selected image and phrase embedded in the device along with a current timestamp of his local time zone, as shown in the following figure.

ORACLE

### Sign In:

Please use this secure TextPad to enter your password.



[What's this?](#)  
[Not your image and phrase?](#)  
[Forgot your password?](#)

4. If the credentials collected are correct, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager runs the Post-authentication checkpoint (policies). It determines the user's risk score and executes any actions (for example, KBA or OTP) or alerts that are specified in the policy. Based on the policies (for example, the risk score), OAAM might allow, challenge, or block the user.
5. If the outcome of Post-Authentication is Allow then OAAM determines if the user needs to be registered by evaluating the Registration checkpoint. Based on the types of registration it takes the user through the appropriate registration pages (KBA or OTP).

Registration is required depending on security requirements, which specify whether the registration is mandatory or optional.

ORACLE

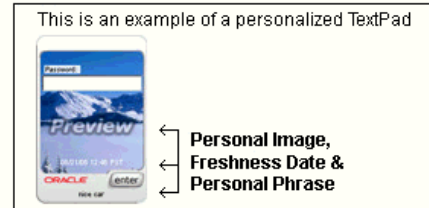
### Your New Security Profile

Setting up your new security profile enhances your online protection. It adds new layers of security to your account by helping us identify you and will help you identify our site.

#### Security Image and Phrase

##### Enhanced data security

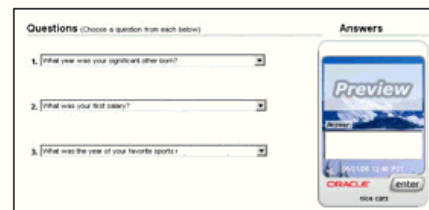
Your new personalized security devices will help safeguard your identity and personal information while you're banking online. Information you enter is protected from many of the security threats out there today. At the same time the image, phrase and date are proof that you are on our official site.



#### Security Questions and Answers

##### Additional layer of security

You will register three security questions to add another layer of security. During subsequent visits, we will ask you to answer one of these questions correctly using your personalized device if a situation seems risky. These questions and answers should be kept secret just like your password.



If you decide not to complete registration at this time click >>

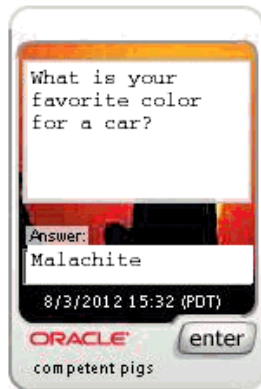
To register your security profile now >>

6. If there is enough risk involved, the outcome of Post-Authentication may be CHALLENGE. OAAM evaluates the Challenge checkpoint to determine if the user should be blocked or challenged with one of the registered challenge mechanism. OAAM determine which authentication mechanism to use to challenge the user. The user can be blocked by the Challenge checkpoint, for example, if he does not have a mechanism registered and the risk score is sufficiently high, because it is not possible to take him through the challenge flow because of incomplete registration. If challenged and the user can answer the challenge (the challenge flow is successful) the Registration checkpoint is evaluated. If he cannot answer the challenge, he can be locked or challenged again.

The following figure shows an example of a challenge question the user is presented with.

ORACLE

To confirm your identity, answer the following security question.



[Not your image and phrase?](#)

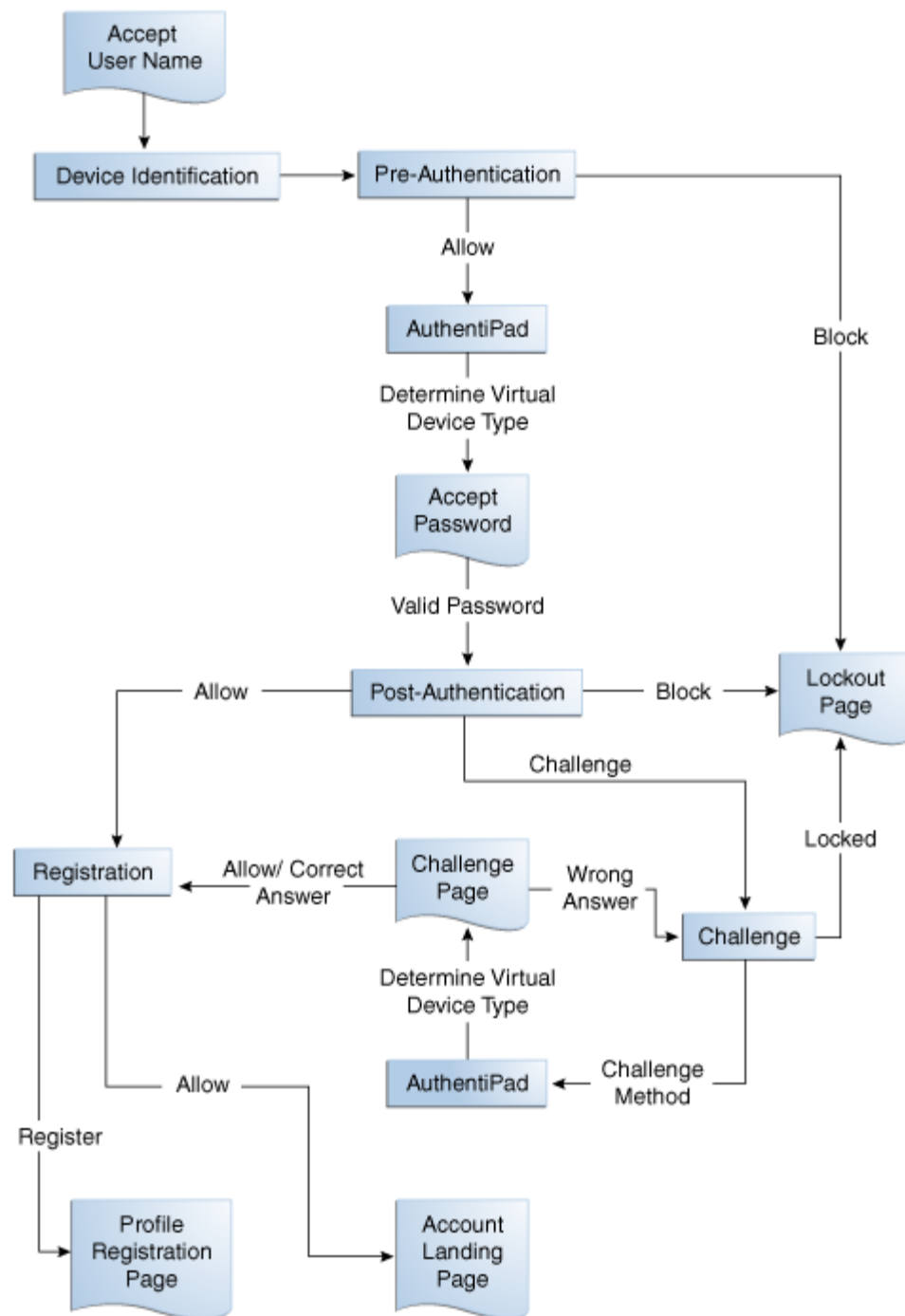
[What's this?](#)

[Forgot Answer?](#)

7. If the outcome of Post-Authentication is BLOCK then user is blocked and he will not be able to access the web application that he tried accessing. For example, he is blocked because his risk score was sufficiently high and he did not complete registration. Without registration, it was not be possible to take him to the challenge flow.
8. After the flows are completed, he is logged in to the system.
9. The next time the user tries to log in, he is presented with the user name page in which to enter his user name.
10. If the session passes the pre-authentication rules, the password page is displayed. Since the user is registered, the password page is displayed
11. The user enters the password and OAAM verifies the user's password.
12. If the password is correct and the session does not require an additional challenge/response for authentication, the user is logged in to the system.

Figure 10–8 shows the authentication flow.

Figure 10–8 Authentication Flow



### Registration Flows Example

The outcome of Post-Authentication is Allow and OAAM determines if the user needs to be registered by evaluating the Registration checkpoint. Based on the types of registration it takes the user through the appropriate registration pages (KBA or OTP). The following is an example of the Registration flow.

1. If the user is accessing the application for the first time, a Registration page is displayed after he enters valid credentials. The figure below shows the

Registration page where the user can choose to register his security profile now or to register the security profile at a later time.

The non-mobile page shows illustrations for the Security Image and Phrase page and the Security Questions and Answers page.

**ORACLE**

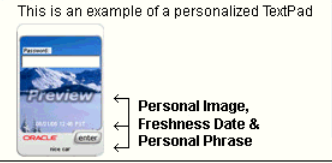
**Your New Security Profile**  
 Setting up your new security profile enhances your online protection. It adds new layers of security to your account by helping us identify you and will help you identify our site.

---

**Security Image and Phrase**

**Enhanced data security**  
 Your new personalized security devices will help safeguard your identity and personal information while you're banking online. Information you enter is protected from many of the security threats out there today. At the same time the image, phrase and date are proof that you are on our official site.

This is an example of a personalized TextPad



Personal Image, Freshness Date & Personal Phrase

---

**Security Questions and Answers**

**Additional layer of security**  
 You will register three security questions to add another layer of security. During subsequent visits, we will ask you to answer one of these questions correctly using your personalized device if a situation seems risky. These questions and answers should be kept secret just like your password.

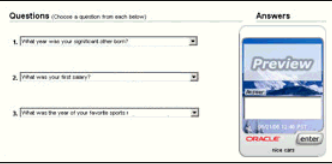
Questions (Choose a question from each below)

1. [What year was your significant other born?]

2. [What was your first salary?]

3. [What was the year of your favorite sports?]

Answers



If you decide not to complete registration at this time click >>

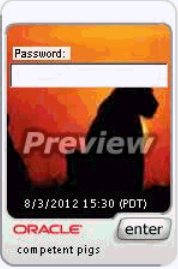
To register your security profile now >>

He can continue through the registration process or "skip" registration and perform the process at another time.

- The user is presented a Security Device page to select an image and phrase. He may click **Get a new image and phrase** to generate a new image and phrase.

**ORACLE**

**Your Security Device**  
 This is your personalized virtual authentication device. From now on, never enter your password unless you see this exact device.



← Your personal security image

← Your personal security phrase

[Learn more](#) about your device

Get a new [image and phrase](#)

[Upgrade](#) to a higher security device

To accept this security device, image and phrase, click >>

- Next the user is required to select challenge questions from the menus (drop-down lists) provided, and enter the answers to those questions.

**ORACLE**

**Security Questions**  
We will use your security questions and answers to confirm your identity at times when extra safety is needed.

**Questions** (Choose a question from each list below.)

1) What is your favorite color for a car?

2) Select One

3) Select One

**Answers**

Answer:  
Malachite  
8/3/2012 15:30 (PDT)  
**ORACLE**  
competent pigs enter

- After the questions are selected and answers are provided, the user is logged in to the system. The user performs his required tasks and logs out of the system.
- The next time the user tries to log in, he is presented with the user name page in which to enter his user name.
- If the session passes the pre-authentication rules, the password page is displayed. Since the user is registered, the password page contains his selected image and phrase embedded in the device along with a current timestamp of his local time zone.
- The user fills in the password and clicks **Enter** on the device. OAAM verifies the user's password.
- If the password is correct and the session does not require an additional challenge/response for authentication, the user is logged in to the system.

### Challenge Flow Example

The following screens illustrate an example of the user flow when he logs in using a different IP address and he is challenged.

- The user is presented with a page in which he is asked to submit his user name.

**ORACLE**

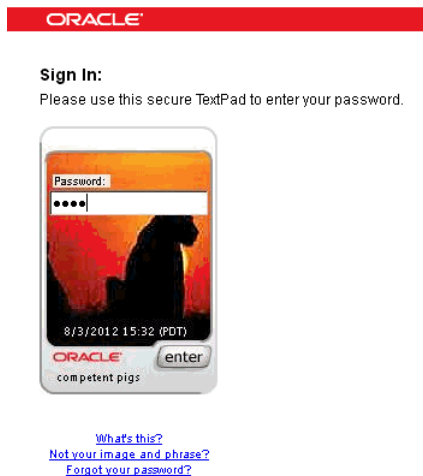
**Sign In:**  
Enter your user name.

**Username:** user1

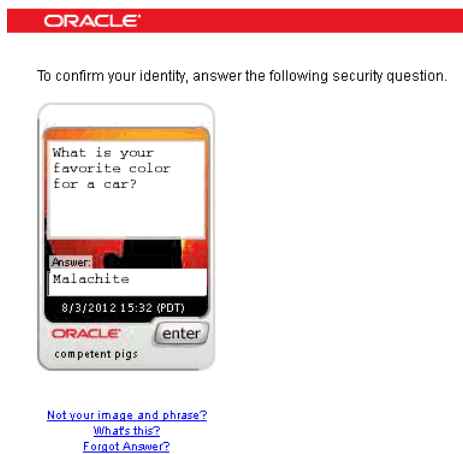
Continue

[Where do I enter my password?](#)

- If the user name is accepted and the user is allowed to proceed, he is presented with a password page which contains his selected image and phrase embedded in the device along with a current timestamp of his local time zone.



- The user fills in the password and clicks **Enter** on the device. OAAM verifies the user's password. Since OAAM determined the session requires an additional challenge/response for authentication because of the user's location, one of the questions he had selected in registration is displayed. The Challenge Question Authentication Pad device has phishing image and phrase embedded along with a current timestamp.



- The user answers the question correctly and is then logged in to the system.

## 10.4.2 Forgot Password Flow

The Forgot Password flow allows the users to reset their password after successfully answering all challenge questions.

The Forgot Password feature is made available as a link from the OAAM password page.



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**Note:** The Forgot Password feature requires Oracle Identity Manager integration. For more information on Access Manager, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, and Oracle Identity Manager integration, see *Oracle Fusion Middleware Integration Guide for Oracle Identity Management Suite*.

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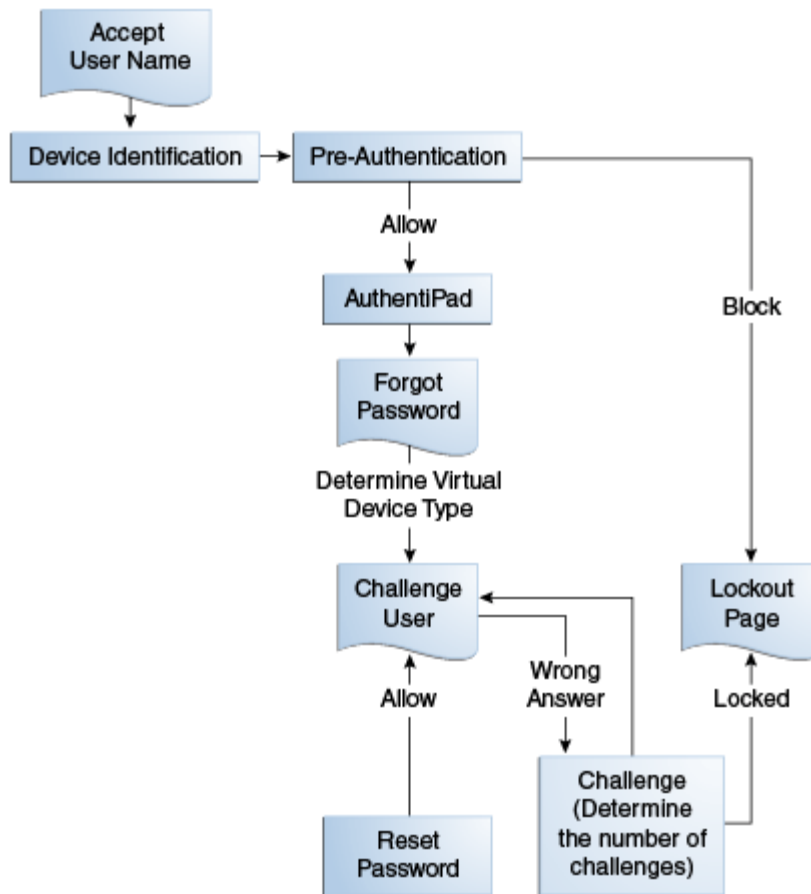
The flow starts when the user is at the OAAM password page and clicks the **Forgot your password** link.

The flow is as follows:

1. The OAAM Server presents the user with the OAAM user name page and the user submits his user name on the OAAM user name page.
2. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager runs the Device Identification checkpoint to fingerprint and identify the user device and the pre-authentication checkpoint to determine if the user should be allowed to proceed to the OAAM password page. For example, if the session is from a blacklist group, OAAM will block the user.
3. The virtual authentication device rules are run to determine if a virtual authenticator is registered and which virtual authenticator to display in the OAAM password page. If none have been registered, a generic textpad is displayed. The user is prompted to enter his password.
4. Because the user cannot remember his password during the authentication, he clicks the **Forgot your password?** link below the password authentication device.
5. If the user is already registered, the forgotten password reset process is initiated and the Challenge checkpoint is run to determine the type of challenge to use. Then OAAM presents the user with challenges that must be answered.
6. If the user answers the challenges incorrectly, he will be challenged again and locked out of his account after "n" number of failed attempts.
7. If the user provides correct responses, he is redirected to the Password Reset page.
8. The user enters and confirms the new password. If the user's new password fulfills the password rules, his password is reset.

Figure 10–9 shows the Forgot Password flow.

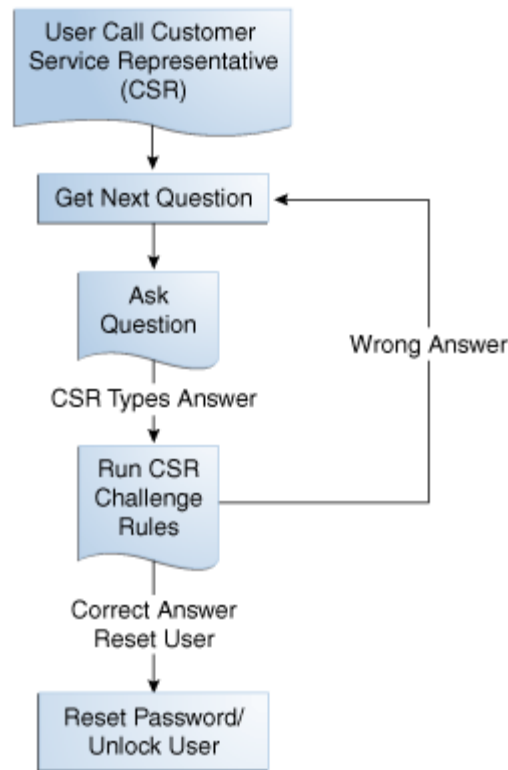
**Figure 10–9 Forgot Password Flow**



### 10.4.3 Reset Password (KBA-Challenge) Flow

Challenge Reset enables users to reset their challenge registration.

Figure 10–10 shows the Reset Password flow.

**Figure 10–10 Reset Password**

#### 10.4.4 Mobile Service Flows with OAAM

A mobile device is a device that runs a mobile operating system, such as the iOS mobile operating system from Apple, while a non-mobile device is a device that runs a non-mobile operating system, such as Mac OS X, Windows 7, and Linux desktop. Because mobile devices and non-mobile devices present different security challenges, mobile authentication and non-mobile authentication are managed separately in Mobile and Social. New mobile devices come online much more frequently and therefore require greater scrutiny, including fraud detection measures.

Use OAAM to make runtime authentication decisions, such as blocking authentication if the user is authenticating from an unauthorized country or location. The following functionality is also supported:

- Multi-part login flows: OAAM can challenge the user with knowledge-based authentication (KBA) questions, or require the user to authenticate using one-time password (OTP) functionality if OAAM detects a risky or unusual usage pattern (using the device at unusual hours or if the user is geographically distant from the place where authentication last took place).
- Check device attributes (such as the MAC Address assigned to a device) and verify that the device is not jail broken. Based on device attributes, OAAM can allow or deny access.
- Device-selective wipeouts are also an option when using OAAM together with Mobile and Social.
- Based on registered device information, OAAM can white-list or black-list specific devices.

For information on configuring Mobile Services for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, see "Configuring Mobile Devices" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Access Management*.

## 10.5 About OAAM Security and Autolearning Policies

OAAM comes standard with standard policies pre-built to detect suspicious activity.

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**Note:** In the tables, bold text is used to indicate parameters driving the outcome of the policies.

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Table 10–6 presents the OAAM standard checkpoints and policies.

**Table 10–6** OAAM Checkpoints and Responsibilities

CheckPoint Name	Responsibilities	Policies
Pre-Authentication	Determine if the request must be BLOCKED	OAAM Pre-Authentication. For information, see <a href="#">Section 10.5.1, "OAAM Pre-Authentication."</a>
Device Identification	Determine how to identify the device	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ OAAM Base Device ID Policy. For information, see <a href="#">Section 10.5.2, "OAAM Base Device ID Policy."</a></li> <li>▪ OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy. For information, see <a href="#">Section 10.5.3, "OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy."</a></li> </ul>
AuthentiPad	Determine which authentication pad to use	OAAM AuthenticationPad. For information, see <a href="#">Section 10.5.4, "OAAM AuthentiPad."</a>
Post Authentication	Determine if the user must be ALLOWED or BLOCKED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ OAAM Post-Authentication Security. For information, see <a href="#">Section 10.5.5, "OAAM Post-Authentication Security."</a></li> <li>▪ OAAM Predictive Analysis. For information, see <a href="#">Section 10.5.7, "OAAM Predictive Analysis."</a></li> <li>▪ Auto-learning (Pattern-Based) Policy: OAAM Does User Have Profile. For information, see <a href="#">Section 10.5.8, "Autolearning (Pattern-Based) Policy: OAAM Does User Have Profile."</a></li> <li>▪ Auto-learning (Pattern-Based) Policy: OAAM Users vs. Themselves. For information, see <a href="#">Section 10.5.9, "Autolearning (Pattern-Based) Policy: OAAM Users vs. Themselves."</a></li> <li>▪ Autolearning (Pattern-Based) Policy: OAAM Users vs. All Users. For information, see <a href="#">Section 10.5.10, "Autolearning (Pattern-Based) Policy: OAAM Users vs. All Users."</a></li> </ul>
Registration	Determine which pieces of user information is pending registration	OAAM Registration. For information, see <a href="#">Section 10.5.11, "OAAM Registration."</a>
Challenge	Determine which mechanism to use to challenge the user	OAAM Challenge. For information, see <a href="#">Section 10.5.12, "OAAM Challenge."</a>

**Table 10–6 (Cont.) OAAM Checkpoints and Responsibilities**

CheckPoint Name	Responsibilities	Policies
CSR KBA Challenge	Applicable when customer calls in for service. Reset settings is performed through CSR KBA Challenge.	OAAM Customer Care Ask Question. For information, see <a href="#">Section 10.5.13, "OAAM Customer Care Ask Question."</a>
Forgot Password	Activity to reset password performed based on challenge.	<b>Note:</b> The Forgot Password feature requires Oracle Identity Manager integration. For more information on Access Manager, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, and Oracle Identity Manager integration, see <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Integration Guide for Oracle Identity Management Suite</i> .
Preferences	Sets the user information (Image, phrase, OTP settings, and so on).	

## 10.5.1 OAAM Pre-Authentication

This policy stops fraudulent login attempts before the password is entered.

### 10.5.1.1 OAAM Pre-Authentication Policy Summary

[Table 10–7](#) provides a general summary of the OAAM Pre-Authentication policy.

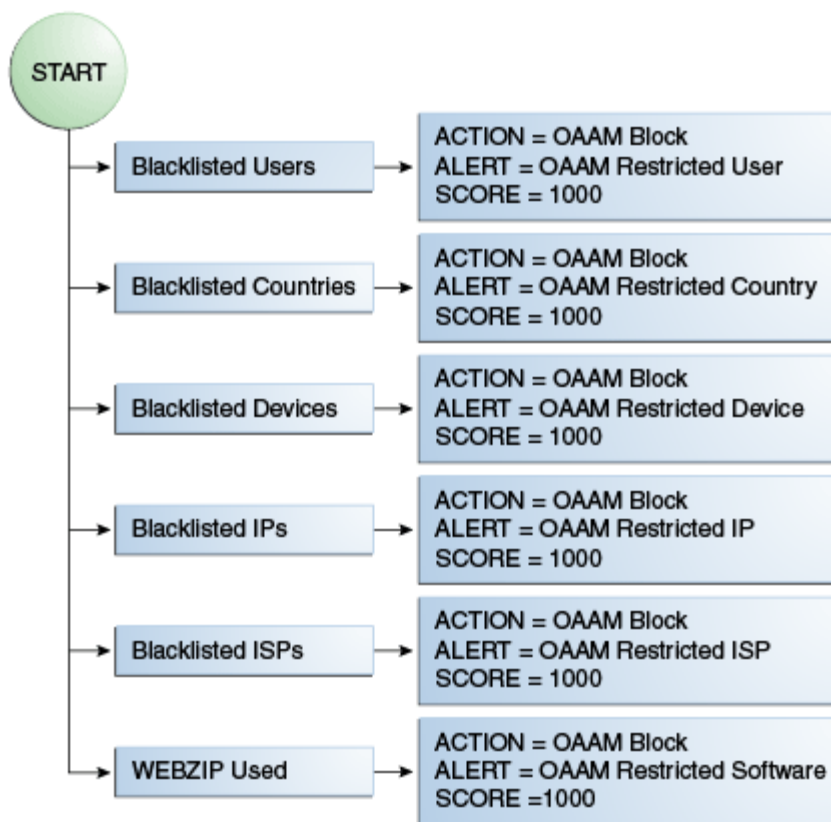
**Table 10–7 OAAM Pre-Authentication Policy Summary**

Summary	Details
Purpose	This policy stops fraudulent login attempts before the password is entered.
Scoring Engine	Maximum
Weight	100
Group Linking	All Users

### 10.5.1.2 OAAM Pre-Authentication Flow

[Figure 10–11](#) illustrates the OAAM Pre-Authentication flow.

**Figure 10–11 OAAM Pre-Authentication Flow**



### 10.5.1.3 OAAM Pre-Authentication Rules

Table 10–8 shows the rule conditions and parameters in the OAAM Pre-Authentication Policy.

**Table 10–8 OAAM Pre-Authentication Policy Rules**

Rule	Rule Condition and Parameters	Results
Blacklisted countries	<b>Location: In Country group</b> Is In List = TRUE Country in country group=OAAM Restricted Countries	Action = OAAM Block Alert = OAAM Restricted Country Score = 1000
Blacklisted devices	<b>Device: Device in group</b> Is in group = TRUE Device in group = OAAM Restricted Devices	Action = OAAM Block Alert = OAAM Restricted Device Score = 1000
WebZIP used	<b>Device: Browser header substring</b> Substring to check = WebZIP Note: WebZip is a source code compressor for web languages, such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, or AJAX. For information, refer to Section 10.6.1, "Use Case: WebZIP Browser."	Action = OAAM Block Alert = OAAM Restricted Software Score =1000

**Table 10–8 (Cont.) OAAM Pre-Authentication Policy Rules**

Rule	Rule Condition and Parameters	Results
Blacklisted IPs	<b>Location: IP in group</b> Is in List = TRUE IP List = OAAM Restricted IPs	Action = OAAM Block Alert = OAAM Restricted IP Score = 1000
Blacklisted ISPs	<b>Location: ISP in group</b> Is in List = TRUE ISP List = OAAM Restricted ISPs	Action = OAAM Block Alert = OAAM Restricted ISP Score = 1000
Blacklisted users	<b>User: In Group</b> Is in group = TRUE User Group = OAAM Restricted Users	Action = OAAM Block Alert = OAAM Restricted User Score = 1000

#### 10.5.1.4 Trigger Combinations

There are no trigger combinations for this policy.

## 10.5.2 OAAM Base Device ID Policy

This policy determines as to which Device ID policy to execute for client device identification.

### 10.5.2.1 OAAM Base Device ID Policy Summary

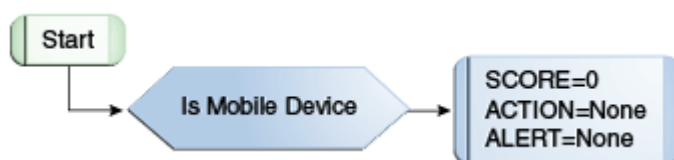
Table 10–9 provides a general summary of the OAAM Base Device ID policy.

**Table 10–9 OAAM Base Device Policy Summary**

Summary	Details
Purpose	This policy determines as to which Device ID policy to execute for client device identification.
Scoring Engine	Maximum
Weight	100
Group Linking	All Users

### 10.5.2.2 OAAM Base Device ID Flow

Figure 10–12 shows the OAAM Base Device ID flow.

**Figure 10–12 OAAM Base Device ID Flow**

### 10.5.2.3 OAAM Base Device Policy Rules

Table 10–10 shows the rule conditions and parameters in the OAAM Base Device Policy.

**Table 10–10 OAAM Base Device Policy Rules**

Rule	Rule Condition and Parameters	Results
Is Mobile Device	<p><b>Device: Check if device is using Mobile Browser</b></p> <p>Mobile browser group = OAAM Mobile Browser Group</p> <p>The Mobile Browser Group contains names of mobile browsers.</p> <p>Default return value in case of errors = FALSE</p> <p><b>Device: Browser header substring</b></p> <p>Substring to check for = OIC</p> <p>Note: You are checking for the substring "OIC".</p>	<p>Action = None</p> <p>Alert = None</p> <p>Score = 0</p>

### 10.5.2.4 OAAM Base Device ID Policy: Trigger Combinations

Table 10–11 describes the OAAM Base Device ID Policy trigger combinations.

**Table 10–11 OAAM Base Device ID Policy Trigger Combinations**

Description	Combination Detail	Result
Mobile Device	Is Mobile Device = TRUE	<p>Action = None</p> <p>Alert = None</p> <p><b>Policy = OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy</b></p>
Fall through (Is mobile device is not true)	Is Mobile Device = Any	<p>Action = None</p> <p>Alert = None</p> <p><b>Policy = OAAM Device ID Policy</b></p>

## 10.5.3 OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy

This policy identifies the mobile devices specific to Oracle Access Management Mobile and Social (Mobile and Social) integrations

### 10.5.3.1 OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy Summary

Table 10–12 provides a general summary of the OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy.

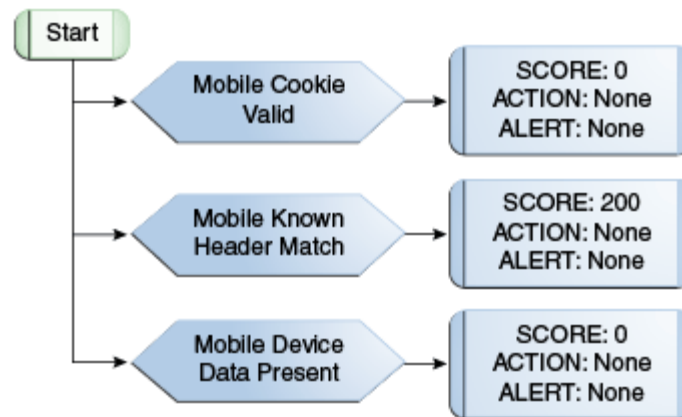
**Table 10–12 OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy Summary**

Summary	Details
Purpose	This policy identifies the mobile devices specific to Oracle Access Management Mobile and Social (Mobile and Social) integrations
Scoring Engine	Maximum
Weight	100
Group Linking	All Users

### 10.5.3.2 OAAM Mobile Device ID Flow

Figure 10–13 shows the OAAM Mobile Device ID flow.



**Figure 10–13** OAAM Mobile Device ID Flow

### 10.5.3.3 OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy Rules

Table 10–13 shows the rule conditions and parameters in the OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy.

**Table 10–13** OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy Rules

Rule	Rule Condition and Parameters	Results
Mobile Cookie Valid	<b>Device ID: Is cookie valid</b> Select cookie type= Mobile Cookie <b>Note:</b> OAAM sends a token to the mobile client or browser. The mobile client or browser sends the token back in the next request.	Action = None Alert = None Score = 0
Mobile Known Header match	<b>Device ID: Header data match</b> Cookie to use= Mobile Cookie Should check history node = true Data Type = Mobile Cookie Negative check = False	Action = None Alert = None Score = 200
Mobile Device Data Present	<b>Device ID: Header data present</b> Data Type = Mobile Cookie	Action = None Alert = None Score = 0

### 10.5.3.4 OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy: Trigger Combinations

Table 10–14 describes the OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy trigger combinations.

**Table 10–14 OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy Trigger Combinations**

Description	Combination Detail	Result
Device coming in with valid cookie and header match	<b>Mobile Cookie Valid = TRUE</b> <b>Mobile Known Header match = TRUE</b> Mobile Device Data Present = Any	Action = <b>OAAM Device By Mobile Cookie</b> Alert = None Score = 0
Cookie is valid but known header mismatch	<b>Mobile Cookie Valid = TRUE</b> <b>Mobile Known Header match = FALSE</b> Mobile Device Data Present = Any	Action = <b>OAAM Device By Mobile Cookie</b> Alert = None Score = 600
Mobile cookie is invalid	<b>Mobile Cookie Valid = FALSE</b> Mobile Known Header match = Any Mobile Device Data Present = Any	Action = <b>OAAM New Device</b> Alert = None Score = 200
Mobile Data is not present	Mobile Cookie Valid = Any Mobile Known Header match = Any <b>Mobile Device Data Present = FALSE</b>	Action = <b>OAAM New Device with BG Check</b> Alert = None Score = 0

## 10.5.4 OAAM AuthentiPad

This policy determines the OAAM Authentication Pad to use.

### 10.5.4.1 OAAM AuthentiPad Policy Summary

Table 10–15 provides a general summary of the OAAM AuthentiPad Policy.

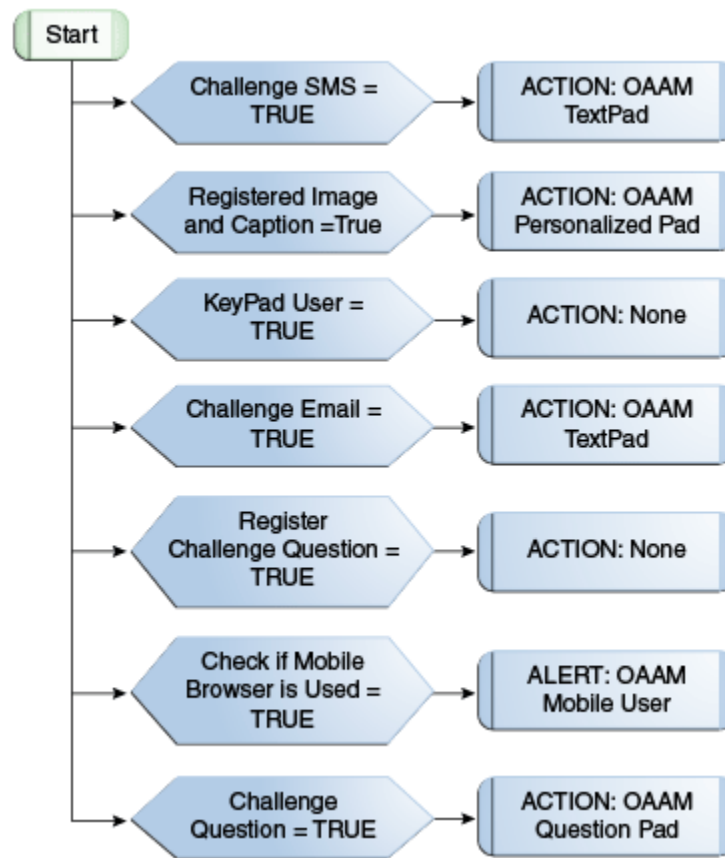
**Table 10–15 OAAM AuthentiPad Policy Summary**

Summary	Details
Purpose	This policy determines which OAAM Authentication Pad to use.
Scoring Engine	Average
Weight	100
Group Linking	All Users

### 10.5.4.2 OAAM AuthentiPad Flow

Figure 10–14 shows the OAAM AuthentiPad flow.

Figure 10–14 OAAM AuthentiPad Flow



### 10.5.4.3 OAAM AuthentiPad Rules

Table 10–16 shows the rule conditions and parameters in the OAAM AuthentiPad Policy.

Table 10–16 OAAM AuthentiPad Policy Rules

Rule	Rule Condition and Parameters	Results
Challenge SMS	<b>Session: Check value in comma separated values</b> Parameter Key = AvailableChallengeTypes Value to Check = ChallengeSMS Return if in list = TRUE	Action = OAAM Text Pad Alert = NONE Score = 0
Registered Image and Caption	<b>User: Authentication Image Assigned</b> Is Assigned = TRUE	Action = OAAM Personalized Pad Alert = NONE Score = 0
Key Pad User	<b>User: Authentication Mode</b> Authentication Mode is = Full Keypad	Action = OAAM KeyPad Alert = NONE Score = 0

**Table 10–16 (Cont.) OAAM AuthentiPad Policy Rules**

<b>Rule</b>	<b>Rule Condition and Parameters</b>	<b>Results</b>
Challenge Email	<b>Session: Check value in comma separated values</b> Parameter Key = AvailableChallengeTypes Value to Check = ChallengeEmail Return if in list = TRUE	Action = OAAM Text Pad Alert = NONE Score = 0
Register Challenge Question	<b>Session: Check value in comma separated values</b> Parameter Key = AvailableChallengeTypes Value to Check = RegisterChallengeQuestion Return if in list = TRUE	Action = NONE Alert = NONE Score = 0
Check if mobile browser is used	<b>DEVICE: Check if device is a given type</b> Device Type = Mobile device Return Value when device of given type = TRUE	Action = NONE Alert = OAAM Mobile Users Score = 0
Challenge Question	<b>Session: Check value in comma separated values</b> Parameter Key = AvailableChallengeTypes Value to Check = ChallengeQuestion Return if in list = TRUE	Action = OAAM Question Pad Alert = NONE Score = 0

#### 10.5.4.4 OAAM AuthentiPad: Trigger Combinations

Table 10–17 describes the OAAM Authentipad trigger combinations.

**Table 10–17 OAAM AuthentiPad Policy Trigger Combinations**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Combination Detail</b>	<b>Result</b>
Registering challenge questions using mobile browser	<b>Register Challenge Question = TRUE</b> <b>Check if Mobile Device = TRUE</b> <b>Challenge SMS = FALSE</b> <b>Challenge Email = FALSE</b> <b>Challenge Question = FALSE</b> Registered Image and Caption = Any Key Pad User = Any	<b>Action = OAAM HTML Pad</b> Alert = NONE Score = 0
Registering challenge questions using non mobile browser.	<b>Register Challenge Question = TRUE</b> <b>Check if Mobile Device = FALSE</b> Challenge SMS = Any Challenge Email = Any Challenge Question = Any Registered Image and Caption = Any Key Pad User = Any	<b>Action = OAAM Question Pad Personalized</b> Alert = NONE Score = 0

**Table 10–17 (Cont.) OAAM AuthentiPad Policy Trigger Combinations**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Combination Detail</b>	<b>Result</b>
Password while upgraded to Key-Pad without registered image.	<b>Register Challenge Question = FALSE</b> <b>Check if Mobile Device = FALSE</b> <b>Challenge SMS = FALSE</b> <b>Challenge Email = FALSE</b> <b>Challenge Question = FALSE</b> <b>Registered Image and Caption = FALSE</b> <b>Key Pad User = TRUE</b>	<b>Action = OAAM Key Pad</b> Alert = NONE Score = 0
Password while upgraded to KeyPad with registered image. Adds personalized pad sub-action.	<b>Register Challenge Question = FALSE</b> <b>Check if Mobile Device = FALSE</b> <b>Challenge SMS = FALSE</b> <b>Challenge Email = FALSE</b> <b>Challenge Question = FALSE</b> <b>Registered Image and Caption = TRUE</b> <b>Key Pad User = TRUE</b>	<b>Action = OAAM Key Pad Personalized</b> Alert = NONE Score = 0
Password without registered image	Register Challenge Question = Any Check if Mobile Device = Any <b>Challenge SMS = FALSE</b> <b>Challenge Email = FALSE</b> <b>Challenge Question = FALSE</b> <b>Registered Image and Caption = FALSE</b> Key Pad User = Any	<b>Action = OAAM Text Pad</b> Alert = NONE Score = 0
Password with registered image. Adds personalized pad sub-action.	Register Challenge Question = Any <b>Check if Mobile Device = Any</b> <b>Challenge SMS = FALSE</b> <b>Challenge Email = FALSE</b> <b>Challenge Question = FALSE</b> <b>Registered Image and Caption = TRUE</b> Key Pad User = Any	<b>Action = OAAM Text Pad Personalized</b> Alert = NONE Score = 0

## 10.5.5 OAAM Post-Authentication Security

This policy evaluates the level of risk after authentication is successful. The possible actions are allow block or challenge.

### 10.5.5.1 OAAM Post-Authentication Security Policy Summary

Table 10–18 provides a summary of the Post-Authentication Security Policy.

**Table 10–18 OAAM Post-Authentication Security Policy Summary**

<b>Summary</b>	<b>Details</b>
Purpose	This policy evaluates the level of risk after authentication is successful. The possible actions are allow block or challenge.

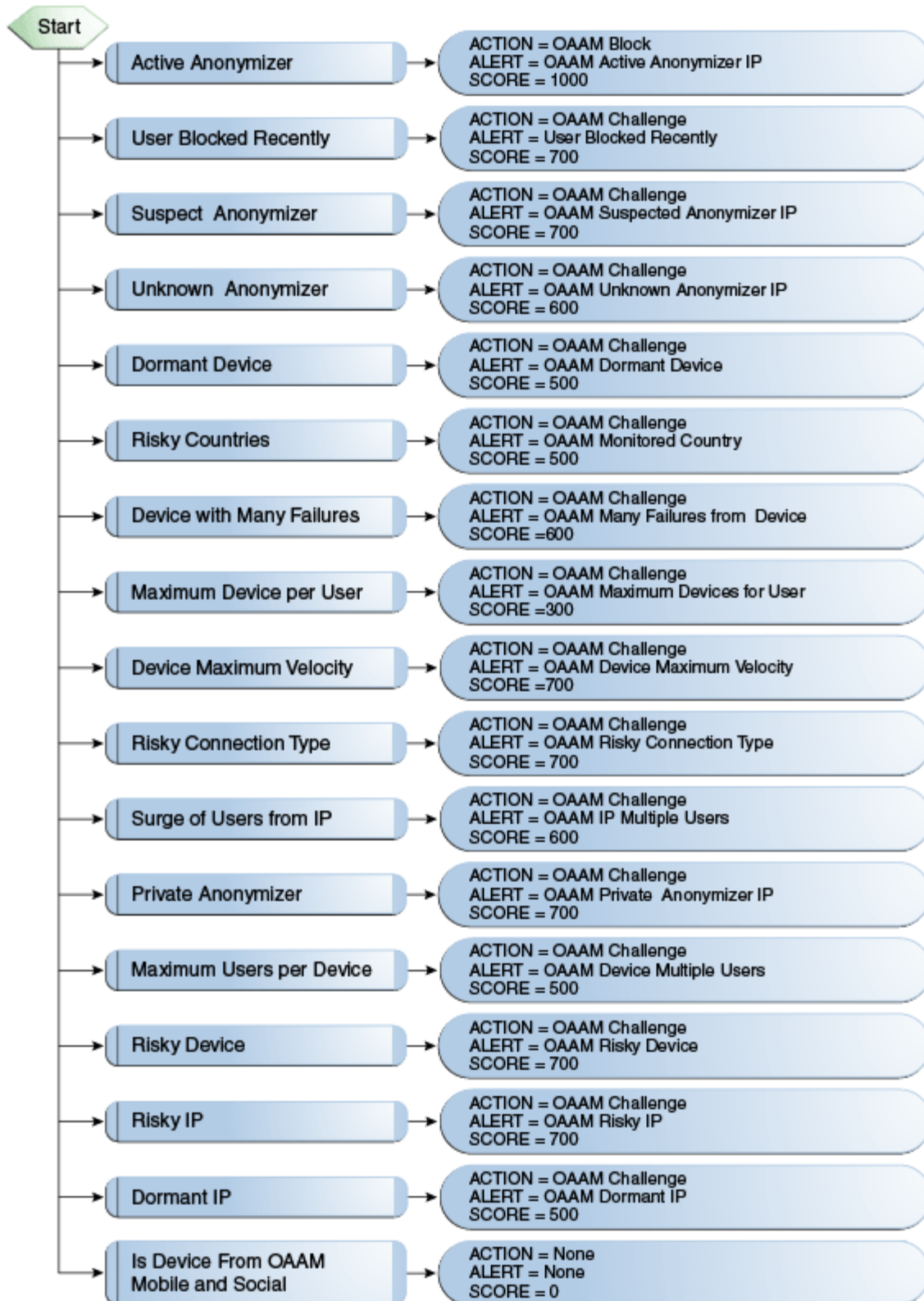
**Table 10–18 (Cont.) OAAM Post-Authentication Security Policy Summary**

<b>Summary</b>	<b>Details</b>
Scoring Engine	Maximum
Weight	100
Group Linking	All Users

### **10.5.5.2 OAAM Post-Authentication Security Flow**

Figure 10–15 shows the Post-Authentication Security flow.

Figure 10–15 OAAM Post Authentication Security Flow



### 10.5.5.3 OAAM Post-Authentication Security Rules

Table 10–19 shows the rule conditions and parameters in the OAAM Post-Authentication Security Policy.

**Table 10–19** OAAM Post Authentication Security Policy Rules

Rule	Rule Condition and Parameter Values	Results
Active Anonymizer	<b>Location: IP in Group</b> Is in List = TRUE IP in group = anonymizer_active	Action = OAAM Block Alert = OAAM Active Anonymizer IP Score = 1000
Suspect Anonymizer	<b>Location: IP in Group</b> Is in List = TRUE IP in group = anonymizer_suspect	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM Suspected Anonymizer IP Score = 700
Unknown Anonymizer	<b>Location: IP in Group</b> Is in List = TRUE IP in group = anonymizer_active	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM Unknown Anonymizer IP Score = 600
Private Anonymizer	<b>Location: IP in Group</b> Is in List = TRUE IP in group = anonymizer_private	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM Private Anonymizer IP Score = 700
Risky Connection Type	<b>Location: IP Connection Type in Group</b> Is in List = TRUE Connection type in group = OAAM High Risk Connection Types	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM Risky Connection type Score = 700
User Blocked Recently	<b>User: Action Timed</b> Check Action = BLOCK In seconds = 28800 More than = 2	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = User Blocked Recently Score = 700
Maximum Users per Device	<b>Device: User Count</b> Seconds Elapsed = 2592000 Max number of users allowed = 5	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM Device Multiple Users Score = 500
Dormant IP	<b>Location: IP Connection type in group</b> Is in List = FALSE Connection type group = OAAM Mobile Connections <b>Location: IP Excessive Use</b> Number of Users = 4 Within (hours) = 24 And not used in days = 30	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM Dormant IP Score = 500



**Table 10–19 (Cont.) OAAM Post Authentication Security Policy Rules**

<b>Rule</b>	<b>Rule Condition and Parameter Values</b>	<b>Results</b>
Surge of Users from IP	<b>Location: IP Connection type in group</b> Is in List = FALSE Connection type group = OAAM Mobile Connections <b>Location: IP is AOL</b> Is AOL = False <b>Location: IP Maximum Users</b> Seconds Elapsed = 300 Max number of users = 3	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM IP Multiple Users Score = 600
Risky countries	<b>Location: In Country Group</b> Is in List = TRUE Country in country group = OAAM Monitoring Countries	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM Monitored Country Score = 500
Dormant Device	<b>Device: Excessive Use</b> Number of Users = 4 Within (hours) = 24 And not used in (days) = 30	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM Dormant Device Score = 500
Device with Many Failures	<b>Device: Timed not status</b> Authentication status is not = SUCCESS Within duration (seconds) = 28800 For more than 4 (times)	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM Many Failures from Device Score =600
Maximum Devices per User	<b>User: Check Devices Used</b> Maximum number of devices = 2 Within duration (seconds) = 28800	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM Max Devices for User Score =300
Risky Device	<b>Device: In List</b> Is in group= TRUE Device in group = OAAM Risky Devices	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM Risky Device Score = 700
Device Maximum Velocity	<b>Device: Velocity from last login</b> Last Login within (Seconds) = 72000 Miles per Hour is more than = 600	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM Device Maximum Velocity Score =700
Risky IP	<b>Location: IP in group</b> Is in List = TRUE IP List = OAAM Risky IPs	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM Risky IP Score = 700
Is Device From OAAM Mobile and Social	<b>Device: Check if device is of given type</b> Device Type = Mobile Device Return Value = True  <b>Device: Browser Header Substring</b> Substring = "OIC"	Action = None Alert = None Score = 0

### 10.5.5.4 OAAM Post-Authentication Security: Trigger Combinations

Table 10–20 describes the OAAM Post-Authentication trigger combinations.

**Table 10–20** OAAM Post-Authentication Security Trigger Combinations

Description	Combination Detail	Result
If Device is from OAAM Mobile and Social Integration, then invoke the specific policy	<p><b>Is Device from OAAM Mobile and Social Integration = TRUE</b></p> <p>All other rules=Any</p>	<p><b>Policy = OAAM Mobile and Social Post Authentication Security</b></p> <p>Alert = None</p> <p>Score = 0</p>

## 10.5.6 OAAM Mobile and Social Integration Post-Authentication Security

This policy evaluates the level of risk after authentication is successful. The possible actions are allow, block, challenge or wipeout.

### 10.5.6.1 OAAM Mobile and Social Integration Post-Authentication Security Summary

Table 10–21 provides a summary of the OAAM Mobile and Social Integration Post-Authentication Policy.

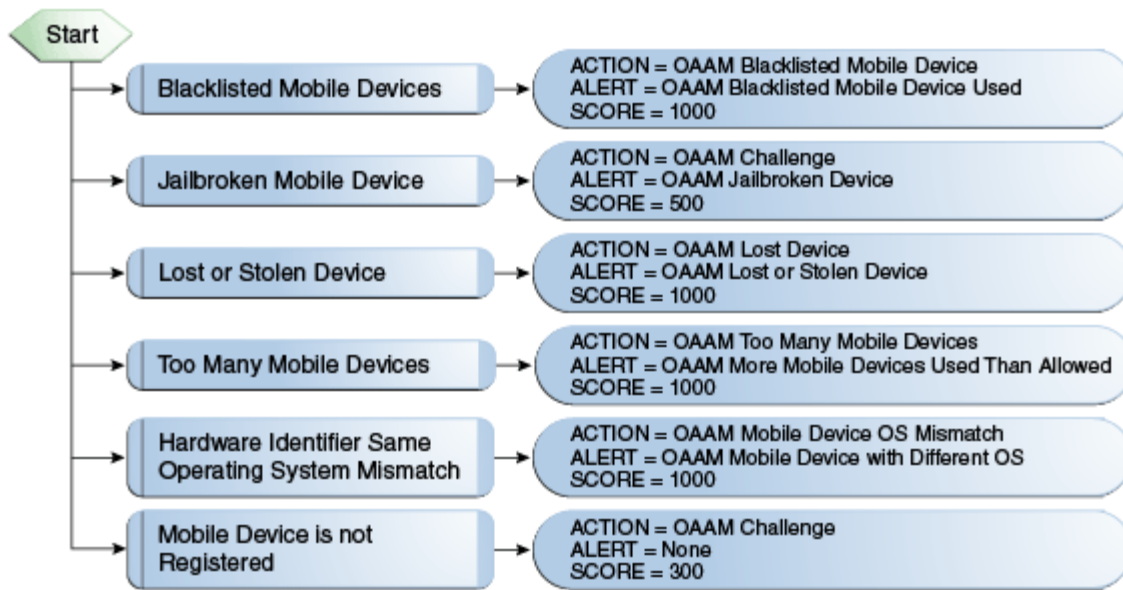
**Table 10–21** OAAM Mobile and Social Integration Post-Authentication Security Summary

Summary	Details
Purpose	<p>This policy evaluates the level of risk after authentication is successful. The possible actions are allow, block, challenge or wipeout.</p> <p>The policy is only applicable for sessions coming in from OAAM Mobile and Social integration.</p>
Scoring Engine	Maximum
Weight	100
Group Linking	Linked Users

### 10.5.6.2 OAAM Mobile and Social Integration Post-Authentication Security Flow

Figure 10–16 shows the OAAM Mobile and Social Integration Post-Authentication Security flow.

Figure 10–16 OAAM Mobile and Social Integration Post-Authentication Security



### 10.5.6.3 OAAM Mobile and Social Integration Post-Authentication Security Rules

Table 10–22 shows the rule conditions and parameters in the OAAM Mobile and Social Integration Post-Authentication Security Policy.

Table 10–22 OAAM Post Authentication Security Policy Rules

Rule	Rule Condition and Parameter Values	Results
Blacklisted mobile device	<b>Device in group</b> Is in Group = TRUE Device Group = Black Listed Mobile Devices	Action = OAAM Black Listed Mobile Device Alert = OAAM Black Listed Mobile Device Used Score = 1000
Too many mobile devices	<b>DEVICE: Is registered</b> Is Registered then return = False  <b>User: Check Number of Registered Devices of a Given Type</b> Number Of Devices = More than Number Of Devices to compare = 4 Device Of Type = Mobile Device	Action = OAAM Too Many Mobile Devices Alert = OAAM More Mobile devices used than allowed Score = 1000
Lost or Stolen Device	<b>Device: Device in group</b> Is in group = True Device in group = OAAM Lost or stolen Device	Action = OAAM Lost Device Alert = OAAM Lost or Stolen Device Score = 1000

**Table 10–22 (Cont.) OAAM Post Authentication Security Policy Rules**

Rule	Rule Condition and Parameter Values	Results
Jail broken Mobile Device	<b>Session: Check string parameter value</b> Parameter Key = isJailBroken Value = true	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM Jailbroken Device Score = 500
Hardware Identifier same but Operating System mismatch	Precondition: Device Risk Score between 599 and 601  <b>Device: Browser Header Substring</b> Substring = "OIC"	Action = OAAM Mobile Device OS Mismatch Alert = OAAM Mobile Device with Different OS Score = 1000
Mobile device is not registered	Device: Is registered If registered then, return = False	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = None Score = 300

#### 10.5.6.4 OAAM Post-Authentication Security: Trigger Combinations

There are no trigger combinations for this policy.

### 10.5.7 OAAM Predictive Analysis

This policy harnesses the predictive capabilities of Oracle Data Miner. The rules in this policy are only functional if Oracle Data Miner is configured.

#### 10.5.7.1 OAAM Predictive Analysis Policy Summary

Table 10–23 provides a summary of the OAAM Predictive Analysis Policy.

**Table 10–23 OAAM Predictive Analysis Policy Summary**

Summary	Details
Purpose	Harnesses the predictive capabilities of Oracle Data Miner. These rules are only functional if Oracle Data Miner is configured.
Scoring Engine	Maximum
Weight	100
Group Linking	Linked Users

#### 10.5.7.2 OAAM Predictive Analysis Flow

Figure 10–17 shows the OAAM Predictive Analysis flow.

**Figure 10–17 OAAM Predictive Analysis Policy Flow**



### 10.5.7.3 OAAM Predictive Analysis Policy Rules

Table 10–24 shows the rule conditions and parameters in the OAAM Predictive Analysis Policy.

**Table 10–24** OAAM Predictive Analysis Policy Rules

Rule	Rule Condition and Parameters	Results
Predict if current session is fraudulent	<b>USER: Check Fraudulent User Request</b> Classification Model = OAAM Fraud Request Model Required Classification = Fraud Minimum Value of Probability required = 0.70 Maximum Value of Probability required = 1.00 Default Value to return if error = FALSE	Action = NONE Alert = OAAM Suspected Fraudulent request Score = 700
Predict if current session is anomalous	<b>USER: Check Anomalous User Request</b> Anomaly Model = OAAM Anomalous Request Model Minimum Value of Probability required = 0.60 Maximum Value of Probability required = 1.00 Default Value to return if error = FALSE	Action = NONE Alert = OAAM Anomalous Request Score = 600

### 10.5.7.4 OAAM Predictive Analysis Policy: Trigger Combination

There are no trigger combinations for this policy.

## 10.5.8 Autolearning (Pattern-Based) Policy: OAAM Does User Have Profile

This policy checks if pattern auto-learning is enabled and if a user has past behavior recorded. Users with enough recorded behavior will be evaluated against their own profile while users without enough recorded behavior will be evaluated against the profiles of all other users.

### 10.5.8.1 OAAM Does User Have Profile Policy Summary

Table 10–25 provides a summary of the OAAM Does User Have Profile Policy.

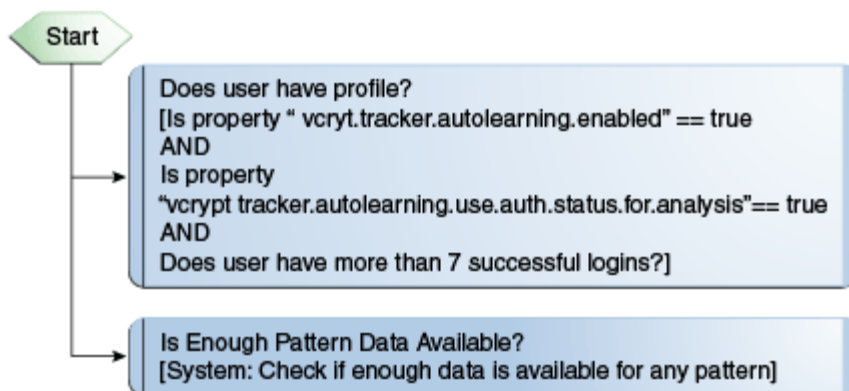
**Table 10–25** Auto-learning (Pattern-Based) Policy: OAAM Does User Have Profile Summary

Summary	Details
Purpose	This policy checks if pattern auto-learning is enabled and if a user has past behavior recorded. Users with enough recorded behavior will be evaluated against their own profile while users without enough recorded behavior will be evaluated against the profiles of all other users.
Scoring Engine	Maximum
Weight	100
Group Linking	All Users

### 10.5.8.2 OAAM Does User Have Profile Flow

Figure 10–18 shows the OAAM Does User Have Profile flow.

**Figure 10–18 Autolearning (Pattern-Based) Policy: OAAM Does User Have Profile Flow**



### 10.5.8.3 OAAM Does User Have Profile Rules

Table 10–26 shows the rule conditions and parameters in the OAAM Does User Have Profile Policy.

**Table 10–26 Auto-learning (Pattern-Based) Policy Rules: OAAM Does User Have Profile**

Rule	Rule Condition and Parameters	Results
Does user have a profile	System - Check Boolean Property	Action = None
	Property = vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.enabled	Alert = None
	Value = True	Score = 0
	Default Return Value = True	
	System - Check Boolean Property	
	Property = vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.use.auth.status.for.analysis	
	Value = True	
	Default Return Value = False	
	User - Check Login Count	
	Check only current user = True	
	Authentication Status = Success	
	In seconds = 0	
	With Login more than = 7	
	If Error return = False	
	Consider current request or not = True	
Is enough pattern data available	System: Check if enough data is available for any pattern	Action = None
	Number of days of data =90	Alert = None
	Is Pattern data available = True	Score = 0
	Error Return Value = False	

### 10.5.8.4 OAAM Does User Have Profile: Trigger Combination

Table 10–27 describes the OAAM Does User Have Profile trigger combinations.

**Table 10–27 Autolearning (Pattern-Based) Policy: OAAM Does User Have Profile Trigger Combination**

Description	Combination Detail	Result
If a user has enough recorded behavior in their profile they will be evaluated by this policy	Does user have profile = TRUE Is enough pattern data available = TRUE	Policy = OAAM users vs. themselves Alert = None
If a user does not have enough recorded behavior in their profile they will be evaluated by this policy.	Does user have profile = ANY Is enough pattern data available = TRUE	Policy = OAAM users vs. all users Alert = None

## 10.5.9 Autolearning (Pattern-Based) Policy: OAAM Users vs. Themselves

If a user has a sufficient amount of historical data captured this policy will be used to evaluate their current behavior against their own historical behavior. This policy uses pattern-based rules to evaluate risk.

### 10.5.9.1 OAAM Users vs. Themselves Policy Summary

Table 10–28 provides a summary of the OAAM Users vs. Themselves Policy.

**Table 10–28 Auto-learning (Pattern-Based) Policy: OAAM Users vs. Themselves Summary**

Summary	Details
Purpose	If a user has a sufficient amount of historical data captured this policy will be used to evaluate their current behavior against their own historical behavior. This policy uses pattern-based rules to evaluate risk.
Scoring Engine	Maximum
Weight	100
Group Linking	Linked Users (It is a nested policy)

### 10.5.9.2 OAAM Users vs. Themselves Flow

Figure 10–19 shows the OAAM Users vs. Themselves flow.

**Figure 10–19 Auto-learning (Pattern-Based) Policy: OAAM Users vs. Themselves Flow**



### 10.5.9.3 OAAM Users vs. Themselves Rules

Table 10–29 shows the rule conditions and parameters in the OAAM Users vs. Themselves Policy.



**Table 10–29 Auto-learning (Pattern-Based) Policy Rules: OAAM Users vs. Themselves**

<b>Rule</b>	<b>Rule Condition and Parameters</b>	<b>Results</b>
ISP	Pattern (Authentication): Entity is member of pattern less than some percent times Pattern Hit Percent less than = 6 Pattern name for membership = User: ISP profiling pattern Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent = True Time period type for pattern membership = Months Time period for pattern membership = 1 Member type for pattern membership = User	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM User: ISP Score = 600
Connection type	Pattern (Authentication): Entity is member of pattern less than some percent times Pattern Hit Percent less than = 6 Pattern name for membership = User: ASN profiling pattern Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent = True Time period type for pattern membership = Months Time period for pattern membership = 1 Member type for pattern membership = User	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM User: connection type Score = 600
Routing type	Pattern (Authentication): Entity is member of pattern less than some percent times Pattern Hit Percent less than = 6 Pattern name for membership = User: Routing type profiling pattern Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent = True Time period type for pattern membership = Months Time period for pattern membership = 1 Member type for pattern membership = User	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM User: Routing type Score = 600
Device	Pattern (Authentication): Entity is member of pattern less than some percent times Pattern Hit Percent less than = 10 Pattern name for membership = User: Device profiling pattern Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent = True Time period type for pattern membership = Months Time period for pattern membership = 1 Member type for pattern membership = User	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM User: Device Score = 700
Day of the week	Pattern (Authentication): Entity is member of pattern bucket for first time in certain time period Pattern name for membership = User: Day of Week profiling pattern Is Condition True = True Time period type for pattern membership = Months Time period for pattern membership = 3 Member type for pattern membership = User First time count = 1	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM User: day of the week Score = 500

**Table 10–29 (Cont.) Auto-learning (Pattern-Based) Policy Rules: OAAM Users vs. Themselves**

<b>Rule</b>	<b>Rule Condition and Parameters</b>	<b>Results</b>
Country and State	Pattern (Authentication): Entity is member of pattern less than some percent times Pattern Hit Percent less than = 10 Pattern name for membership = User: State profiling pattern Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent = True Time period type for pattern membership = Months Time period for pattern membership = 1 Member type for pattern membership = User	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM User: state Score = 600
Time of Day	Pattern (Authentication): Entity is member of pattern less than some percent times Pattern Hit Percent less than = 3 Pattern name for membership = User: timerange profiling pattern Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent = True Time period type for pattern membership = Months Time period for pattern membership = 1 Member type for pattern membership = User	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM User: time of day Score = 500
ASN	Pattern (Authentication): Entity is member of pattern less than some percent times Pattern Hit Percent less than = 6 Pattern name for membership = User: ASN profiling pattern Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent = True Time period type for pattern membership = Months Time period for pattern membership = 1 Member type for pattern membership = User	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM User: ASN Score = 600
Country	Pattern (Authentication): Entity is member of pattern less than some percent times Pattern Hit Percent less than = 20 Pattern name for membership = User: Country profiling pattern Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent = True Time period type for pattern membership = Months Time period for pattern membership = 3 Member type for pattern membership = User	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = OAAM User: Country Score = 700

#### 10.5.9.4 OAAM Users vs. Themselves: Trigger Combinations

There are no trigger combinations for this policy.

#### 10.5.10 Autolearning (Pattern-Based) Policy: OAAM Users vs. All Users

If a user does not have a sufficient amount of historical data captured this policy will be used to evaluate their current behavior against the historical behavior of all other users. This policy uses pattern-based rules to evaluate risk.

### 10.5.10.1 OAAM Users vs. All Users Policy Summary

Table 10–30 provides a summary of the OAAM Users vs. All Users Policy.

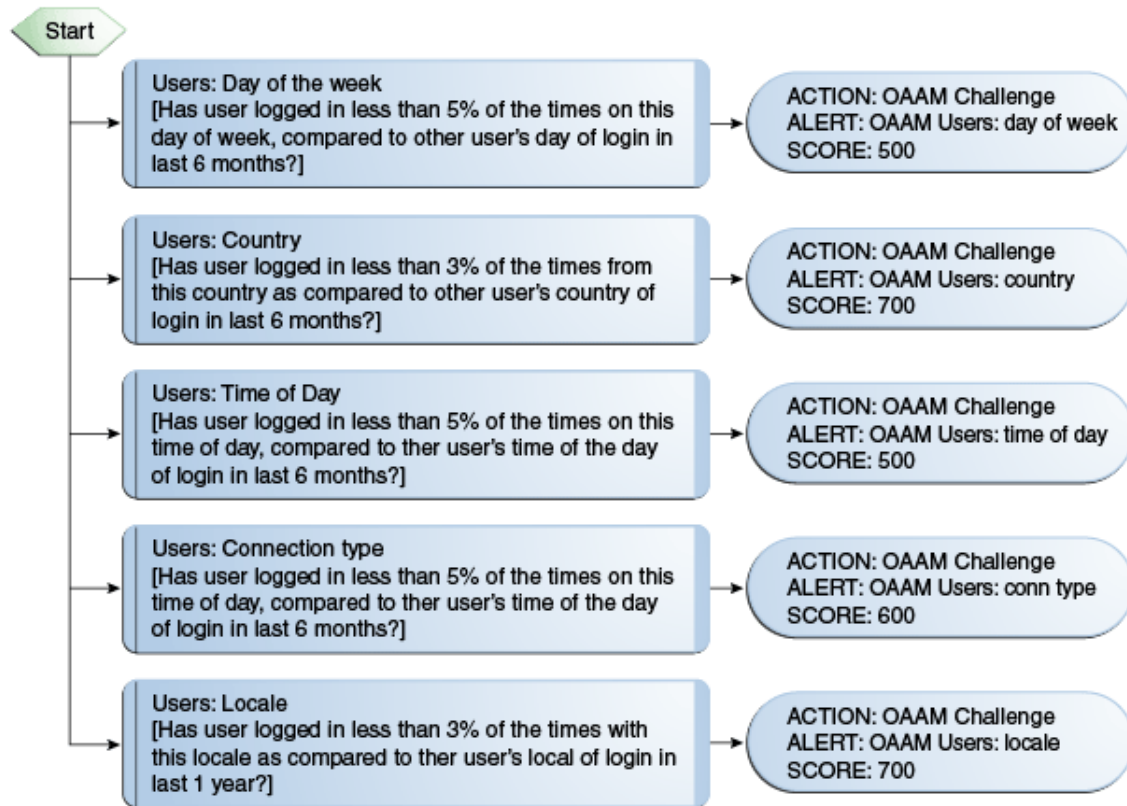
**Table 10–30 Auto-learning (Pattern-Based) Policy: OAAM users vs. All Users Summary**

Summary	Details
Purpose	If a user does not have a sufficient amount of historical data captured this policy will be used to evaluate their current behavior against the historical behavior of all other users. This policy uses pattern-based rules to evaluate risk.
Scoring Engine	Maximum
Weight	100
Group Linking	Linked Users (It is a nested policy)

### 10.5.10.2 OAAM Users vs. All Users Flow

Figure 10–20 shows the OAAM Users vs. All Users flow.

**Figure 10–20 Auto-learning (Pattern-Based) Policy: OAAM Users vs. All Users Flow**



### 10.5.10.3 OAAM Users vs. All Users Rules

Table 10–31 shows the rule conditions and parameters in the OAAM Users vs. All Users Policy.

**Table 10–31 Auto-learning (Pattern-Based) Policy Rules: OAAM Users vs. All User**

<b>Rule</b>	<b>Rule Condition and Parameters</b>	<b>Results</b>
Users: Day of the week	Pattern (Authentication): Entity is member of pattern bucket less than some percent with all entities in picture Pattern Bucket Hit Percent less than = 5 Pattern name for membership= User: Day of the week profiling pattern Is membership count less than pattern hit percent = true Time period type for pattern membership = Months Time period for pattern membership = 6 Member Type for pattern membership = User	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = Users: Day of the week Score = 500
Users: Country	Pattern (Authentication): Entity is member of pattern bucket less than some percent with all entities in picture Pattern Bucket Hit Percent less than = 3 Pattern name for membership= User: Country profiling pattern Is membership count less than pattern hit percent = true Time period type for pattern membership = Months Time period for pattern membership = 6 Member Type for pattern membership = User	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = Users: Country Score = 700
Users: Time of Day	Pattern (Authentication): Entity is member of pattern bucket less than some percent with all entities in picture Pattern Bucket Hit Percent less than = 5 Pattern name for membership= User: Time of day profiling pattern Is membership count less than pattern hit percent = true Time period type for pattern membership = Months Time period for pattern membership = 6 Member Type for pattern membership = User	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = Users: Time of day Score = 500

**Table 10–31 (Cont.) Auto-learning (Pattern-Based) Policy Rules: OAAM Users vs. All User**

Rule	Rule Condition and Parameters	Results
Users: Connection type	Pattern (Authentication): Entity is member of pattern bucket less than some percent with all entities in picture Pattern Bucket Hit Percent less than = 5 Pattern name for membership= User: Connection type profiling pattern Is membership count less than pattern hit percent = true Time period type for pattern membership = Months Time period for pattern membership = 6 Member Type for pattern membership = User	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = Users: Connection type Score = 600
Users: Locale	Pattern (Authentication): Entity is member of pattern bucket less than some percent with all entities in picture Pattern Bucket Hit Percent less than = 3 Pattern name for membership= User: Time of day profiling pattern Is membership count less than pattern hit percent = true Time period type for pattern membership = Years Time period for pattern membership = 6 Member Type for pattern membership = User	Action = OAAM Challenge Alert = Users: Locale Score = 700

#### 10.5.10.4 OAAM Users vs. All Users: Trigger Combinations

There are no trigger combinations for this policy.

### 10.5.11 OAAM Registration

This policy is used to determine the user information that needs to be registered.

#### 10.5.11.1 OAAM Registration Policy Summary

Table 10–32 provides a summary of the OAAM Registration Policy.

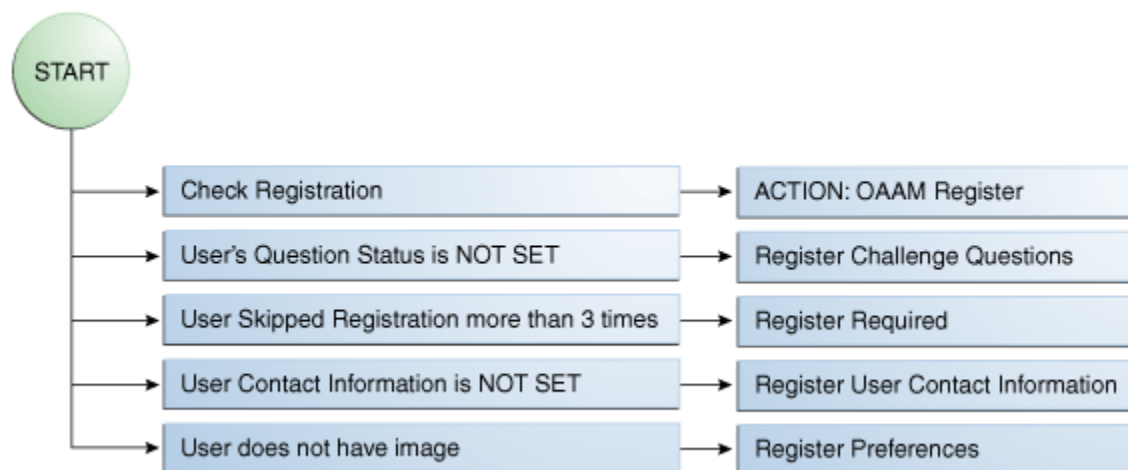
**Table 10–32 OAAM Registration Policy Summary**

Summary	Details
Purpose	Determines what parts of user information must be registered
Scoring Engine	Weighted Average
Weight	100
Group Linking	All Users

#### 10.5.11.2 OAAM Registration Flow

Figure 10–21 shows the OAAM Registration flow.

**Figure 10–21 OAAM Registration Flow**



### 10.5.11.3 OAAM Registration Rules

Table 10–33 shows the rule conditions and parameters in the OAAM Registration Policy.

**Table 10–33 OAAM Registration Policy Rules**

Rule	Rule Condition and Parameters	Results
Check Registration	User: Account Status User Account Status = ACTIVE Is = FALSE	Action = OAAM Register Alert = NONE Score = 0
Register Questions	User: Question Status User Question Status = Set Is = FALSE	Action = OAAM Register Challenge Questions Alert = NONE Score = 0
Skipped registration more than 3 times	User: Action Count Timed Checkpoint (Optional) = NONE Action = Register User Optional In seconds = 300 Count Action only once per session? = TRUE More Than = 3	Required Alert = NONE Score = 0
Register User Information	User: Check Information Key to comma separated values to check = RequiredChallengeInfo If Information is set, return = FALSE	Action = OAAM Register User Information Alert = NONE Score = 0
Register Image and Caption	User: Authentication Image Assigned Is Assigned = FALSE	Action = OAAM Register Preferences Alert = NONE Score = 0

#### 10.5.11.4 OAAM Registration: Trigger Combinations

There are no trigger combinations for this policy.

### 10.5.12 OAAM Challenge

Policy to determine how the user must be challenged. All the decision making in this policy is achieved using trigger combinations.

#### 10.5.12.1 OAAM Challenge Policy Summary

Table 10–34 provides a summary of the OAAM Challenge Policy.

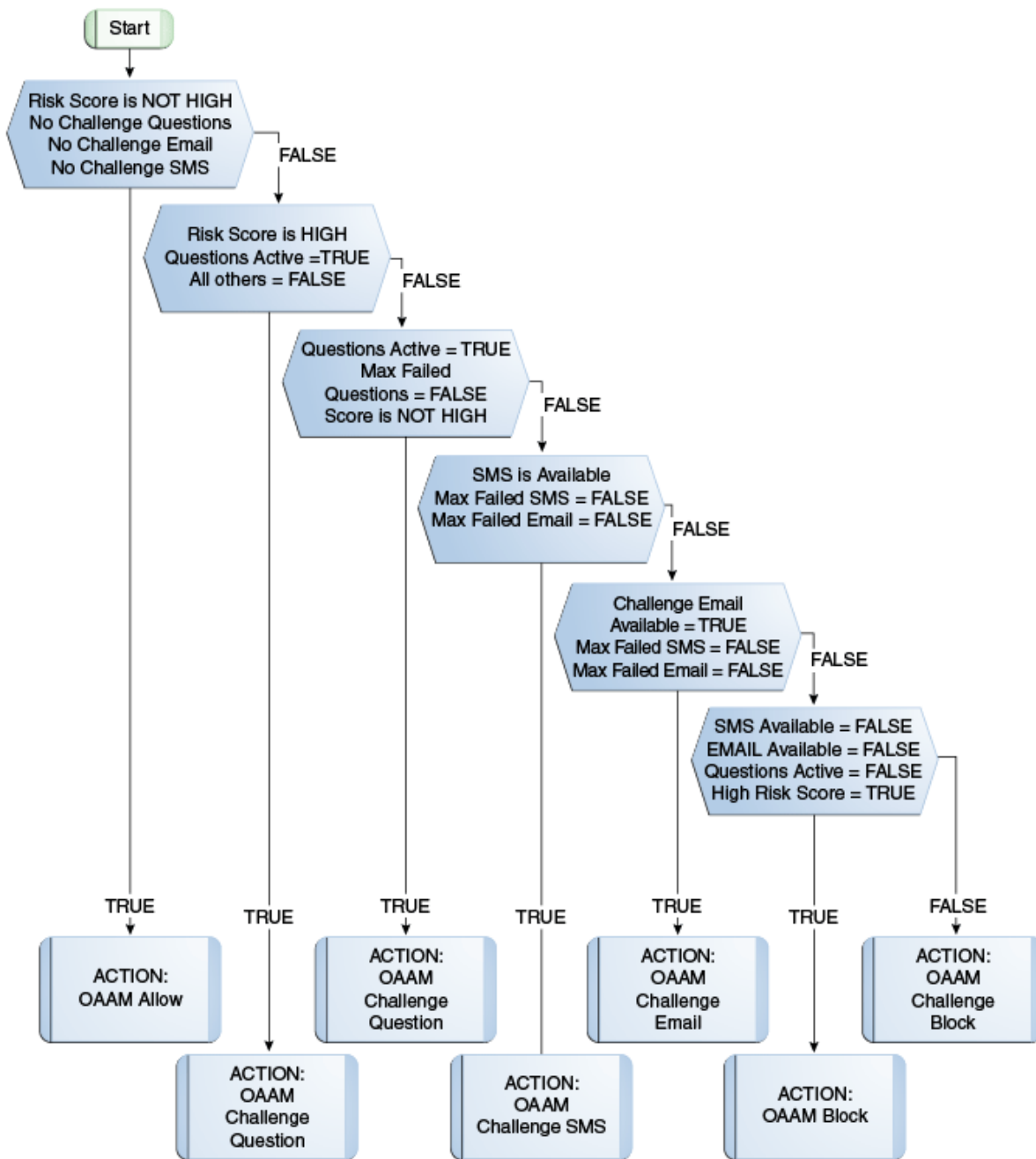
**Table 10–34** *OAAM Challenge Policy Summary*

Summary	Details
Purpose	Policy to determine how the user must be challenged. All the decision making in this policy is achieved using trigger combinations.
Scoring Engine	Weighted Average
Weight	100
Group Linking	All Users

#### 10.5.12.2 OAAM Challenge Flow

Figure 10–22 shows the OAAM Challenge flow.

Figure 10–22 OAAM Challenge Flow



### 10.5.12.3 OAAM Challenge Rules

Table 10–35 shows the rule conditions and parameters in the OAAM Challenge Policy.



**Table 10–35 OAAM Challenge Policy Rules**

<b>Rule</b>	<b>Rule Condition and Parameters</b>	<b>Results</b>
Max failed SMS attempts	User: Check OTP failures OTP Challenge Type = ChallengeSMS Failure More than or Equal To = 3 If above or equal = TRUE	Action = NONE Alert = NONE Score = 0
Max failed Email attempts	User: Check OTP failures OTP Challenge Type = ChallengeEmail Failure More than or Equal To = 3 If above or equal = TRUE	Action = NONE Alert = NONE Score = 0
Max failed Question attempts	User: Challenge Maximum Failures Number of Failures More than or equal to = 3 Current Question Count only? = False If above or equal, return = True	Action = NONE Alert = NONE Score = 0
Questions Active	User: Question Status User Question Status = Set Is = True	Action = NONE Alert = NONE Score = 0
Challenge Email Available	Session: Check value in comma separated values Parameter Key = AvailableChallengeTypes Value to Check = ChallengeEmail Return if in list = True	Action = NONE Alert = NONE Score = 0
Challenge SMS Available	Session: Check value in comma separated values Parameter Key = AvailableChallengeTypes Value to Check = ChallengeSMS Return if in list = True	Action = NONE Alert = NONE Score = 0
Check for HIGH Risk Score	Session: Check Risk Score Classification Risk score classification to check = High Risk Default value to return in case of errors = False	Action = NONE Alert = NONE Score = 0

#### 10.5.12.4 OAAM Challenge: Trigger Combinations

Table 10–36 describes the OAAM Challenge trigger combinations.

**Table 10–36** OAAM Challenge Trigger Combinations

<b>Description</b>	<b>Combination Detail</b>	<b>Result</b>
If user is not registered and risk is low then no challenge.	Check for High Risk Score = False Questions Active = False Challenge Email Available = False Challenge SMS Available = False Max failed Question Attempts = Any Max failed Email Attempts = Any Max failed SMS Attempts = Any	Policy = NONE Action = OAAM Allow Alert = NONE Score = 0
If risk score is high and user is registered for KBA challenge and has active questions and has not exceeded maximum challenge failures for KBA, then challenge using KBA.	Check for High Risk Score = TRUE Questions Active = TRUE Challenge Email Available = FALSE Challenge SMS Available = FALSE Max failed Question Attempts = FALSE Max failed Email Attempts = FALSE Max failed SMS Attempts = FALSE	Policy = NONE Action = OAAM Challenge Question Alert = NONE Score = 0
If user is registered for KBA and has active questions then KBA challenge.	Check for High Risk Score = FALSE Questions Active = TRUE Challenge Email Available = Any Challenge SMS Available = Any Max failed Question Attempts = FALSE Max failed Email Attempts = Any Max failed SMS Attempts = Any	Policy = NONE Action = OAAM Challenge Question Alert = NONE Score = 0
If user is registered for OTP via SMS only then OTP challenge via SMS.	Check for High Risk Score = Any Questions Active = Any Challenge Email Available = Any Challenge SMS Available = TRUE Max failed Question Attempts = Any Max failed Email Attempts = FALSE Max failed SMS Attempts = FALSE	Policy = NONE Action = OAAM Challenge SMS Alert = NONE Score = 0
If user is registered for OTP via Email only then OTP challenge via Email.	Check for High Risk Score = Any Questions Active = Any Challenge Email Available = TRUE Challenge SMS Available = Any Max failed Question Attempts = Any Max failed Email Attempts = FALSE Max failed SMS Attempts = FALSE	Policy = NONE Action = OAAM Challenge Email Alert = NONE Score = 0

**Table 10–36 (Cont.) OAAM Challenge Trigger Combinations**

Description	Combination Detail	Result
If user is not registered for any challenge method and risk score is high then block. This block can be overridden using "Temporary Allow" functionality	Check for High Risk Score = TRUE	Policy = NONE
	Questions Active = FALSE	Action = OAAM BLOCK
	Challenge Email Available = FALSE	Alert = NONE
	Challenge SMS Available = FALSE	Score = 0
	Max failed Question Attempts = Any	
	Max failed Email Attempts = Any	
If user has max failures for their registered challenge methods, then challenge-block (locked out). Note: This block cannot be overridden through "Temporary Allow" functionality.	All rules with result = ANY	Policy = NONE
		Action = OAAM Challenge BLOCK
		Alert = NONE
		Score = 0

### 10.5.13 OAAM Customer Care Ask Question

This policy determines if the user has active questions, more questions left for the challenge, and how many challenges have failed.

#### 10.5.13.1 OAAM Customer Care Ask Question Policy Summary

Table 10–37 provides a summary of the OAAM Customer Care Ask Questions Policy.

**Table 10–37 OAAM Customer Care Ask Question Policy**

Summary	Details
Purpose	Determines if the user has active questions, more questions remaining for challenges, and how many challenges have failed.
Scoring Engine	Weighted Maximum
Weight	100
Group Linking	All Users

#### 10.5.13.2 OAAM Customer Care Ask Question Rules

Table 10–38 shows the rule conditions and parameters in the OAAM Customer Care Ask Questions Policy.

**Table 10–38 OAAM Customer Care Ask Question Rules**

Rule	Rule Condition and Parameters	Results
No Questions	<p>Triggers when users do not have questions registered. Two possible scenarios are un-registered users and users with questions reset by customer care.</p> <p>User: Question Status</p> <p>Description: Question status of the user</p> <p>See <a href="#">Section B.8.29, "User: Question Status."</a></p> <p>User Question Status: Not set</p> <p>Is: True</p>	<p>Action = OAAM No User Questions</p> <p>Alert = none</p> <p>Score = 100</p>
Maximum Answers Failed	<p>Triggers when user failed maximum allowed answers with current question. Count is combination of customer care and online challenge.</p> <p>User: Challenge Channel Failure</p> <p>See <a href="#">Section B.8.14, "User: Challenge Channel Failure."</a></p> <p>Description: If a user has a failure counter value over a specified value from specific channel</p> <p>Challenge Channel: Cases or Online</p> <p>Current Question Count only? : True</p> <p>Failures greater than or equal to: 3</p>	<p>Action = OAAM Next Question</p> <p>Alert = none</p> <p>Score = 100</p>
Question Blocked	<p>At least one question is blocked for challenge.</p> <p>User: Challenge Questions Failure</p> <p>Description: Checks how many questions have failures. This condition checks for the total number of failures without the options to count the failure for the current question only or specify the challenge channel used.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Section B.8.15, "User: Challenge Questions Failure."</a></p> <p>Failures more than or equal to: 1</p>	<p>Action = OAAM Reset Questions</p> <p>Alert = none</p> <p>Score = 100</p>
Maximum Questions Failed	<p>Checks how many questions have failures</p> <p>User: Challenge Questions Failure</p> <p>Description: Checks how many questions have failures. This condition checks for the total number of failures without the options to count the failure for the current question only or specify the challenge channel used.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Section B.8.15, "User: Challenge Questions Failure."</a></p> <p>Failures more than or equal to: 3</p>	

### 10.5.13.3 OAAM Customer Care Ask Question: Trigger Combinations

[Table 10–39](#) describes the OAAM Customer Care Ask Questions trigger combinations.

**Table 10–39 OAAM Ask Question Trigger Combinations**

Description	Combination Detail	Result
Trigger1	No questions = Any	Policy = NONE
	Maximum Answers Failed = True	Action = OAAM Question Care Locked
	Question Blocked = Any	Alert = NONE
	Maximum Question Failure = True	Score = 0

## 10.6 Use Cases

The following sections provide security policy use case scenarios.

### 10.6.1 Use Case: WebZIP Browser

All users using a WebZIP browser must be blocked from attempting a login.

1. User1 uses WebZip and tries to log in to the application.
2. User1 is blocked.
3. The administrator logs in to the OAAM Administration Console.
4. The administrator views the session for User1.
5. The administrator sees that **Rule: "WebZIP" used** was triggered.

**Table 10–40 WebZIP Used Rule**

Rule Condition and Parameters	Results
<b>Device: Browser header substring</b>	Action = OAAM Block
Substring to check = WebZIP	Alert = OAAM Restricted Software
Note: WebZip is a source code compressor for web languages, such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, or AJAX. For information, refer to Section 10.6.1, "Use Case: WebZIP Browser."	Score =1000

### 10.6.2 Use Case: IP Address Risky User OTP Challenge

User "User1" is a registered user. He is traveling on business to a different country and does not have access to e-mail or phone. The IP address he logs in from is considered a risky IP address and hence, he is challenged by SMS. Since he cannot access his OTP, he fails to answer the OTP challenge by SMS. He is now challenged via KBA and unfortunately, he forgot the answers to his challenge questions. He guesses and answers the questions incorrectly. He is now locked out of the system. He calls the CSR and proves his identity. The CSR unlocks the user so he can log in again.

1. OTP is set up for SMS and e-mail.
2. The auto-learning policy (OAAM does user have profile) is disabled.
3. The user is registered as User1.
4. His IP address is in the Risky IP address group.
5. User1 tries to log in to the application.
6. User1 is challenged via SMS.
7. User1 answers incorrectly 3 times.
8. User1 is challenged via KBA.

9. User1 answers challenge question incorrectly 3 times.
10. User1 is locked out.
11. CSR must create a case and then unlock challenge questions for the user.
12. User1 can log in to the application successfully.

### 10.6.3 Use Case: Anonymizer IP Address - From the Group

User "anonymizer" logs in using an IP address which is considered an anonymizer in the Quova geolocation database. The user is blocked and a case is automatically created with the proper information. The investigator works on the case, adds a disposition, and closes the case.

#### Administrator

1. The administrator logs in to the OAAM Administration Console.
2. He creates a new action instance using the action template "Create customer care case".
3. He selects the "post -authentication" checkpoint, the Block action, a score of "1000," and case type "2".

#### User

1. New user "anonymizer" tries to log in to the application.
2. The user is blocked.

A fraud case is automatically created.

#### Investigator

1. The investigator logs in to the OAAM Administration Console as an Investigator.
2. He opens the case and adds notes.
3. He closes the case with a disposition.

### 10.6.4 Use Case: Pattern Based Evaluation

User "User2" is a registered user. He resides in the United States and hence, all his logins are normally from the United States. He is traveling on business to China and performs a few logins from there. Since OAAM identifies that this is not the normal behavior, it challenges the user.

Rules:

- The rule only triggers when the device used appears to have traveled faster than 600 MPH in the last 20 hours. A trigger results in a challenge action and appropriate and informative alerts sufficient enough to determine why the challenge was generated.
- The following rule only triggers a challenge action when both conditions are false:  
Has this user used this country more than 2 times ever?  
  
AND  
Has this user used this country more than 10% in the last month?
- If a user is challenged Post-Authentication, and he has KBA active, and he does not have OTP active and the risk is above 600, then he should be asked a KBA question.

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## Managing Policies, Rules, and Conditions

Policies are created and managed by organizations to prevent fraud and misuse across multiple channels of access and for business processes. They contain security rules used to evaluate the level of risk at each decision and enforcement point.

A full snapshot of policies, dependent components and configurations is shipped with Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. The `oaam_base_snapshot.zip` file is located in the `MW_HOME/IDM_ORACLE_HOME/oaam/init` directory.

OAAM provides standard security policies and rules. For more information on these policies and rules, refer to [Chapter 10, "OAAM Policy Concepts and Reference."](#) When working with policies, it is important that you understand how they work, and how to create new policies and rules to suit your business.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Familiarizing Yourself with OAAM Policies](#)
- [About Discovery and Policy Development](#)
- [Creating Policies](#)
- [Linking a Policy to All Users or a User ID Group](#)
- [Creating Rules](#)
- [Setting Up Trigger Combinations](#)
- [Using Groups in Policies, Rules, and Conditions](#)
- [Managing Policies](#)
- [Managing Rules](#)
- [Managing Conditions](#)
- [Exporting and Importing](#)
- [Evaluating a Policy within a Rule](#)
- [Best Practices](#)

### 11.1 Familiarizing Yourself with OAAM Policies

OAAM provides a set of standard policies that address basic registration and authentication flows in OAAM. The OAAM security and autolearning policies are available as part of the base snapshot or as a separate policy zip file. For detailed information on the security and autolearning policies, refer to [Chapter 10, "OAAM Policy Concepts and Reference."](#) When working with policies, it is important that you understand how they work, and how to create new policies to suit your business.

To view the OAAM policies:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click the **Policies** node on the navigation tree to open the Policies Search page.

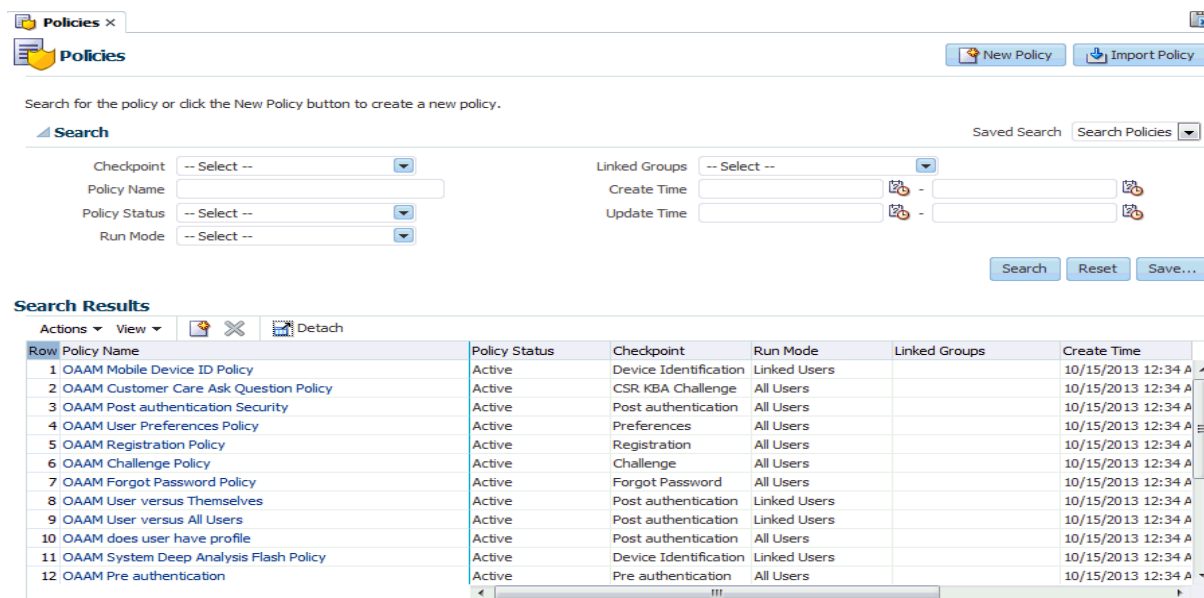
Alternatively, you can open the **Policies Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Policies** node and selecting **List Policies** from the context menu.
- Selecting the **Policies** node and then using **List Policies** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
- Clicking **List Policies** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.

The Policies Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

3. Click **Search** to populate the Search Results table with the standard set of policies.  
In 11.1.2, there are 17 policies and 104 rules standard with OAAM.

**Figure 11–1 Policies Search Page**



4. In the **Search Results** table, click the relevant policy name to view the details of what the policy does. The **Policy Details** page displays the various parameters and configurations of the policy.

The Policy Details fields are as follows:

- **Policy Name:** Name assigned to the policy.
- **Policy Status:** The option to activate the policy. These policies are active when imported from the snapshot. If you want the policy to function, keep the default, Active, for the Policy Status.

If you want to policy to be disabled, select Disabled. A policy that is disabled is not enforced at the checkpoint.

- **Checkpoint:** The point when the policy is to be executed. For information on checkpoints, see [Section 10.3.4, "Checkpoints."](#)



- **Scoring Engine:** The fraud analytic engine that is to be used to calculate the numeric score that determines the risk level. For information on the scoring engine, see [Section 10.2.8, "What is a Scoring Engine?"](#)
- **Weight:** A value from 0 to 100 as the multiplier if a weighted scoring engine is used to influence the total score.

If the policy uses a "weighted" scoring engine, both score and weight (multiplier value) are used to influence the total score calculations. If the policy is not using a "weighted" scoring engine, only the score is used to influence the total score. For information on weight, refer to [Section 10.2.8, "What is a Scoring Engine?"](#)

- **Description:** A description of the policy.
- **Run Mode:** The group the policy is to be run for. When imported from the OAAM snapshot the policies are linked to the user group called Default. If you have any other groups, you must change the linking accordingly

Each of the policies have these elements configured. You may want to review some of the standard policies and rules to familiarize yourself with how each parameter can be configured. For details on how the standard policies are configured, see [Chapter 10, "OAAM Policy Concepts and Reference."](#)

## 11.2 About Discovery and Policy Development

You can create new policies and rules specific to your business. This section shows the security policy development and modeling process in which high-level requirements are translated into security policies.

### 11.2.1 Security Policy Development Process

The process for developing policies are outlined in this section.

#### 11.2.1.1 Overview

[Table 11–1](#) summarizes examples of actors who would take part in the security policy development process.

**Table 11–1 Example of Policy Development Actors**

Actors	Description
Investigators and Customer Service Representatives	Investigators and Customer Service Representatives (CSR) use Oracle Adaptive Access Manager's case management tools to handle security and customers cases day-to-day. They have detailed knowledge about user activity and security issues. Analysts work with investigators and CSRs to identify if policies need to be adjusted or new policies need to be created.
Business/Security Analyst	Analysts gather intelligence from various sources to identify needs and develop requirements to address them. Some sources for intelligence include Investigators, industry reports, antifraud networks, compliance mandates, and company policies.
Security Administrator	Administrators plan, configure and deploy policies based on the requirements from analysts.
System Administrator	A System Administrator configures environment-level properties and transactions.
Quality Assurance	Quality Assurance (QA) tests the policies to confirm that they meet requirements.

#### Edit an Existing Policy

Editing an existing policy involves the following tasks:

- Research/Troubleshooting
- Requirements and Planning
- Configuration
- Testing
- Deployment to production

**Create a New Policy**

Creating a new policy involves the following tasks:

- Discovery/Research
- Requirements and Planning
- Configuration
- Testing
- Deployment to production

**11.2.1.2 Edit Policy: Research and Troubleshooting**

Business Analysts gather intelligence from various sources to identify issues and develop requirements to address them.

**Table 11–2 Edit Policy: Research/Troubleshooting**

Source	Details
OAAM Reports	In an existing OAAM deployment analysts can run reports using BIP to identify security or customer issues that need to be addressed. For information on OAAM reports, see <a href="#">Section 24.1.1, "OAAM Standard Reports."</a>
Investigator/CSR feedback	Interviews with staff can reveal customer and security issues. Are customers complaining they are challenged too often without valid cause? Are there a number of fraud cases where the current policy was not strict enough to prevent access?
Industry Reports	There may be a new type of threat not covered by the current rules. Do thresholds need to be adjusted?
Anti-Fraud Networks	Are there new rule thresholds being suggested by peers/experts? Do they make sense for the business?

**11.2.1.3 New Policy: Discovery and Research**

Business and Security Analysts gather intelligence from various sources to identify needs and develop requirements to address them.

**Table 11–3 New Policy: Discovery/Research**

Source	Details
OAAM Reports	In an existing OAAM deployment analysts can run reports using BIP to identify security or customer issues that need to be addressed. For information on OAAM reports, see <a href="#">Section 24.1.1, "OAAM Standard Reports."</a>
Investigator/CSR feedback	Interviews with staff can reveal customer and security issues. Are customers complaining they are challenged too often without valid cause? Are there a number of fraud cases where current policy was not strict enough to prevent access?
Industry Reports	There may be a new type of threat not covered by the current rules. Do thresholds need to be adjusted?
Anti-Fraud Networks	Are there new rule thresholds being suggested by peers/experts? Do they make sense for your business?
Compliance	Is there a new mandate for security measures not addressed by your current policies?
Company policy	Are there new requirements for employee access that can be addressed with OAAM?

#### 11.2.1.4 Edit Existing or Create New Policy: Requirements and Planning

Business/Security Analysts develop requirements to address needs identified during discovery.

- What new policies are needed and why?
- What are the use cases?
- What are the expected outcomes (actions, alerts, score)?
- What applications are involved?
- What user groups are involved?

#### 11.2.1.5 Edit Existing or Create New Policy: Configuration

Security Administrators plan, configure and deploy policies based on the requirements from analysts.

- What data points should be profiled by autolearning?
- What rules need to be configured to fulfill use cases?
- What thresholds should be defined for rules?
- What rule outcomes are needed?

#### 11.2.1.6 Edit Existing or Create New Policy: Testing

QA tests the policies to confirm that they meet requirements.

- Do the expected outcomes occur?
- Are the rule thresholds triggering as expected?
- Is the profiling working as expected?
- Following common "normal" end user flows, do the new polices cause user experience issues? Too many challenges, users blocked, and so on.
- Using Offline, test new/edited policy based on historical control date.

### 11.2.1.7 Edit Existing or Create New Policy: Deployment to Production

Security Administrator:

- Deploy new policies to the production environment once QA has signed off.
- Export policy set and groups from development/QA environment
- Import to production

## 11.2.2 Discovery Process Overview

The high-level steps involved in security policy development are as follows:

1. Determine what you are trying to accomplish (problem statement).
2. Break the problem statement into:
  - Inputs: What data is available to evaluate?
  - Rules: What types of evaluations do I need to perform on the data?
  - Outcomes: What should happen based on the analysis?
3. Translate the wording of the problem statement into a security policy by mapping the data, evaluations, and outcomes to an OAAM configuration. For example:
  - Datapoints to profile
  - Rules for use cases
  - Thresholds defined by rules
  - Outcomes needed - scores, actions, and alerts
  - Exclusion groups
4. Configure entities, transactions, patterns, groups, policies, rules, actions and alerts based on your preparation.

## 11.2.3 Example Scenario: Transaction Security

In this scenario, a Security Administrator must configure OAAM to notify the security team if there are more than 4 orders to a shipping address in a 24 hour period.

### 11.2.3.1 Problem Statement

Notify the security team to perform a manual review if there are more than 4 orders placed to any single shipping address in a 24 hour period regardless of the number of users.

### 11.2.3.2 Inputs Available

The following data is required to perform the stated evaluation described in the problem statement:

- Date/time of each order
- Shipping address for each order
- Count of orders using each shipping address

### 11.2.3.3 Evaluation

It is recommended to form a logical statement to describe the risk evaluation required by your problem statement.

The logical statement for this scenario is:

"For a shipping address, if total # of orders > 4 in last 24 hours, then review order."

#### 11.2.3.4 Outcomes

The outcome required by the problem statement in this case is to generate a single Fraud Alert for the security team.

#### 11.2.3.5 Translation

In the translation step, the problem statement that was broken down is mapped to the OAAM security policy components.

**Table 11-4 Problem Statement Mapping**

<b>Problem Statement Breakdown</b>	<b>Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Security Policy Components</b>
Notify the security team to perform a manual review	An alert with specific messaging
Shipping address	An address entity
Orders	A custom checkpoint for this transaction is needed A policy scoped to the "order" checkpoint will contain any rules needed.
If there are more than 4 orders placed to any single shipping address in a 24 hour period	A rule configured using a generic transaction rule condition

#### 11.2.3.6 Alert

The best practice is for every evaluation to have a separate alert message.

### 11.2.4 Example Scenario: Login Security

In this scenario, a Security Administrator wants users that login from a state they have used less than 5% of the time in the last month to answer a KBA challenge question before being allowed into the protected application.

#### 11.2.4.1 Problem Statement

Profile users' login behaviors including the geographic locations they login from. Use their unique profile to determine how risky a login attempt is and challenge with a KBA question when required based on risk level. If the login is from a state the user have come from less than 5% of the time in the last month them with a KBA challenge before allowing them into the protected application.

#### 11.2.4.2 Inputs Available

The following data is required to perform the stated evaluation described in the problem statement:

- User
- Time period
- Geographic location
- Percentage for total logins used for the comparison
- Registration status

### 11.2.4.3 Evaluation

It is recommended to form a logical statement to describe the risk evaluation required by your problem statement.

The logical statement for this scenario is:

"For a user (logging in from state(s)), if % of logins < 5% of all his logins from this state in last month, then challenge user."

### 11.2.4.4 Outcome

The outcome required by the problem statement in this case is to challenge the user with a KBA question if the percentage of logins to a state is less than 5% of his total logins to states in the last month.

### 11.2.4.5 Translation

In the translation step, the problem statement that was broken down is mapped to the OAAM security policy components.

**Table 11–5 Problem Statement Mapping**

<b>Problem Statement Breakdown</b>	<b>Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Security Policy Components</b>
if logins from a state	Pattern to track the user's logins from different states. Multi-bucket pattern with user as actor and state as attribute and for each as the compare operator.
challenge user	An action group to KBA Challenge
with a KBA question	Is registered is an attributes and equals as the compare operator and yes as the compare value. He has to have questions registered before the system can challenge him with a KBA question
percentage for state vs. percentage of total	Condition: "Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time"
5%	Percentage basis specified in rule
last 1 month	Time period specified in rule
before allow to proceed to protected resource	Post-Authentication checkpoint policy In best practices, KBA challenges occur in the Post-Authentication checkpoint.

### 11.2.4.6 Action

KBA challenge users logging in from a state that they do not log in from, specifically one that they use less than 5% of their total logins to states in a month

## 11.2.5 Evaluation and Deployment

After building the policies, you would perform the following tasks:

### Evaluate the Policy and Rules

Evaluate the effectiveness.

Test the rule to ensure that it is functioning as expected by running predictable data through it using your offline system.

### Deploy the Policy and Rules

When you are satisfied that the policy is functioning as expected, migrate the policy in pre-production where performance testing can be run.

This is an important step since the new rule, or policy, or both can potentially have a performance impact. For example, if you define a new policy to check that a user was not using an e-mail address that had been used before (ever). If the customer has more than 1 billion records in the database, performing that check against all the records for every transaction has great impact on performance. Therefore, testing the policy under load is important.

### Develop New Rules for New Fraud Scenarios

Develop the new rule using your offline system (a separate installation of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager set up for testing or staging).

## 11.3 Creating Policies

OAAM provides standard security policies and rules, but you may want to create new policies and rules depending on business requirements. This section provides basic instructions to create a policy. [Figure 11–2](#) illustrates the pages that you will configure for the policy.

**Figure 11–2 Policy Pages**



[Table 11–6](#) provides brief descriptions of the configuration pages.

**Table 11–6 Policy Configuration**

Policies Pages	Description
Summary	Specifies the general details of the policy.
Rules	Lists rules for the policy. For information on creating rules, see <a href="#">Section 11.5, "Creating Rules."</a>
Trigger Combination	Shows trigger combinations. These are additional results and policy evaluations that are generated if a specific set of rules trigger. For information on creating trigger combinations, see <a href="#">Section 11.6, "Setting Up Trigger Combinations"</a> and <a href="#">Section 10.2.14, "How Do Trigger Combinations Work?"</a> .
Group Linking	Show the group the policy is linked to. The policy is executed for the set of users within the linked group. For information on group linking, see <a href="#">Section 11.4, "Linking a Policy to All Users or a User ID Group"</a> and <a href="#">Section 10.2.18, "What are Groups?"</a> .

To start creating a policy, proceed as follows:

1. After you have logged into the OAAM Administration Console, double-click **Policies** in the navigation tree on the left.

The Policies Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Policies Search** page by:

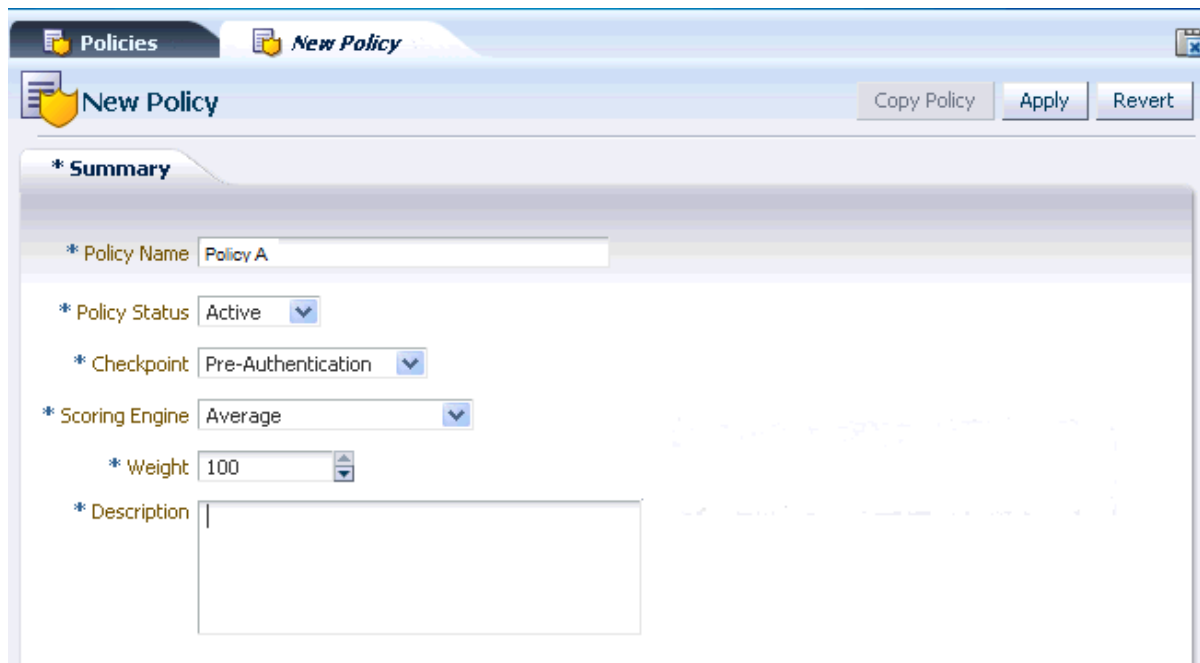
- Right-clicking the **Policies** node and selecting **List Policies** from the context menu.
  - Selecting the **Policies** node and then using **List Policies** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Policies** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
2. Click **New Policy** in the upper-right of the Policies Search page.

Alternatively, you can open a **New Policy** page by:

- Selecting the Policies node and using the **New Policy** command from the **Actions** menu above the navigation tree.
- Right-clicking the **Policies** node in the navigation tree and selecting **New Policy** from the context menu.
- Clicking **Create a new item: Policy** in the Search Results toolbar.
- Selecting the **New Policy** command from the **Actions** menu in the Search Results toolbar.

The New Policy page is displayed where you can specify details to create a policy.

**Figure 11–3** *New Policy*



The screenshot shows the 'New Policy' page in the OAAM Administration Console. The page has a blue header with 'Policies' and 'New Policy' tabs. Below the header, there are buttons for 'Copy Policy', 'Apply', and 'Revert'. The main content area is titled '\* Summary' and contains several fields:

- \* Policy Name: Policy A
- \* Policy Status: Active (dropdown)
- \* Checkpoint: Pre-Authentication (dropdown)
- \* Scoring Engine: Average (dropdown)
- \* Weight: 100 (spin box)
- \* Description: (text area)

Details you must provide are as follows:

- **Policy Name:** Enter a name that is meaningful and relevant to the policy.
- **Policy Status:** The option to activate the policy. If you want the policy to function as soon as it is created, keep the default, Active, for the Policy Status.



If you want a policy to be disabled, select **Disabled**. A policy that is disabled is not enforced at the checkpoint. Disabling a policy does not remove it from the system. You can enable the policy at a later date.

- **Checkpoint:** Select the point when you want the policy to be executed. For example, set the checkpoint to post-authentication if you want to initiate an action after successful authentication. For information on checkpoints, see [Section 10.3.4, "Checkpoints."](#)
- **Scoring Engine:** Select the fraud analytic engine that you want to use to calculate the numeric score that determines the risk level. For information on the scoring engine, see [Section 10.2.8, "What is a Scoring Engine?."](#)
- **Weight:** Enter a value from 0 to 100 as the multiplier if you want to use a weighted scoring engine to influence the total score.

If the policy uses a "weighted" scoring engine, both score and weight (multiplier value) are used to influence the total score calculations. If the policy is not using a "weighted" scoring engine, only the score is used to influence the total score. For information on weight, refer to [Section 10.2.10, "What is Weight?."](#)

- **Description:** Enter a description that is meaningful and relevant.

3. Click **Apply** to create the policy.

A confirmation dialog appears with a message that the policy was created successfully. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.

The **Rules**, **Trigger Combinations**, and **Group Linking** tabs are enabled after you click **OK**. You must provide information about the policy in these tabs to fully configure the policy.

#### **Example: Create a Policy where Users are Challenged with KBA**

You must configure a login use case that can result in a KBA challenge. It is usually best practice to use KBA challenges only after successful authentication by the primary method. A Post-Authentication KBA challenge policy did not already exist so you must create a new one. The security team wants this policy to be applied to all users in the deployment. Therefore, you must create a new Post-Authentication KBA challenge policy that applies to all users. You can name the policy, **KBA Challenge**. For information on KBA, see [Chapter 7, "Managing Knowledge-Based Authentication."](#)

To create a policy:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click the **Policies** node in the navigation tree on the left.

The Policies Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Policies Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Policies** node and selecting **List Policies** from the context menu.
  - Selecting the **Policies** node and then using **List Policies** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Policies** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
3. Click **New Policy** in the upper-right of the Policies Search page.

Alternatively, you can open a **New Policy** page by:

- Selecting the Policies node and using the **New Policy** command from the **Actions** menu above the navigation tree.
- Right-clicking the **Policies** node in the navigation tree and selecting **New Policy** from the context menu.
- Clicking **Create a new item: Policy** in the Search Results toolbar.
- Selecting the **New Policy** command from the **Actions** menu in the Search Results toolbar.

The New Policy page is displayed where you can specify details to create a policy. In the **Summary** tab, the default values for the new policy are displayed as follows:

- Policy Status: **Active**
  - Checkpoint: **Pre-Authentication**
  - Scoring Engine: **Average**
  - Weight: **100**
4. Create a new Post-Authentication security policy.
    - a. For Policy Name, enter **KBA Challenge**.
    - b. For **Description**, enter a description for the KBA Challenge policy.
    - c. For **Checkpoint**, select **Post-Authentication**.
    - d. Modify the policy status, scoring engine, and weight according to your requirements.

By default, the policy status is **Active**. A policy that is disabled is not enforced at the checkpoint.
    - e. Click **Apply**.

A confirmation dialog displays the status of the operation. If you click **Apply** and the required fields are not filled in an error message is displayed.
    - f. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.
  5. Configure the policy to run for all users.
    - a. Click the **Group Linking** tab.
    - b. For **Run Mode**, select **All Users**.

Since **All Users** is selected for the run mode, the policy is executed (run) for all users.

Specifying a run mode is a mandatory step in order for the policy to execute. It enables the policy to execute/run for a set of users or all users. For information, see [Section 11.4, "Linking a Policy to All Users or a User ID Group."](#)
    - c. Click **Apply**.

A confirmation dialog displays the status of the operation.
    - d. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.

If the KBA Challenge policy was created successfully, it would be listed in the **Search Results** table of the **Policies Search** page.

Although not covered in this example, for the policy to function, you must add a rule to the policy either by creating a new rule within a policy ([Section 11.5, "Creating](#)

Rules") or by copying an existing one (Section 11.8.9, "Copying a Rule to a Policy") to the policy.

## 11.4 Linking a Policy to All Users or a User ID Group

Group linking enables you to specify the users that a policy links to. You must link the policy to a group for the policy to function. Linking a policy to a group enables the policy to execute or run for the set of users within the linked group. The All Users option links a policy to all users. If group linking shows All Users, all available linking is ignored. If a user selects group linking as All Users, the link option will be disabled.

The total number of groups that are linked in the policy appears in parentheses next to the Group Linking tab title.

After the policy is created, you can link the policy to a User ID group or several User ID groups, which enables the policy and rules to execute/run for that set of users.

1. Open the **Policy Details** page.
  - a. Double-click the **Policies** node. The **Policies Search** page is displayed.
 

Alternatively, you can open the **Policies Search** page by:

    - i. Right-clicking the **Policies** node and selecting **List Policies** from the context menu.
    - ii. Selecting the **Policies** node and then using **List Policies** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
    - iii. Clicking **List Policies** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - b. In the Policies Search page, search for the policy in which you want to run for a set of users or all users.
  - c. Click the policy name to open its **Policy Details** page.
2. From the **Policy Details** page, click the **Group Linking** tab.
3. For **Run Mode**, specify **Linked Users**.
4. In the table header, click the **Link** icon.



The **Link Group** screen appears where you can enter details to link a group to the policy.

5. The available target sets appear in the associated box.
 

From the **Group Name** list, select the group you want to link to the policy.

Only user groups are listed.

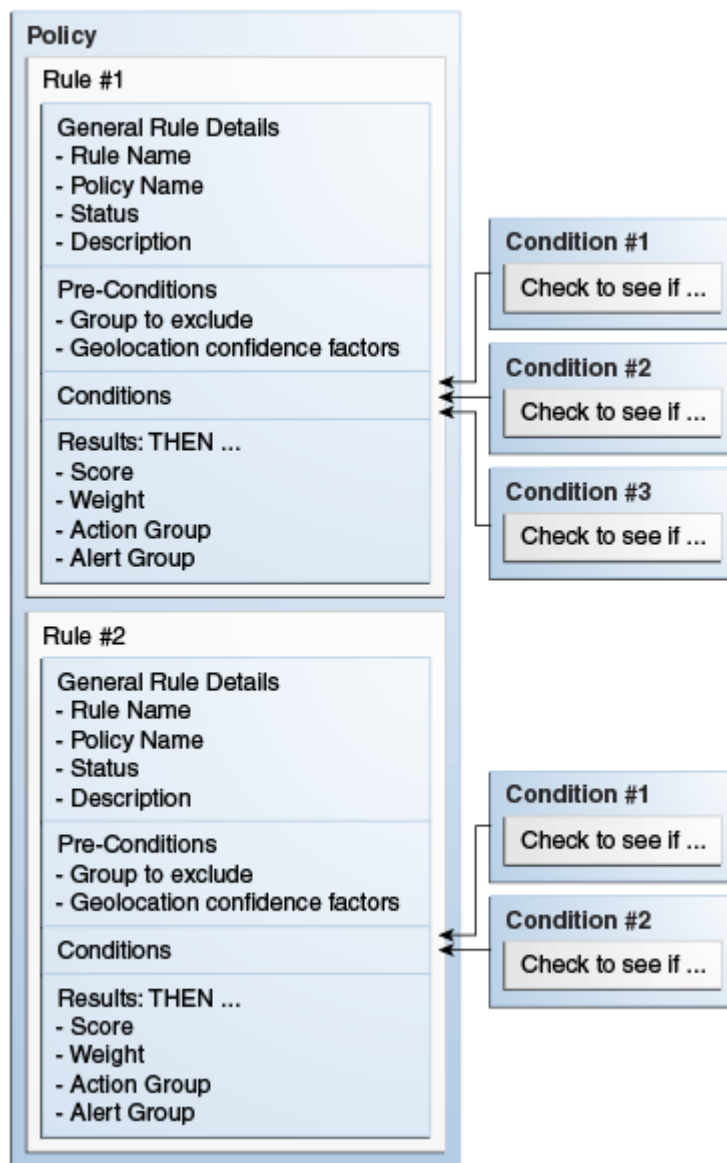
**Group Name** is a required field.
6. Enter linking notes.
7. Click **Link Group**.

## 11.5 Creating Rules

You can only create a rule from within a policy. The new rule cannot be saved until you add a condition to it.

Figure 11–4 illustrates the pages you will use and information you will provide for each page when creating a rule.

**Figure 11–4 Rule Creation**



**Results Tab**

Results are responses, such as the activation of an action and a message, when a rule is triggered—for example, action (event activated) and alert (message activated).

As part of the process, specify the following:

- Rule score and weight value. For information on score and weight, see [Section 10.2.12, "How Does Risk Scoring Work?."](#)
- Actions. For information on actions, see [Section 10.2.6, "What are Action and Alerts?."](#)
- Alerts. For information on alerts, see [Section 10.2.6, "What are Action and Alerts?."](#)

**Action**

An action is an event that is activated when a rule is triggered—for example, block access, challenge question, and ask for PIN or password.

**Alerts**

An alert is a message that is generated when a rule is triggered—for example, login attempt from a new country for this user.

**Excluded User Group**

On the Preconditions tab, you can specify the group to exclude and the geolocation confidence factor parameters.

All preconditions filter whether or not a rule evaluates. The conditions do not process the rule if the preconditions are not met. The process stops at the preconditions level.

In the Excluded User Group field, select the User ID group that you do not want the policy to be applied to.

**Device Risk Gradient**

Device fingerprinting is a mechanism to recognize the device that a customer typically uses to log in. Identification is based on combinations of the Device ID attributes, secure cookie, flash movie, user agent string, browser characteristics, device hardware configuration, network characteristics, geolocation, and historical context. Device risk gradient is a value calculated by the OAAM engine.

Different use cases and exceptions are taken into account and help to define the device risk gradient. The device risk gradient specifies the certainty of the device being identified. It is standard in almost all rules as a precondition.

The score ranges to specify the amount of device identification risk are:

- 400 and lower: Low risk
- 401-700: Moderate risk
- 701 and higher: High risk

Device Gradient of 0 means an exact match with the secure cookie; 500 means similar device with reasonable matching attributes; 1000 means similar device with much less confidence.

The Device Risk Gradient is calculated when a device is re-identified. For example, if a device says it is device #1234 and the OAAM logic determines that some of the data points have changed or seem inconsistent with that device in the past, the risk is increased. The higher the number, the lower the confidence that this device is the one it claimed to be. Each rule can use the Device Risk Gradient as a precondition.

Therefore, a rule that depends on a strong re-identification of a device could specify that the rule not run at all if the risk is high. For example, an administrator can configure the risk gradient setting of 0 - 400 for a rule that detects if a device has traveled faster than 600 MPH since the last login. This would ensure the rule only run if the device ID is strong.

**Country Confidence Factor, State Confidence Factor, and City Confidence Factor**

Geolocation confidence factors are specific to Quova geolocation data. This factor is not provided by other vendors so the precondition is only operable when Quova data is being used. Quova assigns a confidence level to each of the three elements: city, state, and country. This confidence factor is based on the IP geolocation information.

The higher the value, the higher the level of confidence from Quova that the mapping of the location is correct. If you want the rule that you are creating to be dependent on IP location identification accuracy, specify the amount of geolocation accuracy with which you want to run the rule. For example, the rules are triggered when it is below 60% since we are not sure of the location.

### 11.5.1 Starting the Rule Creation Process

To start the rule creation process:

1. Double-click the **Policies** node in the navigation tree on the left.  
The Policies Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.  
Alternatively, you can open the **Policies Search** page by:
  - Right-clicking the **Policies** node and selecting **List Policies** from the context menu.
  - Selecting the **Policies** node and then using **List Policies** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Policies** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
2. In the Policies Search page, search for the policy to which you want to add a rule.
3. In the **Search Results** table, click the name of the policy. The **Policy Details** page for that policy is displayed.
4. In the **Policy Details** page, click the **Rules** tab.
5. In the **Rules** tab, click the **Add Rule** icon in the toolbar or select **New Rule** from the **Action** menu.

The **New Rule** page is displayed, as shown in [Figure 11-5](#).

**Figure 11-5** *New Rule*

\* **Summary**    Preconditions    Conditions (0)    Results

Specify the name, status, and description for this rule.

\* Rule Name

\* Policy Name

\* Rule Status

\* Rule Notes

---

**Note:** The rule must have at least one condition in it. Add at least one condition before saving it.

---

### Example: Add New Rule to the Policy

After you have created a security policy (see [Example: Create a Policy where Users are Challenged with KBA](#)) you are ready to create a rule to perform risk evaluation. You have a requirement that an evaluation be performed of the physical distance between the location a user is logging in from now versus the last location he logged in from. Your rule must calculate the velocity/speed required to travel between the locations given the time. The security team has determined that if the user appears to travel faster than 500 miles per hour between locations and the device used is different then the user should be given a KBA challenge. Your directions are to create a new rule, `User Velocity` and use the standard condition, `User: Velocity from last successful login`.

To add a new rule:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click the **Policies** node in the navigation tree on the left.

The Policies Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Policies Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Policies** node and selecting **List Policies** from the context menu.
  - Selecting the **Policies** node and then using **List Policies** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Policies** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
3. In the Policies Search page, search for the KBA Challenge policy.
  4. In the **Search Results** table, click **KBA Challenge**. The **Policy Details** page for KBA Challenge is displayed.
  5. In the **Policy Details** page, click the **Rules** tab.
  6. In the **Rules** tab, click the **Add Rule** icon or select **New Rule** from the **Actions** menu to add a new rule.



The New Rule page is displayed.

7. Enter **User Velocity** as the rule name.
8. Enter a description for the rule.
9. Select the rule status.

When the **New Rule** page first appears, the default value for the rule status is **Active**.

10. Add the `User: Velocity from last successful login` rule condition to create the new rule.
  - a. To add the `User: Velocity from last successful login` condition, click the **Conditions** tab.
  - b. In the **Conditions** tab, click the **Add Condition** icon. The **Add Condition** page appears.
  - c. Search for the `User: Velocity from last successful login` condition by entering **velocity** in the **Condition Name** field and then clicking **Search**.
  - d. In the **Results** table, select that condition and click **OK**.
  - e. In the **New Rule/User Velocity** page, select `User: Velocity from last successful login` in the top panel.

The bottom panel displays the parameters of the condition.
  - f. In the bottom panel, modify the parameters.
    - a. Enter **500** for **Miles per Hour is more than**.
    - b. Select **true** for **Ignore if last login device is same**.
  - g. Click **Save** to save your changes. A confirmation dialog appears with a message that the modified rule parameters were saved successfully.
  - h. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.
11. Add a KBA challenge as a result of the **User Velocity** rule.
  - a. Click the **Results** tab.

The **Results** tab enables you to specify the results for the rule if the conditions are met.
  - b. To set up a KBA challenge to occur if the rule is triggered, select **ChallengeQuestionPad** in the **Actions Group** list.
12. Click **Apply**. A confirmation dialog appears with a message that the modified rule details were saved successfully.

If the required fields are not filled in and the user clicks **Apply**, an error is displayed.

If the rule was successfully created, the new rule should be listed in the **Rules** tab of the **Policy Details** page.
13. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.

### Example: Canceling Rule Creation

William is a Security Administrator and he creates a new policy. He is not sure which rule condition would apply for his business use case. Hence he decides to close the rule without adding any condition.

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click the **Policies** node in the navigation tree.

The **Policies Search** page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Policies Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Policies** node and selecting **List Policies** from the context menu.



- Selecting the **Policies** node and then using **List Policies** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Policies** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
3. In the **Policies Search** page, click **New Policy**.
  4. Create a new policy.
  5. In the **Policy Details** page, click the **Rules** tab.
  6. In the **Rules** tab, click the **Add Rule** icon to add a new rule.  
The **New Rule** page is displayed.
  7. Enter the rule name.
  8. Enter a description for the rule.
  9. To add the condition, click the **Conditions** tab.
  10. In the **Conditions** tab, click the **Add Condition** icon. The **Add Condition** page appears.
  11. Search for the condition by entering a name into the **Condition Name** field and then clicking **Search**.
  12. In the **Results** table, select that condition.
  13. Click **Cancel**.  
You are not sure which rule condition would apply for your business use case.
  14. Click **Delete** in the upper-right corner.  
An **Unsaved Data Warning** dialog appears with the message, "You have unsaved data. Are you sure you want to continue?"
  15. Click **Yes**.  
You are returned to the **Rules** page.
  16. Click **Delete** in the upper-right corner again.  
You are returned to the **Policies Search** page.
  17. In the **Search Results** table, click the policy you created.  
The rule has not been created.

## 11.5.2 Specifying General Rule Information

Table 11–7 summarizes the general information of a rule.

**Table 11–7** *New Rule Page*

Field	Description
Rule Name	Name of the rule. Enter between 1 and 4000 characters.
Policy Name	Name of the policy. (Read-only)
Rule Status	Status of the rule: Active or Disabled. If the rule status is changed from Active to Disabled, the rule is disabled and cannot be added to a policy. A policy that already contains the rule is not affected and continues to function as before.
Description	Description for the rule. Enter between 1 and 4000 characters.

To add general information about the rule, the procedure is as follows:

1. In the **Summary** tab, enter the name of the rule and a description. Duplicate rule names are allowed across policies, but not within the same policy.  
If you try to navigate to one of the other tabs before entering a rule name or description, an error message reminds you that a value is required.  
The policy name cannot be changed.
2. If you want to disable the rule, select **Disabled. Rule Status** has the default value of **Active**. A rule that is disabled is not run when the policy is enforced.

### 11.5.3 Configuring Preconditions

Through preconditions, you can specify the group to exclude and the geolocation confidence factor parameters.

All preconditions filter whether or not a rule evaluates. The conditions do not process the rule if the preconditions are not met. The process stops at the preconditions level.

To specify preconditions for the rule:

1. Open the **Rule Details** page.
  - a. Double-click the **Rules** node. The **Rules Search** page is displayed.  
Alternatively, you can open the **Rules Search** page by:
    - i. Right-clicking the **Rules** node and selecting **List Rules** from the context menu.
    - ii. Selecting the **Rules** node and then using **List Rules** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
    - iii. Clicking **List Rules** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - b. In the **Rules Search** page, search for the rule for which you want to specify preconditions.
  - c. In the **Search Results** table, click the name of the rule. The **Rule Details** page for that rule is displayed.
2. In the **Rule Details** page, click the **Preconditions** tab.
3. **Excluded User Group:** In the **Excluded User Group** field, select the User ID group you do not want the policy to be applied to.
4. **Device Risk Gradient:**  
The score ranges to specify the amount of device identification risk are:
  - 400 and lower - low risk
  - 401-700 - moderate risk
  - 701 and higher - high risk
5. **Country Confidence Factor, State Confidence Factor, and City Confidence Factor:** The IP address location vendor can assign a confidence level to each of the three elements: city, state, and country. This confidence factor is based on IP geolocation information.

#### Example: Adding a Rule Exception Group

Jeff, a Security Administrator, must create an exception user group to be used as a rule precondition. Jeff is creating a blacklisted country rule and realizes he should have an exception group so he creates a new user group named "BLC: exception users." In the

description he enters a note that CSR managers can add users from a blacklisted country who need to be permanently allowed access to the system. When created, the user group is added as the precondition. After the rule is in production a CSR manager assists a user who has moved to a blacklisted country. He manually adds his User ID to the group so he has an exception to the rule and adds a note in his case to this effect.

1. Create a new user group named "BLC: exception users."

Group name: **BLC: exception users**

Group type: **User ID**

In the description, enter a note to tell investigators, **Add users that need to be permanently allowed access from a blacklisted country.**

2. Select existing User IDs to add to the **BLC: exception users** group.

For information on creating user groups and then adding members, refer to [Section 13.5.5, "Adding IP Range, User ID, Devices, User Names, IP Addresses, and Internet Service Providers to a Group."](#)

3. Create a rule in a Post-Authentication blacklisted country policy.

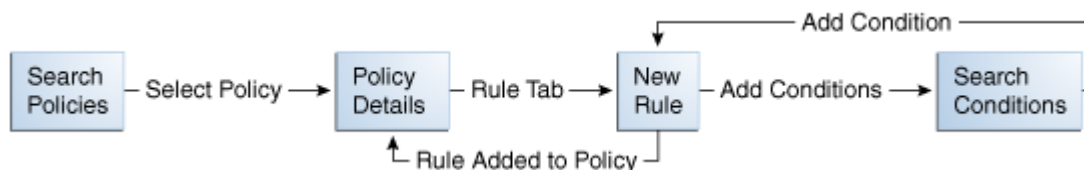
- For rule condition, choose `Location: IP in group`.
- In **Pre-condition**, select **BLC: exception users** as the exception group.

4. After the rule is in production an investigator assists a user who has moved to a blacklisted country. He manually adds his User ID to the group so he has an exception to that rule and adds a note in his case to this effect.

## 11.5.4 Adding Conditions to a Rule

The **Rule** page's **Condition** tab displays the conditions in the rule and enables you to add other conditions and customize them.

**Figure 11–6 Adding conditions**



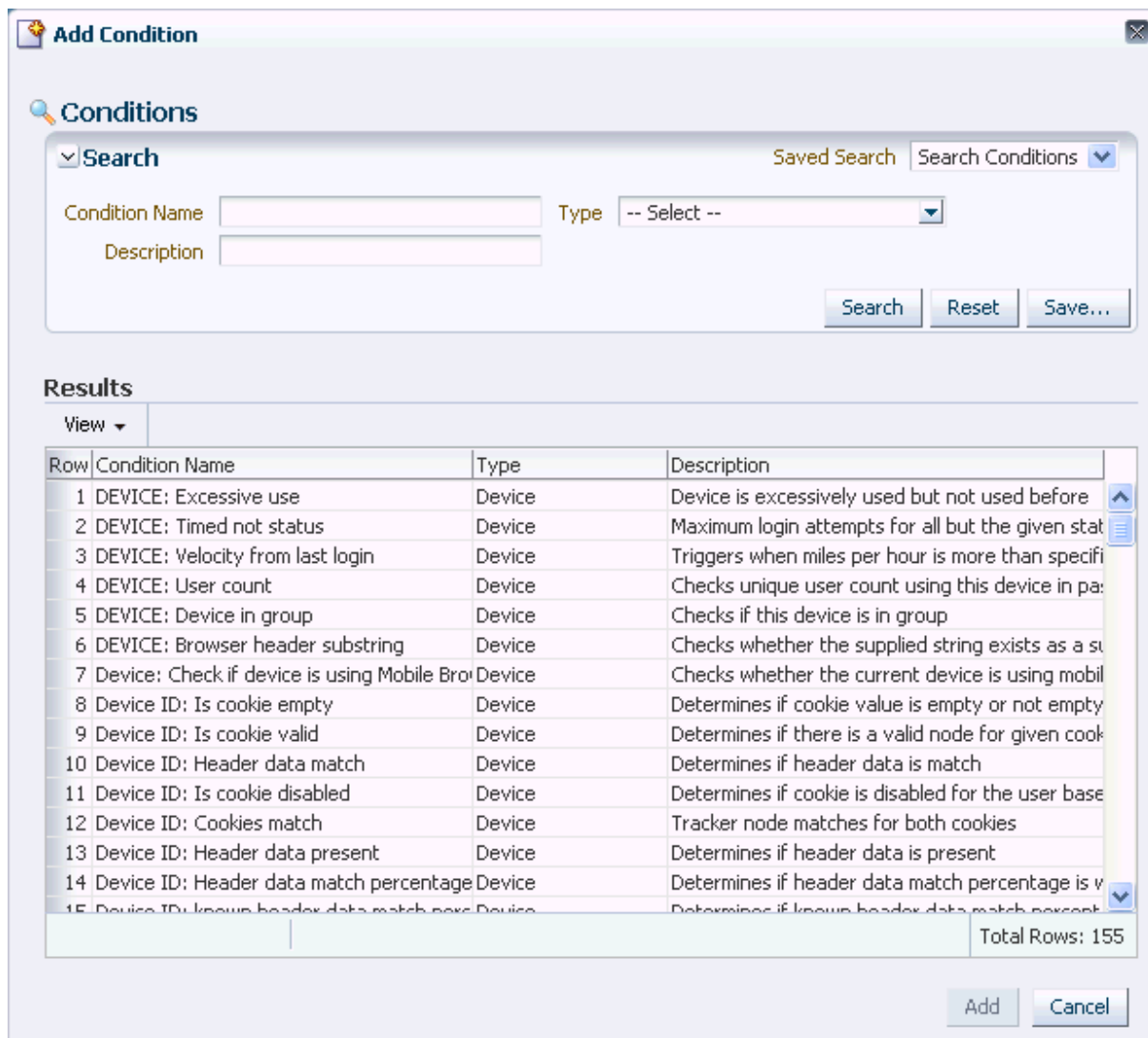
Follow these steps to add a condition to a rule:

1. If you are not on the **Rule Details** page of the rule in which you want to add the condition to, navigate to that page.
  - a. In the navigation tree, select **Rules**. The **Rules Search** page is displayed.  
Alternatively, you can open the **Rules Search** page by:
    - i. Right-clicking the **Rules** node and selecting **List Rules** from the context menu.
    - ii. Selecting the **Rules** node and then using **List Rules** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
    - iii. Clicking **List Rules** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - b. In the Rules Search page, search for the rule to which you want to add the condition.

- c. In the **Search Results** table, click the name of the rule. The **Rule Details** page for that rule is displayed.
2. In the **Rule Details** page, click the **Conditions** tab.
3. In the **Conditions** tab, click the **Add Conditions** icon. The **Add Condition** dialog appears.
4. Search for the condition that you want to add to the rule.
5. In the **Search Results** table, select that condition and click **Add**.

Figure 11-7 shows the Add Conditions dialog.

**Figure 11-7 Add Conditions**

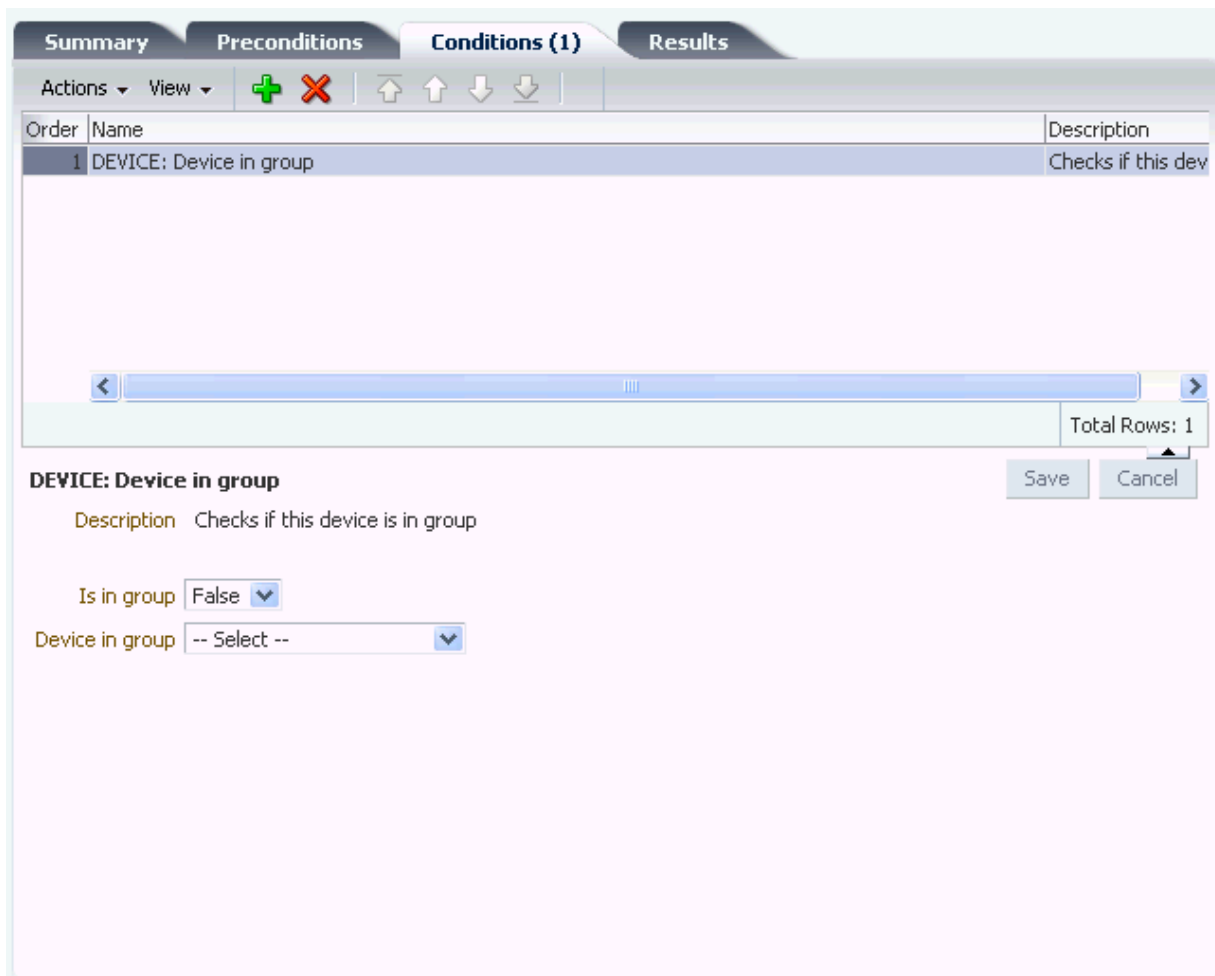


6. In the **Conditions** edit page, select the condition in the top pane. The bottom pane displays the parameters of the condition.
7. In the bottom pane, modify the parameters per your requirements.
8. Click **Save** to save your changes. A confirmation dialog displays the status of the operation.

9. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.
10. Click **Apply**. The modified rule details were saved successfully.

An example of the **Conditions** tab is shown in Figure 11–8, "Condition Parameters".

**Figure 11–8** Condition Parameters



The top tab displays the conditions in the rule.

Table 11–8 lists the fields in the top pane of the **Conditions** tab.

**Table 11–8** Rule Details Conditions Tab

Fields	Descriptions
Order	Order of the condition. Conditions in the rule are evaluated sequentially. Subsequent conditions are evaluated only if the current one was evaluated to be true. In other words, the evaluation stops when a condition is evaluated to be false. For the rule to be triggered all the conditions that constitute the rule must be evaluated to true; if any of the conditions is evaluated to false, the rule is evaluated to false, and the rule does not trigger.
Condition Name	Name of the condition.
Description	Description of the condition.

You can only view/edit one condition's parameters at a time.

## 11.5.5 Specifying Results for the Rule

Results are the responses, such as the activation of an action and message, when a rule is triggered. For example, action (event activated) and alert (message activated).

As part of the process, specify:

- Score and Weight

- Actions

An action is an event activated when a rule is triggered. For example: block access, challenge question, ask for PIN or password, and so on. For information about action groups, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

- Alerts

An alert is a message generated when a rule is triggered. For example: login attempt from a new country for this user. For information about alert groups, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

To specify the results for if the rule triggers, follow these steps:

1. Open the **Rule Details** page if you are not on the **Rule Details** page of the rule you want.
  - a. Double-click the **Rules** node. The **Rules Search** page is displayed.

Alternatively, you can open the **Rules Search** page by:

    - i. Right-clicking the **Rules** node and selecting **List Rules** from the context menu.
    - ii. Selecting the **Rules** node and then using **List Rules** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
    - iii. Clicking **List Rules** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - b. In the **Rules Search** page, search for the rule for which you want to specify results.
  - c. In the **Search Results** table, click the name of the rule. The **Rule Details** page for that rule is displayed.
2. In the **Rule Details** page, click the **Results** tab.
3. Enter a rule score and weight value.

You can change the weight value for a rule to instruct OAAM Admin to give more or less value to the total score.

By default the score is 1000 and the weight is 100.
4. In the **Actions Group** list, select the actions you want triggered by this rule, if actions are required.

By default, an **Actions Group** is not selected.
5. In the **Alerts Group** list, select the alerts you want sent if this rule is triggered.

By default, an **Alerts Group** is not selected.
6. Click **Apply** to save the modified rule details.

The rules engine takes the information you specify for the rule and information specified in other rules in the policy and returns rule results to the policy. All the policies in the policy set results in multiple actions and multiple scores and multiple

alerts. All these are propagated to the checkpoint. The score, the weight, and so on result in one final score, one final action, and a couple of alerts.

An example of a final action is **Block**. An example action list is **Block, Challenge, Background Check** and an example score is 800.

**Table 11–9 Results Tab**

Field	Description
Score	Integer value from 0 to 1000. The minimum and maximum scores for the Score are defined as properties.
Weight	Integer value from 0 to 100
Action Group	Group of actions. An action group indicates all the actions that must occur when the rule is triggered.
Alert Group	Group of graded messages that are used as results within rules so that when a rule is triggered all of the alerts within the groups are activated.

### 11.5.6 Adding or Copying a Rule to a Policy

**Copy Rule** enables you to copy an existing rule to other policies.

## 11.6 Setting Up Trigger Combinations

Trigger combinations are additional results and policy evaluation that are generated if a specific set of rules trigger. You can set up trigger combinations using the **Policy Details** page. There is no limit to the number of trigger combinations that you can add. The total number of trigger combinations in the policy appears in parenthesis next to the tab title. The first column is frozen to enable you to scroll and see all of the data in the table while having the labels available for reference.

By default, if a policy does not have any trigger combination, a table is created with all the rules in the policy and one column for the trigger combination. You can make edits to the combination and then save it. You can edit multiple trigger combinations and save them all at once. For information on how trigger combinations work, see [Chapter 10.2.14, "How Do Trigger Combinations Work?."](#)

Figure 11–9 shows an example of a trigger combination.

**Figure 11–9 Trigger Combinations**

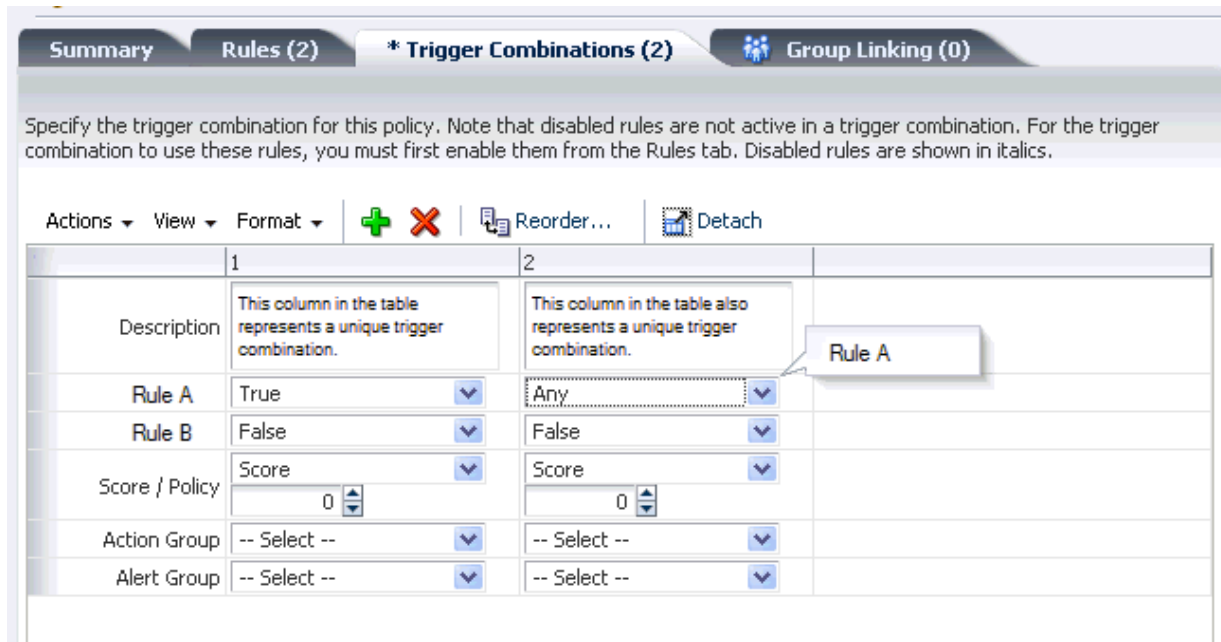


Table 11–10 describes the fields in a trigger combination. For information about Action and Alert groups, see Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."

**Table 11–10 Trigger Combination**

Fields	Description
Description	Description for the trigger combination. Each trigger combination has a description. If the description is too long to display and part of it is obscured, you can place the mouse over the text to see the entire description.
Name	Name of the rule.
Score/Policy	If you select score, the score box appears where you can enter an integer value from 0 to 1000. The minimum and maximum scores for the Score are defined as properties. Scores of 0 or less than 0 are ignored. If you select Policy, a policy list appears with policies of same checkpoint.
Policy	If you select policy, the nested policy must be configured to run in the same checkpoint.
Action Group	An action group indicates all the actions that must occur when the rule is triggered.
Alert Group	An alert group is made up of graded messages that are used as results within rules so that when a rule is triggered all of the alerts within the groups are activated.

If you navigate away from the tab while editing the trigger combination, the trigger combination is saved in the session and available when you navigate back.

---




**Note:** Note that the **Add**, **Delete**, and other operations are irreversible. Ensure that you are ready to perform these operations before proceeding.

---

Table 11–11, "Trigger Combination Toolbar Options" lists the commands that are available through the toolbar.



**Table 11–11 Trigger Combination Toolbar Options**

Command	Description
Add 	<b>Add</b> adds a new column (trigger combination).
Delete 	<b>Delete</b> is enabled only if a column or row is selected. <b>Delete</b> also enables you to delete multiple trigger combinations. When <b>Delete</b> is clicked, a warning message appears, asking for confirmation.
Reorder 	<b>Reorder</b> invokes the Reorder screen to reorder columns.

To specify trigger combinations:

1. Double-click the **Policies** node in the navigation tree.  
The Policies Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.  
Alternatively, you can open the **Policies Search** page by:
  - Right-clicking the **Policies** node and selecting **List Policies** from the context menu.
  - Selecting the **Policies** node and then using **List Policies** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Policies** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
2. In the Policies Search page, search for the policy which you want.
3. Click the policy name to open its **Policy Details** page.
4. Click the **Trigger Combinations** tab.
5. Select the return value permutations you want for each rule in the first column.
6. In the **Score/Policy** row, select **Score** or **Policy** to specify whether the result return a score or point to a nested policy.
  - If you selected **Score**, in the field directly below, specify the score you want to assign to that combination.
  - If you selected **Policy**, in the field directly below, specify the policy you want to run to further evaluate the risk.  
Only the list of policies of the same checkpoint are available.
7. Set an action outcome.
8. Set an alert outcome:
9. If you want to specify other trigger combinations, click **Add** to add another column.
10. Repeat Steps 5 through 8 for each trigger combination you want.
11. In the **Trigger Combinations** tab, click **Apply** after making all your edits.

You cannot add two trigger combinations of the same combination. When you add new combinations, each combination is saved and validated automatically.

If you navigate away from the tab while editing trigger combinations, the unsaved trigger combinations are saved in the session and available when you navigate back.

### **Trigger Combination Example: Nest Policy Containing Rules That Can Result in a KBA Challenge**

To KBA challenge a user Oracle Adaptive Access Manager must check two things:

- First, check to see whether the user has challenge questions registered.
- Second, if the user has a questions set active, challenge him if a challenge scenario must be performed.

To configure this behavior you must nest your new security policy, which contains rules that can result in a KBA challenge, under the policy, which contains KBA business rules to check for registration status.

Directions: Nest the **KBA Challenge** policy under the **System - Questions check** policy using policy trigger combinations.

The **KBA Challenge** policy was created in [Example: Create a Policy where Users are Challenged with KBA](#).

To create a trigger combination:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click the **Policies** node in the navigation tree.  
The Policies Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.
3. In the Policies Search page, search for the **System - Questions check** policy.
4. In the **Search Results** table, click **System - Questions check**. The **Policy Details** page for the **System - Questions check** policy is displayed.
5. In the **Policy Details** page, click the **Trigger Combinations** tab.
6. In the **Trigger Combinations** tab, click the **Add Trigger Combination** icon.

The column added to the table corresponds to a trigger combination.

By default, trigger combinations are created with all the rules in the policy. The rules used in the policy are represented by a row name.

For example, the rules to check for registration status would appear as rows:

- Registered User with condition `User: Account Status`
  - Question Registered
  - Unregistered User
7. In the trigger combination, enter a description in the **Description** field.
  8. For each rule specify the rule result based on which trigger combination must be executed (performed)
    - **True:** The rule is triggered
    - **False:** the rule is not triggered
    - **Any:** Ignore the rule whether or not it triggers

By default, a trigger combination is executed for a rule result of **Any**.

9. For a trigger combination, specify that if the trigger combination triggers, the result returns a nested policy.

Select **Policy**, and in the field directly below, specify **KBA Challenge** as the policy you want to run to further evaluate the risk.

A nested policy is a secondary policy used to further quantify the risk score in instances where the original result output by the system is inconclusive. Nested policies can be assigned to ensure a higher degree of accuracy for the risk score.

**10. Select the Action Group.**

The action is an event generated when the combination is triggered.

**11. Select the Alert Group.**

The alert is a message generated when the combination is triggered.

**12. Click Apply.** A confirmation dialog is displayed, saying that the policy details were updated successfully.

**13. Click OK** to dismiss the dialog.

### Example Trigger Combination and Rule Evaluation

Jeff, a Security Administrator, must configure two levels of authentication to challenge the user using KBA for any single rule trigger and OTP for specific combinations of rules triggering.

The tasks he must perform are the following:

- Create a pattern to profile user login times into 4 hour time range buckets.
- Create a second pattern to profile states users log in from.
- Create the rules to use these patterns in the KBA challenge policy so these evaluations only run if the user has KBA active.
- Create a rule to challenge using KBA if the user falls into a login time bucket he has fallen into less than 10% of the time in the last month.
- Next, create a rule to challenge using KBA if the user logs in from a state he has used less than 20% of the time in the last two weeks.
- Then, create a rule that checks to see if a user has an OTP delivery channel active.
- Finally, configures a trigger combination to OTP challenge the user if all three of these rules returns true.

The steps to accomplish these tasks are:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click the **Patterns** node. The **Patterns Search** page is displayed.
3. Click **New Pattern**.

Create a pattern, Pattern 1, where:

- Member Type: **User**
  - Creation Method: **Multi-bucket**
4. Click the **Attribute** tab.
  5. Click the **Add** icon.
  6. Select **Time** (Time when the user is logged in) as the attribute.
  7. Click **Next**.
  8. Select **For Each** as the **Compare Operator** and 4 as the compare value.

9. Click **Add**.
10. Click the **Patterns** tab.
11. Create a pattern, Pattern 2, where:
  - Member Type: **User**
  - Creation Method: **Multi-bucket**
12. Click the **Attribute** tab.
13. Click the **Add** icon.
14. Select **State** as the attribute.
15. Select compare operator as for each state.
16. Click **Next**.
17. Create **Rule1**: Add pattern condition, Entity is member of bucket less than some percentage of times. (Select Pattern 1 and percentage = 10 and select 1 month as time period.)
18. Add condition to rule, User: Question status to check if he has registered questions.
19. Add action, **KBA Challenge** to Rule 1." (This rule triggers if the user has registered questions and he has logged in from time bucket less than 10% of time. The Result, he is challenged with KBA).
20. Create **Rule 2**: Add pattern condition, Entity is member of bucket less than some percentage of times. (Select Pattern 2, percentage =20 and select 15 days as time period)
21. Create **Rule 3**: Add pattern condition, User: Is OTP enabled. (Using condition Challenge Channel Status)
22. Create a policy and add all three rules.
23. Add trigger combination to policy such that if all rules are triggering (true) then action is **Challenge OTP**.

For more information on patterns, see [Chapter 15, "Managing Autolearning."](#)

### **Example: Disable Trigger Combination**

Jim is a Security Administrator. He wants to inactivate his trigger combinations and enable them later, but he does not want to lose his settings.

He can accomplish that by not setting the Score/Policy, Actions, and Alerts for the combinations and they are automatically in disabled state. No action would be taken based on these combinations.

To disable trigger combinations:

1. Double-click the **Policies** node in the navigation tree.

The Policies Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Policies Search** page by:

  - Right-clicking the **Policies** node and selecting **List Policies** from the context menu.
  - Selecting the **Policies** node and then using **List Policies** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.

- Clicking **List Policies** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
- 2. In the Policies Search page, search for the policy you are interested in.
- 3. Click the policy name to open its **Policy Details** page.
- 4. Click the **Trigger Combinations** tab.
- 5. Select **0** as the score or make sure no nested policy is specified.
- 6. Deselect the actions in the action group lists.
- 7. Deselect the alert sin the alert group lists.
- 8. In the **Trigger Combinations** tab, click **Apply** after making all your edits.

## 11.7 Using Groups in Policies, Rules, and Conditions

Groups are used in the following items:

- Policies

A policy is linked to a User ID group or all users and members of the user group or all users that are evaluated.

The Policy Tree shows the linking of User ID groups to policies. Policies linked to multiple User ID groups are bold and highlighted.

- Rules within policies

OAAM Admin applies rules on specified users, devices, or location groups to evaluate whether a fraud scenario occurred and to determine an outcome.

A rule can trigger an action group, or an alert group, or both.

- Conditions

Some conditions use groups as a parameter type. For example, IP in IP Group. The condition takes IP Group name / IP as a parameter.

- Trigger combinations

Alerts in groups are specified in the trigger combination.

- Pre-condition

User groups can be excluded in a policy.

- Configurable Actions

Members of a User ID group can be added to a User ID group dynamically using configurable actions.

### Example: IP Login Surge

William is a Security Administrator and must configure a policy and rule to track the number of logins from the same IP address and if there are more than 10 logins in 1 hour from an IP address, a high alert should be triggered.

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Create a **Monitor IP Addresses** group
  - a. Double-click the **Groups** node.
  - b. In the **Groups Search** page, click **New Group**.  
The **Create Group** screen appears.

- c. Enter the group name, **Monitor IP addresses**, and select **IP** as the **Group type** and click **Create**.
    - d. In the **Monitor IP addresses** group page, click the **IP** tab.
    - e. In the **IP** tab, click **Add**.
    - f. In the **Add IPs** screen, select the **Search and select from the existing IPs** option, enter criteria, then click **Search**.
    - g. From the **Search Results** table, select one of the IP addresses that you want to monitor and click **Add**.  
A confirmation dialog appears.
    - h. Click **OK**.
    - i. Add IP addresses to monitor as needed.
  3. Create an **IP Surge High Alert** group
    - a. In the **Groups Search** page, click **New Group**.  
The **Create Group** screen appears.
    - b. Enter the group name, **IP Surge**, and select **Alerts** as the **Group type** and click **Create**.  
A confirmation message appears.
    - c. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.  
The new **IP Surge alert** group is created successfully and the **Group Details** page is displayed.
    - d. Click the **Alerts** tab to add alerts to the group.
    - e. In the **Alerts** tab, click **Add** (Add Member).
    - f. In the **Add Member** page, select **Create new element**.
    - g. For **Alert Type**, select **Investigator**.
    - h. For **Alert Level**, select **High**.
    - i. For **Alert Message**, enter "More than 10 logins from the same IP address in 1 hour."
    - j. Click **Add** to add the alert to the group.  
A confirmation dialog appears.
    - k. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.
4. Double-click the **Policies** node in the navigation tree.  
The **Policies Search** page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.  
Alternatively, you can open the **Policies Search** page by:
  - Right-clicking the **Policies** node and selecting **List Policies** from the context menu.
  - Selecting the **Policies** node and then using **List Policies** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Policies** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
5. In the **Policies Search** page, click **New Policy**.

The **New Policy** page appears. In the **Summary** tab, the default values for the new policy are displayed as follows:

- Policy Status: **Active**
- Checkpoint: **Pre-Authentication**
- Scoring Engine: **Average**
- Weight: **100**

6. Create a new Pre-Authentication security policy.

- a. For **Policy Name**, enter **Logins\_SameIP**.
- b. For **Description**, enter **Track the number of logins from the same IP address and if there are more than 10 logins in the last hour from an IP address**.
- c. Select **Active** as the policy status; otherwise the policy is not enforced at the checkpoint.
- d. Enter **Weighted Maximum Score** for the scoring engine and **100** as the weight.
- e. Click **Apply**.

A confirmation dialog displays the status of the operation.

If you click **Apply** and the required fields are not filled in an error message is displayed.

- f. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.

7. Configure the policy to run for all users.

- a. Click the **Group Linking** tab.
- b. For **Run Mode**, select **All Users**.

Since **All Users** is selected for the run mode, the policy is executed (run) for all users.

Specifying a run mode is a mandatory step in order for the policy to execute. It enables the policy to execute/run for a set of users or all users. For information, see [Section 11.4, "Linking a Policy to All Users or a User ID Group."](#)

- c. Click **Apply**.

A confirmation dialog displays the status of the operation.

- d. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.

8. Create **IP Excessive Use** rule for the policy.

- a. Click the **Rules** tab.
- b. In the **Rules** tab, click the **Add Rule** icon to add a new rule.  
The **New Rule** page is displayed.
- c. In the **Summary** tab, enter **IP Excessive Use** as the rule name.
- d. Enter a description for the rule.
- e. Select **Active** as the rule status.

- f. Add the `Location: IP excessive use` rule condition to create the new rule.

- a. To add the `Location: IP excessive use` condition, click the **Conditions** tab.





## 7. Click **Apply**.

### **Example: Link Group to Rule Condition**

As a requirement you are given a task to link an existing high risk countries group used for various purposes to a rule in the policy, **System - Pre Blocking**. See [Section](#) , "Example: Importing a Policy."

Directions: Find a high risk countries group and link it to the rule in the **KBA Challenge** policy, you created.

To link a group to a rule condition:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click the **Rules** node. The **Rules Search** page is displayed.  
Alternatively, you can open the **Rules Search** page by:
  - Right-clicking the **Rules** node and selecting **List Rules** from the context menu.
  - Selecting the **Rules** node and then using **List Rules** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Rules** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
3. In the Rules Search page, search for the **Blacklisted countries** rule.
4. In the **Search Results** table, click **Blacklisted countries**. The **Rule Details** page for the **Blacklisted countries** rule is displayed.
5. Select the **in group** rule condition in the **Blacklisted countries** rule.
  - a. In the **Rule Details** page, click the **Conditions** tab.
  - b. In the **Conditions** tab, click the **Add Condition** icon. The **Add Conditions** page appears.
  - c. Search for the condition, **Location: In Country group**.  
The condition checks to see if the IP address is in the given country group.
  - d. In the **Search Results** table, select the **Location: In Country group** condition and click **OK**.
6. Link the existing high risk countries group to the rule condition.
  - a. In the **Conditions** edit page, select the **Location: In Country group** condition in the top panel.  
The bottom panel displays the parameters of the condition.
  - b. In the bottom panel, modify the parameters by setting:  
**Is in list: true**  
**Country in country group: Restricted countries**.
7. Click **Save** to save your changes. A confirmation dialog appears with a message that the modified rule parameters were saved successfully.
8. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.
9. Click **Apply**. A confirmation dialog appears with a message that the modified rule details were saved successfully.

**Example: Checking for Blacklisted Country**

Jeff a Security Administrator has a brand new installation and must import the base security policies into the development environment of the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. To support the base policies he also configures a blacklisted country group. As well he links user groups to the proper roll-out phase policies to test phase two for a group of test users.

To import a policy:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click the **Policies** node in the navigation tree.

The Policies Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Policies Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Policies** node and selecting **List Policies** from the context menu.
  - Selecting the **Policies** node and then using **List Policies** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Policies** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
3. Click **Import Policy** in the **Policies Search** page. The **Import Policy** screen is displayed.
  4. Click **Browse** and search for the policies ZIP file.
  5. Click **OK** to upload the policies ZIP file.

A confirmation dialog displays the status of the operation. The imported policies are listed in the **Imported List** section. An error is displayed if you try to import files in an invalid format or an empty ZIP file.

6. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.
7. In the **Policy Search** page, verify that the policy appears in the **Search Results** table.
8. Double-click the **Groups** node. The **Groups Search** page is displayed.
9. From the **Groups Search** page, click **New Group**.

The **New Group** screen is displayed.

You could also open the **New Group** screen by right-clicking the **Groups** node and selecting **Create** from the context menu that appears.

10. In the **New Group** screen, enter **Black-listed Country Group** as the name and provide a description.
11. From the **Group Type** list, select **Countries**.
12. Set the cache policy to **Full Cache** or **None**.
13. Click **OK** to create the **Black-listed Country Group**.
14. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

The **Group Details** page for the **Black-listed Country Group** is displayed.

15. In the **Countries** tab of the **Group Details** page, click **Add**.

The **Add Member** dialog is displayed.

16. From the **Available Countries** table, select one or more countries to add to the group.

17. Click **Add**.
18. Open the **Policies Search** page.
19. In the **Policies Search** page, search for the **Post-Authentication** policy.
20. In the **Results** table, click the **Post-Authentication** policy.  
The **Policy Details** page appears.
21. Link the **Test Users** group to the policy.
22. In the **Policy Details** page, click the **Rules** tab.
23. In the **Rules** tab, click the **Add Rule** icon.
24. In the **New Rule** page, enter the rule name as `Location: In Country Group`.
25. Click the **Conditions** tab.
26. In the **Conditions** page, click the **Add Condition** icon.  
The **Add Conditions** page is displayed where you can search for and select the `Location: In Country Group` condition and add it to the rule.
27. Click **OK**.  
The parameters for the condition are displayed in the bottom panel.
28. In the parameters area, for **Country in country group**, select the **Blacklisted Country** group and for **Is In Group**, select **True**.
29. Click **Save**.
30. In the **Results** tab, select **RegisterUserOptional** as the **Action** group.  
**RegisterUserOptional** allows the user to opt in or out of selecting a personalized image.
31. Click **Apply**.

## 11.8 Managing Policies

This section explains how to manage policies.

### 11.8.1 Navigating to the Policies Search Page

To open the **Policies Search** page, double-click the **Policies** node. The **Policies Search** page is displayed.

Alternatively, you can open the **Policies Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Policies** node and selecting **List Policies** from the context menu.
- Selecting the **Policies** node and then using **List Policies** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
- Clicking **List Policies** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.

The **Policies Search** page is the starting place for managing your policies. It is also the home page for the Security Administrator.

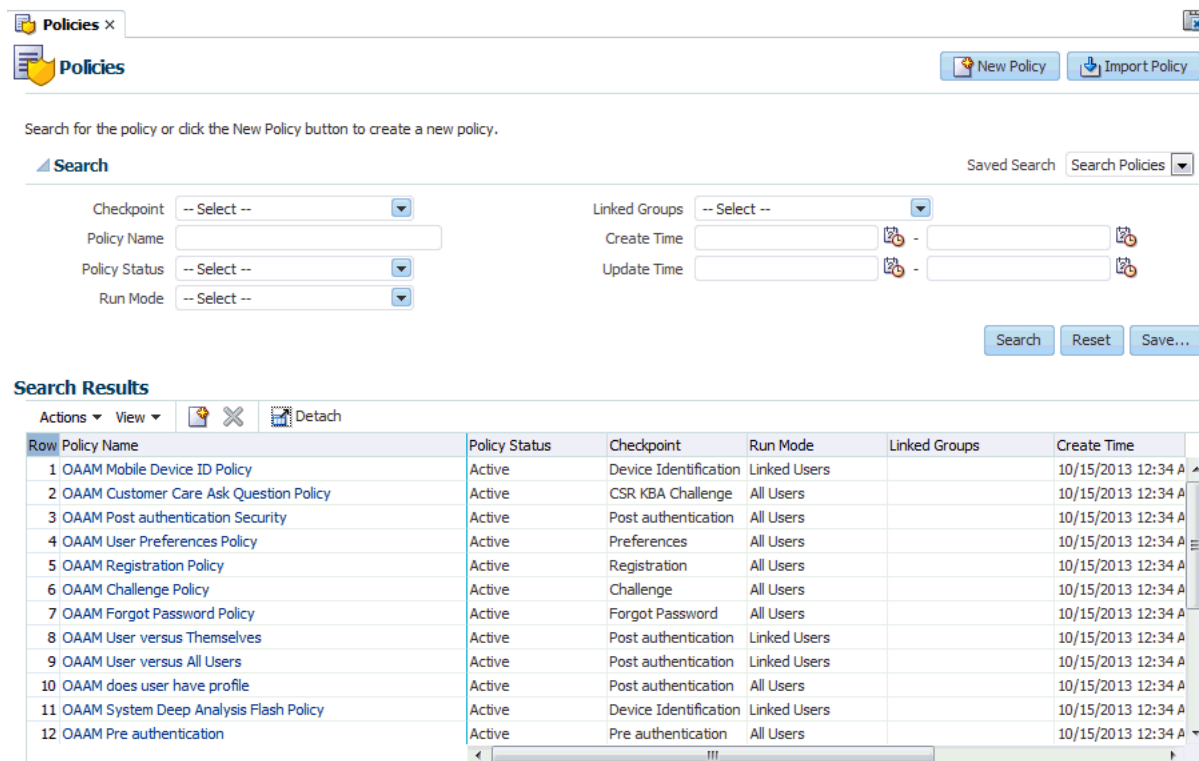
From the **Policies Search** page, you can:

- Search for a policy
- View a list of policies

- Create a new policy
- Import a policy
- Export policies
- Export policies and create a delete script
- Delete policies
- Open the **Policy Details** page

An example of a **Policies Search** page is shown in Figure 11–10, "Policies Search Page".

**Figure 11–10 Policies Search Page**



### 11.8.2 Searching for a Policy

In the **Policies Search** page, you search for a policy by specifying criteria in the Search filter.

When the **Policies Search** page first appears, the **Search Results** table is empty. You must press **Search** to see a list of policies in the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager environment.

To search for policies:

1. Double-click the **Policies** node in the navigation tree.

The Policies Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Policies Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Policies** node and selecting **List Policies** from the context menu.

- Selecting the **Policies** node and then using **List Policies** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Policies** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
2. In the Policies Search page, specify criteria in the Search Filter to locate the policy you are interested in and click **Search**.

Clicking **Reset** instead of **Search** resets the search criteria.

The search filter criteria are described in [Table 11–12](#).

**Table 11–12 Policies Search Filter Criteria**

Filters and Fields	Descriptions
Linked Groups	Users can filter policies based on the user groups they are linked with. The Linked Groups filter is disabled when the Run Mode is "Not Linked" since there are no associated User ID groups.
Policy Name	Name of the policy. You can enter the complete name or part of a policy name. For example, if you enter HTTP, any policy with HTTP in any part of its name will appear.
Policy Status	Status of the policy: Active or Disabled. Defines the state of the policy or its availability for business processes. For information, refer to <a href="#">Policy Status</a> .
Checkpoints	Point during the session the rules in a policy are evaluated.
Run Mode	Run mode enables you to select whether to link the policy to all users, a specified User ID group, or not to link the policy. Linking a policy to a group enables the policy to execute/run for the set of users within the linked group. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The "All Users" option links a policy to all users. The policy is targeted for all users.</li> <li>■ The "Linked Users" option links a policy to a User ID group or several User ID groups. The policy is targeted to a specified set of users.</li> </ul>
Create Date	Time when policy was created.
Update Time	Time when policy was last updated.

### 11.8.3 Viewing a Policy or a List of Policies

Depending on the search performed, a policy or a list of policies is displayed in the Search Results table. The policies that are displayed from a search are those that match the criteria specified in the **Linked Groups**, **Policy Name**, **Policy Status**, **Checkpoint**, and **Run Mode** fields.

You can sort the **Search Results** table by sorting on a column.

Each policy has a name. If the description is too long to be fully shown, you can place the mouse over the text to see the entire description.

The **Search Results** table provides quick access to the **Policy Details** page for a policy. Click the policy name for the policy you are interested in to view more details.

### 11.8.4 Viewing Policy Details

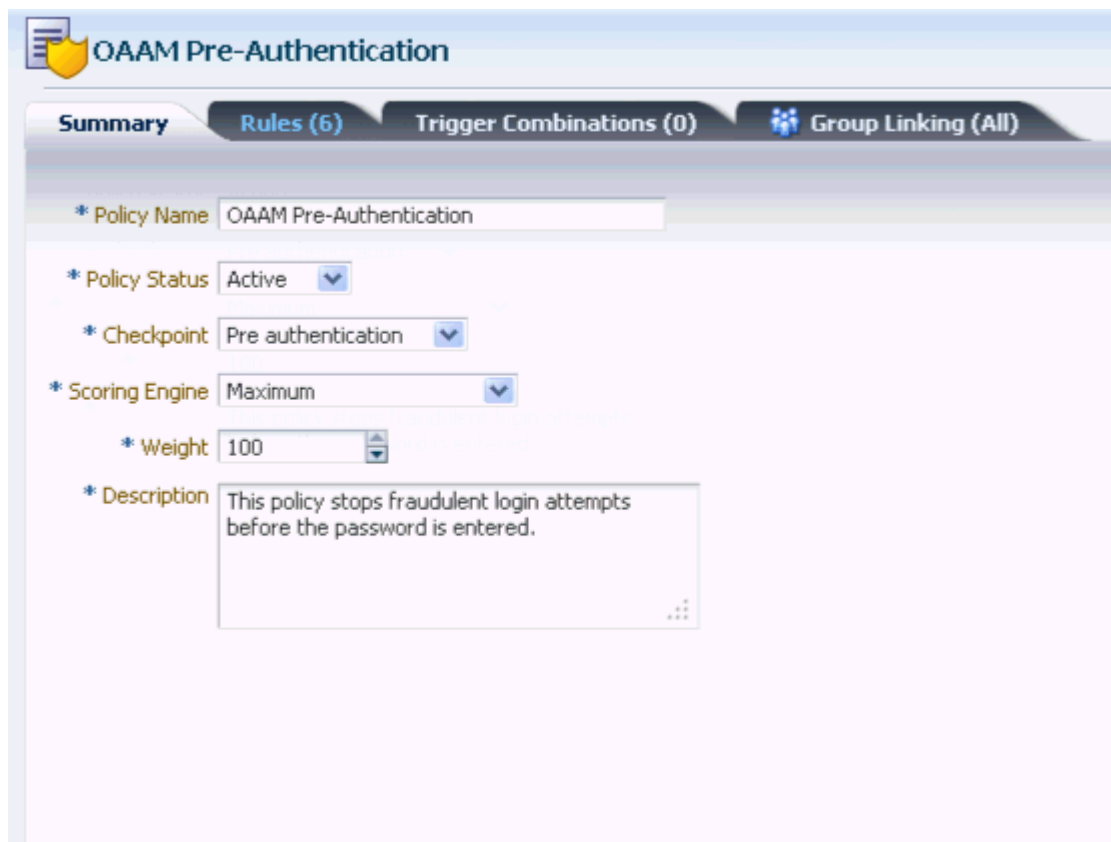
By clicking the policy name, the **Policy Details** page for the specific policy is displayed.

The **Policy Details** page enables you to view and edit the details of a policy. You can also access the **Policy Details** page through the Policy Tree. For information, refer to Chapter 3, "Getting Started with Common Administration and Navigation."

The Policy Details page provides the following four tabs:

- **Summary** - Enables you to view and edit the general details of the policy

**Figure 11–11 Policy Details Summary Tab**



- **Rules** - Enables you to view a list of all the rules of the policy, and add and delete them.

**Figure 11–12 Policy Details Rules Tab**

Row/Rule Name	Rule Status	Score	Weight	Action Group	Alert Group	Rule Notes
1 WEBZIP used	Active	1000	100	OAAM Block	OAAM Restricted soft	This rule will trigger if there is a login attempt using th
2 Blacklisted devices	Active	1000	100	OAAM Block	OAAM Restricted Dev	This rule will trigger if the device used has been black
3 Blacklisted IPs	Active	1000	100	OAAM Block	OAAM Restricted IP	This rule will trigger if an IP address has been blackl
4 Blacklisted countries	Active	1000	100	OAAM Block	OAAM Restricted Co	This rule will trigger if a country has been blacklisted i
5 Blacklisted users	Active	1000	100	OAAM Block	OAAM Restricted Use	This rule will trigger if a user has previously been blac
6 Blacklisted ISPs	Active	1000	100	OAAM Block	OAAM Restricted ISP	This rule will trigger is a login is attempted from an ISF

- **Trigger Combinations** - Enables you to view the trigger combinations of the policy and to add, delete, and to edit them.
- **Group Linking** - Enables you to link a policy to a User ID group

The number of rules, trigger combinations, and group links present in the policy is shown in parenthesis in the **Policy Details** page tabs. Disabled rules are also included in the count.

## 11.8.5 Editing a Policy's General Information

To edit a policy's general information:

1. Search for the policy you are interested in, as described in [Section 11.8.2, "Searching for a Policy."](#)
2. In the **Search Results** table, click the name of the policy you want to edit.

The **Summary** tab displays general details about the policy, as shown in [Table 11–11, "Policy Details Summary Tab"](#).

**Table 11–13 Policy Details Summary Tab**

Field	Description
Policy Name	Name of the policy.
Policy Status	Status of the policy: Active or Disabled. Defines the state of the policy or its availability for business processes. For information, refer to <a href="#">Policy Status</a> .
Checkpoint	Point during the session the rules in a policy are evaluated.
Scoring Engine	Fraud analytic engine you want to use to calculate the numeric score that determines the risk level.
Weight	Multiplier used to influence the total score at various evaluation levels. Weight is an integer value from 0 to 100
Description	Description for the policy.

3. To edit the policy's general information, make the changes you want in the **Summary** tab and then click **Apply**.

The policy details are updated successfully.

### Example: Edit Existing Security Policy

Jeff, a Security Administrator wants to change the maximum number of attempts at a challenge question. He must edit a rule parameter to do this.

Best practice is to set the maximum number of failed KBA challenges to one less than the total number of challenge questions each user registers. For example, if all users register for four questions the maximum failures allowed should be three.

To edit an existing Security Policy, follow these steps:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click the **Policies** node in the navigation tree.

The Policies Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Policies Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Policies** node and selecting **List Policies** from the context menu.
- Selecting the **Policies** node and then using **List Policies** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.

- Clicking **List Policies** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
3. In the **Search Results** table, click **Fraud Blocking**.
  4. In the **Rules** tab of the **Policy Details** page, click **Maximum Number of Failed Challenges**.
  5. In the **Conditions** tab of the **Rule Details** page, select **User: Challenge Maximum Failures** on the top panel.

This condition checks to see if the user failed to answer the challenge question for specified number of times.
  6. On the bottom panel, change the value of **Number of Failures More than or equal to** so that it is one less than the total number of challenge questions each user registers.

### 11.8.6 Activate/Disable Policies

To activate/disable a policy:

1. Search for the policy you are interested in, as described in [Section 11.8.2, "Searching for a Policy."](#)
2. In the **Search Results** table, click the name of the policy you want to activate/disable.
3. Changes the policy status in the **Summary** tab and then click **Apply**.

For information, refer to [Policy Status](#).

### 11.8.7 Deleting Policies

To delete policies:

1. Double-click the **Policies** node in the navigation tree.

The **Policies Search** page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Policies Search** page by:

  - Right-clicking the **Policies** node and selecting **List Policies** from the context menu.
  - Selecting the **Policies** node and then using **List Policies** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Policies** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
2. In the **Policies Search** page, search for the policy or policies you want to delete.

For information on searching for a policy, see [Section 11.8.2, "Searching for a Policy."](#)
3. Select the policies you want to delete and click **Delete** or select **Delete Selected** from the **Action** menu.

A **Confirm Delete** dialog appears, asking for confirmation. If you selected to delete more than one policy, a list of policies is shown in the dialog.
4. Click **Delete**.

An information screen appears.
5. In the information screen, click **OK**.

The policy deleted successfully.



You cannot undo the delete. The changes are permanent.

## 11.8.8 Copying a Policy to Another Checkpoint

You can copy a policy to other checkpoints.

1. Double-click the **Policies** node in the navigation tree.

The Policies Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Policies Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Policies** node and selecting **List Policies** from the context menu.
  - Selecting the **Policies** node and then using **List Policies** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Policies** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
2. Enter the search criteria you want and click **Search**.
  3. Click the policy name to open its **Policy Details** page.
  4. In the **Policy Details** page, click **Copy Policy**.

You can access **Copy Policy** from any tab in the **Policy Details** page.

The **Copy Policy** screen appears with all the fields pre-populated.

Table 11–14, "Copy Policy to Checkpoint" lists the fields in the **Copy Policy** screen.

**Table 11–14 Copy Policy to Checkpoint**

Field	Description
Checkpoint	The checkpoint you are copying the policy to. By default the field is pre-populated with the checkpoint from the policy that is being copied.
Policy Name	Default value for Policy Name field is <i>policy_nameCopy</i> . You can edit the policy name, if needed.
Status	The policy status of "disabled" is set as the default value. Defines the state of the policy or its availability for business processes. For information, refer to <a href="#">Policy Status</a> .
Description	Current description is set as the default description.

5. In the **Copy Policy** screen, select the checkpoint and status.
6. Enter a policy name and description.
7. In the **Copy Policy** screen, click **Copy**.

If you click **Copy**, the policy is copied to the checkpoint.

If the rules of the policy are not applicable (cannot be copied) to the new checkpoint, a "The following rules are not applicable for this checkpoint" message appears.

You are given the option either to cancel the copy operation or to continue copying the policy without those rules.

When policies are copied, all the details are copied including the nested policies, trigger combinations, preconditions, group linking, and so on.

### 11.8.9 Copying a Rule to a Policy

You can copy a rule to a different policy under any checkpoint. For example, you want to move the rule to a different checkpoint.

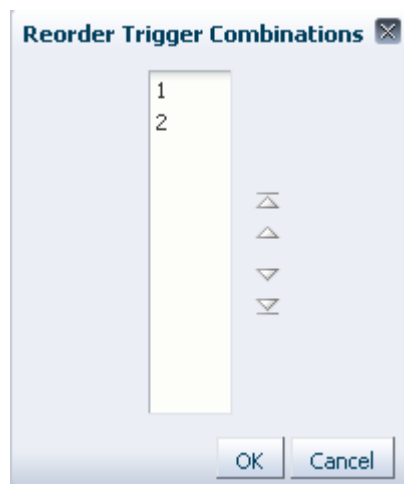
To copy a rule to a policy:

1. Double-click the **Rules** node in the navigation tree.  
The Rules Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.  
Alternatively, you can open the **Rules Search** page by:
  - Right-clicking the **Rules** node and selecting **List Rules** from the context menu.
  - Selecting the **Rules** node and then using **List Rules** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Rules** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
2. Enter the search criteria you want and click **Search**.
3. In the **Search Results** table, click the name of the rule you want to copy to a policy.  
The **Rule Details** page for that rule is displayed.
4. In the **Rule Details** page, click **Copy Rule**.  
The **Copy Rule** page appears pre-populated with the rule name and description from the original rule.
5. In the **Policy** field, select the policy you want to copy the rule to.
6. In the **Rule Name** field, enter a new name for the rule that you are copying.
7. In the **Description** field, enter a description for the rule.
8. Click **Copy** to copy the rule to the policy.

### 11.8.10 Changing the Sequence of the Trigger Combination

To change the order of trigger combinations:

1. Double-click the **Policies** node in the navigation tree.  
The Policies Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.  
Alternatively, you can open the **Policies Search** page by:
  - Right-clicking the **Policies** node and selecting **List Policies** from the context menu.
  - Selecting the **Policies** node and then using **List Policies** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Policies** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
2. In the Policies Search page, search for the policy you are interested in.
3. Click the policy name to open its **Policy Details** page.
4. Click the **Trigger Combinations** tab.
5. To reorder columns, click **Reorder**.  
The **Reorder Trigger Combinations** screen appears, as shown in the figure below.



6. Reorder the trigger combinations and click **OK**.
7. In the **Trigger Combinations** tab, click **Apply**.

Reordering of trigger combinations takes effect only after you click **Apply**. The changes are lost if you close the tab before you click **Apply**.

### 11.8.11 Deleting a Trigger Combination

To delete a trigger combination:

1. Double-click the **Policies** node in the navigation tree.  
The Policies Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.  
Alternatively, you can open the **Policies Search** page by:
  - Right-clicking the **Policies** node and selecting **List Policies** from the context menu.
  - Selecting the **Policies** node and then using **List Policies** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Policies** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
2. In the Policies Search page, search for the policy you are interested in.
3. Click the policy name to open its **Policy Details** page.
4. Click the **Trigger Combinations** tab.
5. Select the column header corresponding to the trigger combination and click **Delete**.

## 11.9 Managing Rules

This section explains how to manage rules.

### 11.9.1 Navigating to the Rules Search Page

To open the **Rules Search** page, right-click the **Rules** node. The **Rules Search** page is displayed.

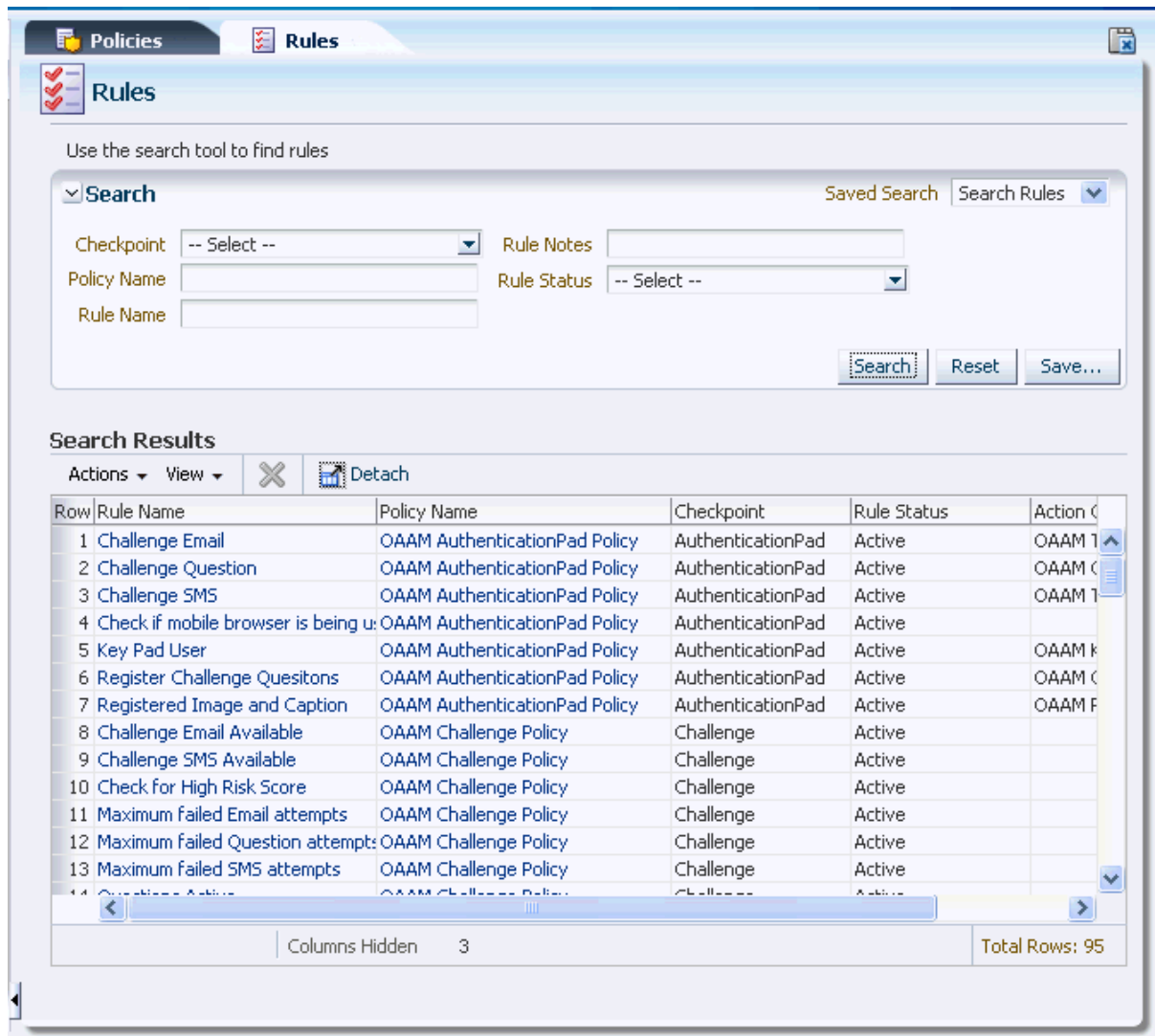
Alternatively, you can open the **Rules Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Rules** node and selecting **List Rules** from the context menu.

- Selecting the **Rules** node and then choosing **List Rules** from the **Actions** menu in the Navigation panel toolbar.
- Clicking the **List Rules** icon in the Navigation panel toolbar.

An example of a **Rules Search** page is shown in Figure 11–13, "Rules Search Page".

**Figure 11–13 Rules Search Page**



## 11.9.2 Searching for Rules

The **Rules Search** page displays a Search filter and a **Search Results** table that shows a summary of the rules that match your search criteria.

From the **Rules Search** page, you can view and edit the details of the rule, but you cannot create a rule. Rules can only be created in the context of policies.

1. Double-click the **Rules** node in the navigation tree.

The Rules Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Rules Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Rules** node and selecting **List Rules** from the context menu.

- Selecting the **Rules** node and then using **List Rules** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Rules** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
2. In the **Rules Search** page, enter the search criteria for the rule.
  3. Click **Search**.

Clicking **Reset** instead of **Search** resets the search criteria.

The **Search Results** table displays a summary of rules that meet the criteria you specified.

**Table 11–15 Rules Results**

Field	Description
Rule Name	Name of the rule
Policy Name	Name of the policy where the rule resides.
Checkpoint	Point during the session the rules in a policy are evaluated.
Rule Notes	Description for the rule.
Rule Status	Status of the rule: Active or Disabled. If the rule status is changed from Active to Disabled, the rule is disabled and cannot be added to a policy. A policy that already contains the rule is not affected and continues to function as before.
Action Group	Group of actions. An action group indicates all the actions that must occur when the rule is triggered. By default, actions are not specified. You must specify a set of results for the rule.
Score	Integer value from 0 to 1000. The minimum and maximum scores for the Score are defined as properties.
Weight	Integer value from 0 to 100

The **Delete** button or **Delete Selected** from the **Action** Menu enables you to delete rules. The **Delete** and **Delete Selected** are enabled only if a row is selected.

The delete operation either succeeds or fails. There are no partial updates made.

The option to sort is provided on every column in the **Search Results** table.

Each rule has a name. If the description is too long to be fully shown, you can place the mouse over the text to see the entire description.

To view and edit the rule details, click the rule name in the **Search Results** to open the rule.

### 11.9.3 Viewing More Details of a Rule

To view the details of a rule:

1. Double-click the **Rules** node in the navigation tree.

The Rules Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Rules Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Rules** node and selecting **List Rules** from the context menu.
- Selecting the **Rules** node and then using **List Rules** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
- Clicking **List Rules** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.

2. In the Rules Search page, search for the rule in which you want to view the details.
3. Click the rule name in the **Search Results** table or select the row and select **Open Selected** from the **Action** menu to open its **Rule Details** page in a new tab.

The **Rule Details** page enables you to access the complete details of a rule through four tabs. These pages allow the management of the rule.

The **Rule Details** page has four tabs

- General
- Preconditions
- Conditions
- Results

These tabs allow the management of the rule.

## 11.9.4 Editing Rules

To edit a rule:

1. Double-click the **Rules** node in the navigation tree.

The Rules Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Rules Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Rules** node and selecting **List Rules** from the context menu.
  - Selecting the **Rules** node and then using **List Rules** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Rules** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
2. In the Rules Search page, search for the rule that you want to edit.
  3. Click the rule name in the **Search Results** table to open its **Rule Details** page in a new tab.

The **Rule Details** page provides tabs to the **Summary**, **Preconditions**, **Conditions**, and **Results** page.

The total number of conditions in the rule appears in parenthesis next to the Conditions tab title.

4. Edit the rule's general information.

From the **Summary** tab, you can modify the rule name, status, and description.

The fields displayed are listed in [Table 11–16](#).

**Table 11–16 Rule Details Summary Tab**

Field	Description
Rule Name	Name of the rule
Policy Name	Name of the policy. (Read-only)
Status	Status of the rule: Active or Disabled. If the rule status is changed from Active to Disabled, the rule is disabled and cannot be added to a policy. A policy that already contains the rule is not affected and continues to function as before.
Description	Description for the policy.

5. Edit the Preconditions ([Section 11.5.3, "Configuring Preconditions"](#)).

6. Edit/Add Conditions (Section 11.5.4, "Adding Conditions to a Rule").
7. Edit the Results (Section 11.5.5, "Specifying Results for the Rule").
8. Click **Apply** to save the changes or **Revert** to discard them.

### 11.9.5 Editing Rule Parameters

The **Conditions** tab of the **Rule Details** page displays the conditions in the rule and enables you to edit parameters of the rule.

To edit rule parameters:

1. Double-click the **Rules** node in the navigation tree.

The Rules Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Rules Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Rules** node and selecting **List Rules** from the context menu.
  - Selecting the **Rules** node and then using **List Rules** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Rules** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
2. In the Rules Search page, search for the rule that you want to edit.
  3. Click the rule name in the **Search Results** table to open its **Rule Details** page in a new tab.

The **Rule Details** page provides the **Summary**, **Preconditions**, **Conditions**, and **Results** tabs.

4. In the **Rule Details** page, click the **Conditions** tab.
5. In the **Conditions** tab, select the condition in the top pane.  
The bottom pane displays the parameters of the condition.
6. Use the **Reorder** buttons on the tool menu to change the order of the conditions.  
See Section 11.10.3, "Changing the Order of Conditions in a Rule" for details.
7. In the bottom pane, modify the parameters per your requirements.
8. Click **Save** to save your changes.  
A confirmation dialog displays the status of the operation.
9. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.
10. Click **Apply**. The modified rule details were saved successfully.

### 11.9.6 Activate/Disable Rule

The status of a rule is Active or Disabled. If the rule status is changed from Active to Disabled, the rule is disabled and cannot be added to a policy. A policy that already contains the rule is not affected and continues to function as before.

To activate/disable a rule:

1. Double-click the **Rules** node in the navigation tree.

The Rules Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Rules Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Rules** node and selecting **List Rules** from the context menu.

- Selecting the **Rules** node and then using **List Rules** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Rules** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
2. In the Rules Search page, search for the rule that you want to activate/disable.
  3. Click the rule name in the **Search Results** table to open its **Rule Details** page in a new tab.
  4. In the Summary tab of Rule Details, select **Active** or **Disable** for **Status**.
  5. Click **Apply** to save the changes or **Revert** to discard them.

### 11.9.7 Deleting Rules

To delete rules:

1. Double-click the **Rules** node in the navigation tree.

The Rules Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Rules Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Rules** node and selecting **List Rules** from the context menu.
  - Selecting the **Rules** node and then using **List Rules** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Rules** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
2. In the Rules Search page, search for the rule you want to delete.
  3. Select the rows corresponding to the rules of interest and click **Delete** or select **Delete Selected** from the **Actions** menu.

A **Confirm Delete** dialog appears with a list of rules to be deleted.

The delete operation either succeeds or fails. There are no partial updates made.

4. Click **Delete**.
5. When the confirmation appears, click **OK**.

If you delete the rule, the corresponding rows are deleted in the trigger combinations where this rule was used.

### 11.9.8 Deleting Conditions from a Rule

To delete a condition from a rule:

1. Double-click the **Rules** node in the navigation tree.

The Rules Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Rules Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Rules** node and selecting **List Rules** from the context menu.
  - Selecting the **Rules** node and then using **List Rules** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Rules** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
2. In the Rules Search page, search for the rule that contains the conditions you want to delete.
  3. Click the rule name in the **Search Results** table to open its **Rule Details** page.



4. In the **Rule Details** page, click the **Conditions** tab.
5. Select the condition of interest and click **Delete**.

The **Delete** button is enabled only if a row is selected or the search result has at least two rows.

You cannot delete multiple conditions at a time in a given rule; you must select one condition at a time.

You can delete more than one condition, but not all conditions can be deleted.

When **Delete** is clicked, the deletion is performed. You do not receive a message asking if you are sure you want to delete. The change is permanent.

## 11.10 Managing Conditions

This section explains how to manage conditions.

### 11.10.1 Searching Conditions

The Conditions Search page displays a Search filter and a Search Results table that shows a summary of the conditions that match your search criteria.

For a list of conditions, see [Appendix B, "Conditions Reference."](#)

From the Conditions Search page, you can search for a condition or a list of conditions in the system.

1. Double-click the **Conditions** node in the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Conditions Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Conditions** node and selecting **List Conditions** from the context menu.
- Selecting **Conditions** in the navigation tree and then choosing **List Conditions** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
- Clicking **List Conditions** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.

The Conditions Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

2. Enter the search criteria you want and click **Search**.

Clicking **Reset** instead of **Search** resets the search criteria.

[Table 11–17, "Conditions Search fields"](#) lists the fields in the Search section.

**Table 11–17** *Conditions Search fields*

Field	Description
Condition Name	Name given to the condition.
Description	Description of the condition
Type	Type of condition. For example, Device, Location, and User.
Checkpoints	Point during the session the rules in a policy are evaluated.

Each condition has a name. If the description is too long to be fully shown, you can place the mouse over the text to see the entire description.

Click the name of the condition you are interested in to view more details.

## 11.10.2 Viewing the Condition Details of a Rule

To view the details of a condition:

1. Open the **Rule Details** page of the rule.
  - a. Double-click the **Rules** node in the navigation tree.

The Rules Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Rules Search** page by:
    - i. Right-clicking the **Rules** node and selecting **List Rules** from the context menu.
    - ii. Selecting the **Rules** node and then using **List Rules** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
    - iii. Clicking **List Rules** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - b. In the Rules Search page, search for the rule to which you want to add the condition.
  - c. In the **Search Results** table, click the name of the rule. The **Rule Details** page for that rule is displayed.
2. In the **Rule Details** page, click the **Conditions** tab.
3. In the **Conditions** tab, highlight the condition you are interested in.

The bottom pane displays the parameters for the condition.

## 11.10.3 Changing the Order of Conditions in a Rule

Conditions in the rule are evaluated sequentially. Subsequent conditions are evaluated only if the current one was evaluated to be true. In other words, the evaluation stops when a condition is evaluated to be false.

To change the order of a condition in a rule:

1. Double-click the **Rules** node in the navigation tree.

The Rules Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Rules Search** page by:
  - Right-clicking the **Rules** node and selecting **List Rules** from the context menu.
  - Selecting the **Rules** node and then using **List Rules** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Rules** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
2. In the Rules Search page, search for the rule that contains the conditions you want to reorder.
3. Click the rule name in the **Search Results** table to open its **Rule Details** page in a new tab.

The **Rule Details** page provides the **Summary**, **Preconditions**, **Conditions**, and **Results** tabs.
4. In the **Rule Details** page, click the **Conditions** tab.
5. In the **Conditions** tab, select the condition in the top pane.
6. Use the **Reorder** buttons to reorder the condition.
7. Click **Save** to save your changes.

A confirmation dialog displays the status of the operation.

8. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.
9. Click **Apply**. The modified rule details were saved successfully.

### 11.10.4 Deleting Conditions

To delete conditions:

1. Double-click the **Conditions** node in the navigation tree.

The Conditions Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Conditions Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Conditions** node and selecting **List Conditions** from the context menu.
  - Selecting **Conditions** in the navigation tree and then choosing **List Conditions** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Conditions** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
2. Enter the search criteria for the conditions you are interested in and click **Search**.
  3. Select the conditions in the **Search Results** table and click **Delete**.

---

---

**Note:** If rules are using the condition, deleting it affects the rules and policies that use it.

---

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## 11.11 Exporting and Importing

Policies can be exported and imported.

For example, you can export the policies defined in a system and import them into another system.

### 11.11.1 Exporting a Policy

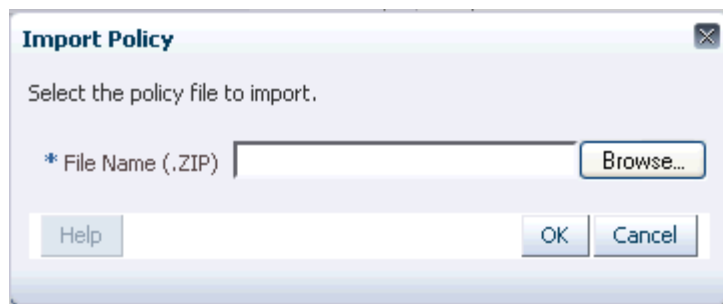
To export policies:

1. Double-click the **Policies** node in the navigation tree.  
The Policies Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.
2. Enter the search criteria you want and click **Search**.
3. Select the rows corresponding to the policies you want to export.
4. From the **Actions** menu, select **Export selected** or **Export Delete Script**.
5. When the export screen appears, select **Save File**, and then **OK**.

### 11.11.2 Importing Policies

To import policies:

1. Double-click the **Policies** node in the navigation tree.  
The Policies Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.
2. In the **Policies Search** page, click **Import Policy**. The **Import Policy** dialog appears.

**Figure 11–14 Import Policy**

3. In the **Import Policy** dialog box, type the path and name of the file; or use the **Browse (...)** button to locate the ZIP file that contains the policies, and then select the file.

Note: a validation is performed for the imported file's MIME type. The MIME type of the export file should be "Application/ZIP."

4. Click **Open** and then click **OK**.

A confirmation dialog appears with the list of policies and the number of policies that were added, updated, not updated, or not deleted in the system after the import.

The policies are imported into the system unless the ZIP file contains a delete script or files in an invalid format or the ZIP file is empty.

If you are importing a delete script, the policies are deleted from the system.

An error occurs if you try to import policies in an invalid format or an empty ZIP file.

5. Click **Done** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.

#### **Note for Policies Migrated from 10g to 11g**

Business, third-party, workflow policy types have been removed from Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.

In 10g, scoring was not used by business policies. In 11g, when business policies are loaded from the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager database, the policy set scoring engine is applied by default and these policies are treated as security policies from 11g onward.

#### **Importing a Policy After Importing a Snapshot**

If you import the OAAM snapshot from the `init` folder and then try to import policies from the `init` folder as well, the import fails with an error similar to the following:

```
Failed to import Policies Imported file is either empty or invalid.
Error
Import failed error: Exception [EclipseLink-4002] (Eclipse Persistence
Services - 2.3.1.v20111018-r10243):
org.eclipse.persistence.exceptions.DatabaseException Internal Exception:
java.sql.BatchUpdateException: ORA-00001: unique constraint
(PS2DEV_OAAM_PARTN.VR_RULE_PARAM_VALUES_UK0) violated Error Code: 1.
```

You should import policies from a file that does not contain a policy that already exists in the system.

### Example: Importing a Policy

You are Jennifer, a member of the security team at Acme Corp. You were given a task to configure a policy that focuses on high risk countries. Chuck, another team member, configured a Pre-Authentication policy in the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager an offline environment to block login requests from high risk countries before authentication. You know this policy can work for your purposes. Chuck already exported the policy and now you must import it into production. Your directions are to import the ZIP file that contains Chuck's configured policies. He has named the file, PreAuth\_Block\_policy.zip.

To import a policy:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click the **Policies** node in the navigation tree.

The Policies Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

3. Click **Import Policy** in the **Policies Search** page. The **Import Policy** screen is displayed.
4. Click **Browse** and search for PreAuth\_Block\_policy.zip.
5. Click **OK** to upload PreAuth\_Block\_policy.zip.

A confirmation dialog displays the status of the operation.

A list also appears showing numbers for **Number of Policies Added**, **Number of Policies Updated**, **Number of Policies Not Updated**, and **Number of Policies Deleted**.

The imported policy is listed in the **Imported List** section.

The policy is added to the system or it overwrites/updates an existing policy depending on whether the same policy name exists. If the name already exists, the policy is updated. If the name does not exist, the imported policy is added to the system.

An error is displayed if you try to import files in an invalid format or an empty ZIP file.

6. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.
7. In the **Policy Search** page, verify that the policy appears in the **Search Results** table.

### 11.11.3 Importing a Policy With the Same Name as an Existing Policy

When you import policies to overwrite an existing policy with the same name to update changes in the actions with the actual rules remaining the same, if the replacement action is blank it does not overwrite the original value. To import the policy with the same name as an existing policy, you must first delete the policy and then import the new version of that policy.

### 11.11.4 Importing Conditions

To import a condition:

1. Double-click the **Conditions** node in the navigation tree.

The Conditions Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Conditions Search** page by:

- Right-clicking the **Conditions** node and selecting **List Conditions** from the context menu.
  - Selecting **Conditions** in the navigation tree and then choosing **List Conditions** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Conditions** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
2. Click **Import Conditions**.
  3. In the **Import Conditions** dialog box, type the path and name of the file; or use the **Browse (...)** button to locate the ZIP file that contains the conditions, and then select the file.
  4. Click **Open** and then click **OK**.

A confirmation dialog appears with the list of conditions and the number of conditions that were added, updated, not updated, or not deleted in the system after the import.
  5. Click **Done** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.

### 11.11.5 Exporting a Condition

1. Double-click the **Conditions** node in the navigation tree.

The Conditions Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can open the **Conditions Search** page by:

  - Right-clicking the **Conditions** node and selecting **List Conditions** from the context menu.
  - Selecting **Conditions** in the navigation tree and then choosing **List Conditions** from the **Actions** menu in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
  - Clicking **List Conditions** in the toolbar above the navigation tree.
2. Enter the search criteria you want and click **Search**.
3. Select the rows corresponding to the conditions of interest.
4. From the **Actions** menu, select **Export selected**.
5. When the export dialog appears, select **Save File**, and then **OK**.

## 11.12 Evaluating a Policy within a Rule

Use the System: Evaluate Policy condition to evaluate the policy (execute the policy by name) and then see if the actions returned by the policy contains a particular action. This condition is added to rule and works as follows.

1. Create a rule and add this as only condition.
2. Specify the name of some policy and expected action (for example, Block) for the condition parameters.
3. If at runtime this policy returns a list of actions and one of the actions is Block, then this rule will trigger.

### Example: Evaluate Policy

Jeff has two policies. One of the policies **Policy B** is like a pre-cursor to **Policy A** so this policy should be executed every time, no matter what the other rule evaluations turn

out to be. Hence nesting this policy under **Policy A** may not work all the time. (trigger combinations)

So Jeff decides to add a new rule condition to **Policy A** such that it executes **Policy B** every time.

1. Open **Policy A**.
2. In the **Rules** tab of the **Policy Details** page, click the **Add Rule** icon.
3. Create a rule, **Rule C**.
4. In the **Condition** tab of the **Rule Details** page, click the **Add Condition** icon.
5. Add **System: Evaluation Policy** condition.
6. In **Trigger Combination**, select **Policy B** as action.

## 11.13 Best Practices

This section outlines some best practices for using policies, rules, and conditions.

### Simple Conditions First in the Rules

Order conditions within a rule such that the conditions that are simple are first in the rule. Usually Session type conditions are ones that are more efficient. Usually Autolearning type conditions and conditions that use location data are more expensive--they should be placed after the simple ones.

### Organize Policies So Conditions Do Not Evaluate Many Times in the Flow

Organize the policies such that you do not have to evaluate the same condition again and again in the flow. This could help prevent getting the same result at different checkpoints in the same session. Use nested policies to prevent evaluating the same conditions.

### Adding and Editing Policies and Rules

These general steps outline the process for adding or updating of policies or rules into a production environment:

1. Develop the new rule using your offline system (a separate installation of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager set up for testing or staging).
2. Test the rule to ensure that it is functioning as expected by running predictable data through it using your offline system.
3. When you are satisfied that the policy is functioning as expected, migrate the policy in pre-production where performance testing can be run.

This is an important step since the new rule, or policy, or both can potentially have a performance impact. For example, if you define a new policy to check that a user was not using an e-mail address that had been used before (ever). If the customer has more than 1 billion records in the database, performing that check against all the records for every transaction has great impact on performance. Therefore, testing the policy under load is important.

4. Only when you are satisfied that your new rule/policy is functioning as expected and does not adversely affect performance should it be migrated into production.

### Testing Policies and Rules

You can test OAAM policies and rules in a few different ways.

- New deployment using OAAM offline: use a combination of OAAM "offline" and BIP reports to test the effect of policies/rules on end users. To do this you deploy an "offline" instance of OAAM to perform batch analysis. You either configure the standard OAAM loader or develop a custom loader to load a set of production data into the offline environment to use as the test set. Policies and rules can be run against the test set of data multiple times to view the impact of policy changes.  
  
For example, in a new deployment, you can load a month of your production data into OAAM and run the base policies to see how many alerts and actions would have been generated if OAAM had been live in production for one month. The BIP reports are useful to gather aggregate values for the rules and outcomes. In the results, you will see that as OAAM learns the behaviors, users will generate fewer alerts and actions. If you add any new rules or edit any rule thresholds, you can perform another run and compare BIP report outcomes to those from the original run.
- Existing deployment using OAAM offline: If OAAM is already in production, you can export a set of production data on which to test the effect of policy/rule changes. For example, you can set up a scheduled data load to update the offline environment data every 24 hours. When the security team wants to add a new rule or edit a rule threshold they can first run 24 hours of data against the current policies in production and run BIP reports exported to an EXCEL worksheet. Then the team can make the edits and perform a second run on the same data set and run the same BIP reports. Comparing the reports from Run 1 and Run 2 will reflect how the user population was affected by the policy changes. In other words if the first run generated 100 alerts and the second run generated 125 alerts, the effect of the edits was 25 additional alerts.

### **Using a Maximum Scoring Engine**

Whether a high score or low score is considered "bad" is dependant on the policy and how the developer models the policy. For example, the higher the score in device policies, the higher the risk for the situation.

For example, if you want "1000" to be considered a "bad" score, use the Maximum scoring engine. Then, model the rules so that whatever generates a maximum score is "bad." For example, you can model the policy such that if a user logs in from a particular location, the score is 200 points, and if a user logs in from a bad device, the score is 500 points. In this case, the one that has the maximum score is considered the worse of the two.

### **Using an Aggregate Scoring Engine**

If you do not know how risky a situation is, use an aggregate scoring engine. For example, for a Device ID, you can apply six or seven rules. For each rule, specify a score of 200 or 300 weight. If you the scores are more than this, it is considered "bad." If there are six rules, and two of them trigger, you would get the lower aggregate. If six rules triggers, you get the higher aggregate, which means that this situation is the riskier.

### **Using an Average Scoring Engine**

Use the Average scoring engine when none of the rules are more important than the others or there are a lot of rules that trigger for the evaluation. For example, each rule can view a particular part of a situation, but each part is not enough for you to base a decision on.



**Score Does Not Matter for Some Policies in a Checkpoint**

If there are multiple policies in a checkpoint and if the score does not matter for some of the policies, set the rule score to 0 for these policies, so that they are ignored when scores are aggregated.



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## Rules Context Evaluation

This chapter explains how you can enable request parameter and header whitelisting by specifying which parameters sent from the client you want to make available for in-session rules to evaluate, trigger, and then, perform an action.

### 12.1 Enabling Passing of HTTP Request Parameters and Headers for Rules Evaluation

There are two ways data can be sent to the server. They are through:

- request parameters
- headers (you do not see them in the URL but as an HTTP header)

The request parameter is in the URL itself. You could put a ? and equal to this value. For example `http(s)://hostname:port/index.html?param=value`.

The header is an HTTP header and not part of the URL. The values are passed from the login page and no modifications are required. Users usually use headers because it is difficult to send information for each request and check whether the runtime has it or not. The usual method is to set data in the header and have OAAM pass that data to the rules.

Request parameters and header whitelisting aids security administrators because they do not want to accept all the parameters sent from the client side. Use the following properties to whitelist parameters so that the OAAM server accepts them and makes them available in the session (in the rules context). OAAM ignores parameters that do not match what is specified.

```
bharosa.uio.sessionData.populateExternalData.headers.enabled=false
```

This property specifies that you want to allow the acceptance of header information. By default it is set to `false`

```
bharosa.uio.sessionData.populateExternalData.headers.regex=<specify regex of header names>
```

This property enables you to specify the names of headers. You can use a regular expression if you think there are header names that have a pattern.

For example, if you want R1, R2, and R3 available, you could use `R*` as a regular expression.

```
bharosa.uio.sessionData.populateExternalData.headers.csv=<specify CSV names of headers>
```

This property enables you to specify a comma-separated list of names of the headers for OAAM to accept. Use this property if you do not have a pattern and you know the names of a few headers. For example, if you want to capture R1 and R2, you can use R1,R2 as CSV.

```
bharosa.uio.sessionData.populateExternalData.parameters.enabled=false
```

This property specifies when you want to allow the acceptance of request parameters. By default it is set to false.

```
bharosa.uio.sessionData.populateExternalData.parameters.regex=<specify regex of parameter names>
```

This property allows you to specify the names of the headers. You can use a regular expression if you think there are header names that have a pattern.

```
bharosa.uio.sessionData.populateExternalData.parameters.csv=<specify CSV names of request parameters>
```

This property enables you to specify a comma-separated list of names of request parameters for OAAM to accept. Use this property if you do not have a pattern and you know the names of a few request parameters. For example, if you want to capture R1 and R2, you can use R1,R2 as CSV.

## 12.2 Using HTTP Request Parameters and Headers for Rules Evaluation

You can create a rule with the condition, Session: Check String Parameter Value, and add it to a policy.

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## Managing Groups

Groups are like items that have been collected to simplify configuration workloads.

This chapter introduces you to the concept of groups and the different types of groups used in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, and provides information on creating groups and editing group memberships, and group details. It also provides details on importing and exporting groups.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [About Groups](#)
- [Navigating to the Groups Search Page](#)
- [Searching for a Group](#)
- [Viewing Details about a Group](#)
- [Creating a Group](#)
- [Managing Groups](#)
- [Use Cases](#)
- [Best Practices](#)

### 13.1 About Groups

As the security administrator, you must configure rules for actions and alerts, and rule conditions for users, locations and IPs, and so on.

For example, to create a rule "Restricted IPS," you must add a condition to find out if the user IP used for login is in the list of restricted IPs configured. The restricted IPs are grouped together as RestrictedIPSGroup of type IP and the rule condition uses this group.

#### 13.1.1 About Group Types

The following types of groups are available:

**Table 13–1 Group Types**

Type	Description
ASN	This group holds ASNs. Autonomous System numbers (ASNs) are globally unique identifiers for Autonomous Systems. An Autonomous System (AS) is a group of IP networks having a single clearly defined routing policy, run by one or more network operators.
Actions	This group holds the different standard actions. An action is an event activated when a rule is triggered. For example, block access, challenge question, ask for PIN or password, and so on. This is an enum group type.
Alerts	This group contains four kinds of alerts with four levels of severity. An alert is a message generated when a rule is triggered. For example, "login attempt from a new country for this user." Kinds of alerts are Fraud, Customer Care, Information, and Investigation. Alert levels are Low, Medium, High, and Info. Alerts are a special enum group type.
Authentication Status	This group contains the status of the user when logging in. This is an enum group type.
Cities	This group contains cities. For example, Presque Isle, Alakanuk, Chattahoochee, and so on.
Connection Speed	This group contains the internet connection speeds or bandwidths (high, medium, low). This is an enum group type.
Connection Type	This group contains connection types. Common connection types to the internet are Optical, T1/T3, Satellite, Cable, ISDN, Wireless, and so on. This is an enum group type.
Countries	This group contains countries. For example, black-listed countries.
Devices	This group contains devices IDs. Device IDs are unique identifications for devices such as PDA, cell phone, kiosk, and so on. For example, black-listed devices.
Generics	This group contains members related to string, integer, or long number information.
Generic Longs	This group contains long numbers. For example, stolen Social Security numbers, credit card numbers, or MAC addresses.
Generic Strings	This group contains generic strings. For example, if you wanted to permit anyone who has a variation of Smith to log in (Smithson, Smithberg, Smithstein, and so on), then you could define a prefix string of "Smith" for comparison. Another example: if you want to block anyone from Pennsylvania, Transylvania, Spotsylvania, and so on, from logging in, you can define a suffix string.
IP Carriers	This group contains carriers of Internet Protocol (IP) traffic.
IP Ranges	This group contains a range of IPs.
IPs	This group contains the IP addresses of the users. Addresses may map to locations, although some addresses are unknown or private (for example, 10.0.0.1).
ISP	This group contains Internet Service Providers. Examples of ISPs are Comcast, Verizon, AOL, and so on.

**Table 13–1 (Cont.) Group Types**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
User Name	<p>This group contains login names of users. It is set up by the user. For example: "Bob" is the login and the user is "xyz123."</p> <p>User name may not be unique across applications. The unique combination would be the Organization ID with the user name.</p>
Routing Type	<p>This group contains routing types. Examples of routing types are POP, Satellite, Anonymizer, International, and so on.</p> <p>This is an enum group type.</p>
Second-level Domains	<p>This group contains second-level domain names.</p> <p>A second-level domain is a domain directly below a top-level domain (TLD). Second-level domains commonly refer to the organization that registered the domain name.</p> <p>Use second-level domain names to pass and block whole sites such as *.example.org or entire intranet levels such as *.sales.* or *.admin.*</p>
States	<p>This group contains states. For example, black-listed states.</p>
Top-level Domains	<p>This group contains top-level domain names (the last part of an Internet domain name, that is, the letters that follow the final dot of any domain name).</p> <p>Use top-level domain names to pass and block whole countries, for example, .uk, .ru, or .ca, and entire communities, for example, .mil, .info, .gov, or edu.</p>
Transaction Status	<p>This group contains the status of the user when a transaction is being performed.</p> <p>This is an enum group type.</p>
User ID	<p>This group contains User IDs. The customer uses a scheme to uniquely identify users.</p> <p>The User ID may not be unique across applications. The unique combination would be the Organization ID with the User ID.</p> <p>A special type of group is the Organization ID. Organization ID is a primary user group. A flag is set so that when users log in from the application, they are autopopulated into the group if they are not already members. You can use members of that group to scope policies.</p>

### 13.1.2 About Group Characteristics

The following table shows a summary of group characteristics.

The **Group** column shows the type of groups available in the system.

The **Group Member Type** column shows whether the record is a primitive type (long, string, and integer) or a structured type. An example of a structured type is Actions, which has name, ID, and message

The **Cache** column shows the cache option that is recommended for the group.

The **Create** column shows whether the group can be created using the user interface for groups.

The **Edit** column shows whether the group can be edited using the user interface for groups.

**Table 13–2 Summary of Group Characteristics**

#	Group	Group Member Type	Cache	Create	Edit
1	Actions	Struct	Yes	No	No
2	Authentication Status	Long	Yes	No	No
3	Connection type	Long	Yes	No	No
4	Connection speed	Long	Yes	No	No
5	Routing Type	String	Yes	No	No
6	Transaction Status	Struct	Yes	No	No
7	Alerts	Struct	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Generic Integers, Generic Strings, Generic Long	Integer, String, Long	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	ASN	String	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	IP Carriers	String	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	Top-level Domains	String	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	Second-level Domains	String	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	Cities	String	Yes	No	No
13	Countries	String	Yes	No	No
14	States	String	Yes	No	No
15	ISPs	String	No	Yes	Yes
17	Device ID	Long	Yes	Yes	Yes
18	IPs	IP	Yes	Yes	Yes
19	IP Ranges	Struct	Yes	Yes	Yes
20	User Name	String	Yes	Yes	Yes
21	UserId groups	String	Yes	Yes	Yes

### 13.1.3 About Group Usage

Groups are used in many areas in OAAM, as listed in [Table 13–3](#).

**Table 13–3 Group Usage**

Area	Usage
Policies	A policy is linked to a User ID group or all users and members of the user group or all users that are evaluated. The Policy Tree shows the linking of User ID groups to policies.
Rules within policies	OAAM Admin applies rules on specified users, devices, or location groups to evaluate whether a fraud scenario occurred and to determine an outcome. A rule can trigger an action group, or an alert group, or both.
Conditions	Some conditions use groups as a parameter type. For example, IP in IP Group. The condition takes IP Group name / IP as a parameter.
Trigger combinations	Alerts in groups are specified in the trigger combination.



**Table 13-3 (Cont.) Group Usage**

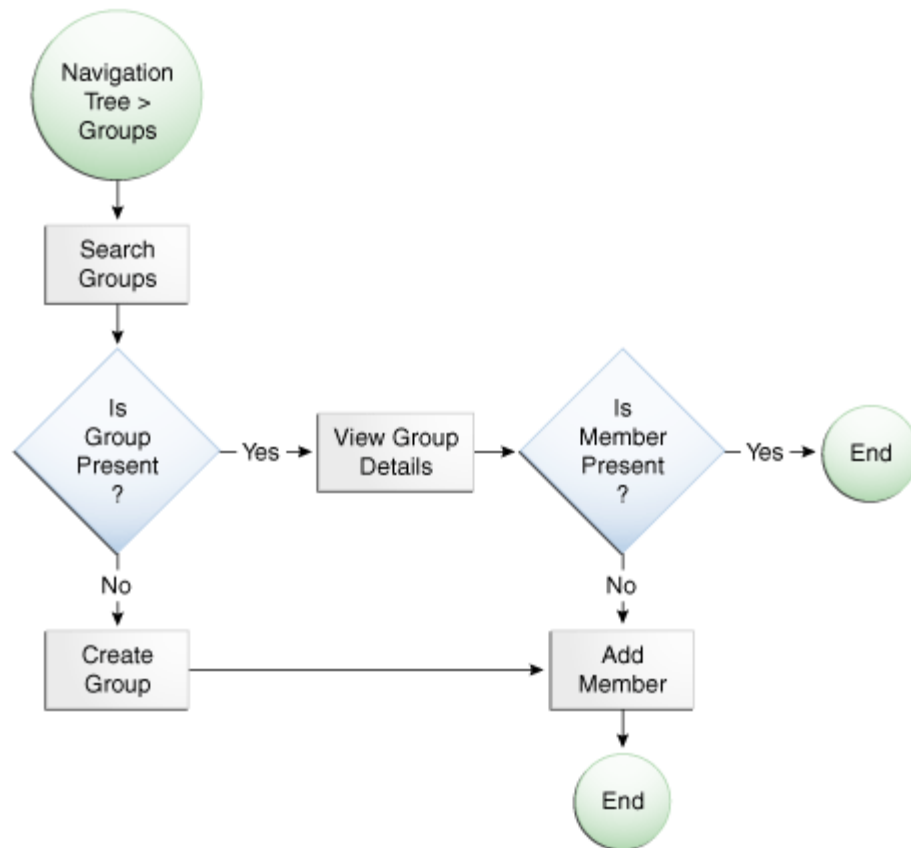
Area	Usage
Pre-condition	User groups can be excluded in a policy.
Configurable Actions	Members of a User ID group can be added to a User ID group dynamically using configurable actions.
Cases	First class and user defined entities can be added to groups using linked sessions, search sessions, search transactions, transaction details and compare transactions for fraud investigation and risk analytics. Adding to group allows insights found during the investigation process to be saved and used later for rebuilding predictive models, further investigation, blacklists, and rules evaluation.

### 13.1.4 About the Group Create and Edit User Flows

In the create and edit user flow, you always begin by searching for a group and then viewing the details before deciding if you want to update group membership, edit group details, or edit group members, or if you want to define a group.

As an example user flow, the group creation flow, is shown in [Figure 13-1](#).

**Figure 13-1 Group Creation Flow**



## 13.2 Navigating to the Groups Search Page

From the **Groups Search** page, you can search, view, create, import, export, and delete groups.

To open the **Groups Search** page:

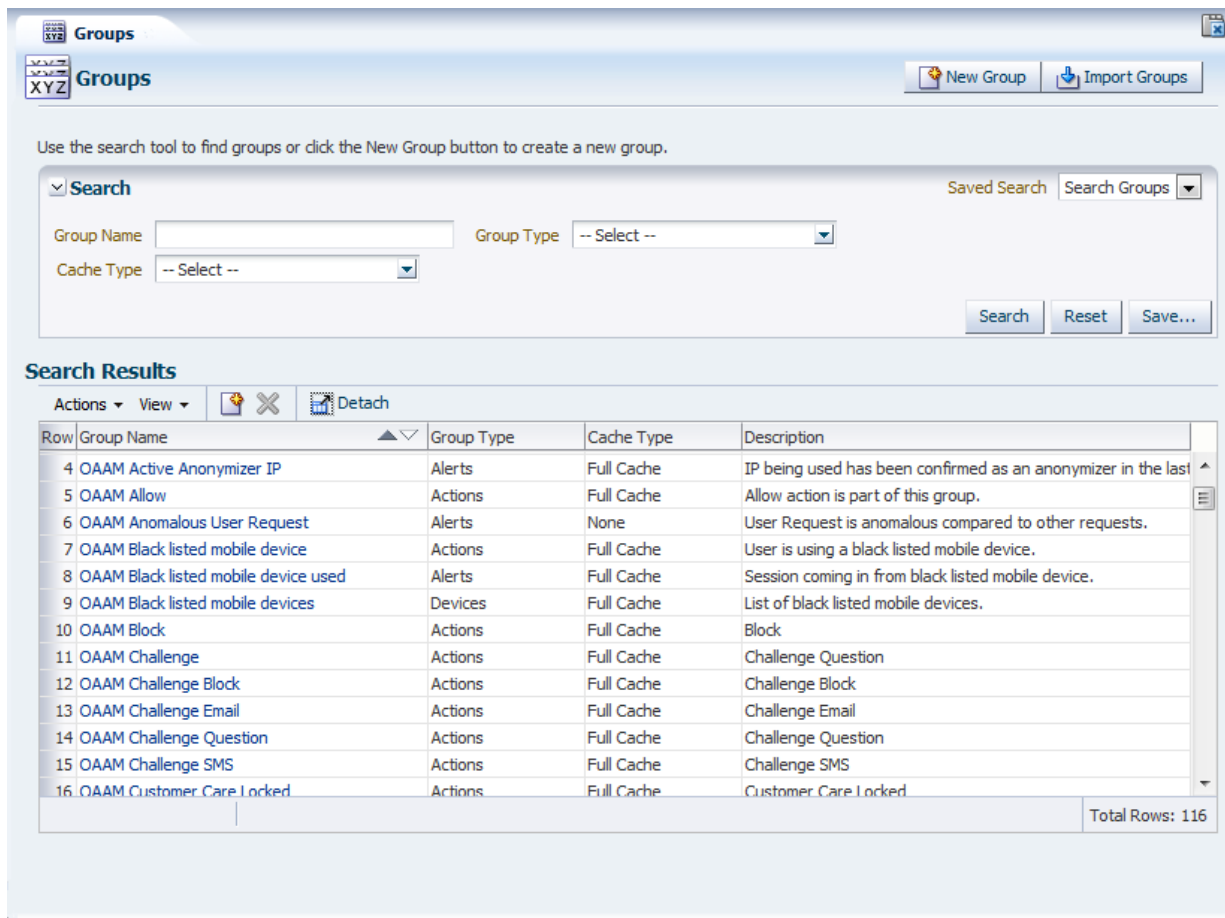
1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console.
2. Double-click the **Groups** node in the navigation tree.

The Groups Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

Alternative methods to open search pages are listed in [Section 3.5, "Using Search, Create, and Import."](#)

The **Groups Search** page, as shown in [Figure 13–2](#), displays a Search section and a **Search Results** table that shows a summary of the groups that match your search criteria.

**Figure 13–2 Groups Search**



### 13.3 Searching for a Group

When the **Groups Search** page first appears, the **Search Results** table is empty. You must press **Search** to see a list of groups in the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager environment.

In the **Groups Search** page, you can search for a specific group you are interested in by using the specific criteria in the search filter.

To search for a group:

1. Double-click the **Groups** node in the navigation tree.

The Groups Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

2. Specify criteria to locate the group and click **Search**.

Clicking **Reset** instead of **Search** resets the search criteria.

Search parameter values are not required. If you choose to leave the fields blank, all groups are displayed in your search results.

The search filters are described in [Table 13–4](#).

**Table 13–4 Groups Search Filter Criteria**

Filters and Fields	Descriptions
Group Name	Name of the group. You can enter the complete name or part of a group name. For example, if you enter new, any group with new in any part of its name is displayed.
Cache Policy	<p>Groups offer two Cache Policy options: Full Cache or None.</p> <p>The "Full Cache" option caches group contents in server memory for the lifetime of the server. Static lookup groups and read-only groups are good candidates for the "Full Cache" option. Administrators must be careful using this option as it uses server memory. A long list of elements can have an adverse affect since groups are re-cached if there are changes to the list.</p> <p>The "None" Cache Policy option does not use cache and consults the database every time. Device group types are set to "None" because in most cases, they are dynamic and manipulated while the server is running. If you have groups that stay static for the lifetime of the server, you can use the "Full Cache" option instead of "None."</p>
Group Type	Category to which the group belongs. The types are listed in <a href="#">Table 13–1</a>

The groups that are displayed are those that match the criteria specified in the **Group Name**, **Group Type**, and **Cache Policy** fields.

The option to sort is provided on every column in the **Search Results** table.

Each group has a name. If the description is too long to be fully shown, you can place the mouse over the text to see the entire description.

In the **Search Results** table, click the hyperlinked group name of the group you are interested in to view more details.

## 13.4 Viewing Details about a Group

The **Group Details** tab has summary, member, and usage tabs.

To view details about a group:

1. Double-click the **Groups** node in the navigation tree.

The Groups Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

2. Enter the name of the group in the **Group Name** field and click **Search**.
3. Click the group name to view the **Group Details** page for that group.

The **Summary** tab shows general information about the group, such as the name, type, cache policy, and description of the group.

---

**Note:** You cannot change the group type in the **Group Details** page.

---

4. From the members tab, you can add members to the group or select members of the group to remove.

The members tab is labeled with the data type the group contains. For example, a User ID group has a member tab labeled **User ID**.

The members tab shows all the members of the group. The members tab normally shows member name/ ID, description, and any other critical attributes of members. The exact information differs depending on the group type.

---

---

**Note:** You cannot edit existing **Action** elements and their properties.

---

---

5. From the Usage tab, you can view all the different locations a group is used (conditions, overrides, configurable actions and so on) in a hierarchical fashion. If the group is not used, you are not able to access the tab.

You can view the details of any node in the usage tree. For example, when you click Rule A above Precondition xyz, the right hand side panel shows brief details about Rule A and you can view additional details, if needed.

6. To view details about the entity that the group is used in, click its link.

Clicking the link opens the details page of that particular item in a new tab.

## 13.5 Creating a Group

The process for creating a group involves:

1. [Defining a Group](#)
2. [Adding Members to a Group](#)

### 13.5.1 Defining a Group

The same group name cannot exist across the group types. For example, if an action group called "Block" exists, you cannot create user name group called "block".

The steps for defining a group are:

Group Name and Group Type are required fields.

1. Double-click the **Groups** node in the navigation tree.

The Groups Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

2. From the **Groups Search** page, click **New Group**.

Alternative methods to open create pages are listed in [Section 3.5, "Using Search, Create, and Import."](#)

The **Create Group** screen is displayed.

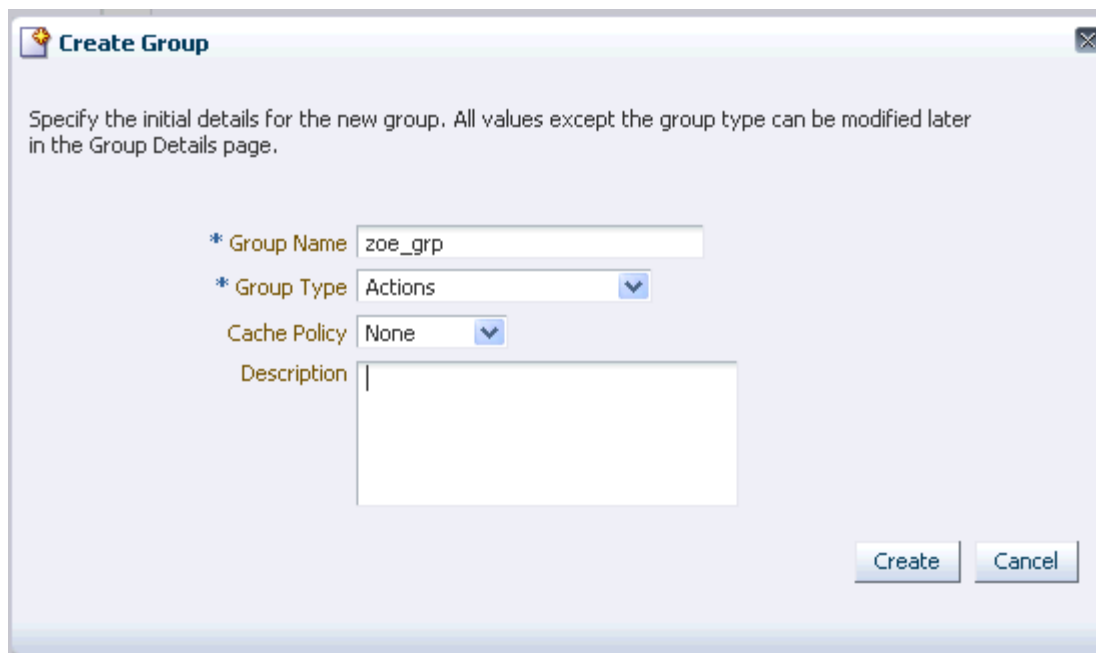
3. In the **Create Group** screen, enter a group name and description.

The group name must be unique.

4. From the **Group Type** list, select a group type.

The types are listed in [Table 13-1](#)

Figure 13–3 Create Group screen



Specify the initial details for the new group. All values except the group type can be modified later in the Group Details page.

\* Group Name zoe\_grp

\* Group Type Actions

Cache Policy None

Description

Create Cancel

5. Set the cache policy to **Full Cache** or **None**.

---

**Note:** ISP groups cannot be cached.

---

6. Click **OK** to create the group or **Cancel** to disregard the changes.  
If you click **OK**, a new group is created.  
A confirmation dialog is displayed.
7. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.  
The **Group Details** page for the new group is displayed.  
Now, you can add members to the new group.

### 13.5.2 Adding Members to a Group

You can add members to a new or an existing group.

Because there are multiple group types, the procedure you perform to add members to a group depends on the group type.

---

**Note:** When group members are added to certain group types like "blacklisted countries," they are processed automatically since the rules are pre-configured.

For example, the rule "Check if login is from a blacklisted country" is pre-configured and attached to "blacklisted countries" by default. Hence adding members to this group automatically starts rules processing.

---

When you search for members, the ones that are already part of your group are not available in your search results.

---



---

**Note:** The server must be restarted for enum elements to take effect. Enum group types are actions, connection speed, connection type, and so on.

---



---

### 13.5.3 Adding ASN, Generic Integers, Generic Longs, Generic Strings, IP Carriers, Second-Level Domains, and Top Level Domains to a Group

The following groups add new elements/members by entering values for the elements.

**Table 13–5 Create New Member (No Search Option)**

Group	Group Type	Member Type	Create
Generic Integers, Generic Strings, Generic Long	Database	Integer, String, Long	Yes
ASN	Database	String	Yes
IP Carriers	Database	String	Yes
Top-level Domains	Database	String	Yes
Second-level Domains	Database	String	Yes

To add an element to a group:

1. In the **Group Details** page, click **Add Member**.  
The **Add Member** dialog is displayed.
2. In the **Add Member** dialog, enter the value for the new member that are added to the group.

**Table 13–6 Create Parameters**

Group	Create Parameters
Generic Integers, Generic Strings, Generic Long	Value
ASN	ASN
IP Carriers	Name
Top-level Domains	Name
Second-level Domains	Name

3. Click **Add** to add the member to the group or **Cancel** to disregard the changes.  
If you click **Add**, the member is created and added. A confirmation is displayed with the message, "The new element created successfully."
4. Click **OK**.  
The **Group Details** page is displayed.

### 13.5.4 Adding Cities, States, and Countries to a Group

The following groups listed add members by filtering an existing list and then selecting an element to add. The element cannot be created for these groups.

**Table 13–7 Add Members by Filtering Existing (No Creation Option)**

Group	Group Type	Member Type	Create
Cities	Database	String	No
Countries	Database	String	No
States	Database	String	No

---

**Note:** To create a city, state, or country location group, you must populate the geolocation data. Geolocation data provides information about countries, states, and cities.

---

#### 13.5.4.1 Adding a City to a Cities Group

To add cities to a cities group:

1. In the **Cities** tab of the **Group Details** page, click **Add**.  
The **Add Cities** dialog is displayed.
2. Select the country from the available country drop-down list.  
The states of that country are made available in the states drop-down list.
3. Select the state from the available states drop-down list.  
Based on the selection of the state, the cities are listed in the **Available Cities** table.
4. From the **Available Cities** table, select one or more cities to add to the group.
5. Click **Add**.  
The cities are added successfully to the group.

#### 13.5.4.2 Adding a State to a States Group

To add states to a states group:

1. In the **States** tab of the **Group Details** page, click **Add**.  
The **Add Member** dialog is displayed.
2. Select a country.  
On selection of the available country, the available states are listed in the **States** table.
3. From the **Available States** table, select one or more states to add to the group.
4. Click **Add**.  
The states are added successfully to the group.

#### 13.5.4.3 Adding a Country to a Country Group

To add countries to a countries group:

1. In the **Countries** tab of the **Group Details** page, click **Add**.  
The **Add Member** dialog is displayed.
2. From the **Available Countries** table, select one or more countries to add to the group.
3. Click **Add**.

The countries are added successfully to the group.

### 13.5.5 Adding IP Range, User ID, Devices, User Names, IP Addresses, and Internet Service Providers to a Group

For the following groups listed you have the option to either search for and add existing elements or create a new element to add.

**Table 13–8** Search for existing or create new elements

Group	Group Type	Member Type	Create
ISPs	Database	String	Yes
Device ID	Database	Long	Yes
IPs	Database	IP	Yes
IP Ranges	Database	Struct	Yes
User Name	Database	String	Yes
UserId groups	Database	String	Yes

When you search for members, the ones that are already part of your group are not available in your search results.

Because the procedures for alert groups are different from the other groups listed earlier, separate sections are provided.

---

**Note:** In the User Name group, the add users screen only allows a search on user names to add. You cannot create a new user name.

---

#### 13.5.5.1 Selecting an Element to Add as a Member to the Group

To add an existing element as a member of the group, follow these steps:

1. In the **Group Details** page, click **Add Member**.  
The **Add Member** page is displayed.
2. In the **Add Member** page, select **Search and select from the existing elements**.



Figure 13–4 Search and Select Member

3. Specify the filter criteria to find an element or list of elements and click **Search**.

Table 13–9 Searching for Elements

Search Filter	Description
Application ID	An application identifier used to look up properties based on application.
User ID	User's identification number
User Name	Login name of the users
Device ID	String that uniquely identifies each device and is auto-generated by the application
IP Address	Address mapped to a location usually, although some addresses are unknown or private
Group Name	Name of the group. You can enter the complete name or part of a group name. For example, if you enter new, any group with new in any part of its name is displayed.

4. Select each element you want to include in the group.
5. Click **Add** to add the element as a member of the group or **Cancel** to disregard the changes.  
If the element is added successfully, a confirmation is displayed.
6. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

### **Example 1: Adding a Device to a Group of Interest Using Groups Interface**

To add an existing device to a group:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console.
2. Double-click the **Groups** node in the navigation tree.  
The Groups Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.
3. Search for the Device group.
4. In the Search Results table, click the name of the Device group. The Device Details page appears.
5. Click **Members** tab.
6. Click the **Add Member to this Group** icon on the toolbar. The **Add Devices** dialog appears.
7. Choose the **Search and select from the existing Devices** option and search for the Device ID.
8. Select the Device ID and click **Add**.
9. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.

### **Example 2: Adding an IP to a Group of Interest Using the Groups Interface**

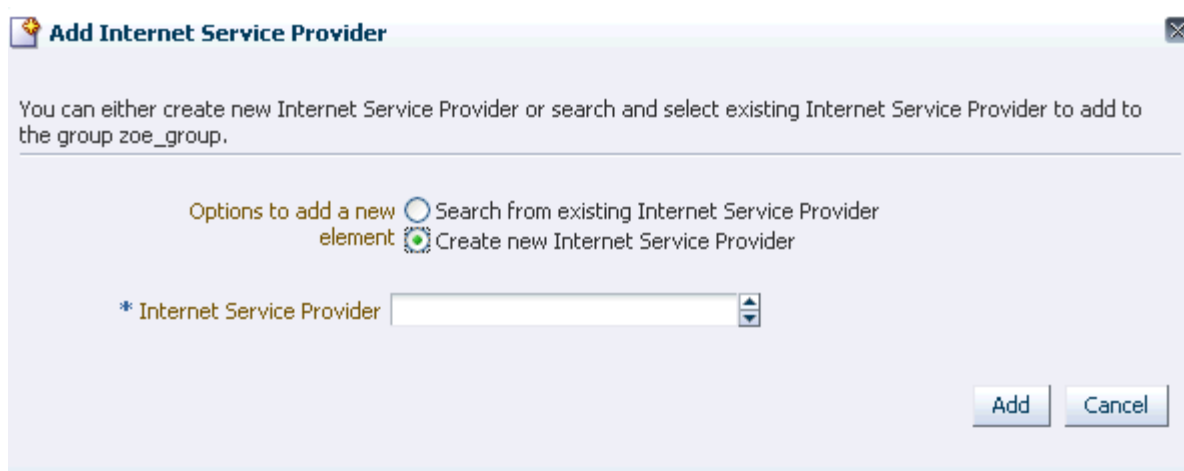
To add an existing IP to a group:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console.
2. Double-click **Groups** in the navigation tree.
3. Search for the Device group.
4. In the Search Results table, click the name of the Device group. The Device Details page appears.
5. Click **IPs** tab.
6. Click the **Add Member to this Group** icon on the toolbar. The **Add Devices** dialog appears.
7. Choose the **Search and select from the existing IPs** option and search for the IP address.
8. Select the IP address and click **Add**.
9. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.

### **13.5.5.2 Creating an Element (Member) to Add to the Group**

To create a member and add it to the group:

1. In the member tab of the **Group Details** page, click **Add Member**.
2. In the **Add Member** page, select **Create New Element**.

**Figure 13–5 Add Member**

3. Type in the values for the member.

**Table 13–10 Create Parameters**

Group	Create Parameters
ISPs	NA
Device ID	Device ID
IPs	IP
IP Ranges	From IP To IP Description
Login Ids	Login ID
UserId groups	User ID

4. Click **Add** to create and add the new member to the group or **Cancel** to disregard the changes.  
If the new element was created successfully, a confirmation dialog is displayed.
5. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

## 13.5.6 Adding Alerts to a Group

Procedures for adding alerts to an alert group are provided in the following sections.

### 13.5.6.1 Selecting an Existing Alert to Add to the Alert Group

To select from existing alerts to add to an alert group:

1. In the **Alerts** tab of the **Group Details** page, click **Add Member**.
2. In the **Add Member** page, select **Search and select from the existing elements**.
3. Specify the criteria for the specific alert or a list of alerts you are interested in and click **Search**.

**Table 13–11 Searching for Alerts**

Search Criteria	Description
Alert Message	Message to notify administrators
Level	High, Information, Low, Medium
Type	CSR, Fraud, Information, Investigation

4. In the **Search Results** table, select the alerts you want to include in the alert group.
5. Click **Add** to add the alerts to the group or **Cancel** to disregard the changes.  
If you click **Add**, the alerts are added.  
A confirmation dialog is displayed.
6. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.  
The **Group Details** page is displayed with the added alerts.

When an existing alert is added to another group, a copy of the alert is added with a different unique Alert ID. If you were to change the message in one of the alerts, the change does not propagate to the other alerts.

If you edit an existing alert, the alert edits do not take effect retroactively. For example, if a user opens an existing alert and edits the message, then newly triggered instances of that alert will show the new /edited alert message, but alert instances generated before the edit will show the old /unedited message.

### 13.5.6.2 Creating a New Alert to Add to the Alert Group

To create an alert to add to the alert group:

1. In the **Alerts** tab of the **Group Details** page, click **Add Member**.
2. In the **Add Member** page, select **Create new element**.

**Table 13–12 Create Parameters for Alerts**

Group	Create Parameters
Alerts	Alert Type Alert Level Alert Message

3. Select the alert type.  
The alert types you can select from are **Fraud, Customer Care, Information, Investigation**.
4. Select the alert level.  
The alert levels to select from are **Low, Medium, High, and Information**.
5. Type in the alert message in the **Alert Message** box.  
For example: a "High Fraud" alert may require that you notify a manager (and the customized message has the manager's phone number), whereas an "Info" Information alert may have no message at all.

Figure 13–6 Create an alert

6. Click **Add** to create and add the new alert to the alert group or **Cancel** to disregard the changes.

If you click **Add**, the alert is added.

7. When the confirmation dialog appears, click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

### 13.5.7 Adding Authentication Status, Connection Type, Connection Speed, Routing Type, Transaction Status, and Actions to a Group

For the following groups listed you can only search and add existing elements to the group. You do not have the option to create an element.

**Table 13–13 Search and add existing only (no creation option)**

Group	Group Type	Member Type	Create
Actions	Enum	Struct	No
Authentication Status	Enum	Long	No
Connection type	Enum	Long	No
Connection speed	Enum	Long	No
Routing Type	Enum	String	No
Transaction Status	Enum	Struct	No

To create or edit elements, you must use the Properties Editor.

When you search for members, the ones that are already part of your group are not available in your search results.

Because the procedure for the action group is different from the other groups listed earlier, a separate section is provided for actions.

### 13.5.7.1 Selecting an Element to Add as a Member to the Group

To add an existing element as a member of the group, follow these steps:

1. In the **Group Details** page, click **Add Member**.  
The **Add Member** page is displayed.
2. In the **Add Member** page, select **Search and select from the existing elements**.
3. Specify the filter criteria to find an element or list of elements and click **Search**.
4. Select each element you want to include in the group.
5. Click **Add** to add the element as a member of the group or **Cancel** to disregard the changes.

If the element is added successfully, a confirmation is displayed.

6. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

### 13.5.7.2 Adding Actions to an Action Group

Follow these steps for adding actions to an action group:

**13.5.7.2.1 Selecting an Existing Action to Add to an Action Group** To search and select an action from existing actions:

1. In the **Actions** tab of the **Group Details** page, click **Add Member**.
2. In the **Add Member** page, select **Search and select from the existing elements**.
3. Search for a specific action or a list of actions by using the Search filter and clicking **Search**.

The list of actions includes actions, such as **Allow**, **Block**, **Challenge**, and others.

[Figure 13–7](#) shows the Add Actions dialog.

Figure 13–7 Search for an Action

**Add Actions**

Search Saved Search Search Group Elements

Name  Group

Description  Value

**Search Results**

View

Row	Name	Value	Description
1	Add to Device Black list	113	Add to Device Black list
2	Add to Device White list	112	Add to Device White list
3	Add to IP Black list	110	Add to IP Black list
4	Add to IP White list	109	Add to IP White list
5	Add to IP Watch list	108	Add to IP Watch list
6	Add to User Black list	116	Add to User Black list
7	Add to User White list	115	Add to User White list
8	Add to User Watch list	114	Add to User Watch list
9	Allow	1	Allow user to access the system
10	Background cookie state	7006	Update user cookie state based on pattern
11	Block	2	Block user from accessing the system.
12	Challenge	5	Challenge the user
13	Challenge Email	91	Challenge the user using email
14	Challenge IM	97	Challenge the user using instant message
15	Challenge Question	125	Challenge the user using KBA Question

Rows Selected: 1 Total Rows: 123

4. Select the row for each action you want to include in the group and click **Add**.
5. When the confirmation dialog is displayed, click **OK**.

The actions are added to the **Action Group** and the **Group Details** page displays the new action.

**13.5.7.2.2 Creating a New Action to Add to an Action Group** You can only search and add existing actions to the Action group. To create or edit actions, you must use the Properties Editor.

The actions that you create are only intended to be used as trigger actions for configurable actions. These actions do not have any effect on applications directly.

## 13.5.8 Adding an Entity to a Group

You could add an entity to a group or create a group and add the entity to it, or remove an entity from a group, using the **Add to Group** button from details pages.

The Add to Group feature is described below:

**Table 13–14 Add to Group**

Feature	Description
Add entity to entity group	<p>You can select an entity group from a list of entity groups with which the entity is not already associated and add the entity to it. A User Group can be either a User ID or User Name group type.</p> <p>An entity cannot be added to the same entity group multiple times with the exception of the alert.</p> <p>An alert can be added to an Alert Group multiple times, since whenever an alert is added to an Alert Group, a new instance of the existing alert is created and added to the group.</p>
Create a new entity group and add entity to the newly created group.	You can create a new entity group and add the entity to it. A user group can be of either User ID or User Name group type.
Remove entity from entity group	You can select multiple entity groups with which it is already associated and remove the entity from the selected groups. Note: Removing users from Organization ID is not recommended.

## 13.6 Managing Groups

This section provides the following information on managing your groups:

- [Section 13.6.1, "Editing a Member of a Group"](#)
- [Section 13.6.2, "Removing Members of a Group"](#)
- [Section 13.6.3, "Removing a User from a User Group"](#)
- [Section 13.6.4, "Exporting and Importing a Group"](#)
- [Section 13.6.5, "Deleting Groups"](#)
- [Section 13.6.6, "Updating a Group Directly"](#)

### 13.6.1 Editing a Member of a Group

To edit a member of a group, follow these steps:

For a list of the groups in which members can be edited, see [Table 13–15, "Editing a Member of a Group"](#).

1. Double-click the **Groups** node in the navigation tree.
 

The Groups Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.
2. Specify criteria in the Search filter to locate the group that contains the member you want to edit.
3. Click **Search**.
4. In the list of groups, click the name of the group that contains the member.
5. In the **Members** tab, select the member and click **Edit**.
6. In the **Edit Element** screen, make the appropriate modifications.
7. Click **Apply** to save the changes or **Revert** to discard them.



**Table 13–15** *Editing a Member of a Group*

<b>Group</b>	<b>Edit</b>
Actions	No
Authentication Status	No
Connection type	No
Connection speed	No
Routing Type	No
Transaction Status	No
Alerts	Yes
Generic Integers, Generic Strings, Generic Long	Yes
ASN	Yes
IP Carriers	Yes
Top-level Domains	Yes
Second-level Domains	Yes
Cities	No
Countries	No
States	No
ISPs	Yes
Device ID	Yes
IPs	Yes
IP Ranges	Yes
Login Ids	Yes
UserId groups	Yes

### 13.6.2 Removing Members of a Group

To remove members of a group:

1. Double-click the **Groups** node in the navigation tree.  
The Groups Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.
2. Specify criteria in the Search filter to locate the group with the members you want to delete.
3. Click **Search**.
4. In the **Results** table, select the group you want to remove members from.  
The **Group Details** page is displayed.
5. In the **Members** tab, select members of the group you want to remove and click **Delete**.  
A confirmation appears, asking if you want to delete the member from the group.
6. Click **Yes**.  
A dialog appears with the message that the selected member is deleted successfully.

7. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

### 13.6.3 Removing a User from a User Group

To remove a user from a user group:

1. Double-click the **Groups** node in the navigation tree.  
The Groups Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.
2. Specify criteria to locate the group you want to remove the user from.
3. Click **Search**.
4. In the **Results** table, click the name of the user group.
5. In the **Group Details** page, click the **User ID** tab.
6. Select the row with the user ID of the user you want to remove and click **Delete**.  
A dialog appears with the message, "Are you sure you want to delete the member from the group?"
7. Click **Yes** to confirm.  
A confirmation dialog appears with the message, "Selected members are deleted successfully."
8. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

### 13.6.4 Exporting and Importing a Group

Use the Export and Import Groups commands to export and import a group as a ZIP file.

#### 13.6.4.1 Exporting a Group

To export a group:

1. Double-click the **Groups** node in the navigation tree.  
The Groups Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.
2. Specify criteria in the Search filter to locate the group.
3. Select all the rows corresponding to the groups you want to export.
4. Select **Export Selected** from the **Actions** menu.
5. When the export dialog appears, select **Save File**, and then **OK**.  
The file is exported and saved as a ZIP file.

#### 13.6.4.2 Importing a Group

To import a group:

1. Double-click the **Groups** node in the navigation tree.  
The Groups Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.
2. In the **Groups Search** page, click **Import Group**. The **Import Groups** screen appears.
3. In the **Import Groups** dialog box, type the path and name of the file; or use the **Browse (...)** button to locate the ZIP file that contains the groups, and then select the file.

4. Click **Open** and then click **OK**.

An **Imported List** dialog appears with the list of groups that have been imported along with the general details.

5. Click **OK**.

If the file contains groups with the same names as the existing groups, the groups are updated/overwritten. If the file contains groups with names that do not exist, the groups are added to the system.

If you are importing a delete script, the groups are deleted from the system.

If you try to import groups in an invalid format, an error is displayed.

### 13.6.5 Deleting Groups

To delete groups:

1. Double-click the **Groups** node in the navigation tree.

The Groups Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

2. In the **Groups Search** page, search for a specific group or a list of groups you are interested in by using the specific criteria in the Search filter and clicking **Search**.
3. Select the rows corresponding to each group you want to delete and click **Delete**.

If the groups selected for deletion are not used or linked to a policy, a confirmation dialog is shown asking for a confirmation. If you answer "yes," those groups are deleted.

When multiple groups are selected for deletion and if some of the groups are used or linked to other systems, a message appears, telling you which ones can be deleted and which ones are in use or linked and cannot be deleted. Links to a usage tree are available for each of the used/linked groups. In the dialog, you are also given the option to delete the ones that are not in use.

A confirmation is displayed, asking if you are sure you want to delete the group.

4. Click **Yes** to delete the groups.

A dialog is displayed with the message that selected groups are deleted successfully.

5. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

### 13.6.6 Updating a Group Directly

You can update a group directly in the XML file. For example, you can perform a bulk update to a blacklisted IP group based on a monthly list of high risk IPs gained from a 3rd party service.

To update a group directly:

1. Export the group you want to update.

For information, see [Section 13.6.4.1, "Exporting a Group."](#)

2. Open the XML and make the edits you want.

3. Import the group to either overwrite or append to the previous version.

For information, see [Section 13.6.4.2, "Importing a Group."](#)

## 13.7 Use Cases

This section describes example use cases for groups.

### 13.7.1 Use Case: Migration of Groups

Chuck is an Administrator migrating a 10.1.4.5 deployment to 11g R1+. He must import his existing groups into the upgraded environment. All group types must be tested for proper migration between 10.1.4.5 and 11g R1+.

1. Double-click the **Groups** node in the navigation tree.  
The Groups Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.
2. Click **Import Group** in **Groups Search** page.
3. Import ZIP file of exported groups.
  - a. Browse for ZIP file containing groups.
  - b. Click **OK**.
4. Import Groups confirmation screen appears with information about the groups imported (Group Name, Group Type, Cache Type, and Notes). Click **OK**.

### 13.7.2 Use Case: Create Alert Group and Add Members

You created a velocity rule but it needs an alert group assigned to it so investigators can easily see that a rule was triggered and why. Directions: Create a new alert group named "High velocity user." Craft a message about the velocity rule that would be useful to an investigator such as this "User appears to have traveled faster than 500 MPH since last login."

To create an alert group and add members:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as a security administrator.
2. Double-click the **Groups** node in the navigation tree.  
The Groups Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.
3. In the **Groups Search** page, search for an existing alert group you can reuse.
  - a. Search for a group with **Alerts** as the **Group Type** and "velocity" as part of the **Group Name**.
  - b. Select the group from the **Search Results** table.
  - c. From the **Group Details** page, click the **Alerts** tab.  
Alerts in the alerts group appear.
  - d. Check to see whether any alerts suit your needs.
  - e. Repeat Steps b, c, and d.  
The alert groups do not contain the message that applies to your use case, so you decide to create a new one.
4. Create an **Alerts** group.
  - a. Click the **New Group** to create an alert group. The **New Group** screen is displayed.
  - b. In the **Group Name** field, enter **High velocity user**.
  - c. From the **Group Type** list, select **Alerts**.

- d. From the **Cache Policy** list, select the cache policy as "Full Cache."
  - e. Enter a description in the **Description** field.
  - f. Click **OK**. A confirmation message appears.
  - g. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.  
The new High velocity user group is created successfully and the Group Details page is displayed.
5. Add an alert with messaging about a user with non-plausible velocity.
    - a. Click the **Alerts** tab to add alerts to the group.
    - b. In the **Alerts** tab, click **Add Member**.
    - c. In the **Add Member** page, select **Create new element**.
    - d. For **Alert Type**, select **CSR**.
    - e. For **Alert Level**, select **Medium**.
    - f. For **Alert Message**, enter "User appears to have traveled faster than 500 MPH since last login."
    - g. Click **Add** to add the alert to the group.  
A confirmation dialog appears with the message, "The new element created successfully."
    - h. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.  
The High velocity user group appears in the **Search Results** table of the Groups Search page.

An alternative scenario for this adding the alert is to search for the message, "User appears to have traveled faster than 500 MPH since last login" and add that to the group.

### 13.7.3 Use Case: Remove User from Group

The restricted users group is intended for users who have had high risk activity. This practice helps protect the company and the users. The security team reviews the users in this group on a quarterly basis or when a customer issue is being looked at.

Directions: Part A: Do a session search filtered to show only the activities of the user, Phillip, for the last six months. Add Phillip to the restricted users group. Part B: you made a mistake, and need to remove Phillip from the restricted users group since security team practices recommend this.

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an investigator.
2. In the navigation tree, double-click **Sessions**. The **Sessions Search** page is displayed.
3. In the **Sessions Search** page, perform a search using the following criteria.
  - a. In the **Login Time** fields, enter start and end dates for the last six months.
  - b. In **User Name** field, enter Phillip's user name.
  - c. In the **Alert Level**, select **High**.

There are no other high severity security alerts.

4. Copy Phillip's User ID from the search result's **User ID** column.
5. Double-click the **Groups** node in the navigation tree.

The Groups Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.

6. In the **Groups Search** page, search for the **Restricted User** group.
7. In the **Results** table, click the group name, **Restricted User**.
8. In the **Group Details** page, click the **User ID** tab.
9. Click **Add**.
10. In the **Add Member** screen, select **Create new element**.
11. For **User ID**, enter Phillip's User ID and click **Add**.

A confirmation dialog appears with the message, "The new element created successfully."
12. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

You learn that you made a mistake and must remove Phillip from the restricted users group since security team recommended this.
13. In the navigation tree, double-click **Groups**.
14. In the **Groups Search** page, search for the **Restricted User** group.
15. In the **Results** table, click the group name, **Restricted User**.
16. In the **Group Details** page, click the **User ID** tab.
17. Select the row with Phillip's User ID and click **Delete**.

A dialog appears with the message, "Are you sure you want to delete the member from the group?"
18. Click **Yes** to confirm.

A confirmation dialog appears with the message, "Selected members are deleted successfully."
19. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

#### 13.7.4 Use Case: Block Users from a Black-listed Country

To block a user if the IP is in a given country group:

1. Double-click the **Policies** node in the navigation tree.

The Policies Search page opens on the right side of the navigation tree.
2. Enter the search criteria you want and click **Search**.
3. In the **Results** table, click the name of the policy you want to edit.

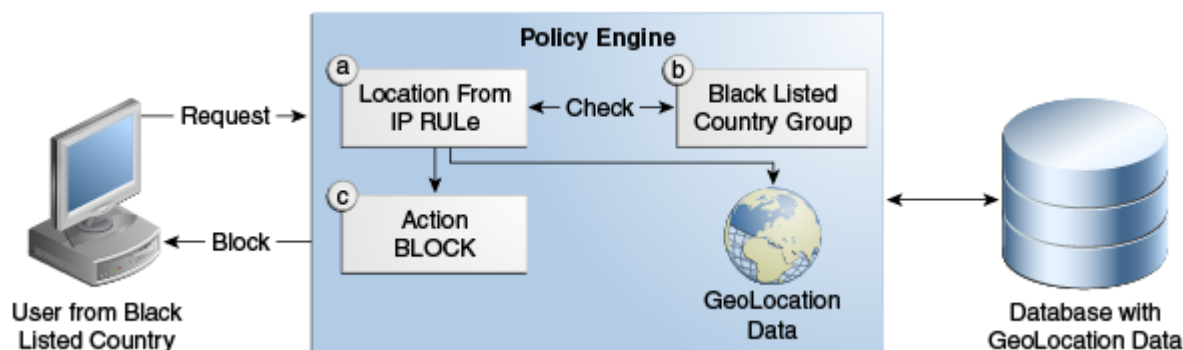
The **Policy Details** page appears.
4. In the **Policy Details** page, click the **Rules** tab.
5. In the **Rules** tab, click **Add**.
6. In the **New Rule** page, enter the rule name as **Location: From IP**.
7. Click the **Conditions** tab.
8. In the **Conditions** page, click **Add**.

The **Add Conditions** page is displayed where you can search for and select the **Location: In Country Group** condition and add it to the rule.
9. Click **OK**.

The parameters for the condition are displayed in the bottom panel.

10. In the parameters area, for **Country in country group**, select the **Blacklisted Country** group.
11. Click **Save**.
12. In the **Results** tab, select **Block** as the action group.
13. Click **Apply**.

**Figure 13–8 Blacklisted Country**



### 13.7.5 Use Case: Company Wants to Block Users

An example of how groups work in policies and rules is described in this section.

In this example, Company A observes a significant increase in high-risk alerts from a collection of countries where customers do not normally log in from. Company A wants to block users in those countries.

The steps to create a policy that blocks user of high-risk countries are summarized in the following subsections. Three groups are created for this policy.

#### 13.7.5.1 Create Country Blacklist Policy (1): Create Fraudulent Country Policy and Rule

You must first create a Fraudulent Country policy with the following attributes:

**Table 13–16 Fraudulent Country Policy**

Attribute	Value
Name	BlackListCountry
Checkpoint	Post-Authentication (executed after the user enters the password)
Status	Active
Scoring Engine	Maximum
Weights	100
Rule and Condition	Rule contains "Condition: Location: In Country group - True"

#### 13.7.5.2 Create Country Blacklist Policy (2): Create Country Group

A group type, "countries" contains the names of countries that have committed fraud.

Next, create a country group with the following attributes and then edit the group to add members.

**Table 13–17 Country Group**

Attribute	Value
Group Name	Country_Blacklist
Group Type	Countries
Cache Policy	Full Cache
Description	OAAM Country Blacklist Group

### 13.7.5.3 Create Country Blacklist Policy (3): Create Fraud High Alert Group

Alerts are indicators to fraud analysts. This alert group is used when a user from a blocked country logs in, the rule triggers and results in a high alert. The group contains the alerts to trigger.

Create a Fraud High Alert group with the following attributes:

**Table 13–18 Fraud High Alert Group**

Attribute	Value
Group Name	Loc_Blacklist
Group Type	Alerts
Cache Policy	Full Cache
Description	OAAM Location Blacklist Group

Then, edit the group by setting:

- Alert Level to ALERT\_HIGH
- Alert Type to Fraud
- Alert Message to LOC\_BLACK LIST COUNTRY

### 13.7.5.4 Create Country Blacklist Security Policy (4 of 5): Create Block Action Group

The result of a rule is an action that is executed as what should take place if the user logs in from blocked country and in this case you block him indicating the client application to redirect the user to a page with an appropriate message, "You Have Been Blocked."

Create a Block Action group with the following attributes:

**Table 13–19 Block Group**

Attribute	Value
Group Name	Block
Group Type	Actions
Cache Policy	Full Cache
Description	Blacklist Action Group

Edit group by selecting Block from Available Actions.



### 13.7.5.5 Create Country Blacklist Security Policy (5 of 5): Attach Groups to Fraudulent Country Rule

Attach the Blacklisted country group to the rule so that when the rule triggers all users logging in from the countries in this list are blocked.

1. In the OAAM Administration Console, query for **BlackListCountry** policy.
2. Add **LocCountry\_Rule** that has **Location: In Country** group condition.
3. Define policy so that:
  - Is in group: **True**
  - Country in Country Group: **Country\_blacklist**
  - Score: **1000**
  - Weight: **100**
  - Action Group: **Block**
  - Alert Group: **Loc\_Blacklist**
4. **Group Link** - Set Group type to **User ID**
5. From **Group** select a group.

### 13.7.6 Use Case: Block Users from Certain Countries

If the policy is to block users from countries that have been identified for suspicious activities, you could create Block Country, Fraud High Alert, and Block Action groups.

- **Block Country group** - Country names are populated in a group type "countries" that have been identified for fraud
- **Fraud High Alert group** - This group contains the alerts to trigger to indicate to analysts that a fraud scenario has occurred. This group is used when a user from a blocked country logs in and the rule triggers and results in a high alert.
- **Block Action group** - The result of a rule is an action that is executed--what should take place--if the user logs in from a blocked country. In this case you block him and indicate to the client application to redirect the user to a page with an appropriate message "You Have Been Blocked."

### 13.7.7 Use Case: Allow Only Users from Certain IP Addresses

If the policy is to allow only users from IP Addresses that have been whitelisted as safe zones, you could create IP and Investigation Medium Alert groups:

- **IP group** - IP addresses are populated in a group type "IPs" that have been whitelisted as safe zones by an institution. Allow only users from IP Addresses that have been whitelisted as safe zones.
- **Investigation Medium Alert group** - Alerts are indicators to fraud analysts. Users who log in from IP addresses that are not in the white list group generate a medium alert. Alert type to Investigation.

### 13.7.8 Use Case: Check Users from Certain Devices

If the policy is to check users from devices reported for fraudulent activities, you could create Device and Information Alert groups:

- **Device group** - Devices that have been identified as suspicious are populated in a group type "devices." The devices are basically IDs that are generated based on many attributes such as browser, characteristics, flash, cookie, and so on.
- **Information Alert group** - Alerts are indicators to fraud Analysts. When a user from a device that is identified as fraudulent active [registered in the device group] logs in the rule triggers and generates an information type alert.

### 13.7.9 Use Case: Monitor Certain Users

If the policy is to monitor users who have been reported for fraudulent activities, you could create User ID and Customer Care Alert groups:

- **User ID group** - Users who have been identified for fraud activity are populated in a group of type "User ID."
- **Customer Care Alert group** - Alerts are indicators to fraud Analysts and for Customer care representatives. When a suspicious user logs in the rule triggers and generates a customer care alert.

## 13.8 Best Practices

This section outlines some best practices for using groups.

- Do not set the Cache Policy to "Full Cache" if you are using the group only for reports or for a group that is only collecting members and not used in any evaluation. For example, you should not cache a group if you have a long list of elements since groups are re-cached if there are any changes to the group.
- Ensure that the caching is set to "Full Cache" for action and alert groups.

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## Managing the Policy Set

This chapter explains the management and use of the policy set in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Introduction and Concepts](#)
- [Navigating to the Policy Set Details Page](#)
- [Viewing Policy Set Details](#)
- [Adding or Editing a Score Override](#)
- [Adding or Editing an Action Override](#)
- [Editing a Policy Set](#)
- [Use Cases](#)
- [Best Practices for the Policy Set](#)

### 14.1 Introduction and Concepts

This section introduces you to the concept of policy set and how it is used in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. It includes the following sections:

- [Policy Set](#)
- [Action and Score Overrides](#)

#### 14.1.1 Policy Set

The policy set is a level of evaluation logic above the individual policies. The policy set logic is a collection of functionality that executes after all the policies have executed for a checkpoint. This functionality includes the calculation of the final risk score and any overrides.

Use the policy set to create action or score based overrides. The overrides allow an administrator to account for special circumstances where the actions or score generated by the policies may have an undesired effect. For example, to prevent a call center from being swamped by calls if a rule is configured too conservatively, an administrator can create an action override to convert a "Block" action if there are an extremely high number of blocks in a short period of time.

The policy set has a few key features:

- The scoring engine is used to combine the scores generated by the individual policies into the final risk score is configured here.

- Use the policy set to create an action or a score override.

### **Example: Policy Set Scoring Engine**

Jeff is a Security Administrator who wants the final risk score at each checkpoint to be based on the highest individual policy risk score. To meet this requirement he selects **Maximum** as the scoring engine at the Policy Set level.

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click the **Policy Set** node. The **Policy Set** page is displayed.
3. Click the **Summary** tab.
4. Select **Maximum** from the **Scoring Engine** list.

The **Maximum Scoring Engine** takes the highest policy score and uses it as the checkpoint score. This scoring engine ignores the policy weights.

5. Click **Apply**.

A confirmation dialog appears with the message, "Policy Set details updated successfully."

6. Click **OK**.

## **14.1.2 Action and Score Overrides**

Use action and score overrides to change the outcomes of a checkpoint.

When you create an Action Override, you specify an action to replace the action triggered by individual rule. For example, use an action override, which is based on "time" and "action," to limit the number of blocks or to control the number of registrations with a specified time frame.

When you create a Score Override, you specify an action group, or an alert group, or both to be triggered when the final risk score for a checkpoint falls within the specified range. For example, if you set the score range to 500 - 1000 and specify an alert group, the alerts are generated if the checkpoint risk score falls between 500 and 1000. For example, if you have set a minimum score of 500, you can specify an action or alert group that you want to be triggered when the score reaches 501. This means that when the score exceeds, the minimum score action/alert for that override is triggered. There should not be score overlaps for multiple overrides for the same checkpoint. Limits for minimum and maximum scores are great than 0 and less than 1000.

## **14.1.3 Before You Begin**

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager is shipped with action overrides disabled (default). If you want this feature enabled, set the following property to "true."

```
vcrypt.tracker.rules.allowControlledActions
```

## **14.2 Navigating to the Policy Set Details Page**

Only one policy set is available.

To access the **Policy Set Details** page:

1. Expand the Navigation tree.

2. From the Navigation tree, select **Policy Set**.

**Policy Set Details** is displayed.

Alternatively, you can open the **Policy Set Details** page by:

- Right-clicking **Policy Set** in the Navigation tree and selecting **Open Policy Set** from the context menu.
- Selecting **Policy Set** in the Navigation tree and then choosing **Open Policy Set** from the **Actions** menu.
- Clicking **Open Policy Set** in the Navigation tree toolbar.

## 14.3 Viewing Policy Set Details

The **Policy Set Details** page enables you to view and edit the details of a policy set.

It provides the following three tabs:

- **Summary** - Shows general details of the policy set and enables you to edit the details and select a scoring engine.
- **Score Overrides** - Enables you to set a score override
- **Action Overrides** - Enables you to set an action override

## 14.4 Adding or Editing a Score Override

To add or edit a score override:

1. Open the **Policy Set Details** page.
2. Click the **Score Overrides** tab.

A list of existing score override appears.

3. To add a score override, click **Add**.

To edit a score override, select the override and click **Edit**.

The **Add Score Override** or **Edit Score Override** dialog appears.

4. Select the checkpoint you want this override to be applied to.
5. Enter the minimum and maximum scores.

The override triggers if the score falls between the minimum and maximum scores.

6. Select the action that you want triggered in an override.
7. Select the alert to which you want triggered in an override.
8. Click **Apply**.

## 14.5 Adding or Editing an Action Override

To add or edit an action override:

---

---

**Note:** If a user/device/IP is already presented with the action in the given duration, it continues with the same action and override is not supplied.

---

---

1. Open the **Policy Set Details** page.
2. Click in the **Action Overrides** tab.

A list of existing action overrides appears.
3. To add an action override, click **Add**.

To edit an action override, select the override and click **Edit**.  
The **Add Action Override** or **Edit Action Override** dialog appears.
4. Select the checkpoint you want this override to be applied to.
5. In the **From Action** field, select the action that you want replaced.

For example, you might select **Block** so that you can convert the block to a challenge question.

Specifying the **To Action** is optional. The **From Action** and **To Action** can be same.
6. In the **To Action** field, select the action you want to use for the replacement.

For example, you might select **Challenge** to convert a block to a challenge.
7. From the **Alert Group** list, select the alert you want generated when this event occurs.

Alerts are indicators (messages) to personnel (CSR, Investigators, and so on). An alert group contains graded messages that can be triggered by a rule.

Alert groups are used as results within rules so that when a rule is triggered all of the alerts within the groups are activated.
8. For **Duration**, enter the number of minutes within which you want the **To Action** to be triggered.

For example, you might enter the number "30" so that if within 30 minutes there are more than 100 block, the system stops blocking people and starts challenging those people who would have been blocked.
9. For **Count**, enter the number of events generated by the From Action.

For example, you might enter "100" to indicate more than a hundred blocks.

The count of the actions are incremented only if the action is from a different user, IP, and device.

The count is updated only when the user, IP, and device are *all* unique. For example, if these are not unique and if a device is blocked, the device continues to be block in the specified duration instead of being challenged.

The Checkpoint and From Action group combination should be unique for a checkpoint.

From and To actions cannot be the same action.
10. Click **Apply**.

## 14.6 Editing a Policy Set

To edit a **policy set**:

1. Open the **Policy Set Details** page.
2. To edit the policy set's general information, make the changes you want in the **Summary** tab and then click **Apply**.

You can change the **Policy Set's** scoring engine and description.

For information on Scoring Engines, see [Section 10.2.8, "What is a Scoring Engine?"](#) OAAM Admin uses the scoring engine to calculate the numeric score applied when calculating risk level.

If the changes are successful, a confirmation that the policy set details have updated successfully appears.

3. To add or edit the score overrides, follow the instructions in [Section 14.4, "Adding or Editing a Score Override."](#)
4. To edit the action overrides, follow the instructions in [Section 14.5, "Adding or Editing an Action Override."](#)

## 14.7 Use Cases

This section describes example use cases for using policy set.

### 14.7.1 Use Case: Policy Set - Overrides

William is a Security Administrator and he must set the score and action overrides such that when the score is between 500 and 700 for Pre-Authentication, a special alert is triggered for immediate attention by the fraud investigators and the users are "blocked instead of being "challenged."

#### 1. Edit Score Override

When you create a Score Override, you specify an action group, or an alert group, or an action and an alert group you want to be triggered when a score falls within a specific range. For example, if you have set a minimum score of 500, you can specify an action or alert group that you want to be triggered when the score reaches 501.

##### a. Checkpoint: **Pre-Authentication**

##### b. Minimum score: **500**

500 is the minimum score allowed before the score override is triggered.

##### c. Maximum score: **700**

700 is the maximum score allowed before the score override is triggered.

##### d. Alert Group: **new alert**

Alerts are indicators (messages) to personnel (CSR, Investigators, and so on). An alert group contains graded messages that can be triggered by a rule.

Alert groups are used as results within rules so that when a rule is triggered all of the alerts within the groups are activated.

##### e. Action Group: **Block**

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager does not allow the user to access the system if he is blocked.

#### 2. Edit Action Override

When you create an Action Override, you specify an action to replace the action triggered by individual rule. For example, use an action override, which is based on "time" and "action," to limit the number of blocks or to control the number of registrations with a specified time frame.

- a. Checkpoint: **Pre-Authentication**
- b. From Action: **Challenge**
- c. To Action: **Block**
- d. Alert Group: **new alert**

## 14.7.2 Policy Set - Overrides (Order of Evaluation)

William is a Security Administrator and he must set the score and action overrides such that when the score is between 500 and 700 for Pre-Authentication, a special alert is triggered for immediate attention by the fraud investigators and the users are "blocked instead of being "challenged." But there are about 10 training folks and they are given temp allows for the next 1 week. How do the action and score overrides affect these users?

### 1. Edit Score Override

When you create a Score Override, you specify an action or alert group, or an action and an alert group you want to be triggered when a score falls within a specific range. For example, if you have set a minimum score of 500, you can specify an action or alert group that you want to be triggered when the score reaches 501.

- a. Checkpoint: **Pre-Authentication**

- b. Minimum score: **500**

500 is the minimum score allowed before the score override is triggered.

- c. Maximum score: **700**

700 is the maximum score allowed before the score override is triggered.

- d. Alert Group: **new alert**

Alerts are indicators (messages) to personnel (CSR, Investigators, and so on). An alert group contains graded messages that can be triggered by a rule.

Alert groups are used as results within rules so that when a rule is triggered all of the alerts within the groups are activated.

- e. Action Group: **Block**

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager does not allow the user to access the system if he is blocked.

### 2. Edit Action Override

When you create an Action Override, you specify an action to replace the action triggered by individual rule. For example, use an action override, which is based on "time" and "action," to limit the number of blocks or to control the number of registrations with a specified time frame.

- a. Checkpoint: **Pre-Authentication**

- b. From Action: **Challenge**

- c. To Action: **Block**

- d. Alert Group: **new alert**

### 3. Create **Training Folks** group.

### 4. Select group in **Exclude group** of **Pre-conditions** of all **Challenge** rules.



## 14.8 Best Practices for the Policy Set

This section outlines some best practices for using policy sets.

- Before you import a policy set into a production system, you should be aware that you are about to replace the entire system configuration in the production system. Export the current policy set before the actual import since you do not want to lose the current configuration. If the import fails or if there are any other issues that you did not anticipate. After you have imported the policy set, there is no way for you to perform an undo. When you have a backup available, you can import that configuration into your system immediately if the import fails.
- Only when an export is successful, should you import the policy set from the offline system into the online system.
- When the configurable actions are exported with a policy set. You should copy the Java classes to the specified directory after the import so that the configurable actions are not broken when they are imported back into a system.



# Part V

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## Autolearning

Part V of the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* contains instructions to configure the Autolearning, Configurable Actions, and Predictive Analysis features in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2). Part V contains the following chapters:

- Chapter 15, "Managing Autolearning"
- Chapter 16, "Managing Configurable Actions"
- Chapter 17, "Using Predictive Analysis"



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## Managing Autolearning

This chapter focuses configuring patterns to profile users, devices, and location to evaluate the risk of the current behavior.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- Introduction and Concepts
- Quick Start for Enabling Autolearning for Your System
- Before You Begin to Use Autolearning
- User Flows
- Navigating to the Patterns Search Page
- Searching for a Pattern
- Navigating to the Patterns Details Page
- Viewing Pattern Details
- Creating and Editing Patterns
- Importing and Exporting Patterns
- Deleting Patterns
- Using Autolearning Data/Profiling Data
- Using Transaction-Based Patterns
- Checking if Autolearning Pattern Analysis Functioning
- Checking if Autolearning Rules are Functioning
- Debugging Autolearning
- Optimizing the Update of Workflow Tables in Patterns
- Autolearning Properties
- Pattern Attributes
- Pattern Attributes Operators
- Use Cases

### 15.1 Introduction and Concepts

Autolearning is a set of features in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager that is used to dynamically profile behavior in real-time. The behavior of entities such as users,

devices, locations, credit cards, addresses, account numbers, and so on, are recorded and used to evaluate the risk of current behavior.

Autolearning patterns optimize the way OAAM captures and evaluates risk in two ways. First the patterns are capturing only the specific entity and data combinations defined which limits data growth by allowing the full session data to be purged while maintaining only the data required for risk analysis. Second, autolearning rules evaluate against the optimized patterns so the underlying queries are less expensive than standard rules from a performance perspective.

This section introduces you to the concepts of autolearning and how they are used.

## 15.1.1 Autolearning

The Autolearning feature tracks transactions and authentications being performed by different actors based on patterns you create. This process establishes what is normal or average behavior for an individual or a population.

## 15.1.2 Patterns

Patterns record the behavior of the users, device and locations accessing the system by creating a digest of the access data. The digest or profile information is then stored in a historical data table and used for calculating the current risk using rules.

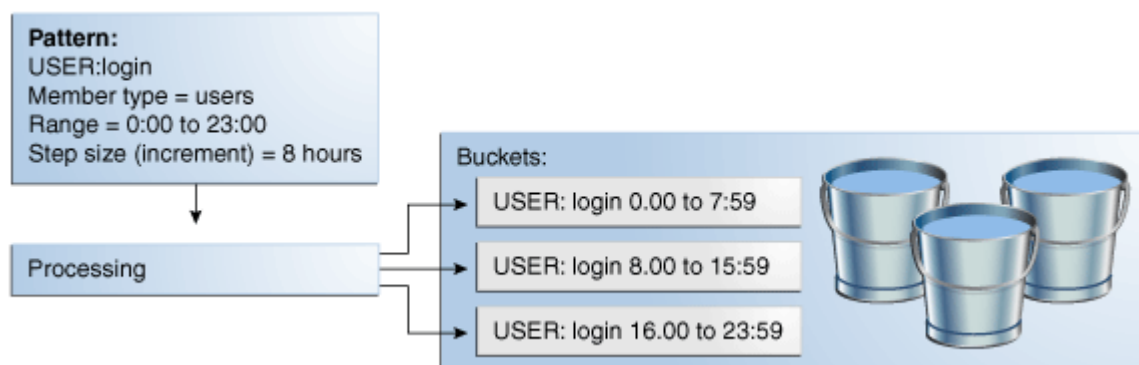
Patterns are defined by configuring the bucket creation method, member types, and attributes to be profiled. As well, rules must be configured to evaluate the profiling conducted by the patterns.

Patterns are used by Oracle Adaptive Access Manager to either define one bucket or dynamically create buckets. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager collects data and populates these buckets with members based on pattern parameters, and rules perform risk evaluations on dynamically changing membership and distributions of the buckets. Pattern evaluation and population occurs only when the result of the transaction is successful.

### Bucket Creation and Population

Figure 15–1 shows a bucket creation and population example.

Figure 15–1 Login Times



If you want to track employee login times, you would:

- Set up a pattern where the member type is **User** and the attribute is **Time**.

- Choose multi-bucket as the creation method for the pattern. A multi-bucket pattern creates as many buckets as required to capture behaviors as opposed to a single-bucket pattern which only creates one to capture a specific behavior.
- Set start time as 0:00 and end time as 23:59, which are the hours of the day, and an increment step size of 8 hours.

During the processing of the transaction/login data, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager creates the buckets as required and populates them with counts for each member. Each bucket automatically keeps from overlapping with each other based on the other buckets already in the system. As shown in [Figure 15-1](#), Oracle Adaptive Access Manager builds a maximum of 3 buckets with 8-hour periods in which logins have occurred.

For example, if Jeff logs in at 8:27, his counter in the 7:00 and 14:59 bucket is incremented by one. If no user has ever logged into this system between 7:00 and 14:59 then Oracle Adaptive Access Manager also creates that bucket as part of the processing. This 7:00 and 14:59 bucket then is used to record login time behavior for all users going forward.

After creation, the buckets are populated with the logins of users that have fallen within each 8-hour time range.

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager only records that Jeff has logged in at this time if he authenticates successfully. This validates that what is recorded is most likely Jeff's real behavior and not a fraudulent attempt. The memberships and associated statistics are saved in each user profile.

### 15.1.3 Member Types and Attributes

To profile behavior, members and attributes are defined.

Members and attributes act as a guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager to analyze data. A member is either an entity involved in an access request or transaction. Some example entities include user, IP address used for logging in, state, credit card used to make a purchase, destination account used in a funds transfer, and so on.

Attributes are the particular pieces of information associated with the activity being tracked. An example is the time of day for a login. Patterns collect data about members. If the member type is **User**, the pattern collects data about users.

In defining the Pattern you specify which data points you are interested in for the members.

For example, if Joe lives in San Francisco, logs into a protected application from home at 9:00 am on a Friday; **City**, **Time**, and **Day of Week** are attributes associated with the user, Joe. A pattern could be configured to capture all the city, time, and day of the week combinations Joe uses to log in. Or separate patterns could be created for time, city and day of the week to be evaluated together or independently. The configuration you choose is based on the business use cases.

If you are interested in profiling the cities that users log in from, the attribute to profile would be **City**.

Another example, if you want to track users based on the devices they use, you would set up a pattern with **User** as the member type since you want to collect information about users. You would then select **Device ID** as the attribute since you want to know the devices each user is using.

Because members and their attributes are tracked by Oracle Adaptive Access Manager when configured to do so, it is possible to capture complex behavior. However, often

times the best practice is to keep the patterns relatively simple in terms of the number of attributes and then use rules to perform complex evaluations involving multiple patterns tracking different attributes. This strategy is more flexible and manageable in the long run.

### 15.1.4 Buckets

Patterns are configured by an administrator and Oracle Adaptive Access Manager uses that configuration to create buckets as it needs them. Administrators do not deal or see buckets directly in any way.

Patterns are configured to create either one bucket or multiple buckets. Buckets are containers that are used to capture the frequency of behaviors. Rules evaluate the counters in these buckets for specific members to determine if a situation is anomalous.

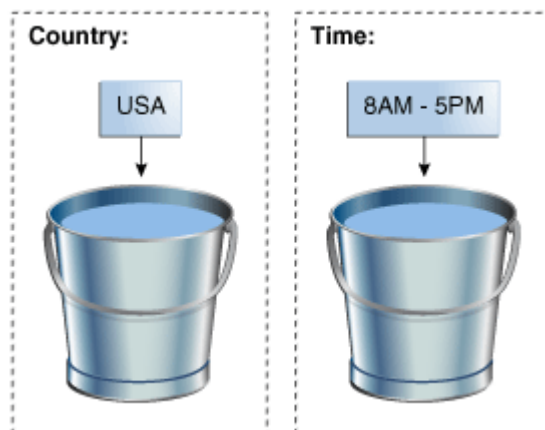
- Single-Bucket

Single-bucket patterns create and populate one bucket with the exact data points and value ranges specified in the pattern.

For example, if you choose to create an authentication pattern for users (member type) with the country United States (attribute), exactly one bucket is created and populated with users. If a user logs in from the United States, he or she becomes a member of the bucket and the bucket counts are incremented; if he or she does not log in from the United States, the bucket count is not incremented.

Another example, if you choose to create an authentication pattern for users (member type) with time 8am to 5pm (attribute), exactly one bucket is created and populated with users. If a user logs in from 8am to 5pm, he or she becomes a member of the bucket and the bucket counts are incremented; if the user does not log in between 8am to 5pm, the bucket count is not incremented.

**Figure 15–2 Single Bucket**



- Multi-Bucket

Multi-bucket patterns usually create more buckets than single-bucket patterns. They create buckets as required based on the parameter configurations.

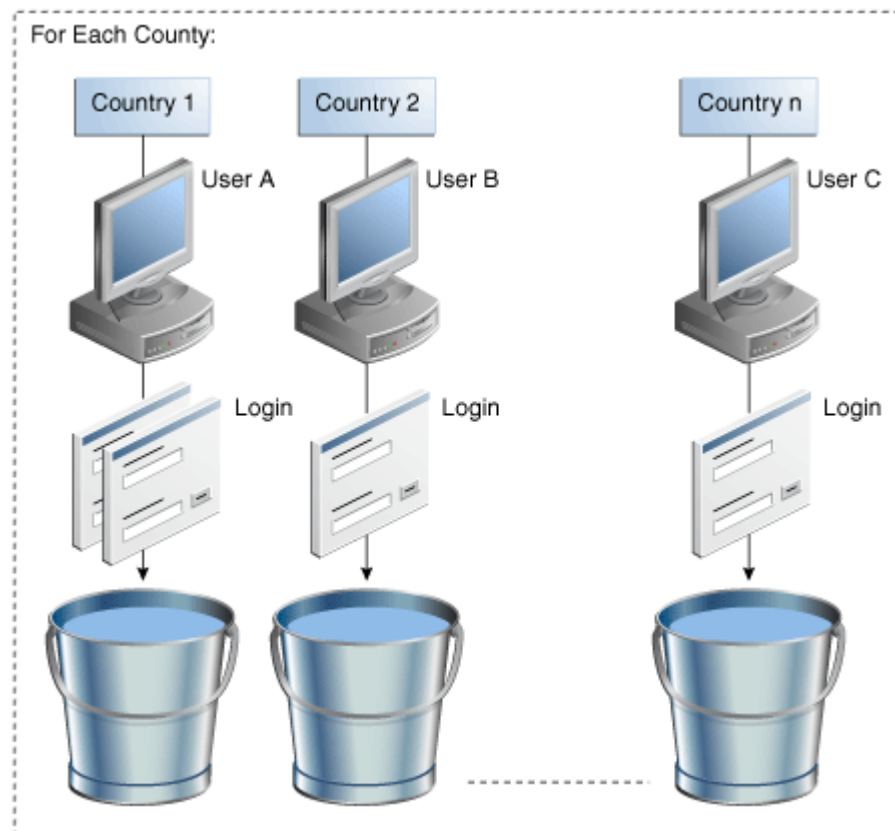
You configure the data types and samples you want Oracle Adaptive Access Manager to generate buckets from, and then during pattern processing Oracle Adaptive Access Manager creates buckets as needed to capture behaviors. Buckets are only created when the data combinations occur.



For example:

If you specify a pattern with device as the member type and add a country as the attribute with `For each` as the compare operator, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager creates a bucket dynamically for each device and country combination as activity occurs. The first time any user logs in from Canada, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager creates a Canada bucket and adds that user's device as a member with a count of one. The next user to log in from Canada has their device added to that same bucket as a member with a count of one. Each subsequent time a user logs in from Canada with the same device the Canada bucket counter is incremented.

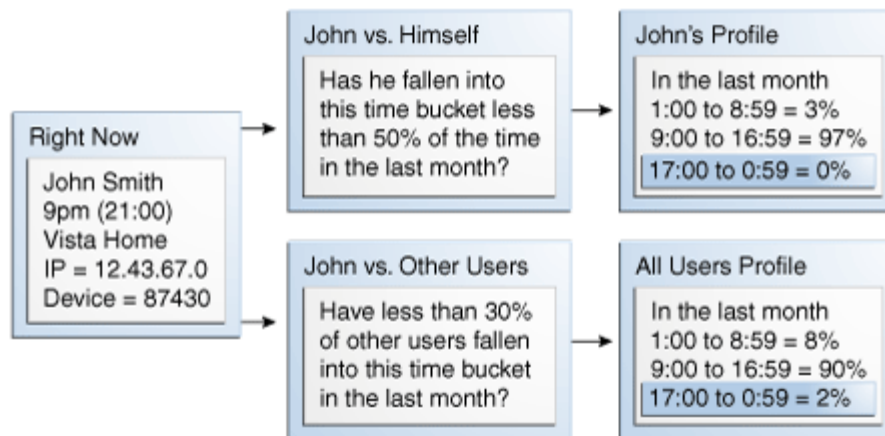
**Figure 15–3 Countries Multi-Bucket**



### 15.1.5 Pattern Rules Evaluations

OAAM uses patterns and the buckets they generate to capture the frequencies at which specific behaviors occur for each individual user, device, location, and so on. Since the pattern buckets are updating in real-time rules can be run against them to dynamically determine if the current behavior seems abnormal. The rules evaluations can view either the individual's current behavior versus his past behavior or the individual's current behavior versus the past behavior of all individuals.

Autolearning tracks transactions and authentications being performed by different users based on patterns you create. This process establishes what is normal behavior for an individual or a population.

**Figure 15–4 Bucket Evaluation**

In this example John's login behavior is being evaluated against his own profile and the profile of all users.

### Bucket Evaluation Example

In this example a pattern was created to capture user login time behavior. The multi-bucket pattern was configured to create buckets to cover the entire 24 hours of the day in eight hour samples. Consequently, OAAM ended up creating three time buckets as login activity occurred within each time range.

Buckets	Time Range
Bucket #1	1:00 - 8:59
Bucket #2	9:00 - 16:59
Bucket #3	17:00 - 00:59

Last month all users had 100 successful access requests and John had 25 successful access requests. The buckets were populated with members and counters for each member. The table below shows bucket membership for John in the last month and for all users.

Bucket s	John	All Users
Bucket #1	1	8
Bucket #2	24	90
Bucket #3	0	2

## 15.1.6 Bucket Population

Buckets are created, populated and the counters incremented only after the transaction is successful.

### Example

Joe logs in from three cities (home, office A and office B). A city pattern records how often he logs in from each.

Bucket	Location
City Bucket #1	home
City Bucket #2	office A
City Bucket #3	office B

Joe's company wants users to be challenged with an OTP two sessions in a row if they are logging in from a city they have not used in the last month. If Joe stops working at office B for 37 days and does not access from anywhere else in that city he is challenged for an OTP the next time he logs in from that city. To accomplish this use case a rule is configured to check on the membership count for the current city bucket in the last month. The count threshold is set to two so the rule triggers until the user has been a member at least twice in the last rolling month window.

## 15.2 Quick Start for Enabling Autolearning for Your System

The chapter has been organized into sections by topic. If you have used autolearning before, use this chapter effectively in any order that is convenient for you.

If you want profiling and autolearning enabled in your system, proceed as follows:

1. Make sure entities are imported.

See [Section 15.3.1, "Importing Base Authentication-Related Entities."](#)

2. Create patterns.

Define patterns, add attributes, and activate /enable the patterns so that the system can start collecting pattern data.

See [Section 15.9, "Creating and Editing Patterns."](#)

3. Finally, use the patterns in rule evaluation.

For information on using autolearning, see [Section 15.12, "Using Autolearning Data/Profiling Data."](#)

To verify that autolearning is turned on and working, see [Chapter 30, "FAQ/Troubleshooting."](#)

## 15.3 Before You Begin to Use Autolearning

Before using the Autolearning feature, read through [Section 15.1, "Introduction and Concepts."](#) The section is useful in helping you to understand the concepts presented in this chapter.

To use the Autolearning feature, you must perform the following procedures.

### 15.3.1 Importing Base Authentication-Related Entities

The actors that are tracked during authentication are called authentication entities and include user, city, device, and so on. These base entities are required to enable conditions that are used for patterns. Before you begin using the Autolearning feature, you must import these base entities into your system. Refer to [Section 25.4, "Importing a Snapshot."](#)

To import the entities into the server:

1. Open the **Entity Definition Search** page, as described in [Section 19.3.2, "Searching for Entity Definitions."](#)
2. Click **Import Entities**.
3. In the **Import Pattern** dialog, click **Browse** and locate **Auth\_EntityDefinition.zip**.
4. Click **OK**.

The OAAM Administration Console shows the entities in that file.

5. Select and import all of them.

### 15.3.2 Enabling Autolearning Properties

Enable autolearning so that OAAM collects profiling data.

1. Ensure that `vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.enabled` is set to true.  
The default value is true. It is like a "master (on/off) switch" for autolearning.  
If the property is not available, you must create the property and set it to true.
2. Set the following properties to true:
  - `vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.use.auth.status.for.analysis`  
This property must be set to true for the authentication patterns to work. It is set to true by default. Authentication patterns are the patterns that are used in processing the data relevant to authentication (login) related information only.
  - `vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.use.tran.status.for.analysis`  
This property must be set to true for the transaction-related patterns to work. It is set to true by default. Transactional patterns profile the entities involved in transactions. For example, capture all the destination accounts and frequency of each that a user transfers funds to in an online banking application.
  - `oracle.oaam.transactions.analyzepatterns`  
This property is set to true by default, so pattern data can be collected for transactions. If the property does not exist, create it.

### 15.3.3 Importing Autolearning Policies into the Server

Import the standard autolearning policies, refer to [Section 25.4, "Importing a Snapshot."](#)

### 15.3.4 Using Autolearning in Native Integration

Before autolearning can be used for monitoring of transactions and authentications, native integration clients need to use `updateStatus` or `updateTransaction` APIs which use the autolearning flags.

Alternatively native integration can also use the `processPatternAnalysis` API for processing the session data for autolearning.

The API helps to provide OAAM with information about user activity (logins or transactions). For example, `updateAuthStatus` or `updateTransaction` is called when a customer login is complete or a login is blocked, and so on.

For the `UpdateAuthStatus` API, an `analyzePatterns` value of `True` triggers the pattern processing for the login. If no value is passed, a value of `false` is assumed. If the

authentication status value, `resultStatus`, is `success` and the `analyzePatterns` value is `True`, OAAM processes the user's data and autolearning/profiling data is collected for the user.

For any login, autolearning is performed only once if the authentication status is `success`. If the authentication or transaction status is not `success`, the buckets are not updated. If the buckets are not updated, the data that autolearning rules use may not be accurate.

For information on autolearning APIs, see [Appendix H, "Pattern Processing."](#)

## 15.4 User Flows

User flows are presented for:

- [Creating a New Pattern](#)
- [Editing a Pattern](#)

### 15.4.1 Creating a New Pattern

These steps describe the Create New Pattern flow:

1. Search for a pattern.
2. If pattern exists, view pattern details.
3. If pattern does not exist, create new pattern.
4. Specify pattern name, member type, evaluation priority, and description.
5. Add attributes.

If there are no validation errors, the new Pattern is created successfully.

### 15.4.2 Editing a Pattern

The following steps describe the Edit Pattern flow.

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**Note:** If you edit a Pattern the data that is already collected based on that pattern could potentially become unusable. For example, if a user edits a Pattern and removes one of the attributes, the data that was collected previously may not be usable since the buckets created in the past for this Pattern would have taken into account the attribute that is now being removed.

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1. Search for a pattern.
2. If Pattern exists, view pattern details.
3. Change details.
4. Add attributes.

If there are no validation errors, the pattern is edited successfully.

## 15.5 Navigating to the Patterns Search Page

To open the Patterns Search page:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.

2. Double-click **Patterns** in the Navigation pane.

The **Patterns Search** page is displayed with results based on the default search criteria.

Alternative methods to open the search page are listed in [Section 3.5, "Using Search, Create, and Import."](#)

The **Patterns Search** page is the starting place for managing your patterns. From the **Patterns Search** page, you can:

- search patterns
- view a list of patterns
- create new patterns
- delete patterns
- activate patterns
- deactivate patterns
- import patterns
- export patterns

## 15.6 Searching for a Pattern

To search for a Pattern:

1. Open the **Patterns Search** page, as described in [Section 15.5, "Navigating to the Patterns Search Page."](#)

An example **Patterns Search** page is shown in [Figure 15–5](#).

Figure 15–5 Patterns Search Page

Search for a pattern or click the New Pattern button to create a new pattern.

Search Saved Search Search Patterns

Pattern Name  Pattern Status -- Select --

Evaluation Priority -- Select -- Transaction Type -- Select --

**Search Results**

Actions View    Activate  Deactivate

Row	Pattern	Status	Type	Evaluation Priority
1	User: ASN profiling pattern	Active	Authentication	High
2	User: Connection type profiling pattern	Active	Authentication	High
3	User: Country profiling pattern	Active	Authentication	High
4	User: Day of Week profiling pattern	Active	Authentication	High
5	User: Device profiling pattern	Active	Authentication	High
6	User: ISP profiling pattern	Active	Authentication	High
7	User: Locale profiling pattern	Active	Authentication	High
8	User: Routing type profiling pattern	Active	Authentication	High
9	User: State profiling pattern	Active	Authentication	High
10	User: Timerange profiling pattern	Active	Authentication	High

Total Rows: 10

The **Pattern Search** page displays a Search section and a **Results** table that shows a summary of the patterns that match your search criteria.

- Specify criteria in the Search Filter to locate the pattern and click **Search**.

The search filter criteria are described in [Table 15–1](#).

If you want to reset the search parameters to the default setting, use the **Reset** button.

**Table 15–1 Search Filter Criteria**

Field	Description
Pattern Name	The name of the pattern. You can enter the complete name or part of a Pattern name.
Evaluation Priority	<p>The priority in which the collected data is evaluated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ High Most of the resources are assigned for the data to be evaluated.</li> <li>■ Low The resources assigned to data evaluation is half as much as the High priority.</li> </ul>
Pattern Status	<p>The state of the pattern. These are the pattern states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Active If data must be collected, the pattern must be in the active state.</li> <li>■ Inactive If the pattern definition is complete, but you do not want to collect data, select <code>Inactive</code>.</li> <li>■ Incomplete If pattern creation has started, but you must save it for completion later, select <code>Incomplete</code>. Data is not collected for this state.</li> <li>■ Invalid If there is a problem with the pattern, you can mark the pattern as invalid to signal other operators. No autolearning data analysis is performed for a pattern in this state.</li> <li>■ Deleted The pattern has been deleted, but system must keep this record to maintain data integrity. No autolearning data analysis is performed for the pattern in this state. It is recommended that you do not use the <b>Deleted</b> status. This status may not be available in future releases.</li> </ul>
Transaction Type	<p>The Transaction Definitions that have been configured in this specific Oracle Adaptive Access Manager installation.</p> <p>The type of process such as authentication (login), bill pay, wire transfer, address change, and so on that autolearning is profiling entities for.</p>

The **Search Results** table displays a summary of patterns that match the criteria specified in the **Evaluation Priority**, **Pattern Name**, **Pattern Status**, and **Transaction Type** fields.

Clicking the **Pattern** column header sorts all the pattern names in ascending or descending order. Sorting is available for all columns.

A tool tip is available to display the complete description of a pattern if the description is not shown fully in the user interface.

## 15.7 Navigating to the Patterns Details Page

Follow these steps to navigate to a **Pattern Details** page.

1. If you are not in the **Patterns Search** page, follow the instructions in [Section 15.5, "Navigating to the Patterns Search Page."](#)
2. Search for the pattern of interest, by following the instructions in [Section 15.6, "Searching for a Pattern."](#)

There is a link on the pattern name in the **Search Results** table.



3. Click the pattern name and the **Pattern Details** page for the specific pattern appears.

From **Pattern Details**, you can select the member type and change the pattern name, pattern status, evaluation priority, and description after the pattern is created; add attributes, and view the pattern usage points.

## 15.8 Viewing Pattern Details

This section provides details on viewing patterns.

### 15.8.1 Viewing Details of a Specific Pattern

By clicking the pattern name in the **Patterns Search** page, the **Pattern Details** page for the specific pattern appears. For instructions, see [Section 15.7, "Navigating to the Patterns Details Page."](#)

The **Pattern Details** page provides such general details about the pattern as the pattern name, status, member type, evaluation priority, and description.

The **Pattern Details** page provides the following three tabs:

- **Summary** - General details such as pattern name, status, transaction type, and so on
- **Attributes** - Displays attribute details such as definition, status, description and so on.

The number of attributes are displayed in the tab (in parenthesis).

## 15.9 Creating and Editing Patterns

This section explains how to create and edit patterns. It contains the following topics:

- [Creating a Pattern](#)
- [Editing the Pattern](#)
- [Adding Attributes](#)
- [Editing Attributes](#)
- [Deleting Attributes](#)

### 15.9.1 Creating a Pattern

#### **Best Practices for Autolearning and Pattern Creations**

Best practices for autolearning and pattern creations are:

- For autolearning configurations: Administrators should keep in mind that any tracking of behavior warrants computational power and storage space and be prudent in configuring the system for the most returns on the efforts.
- Best practices for pattern creation: When creating patterns, you must ensure that other patterns in your system are not already collecting the same kind of information. For example, if you create a pattern to collect login time information on user and IP, and then you create another pattern on user and login time, you are creating two patterns that are collecting the same information.
- Best practices to keep Oracle Adaptive Access Manager current and relevant given the evolving online security threats: autolearning technology automatically adjust

to changing activity and behaviors. For example, autolearning profiles what normal behavior is for each user and all users. In this way security policies are dynamically adjusting in real-time to how users really acts rather than a guess at how they will act. In addition to the automated features it is recommended that security policy be reviewed on a regular basis to make sure they are behaving as expected.

- For heavy pattern usage: You might assign different evaluation priorities to various patterns. For example, you can set login patterns to High and other patterns to Low.
- For evaluation property: Ensure that you do not set High as the evaluation priority for all your patterns, since performance will be impacted by doing so.

### Procedure to Create a Pattern

Follow this procedure to create a pattern.

All values except transaction type can be modified later in the **Pattern Details** page.

**Transaction type, Creation Method, Member Type, Evaluation Priority, and Description** are required fields.

1. Open the **Patterns Search** page, as described in [Section 15.5, "Navigating to the Patterns Search Page."](#)
2. In the **Patterns Search** page, click the **New Pattern** button or the **New** icon.  
Alternative methods to open the **New Pattern** page are listed in [Section 3.5, "Using Search, Create, and Import."](#)
3. In the **New Pattern** page, enter the pattern name.  
A unique pattern name must be entered.
4. Select the transaction type.  
The default transaction type is **Authentication**.  
Other transaction types shown are the transaction definitions that have been set up in your system.  
Only active transaction types are available in the list.  
Examples of transaction types are authentication, bill pay, money transfer, merchant purchase, credit card, and others. For example, if you select merchant purchase as the transaction type, you want to gather data on the activity of all the members during merchant purchases.
5. From the **Creation Method** list, select the method you want to use to create the pattern.
  - Single-Bucket
  - Multi-Bucket
6. Select a member type.  
The member type is the actor for which data must be captured.  
For example, if you select city as the member type, the pattern created collects city data.  
Member type list values depend on the transaction type selected.  
If the **Transaction Type** selected is **Authentication**, member types available are **User, City, State, Country**, and others.

If, the **Transaction Type** selected is any transaction from the database, for example, Retail Commerce, Internet, Bill Pay, the member types available are data elements for that transaction. For example, if the **Transaction Type** is Internet Banking, the member type data elements could be customer and bank name.

One or more member types can be selected for a pattern

7. Select a evaluation priority

**Evaluation priority** is the priority in which data is evaluated. There are two evaluation priorities: **High** and **Low**:

- High

There is double the amount of resources made available to process the pattern data in this category as compared to the **Low** priority.

Resources include processing resources and database resources.

- Low

There is half the amount of resources made available to process the pattern data in this category as compared to the **High** priority.

The chances for finishing the processing of high priority pattern data are doubled the chances for finishing the low priority patterns.

8. Enter a description.

9. Click **Apply**.

**Figure 15–6 New Pattern**

The screenshot shows a web application interface for creating a new pattern. The page title is "Patterns" and the user is "User1". The main content area has two tabs: "Summary" (selected) and "Attributes (0)". The "Summary" tab contains the following form fields:

- \* Pattern Name: User1
- \* Pattern Status: Active (dropdown)
- Member Types: (empty dropdown)
- \* Evaluation Priority: High (dropdown)
- \* Description: Pattern (text area)

Below the form, there is a summary of the pattern's properties:

- Transaction Type: Authentication
- Creation Method: Multi-Bucket
- Creation Date: 5/5/2011 8:18 PM
- Last Updated: 5/5/2011 8:18 PM

At the top right of the page, there are three buttons: "Deactivate", "Apply", and "Revert".

The **Pattern Details** page is opened with the **Summary** and **Attributes** tabs.

If you try to create a pattern that already exists in the database, an error occurs.

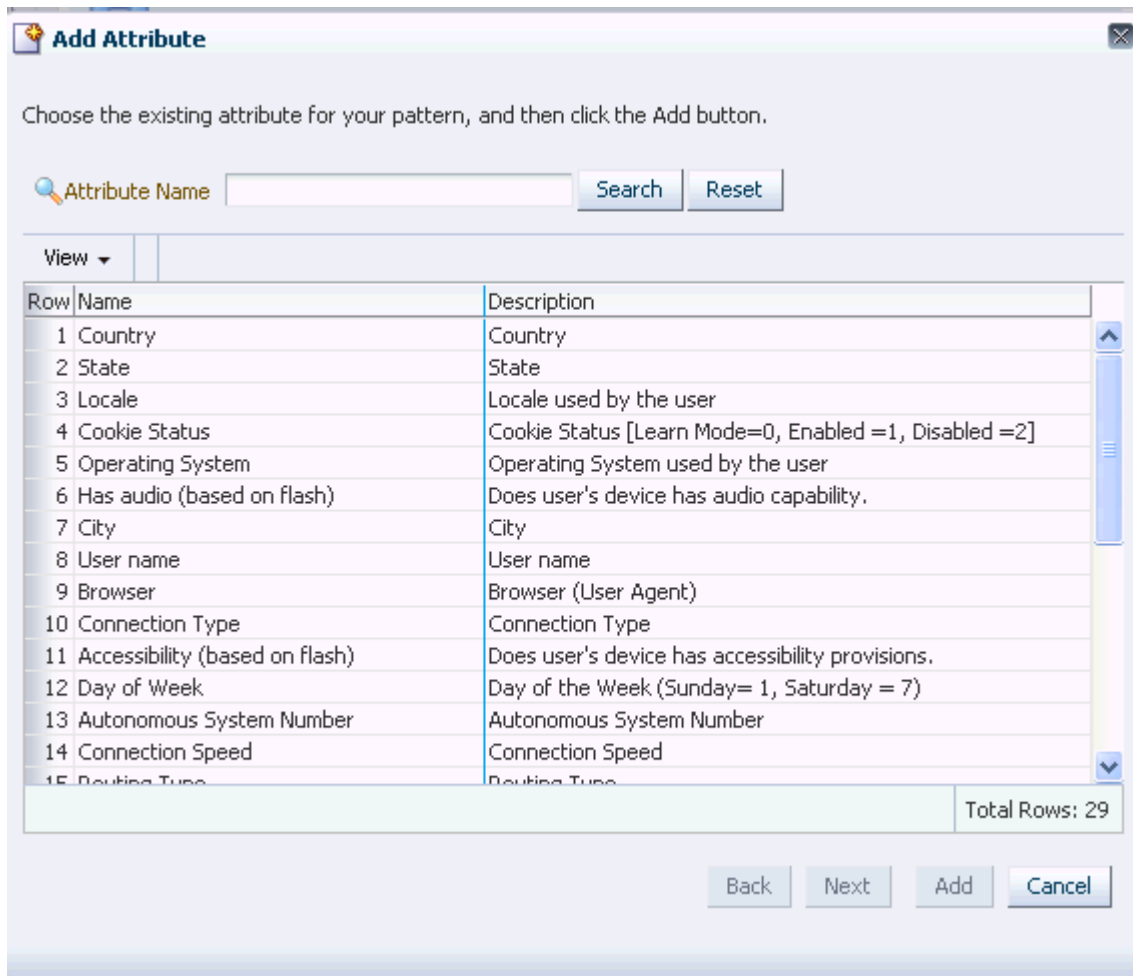
If you try to create a pattern with the same members as another pattern, a message appears: "A pattern with the same member configuration already exists. Are you sure you want to create a new pattern? If you answer **yes**, you are allowed to create the pattern.

The pattern is enabled upon creation and the **Pattern Details** page is displayed. You can edit or review the pattern.

Patterns can be created without any attributes.

**10. Add attributes.**

**Figure 15–7 Add Attribute**



For information, see [Section 15.9.2, "Adding Attributes."](#)

For information on attributes, see [Section 15.1.3, "Member Types and Attributes."](#)

**11. Activate the pattern.**

To activate the pattern, see [Section 15.9.3.1, "Activating Patterns."](#)

To use the patterns in rule evaluation, see [Section 15.12, "Using Autolearning Data/Profiling Data."](#)

To verify that autolearning is working, see [Chapter 30, "FAQ/Troubleshooting."](#)

## 15.9.2 Adding Attributes

For information on attributes, see [Section 15.1.3, "Member Types and Attributes."](#)

Follow these steps to add attributes.

1. If you are not in the **Pattern Details** page of the pattern, follow the instructions in [Section 15.8.1, "Viewing Details of a Specific Pattern."](#)

2. In the **Attributes** tab, click **Add** in the **Search Results** toolbar.

3. In the **Add Attributes** dialog, select an attribute or attributes from the **Add** list.

Select attributes (data points) you are interested in for the member type. OAAM collects data on the attributes to determine if the member belongs to the profile.

For example, if you select `user` as the member type and the attributes: `IP (NNN.N.N.N)`, `City (Redwood City)` and `Is Registered (False)`; OAAM records when users match all of these attributes--the user has an IP address of `NNN.N.N.N`, who lives in Redwood City, and who is not registered. This profiling can then be used to evaluate risk for the "user."

For example, if you want OAAM to track the login times for `user` and `IP` (member type), you would select `time` as an attribute.

After the attributes are added, they are not available in the list for further selection.

4. Specify the condition information for the attribute.

- a. Select the **Status**.

For example, `Active` if you want OAAM to collect data on the attribute to be used in the pattern membership.

- b. Enter the description.

For example, "This pattern creates buckets to track login times for users and IPs."

- c. Select a compare operator.

For example, `range` with start value of 0 and end value of 23 if you want to collect data for a range of 24 hours.

The list of compare operators depends on the value of the attribute and the type of pattern (multi-bucket or single bucket) you have chosen.

For detailed information about compare operators, see [Section 15.20, "Pattern Attributes Operators."](#)

- d. Enter **Increment Step**.

The sample size (interval)

For example, 2 for 2 hour intervals.

- e. Click **Add**.

5. In the **Attributes** tab, use the arrow controls to reorder the attributes if you want.

Order is not required and is automatically pre-filled.

6. Click **Apply**.

A dialog appears, with the message that the attribute was added successfully to pattern.

7. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

## 15.9.3 Activating and Deactivating Patterns

This section explains how to activate and deactivate patterns.

If you select an active pattern, you have the option to deactivate it. Whereas if you select an inactive pattern, you have the option to activate it.

### 15.9.3.1 Activating Patterns

To activate patterns:

1. Open the **Patterns Search** page, as described in [Section 15.5, "Navigating to the Patterns Search Page."](#)
2. In the **Patterns Search** page, enter the search criteria you want and click **Search**. For information, see [Section 15.6, "Searching for a Pattern."](#)
3. Select the row for each pattern you want to activate.
4. Click **Activate**.

### 15.9.3.2 Deactivating Patterns

You should be extremely careful when disabling patterns. The system does not check to see whether the pattern being disabled is used in any policy.

When patterns are disabled, the data collection stops.

Also when rules are executed and the pattern being used by the rule condition is not active, the condition evaluates to false (unless you have configured it to return true).

To deactivate patterns:

1. To deactivate a pattern, from the **Patterns Search** page select the row for each pattern you want to deactivate and click **Deactivate**.
2. To deactivate a pattern from the **Pattern Details** page, click **Deactivate**.

## 15.9.4 Editing the Pattern

Care should be taken when editing patterns. Potentially, data that is already collected based on that pattern may no longer be usable after the edit.

For example the data would be unusable if you remove one of the attributes and the buckets created in the past for the pattern had taken into account the attribute that is being removed.

To edit the details of a specific pattern:

1. If you are not in the **Pattern Details** page of the pattern you want to edit, follow the instructions in [Section 15.7, "Navigating to the Patterns Details Page."](#)
2. To change the pattern name, evaluation priority, and description, edit the appropriate fields in the **Summary** tab of the **Pattern Details** page.
3. To change the status, select from the status you want.

To change the status of the pattern, see [Section 15.9.5, "Changing the Status of the Pattern."](#)

4. Add or change the member types.

For information, see [Section 15.9.6, "Adding or Changing Member Types."](#)

For information about member types, see [Section 15.1.3, "Member Types and Attributes."](#)

5. Change the evaluation priority  
To change the evaluation priority, see [Section 15.9.7, "Changing the Evaluation Priority."](#)
6. To add attributes, see [Section 15.9.2, "Adding Attributes."](#)  
For information on attributes, see [Section 15.1.3, "Member Types and Attributes."](#)
7. To edit attributes, see [Section 15.9.8, "Editing Attributes."](#)
8. To delete attributes, see [Section 15.9.9, "Deleting Attributes."](#)
9. Click **Apply**.

## 15.9.5 Changing the Status of the Pattern

Active is the default status of the pattern, but you can change the status to one you want.

These are the pattern states:

- **Active**  
If data must be collected, the pattern must be in the active state.
- **Inactive**  
If the pattern is complete, but you do not want the pattern to collect data, select **Inactive**.
- **Incomplete**  
If the pattern has been created, but you are not ready to decide what attributes to choose yet, select **Incomplete**. Data is not collected for this state.
- **Invalid**  
If you do not want the pattern to be used, select **Invalid**. Data is not collected for this state.
- **Deleted**  
The pattern has been deleted, but the system must keep this record to maintain data integrity. No autolearning data analysis is performed for a pattern in this state.

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**Note:** It is recommended that you do not use the **Deleted** status. This status may not be available in future releases.

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## 15.9.6 Adding or Changing Member Types

You can select more than one member type to add or change.

If you try to select the same members as another pattern, a message appears: "A pattern with the same member configuration already exists. Are you sure you want to create a new pattern? If you answer **yes**, you are allowed to create the pattern.

For information on member type, see [Section 15.1.3, "Member Types and Attributes."](#)

Follow these steps to add or change member types.

1. If you are not in the **Pattern Details** page of the pattern, follow the instructions in [Section 15.7, "Navigating to the Patterns Details Page."](#)

2. In the **Summary** tab, add or change the actor you want to capture data.  
For example, user is the member type if you want to collect information about the user.

### 15.9.7 Changing the Evaluation Priority

Follow these steps to change the evaluation priority.

1. If you are not in the **Pattern Details** page of the pattern, follow the instructions in [Section 15.7, "Navigating to the Patterns Details Page."](#)
2. In the **Summary** tab, change the evaluation priority.

### 15.9.8 Editing Attributes

Follow these steps to edit attributes.

1. Click the **Attributes** tab of the **Pattern Details** page.  
If you are not in the **Pattern Details** page of the pattern you want to edit, follow the instructions in [Section 15.8.1, "Viewing Details of a Specific Pattern."](#)
2. In the **Attributes** page, select the attribute you want to edit.
3. Edit the attribute details and click **Save**.
4. Reorder the attributes if you want.
5. Click **Apply**.

### 15.9.9 Deleting Attributes

Care should be taken when deleting attributes.

For example the data would be unusable if you remove one of the attributes and the buckets created in the past for the pattern had taken into account the attribute that is being removed.

Follow these steps to delete attributes.

1. Click the **Attributes** tab of the **Pattern Details** page.  
If you are not in the **Pattern Details** page of the pattern you want to edit, follow the instructions in [Section 15.8.1, "Viewing Details of a Specific Pattern."](#)
2. In the **Attributes** page, click the check box next to the **Attribute(s)** you want to delete from the pattern.
3. Click **Delete**.  
If you delete an attribute, it is added to the **Add** list and becomes available the next time you select **Attributes**.

## 15.10 Importing and Exporting Patterns

You may want to import and export patterns from other applications. This section explains how to import and export patterns.

### 15.10.1 Importing Patterns

To import patterns:



1. Open the **Patterns Search** page, as described in [Section 15.5, "Navigating to the Patterns Search Page."](#)
2. In the **Patterns Search** page, click **Import Pattern**.
3. In the **Pattern Import** dialog, click **Browse** and locate the pattern file you want to import.
4. Click **OK**.

You cannot create your own pattern import files. There is an extension `.zip` that is used when patterns are exported and only files in zip formats can be used. Other files, such as `.xml` files cannot be imported as patterns import files.

## 15.10.2 Exporting Patterns

To export patterns:

1. Open the **Patterns Search** page, as described in [Section 15.5, "Navigating to the Patterns Search Page."](#)
2. In the **Patterns Search** page, enter the search criteria you want and click **Search**. For information, see [Section 15.6, "Searching for a Pattern."](#)
3. Select the row for each pattern you want to export.
4. Select **Export Selected** from the **Actions** menu.
5. In the **Export Patterns** dialog, click **Export**.
6. In the **Save** dialog, click **OK**.

## 15.11 Deleting Patterns

If you have an active pattern and it has collected data, you are not allowed to delete the pattern.

Patterns can be deleted only if there is no association with data and rules. A message appears, saying: "There might be pattern data or associated rules using the data and may become out of sync. Are you sure you want to update?"

When multiple patterns are selected for deletion and if some of the patterns are used or linked to other systems, a warning message appears, stating: "The following instances are linked and cannot be deleted. Do you want to delete the other patterns?" If you answer `yes`, the unlinked patterns are deleted.

To delete patterns:

1. Open the **Patterns Search** page, as described in [Section 15.5, "Navigating to the Patterns Search Page."](#)
2. In the **Patterns Search** page, enter the search criteria you want and click **Search**. For information, see [Section 15.6, "Searching for a Pattern."](#)
3. Select the row for each pattern you want to delete and click **Delete**.

If the patterns selected for deletion are not used or linked to a policy, a warning message is shown asking for confirmation. If you answer `yes`, those patterns are deleted.

## 15.12 Using Autolearning Data/Profiling Data

After you have configured patterns (created buckets with members and attributes), activated them, and started collecting data, you are ready to use autolearning.

Setting up OAAM to process autolearning data is described in the following subsections.

### 15.12.1 Create a Policy that Uses Autolearning Conditions

Create a policy that uses the autolearning conditions.

For instructions to create a policy, see [Section 15.21.1, "Use Case: Challenge Users If Log In Different Time Than Normally."](#)

### 15.12.2 Associate Autolearning Condition with Policy

For the autolearning condition, associate the pattern you created and modify the condition parameters per your requirements.

There are conditions specific to autolearning that use the collected profiling data to perform certain calculations. These conditions are only applicable to autolearning profiling data and cannot be used for other risk analysis.

For information, see [Section 15.21.4, "Use Case: User Logs in During a Certain Time of Day More Than X Times."](#)

Pattern based rules profile the behavior of a user over time. These rules should not be run for users who do not have sufficient history. As well, patterns need enough data in the OAAM database in total to evaluate correctly. There are rules that evaluate if there is enough data in the database for patterns and the number of sessions a user, device, IP, and other factors has in the OAAM database and only run the pattern based rules if the entity has more than the configured threshold.

For information about autolearning rules and conditions, see the autolearning (pattern-based) policies in [Chapter 10, "OAAM Policy Concepts and Reference"](#) and the autolearning conditions in [Appendix B, "Conditions Reference."](#)

### 15.12.3 Check Session Details

Perform logins/transactions and check the session details to make sure that the policy that was created triggers and data is collected for patterns and buckets.

For information on how to determine whether the pattern is working properly, see [Section 15.21.2, "Use Case: Test a Pattern."](#)

## 15.13 Using Transaction-Based Patterns

Starting in 11.1.2.0, transactions can be used in autolearning so that entities can be used as pattern members and entity data elements and transaction data can be used as pattern attributes. The benefit is that it brings the power and flexibility of pattern based fraud analysis to transactions.

The transaction-based patterns use the same framework as the authentication-based patterns and processing of the pattern data is performed in an asynchronous matter. Patterns are bound to transactions, so changes to the transaction metadata affects pattern data collection. Pattern data collection in OAAM Offline only works correctly if the data is loaded in chronological order.

You can:

- Create patterns based on a transaction definition. The relationship between a pattern and its transaction definition, once created, cannot be modified. These patterns can incorporate transaction data, entity data, and implicit data such as user, time, location data, and browser/flash fingerprinting.
- Define policies that incorporate these transaction-based patterns.
- View pattern processing details in Session logs
- Use new conditions that allow you to create policies involving transaction-based patterns. When you add attributes to patterns based on entities from a user-defined transaction, the transaction data is available. The following rule conditions are available:
  - Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times
  - Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period
  - Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket for the First Time in a Certain Time Period
  - Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time
  - Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket Less than Some Percent with All Entities in the Picture
  - Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently All Entities' Average Over Last N Time Periods
  - Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently Than Entity's Average Over Last N Time Periods

For more information, refer to Section B.2, "Autolearning Conditions" and Section 15.21, "Use Cases."

## 15.14 Checking if Autolearning Pattern Analysis Functioning

To quickly determine if Autolearning is functioning, perform the following steps:

1. Ensure that the base authentication-related entities are installed and that the following properties are set to true.
  - `vcrypt.tracker.autolearnin.enabled`
  - `vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.use.auth.status.for.analysis`
  - `vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.use.tran.status.for.analysis`
2. Make sure that patterns are defined and active. You should have at least one pattern that has **User** as a member type and **time**, **city**, **state**, or **country** as an attribute. For time choose **Range** as the operator. If you choose the other attributes, choose **For Each** as the operator. You should choose only one attribute so that you can use this pattern as a test pattern.
3. Log in to the OAAM Server a few times.
4. Perform the following database queries on the `v_fprints` table.

Run

```
"select * from v_fprints where pattern_id is not null and create_time
> sysdate - 1/96"
```

This will return pattern based fingerprints created in last 15 minutes.

Run

```
"select * from vt_wf_days where fprint_id in (select fprint_id from v_
fprints where pattern_id is not null and create_time > sysdate - 1/96)
"
```

If this returns records and the record shows a positive integer in today's day column, autolearning is working. Note: If today is the 15th then look into the Day\_15 column in the records returned by this database query.

## 15.15 Checking if Autolearning Rules are Functioning

To check to see whether the rule was triggered, create a time based pattern that tracks the user.

1. Create a policy (Post-Authentication) and add the User first time bucket rule to it. Select the time based pattern and leave all other values to default.
2. Save the policy.
3. Perform logins from the authenticator using new user names.

If autolearning processing worked then the rule added to the policy should trigger.

4. After this perform the same logins again in the same hour.

If autolearning rule is working the rules should not trigger for this second login.

## 15.16 Debugging Autolearning

Important classes for logging to debug level is summarized below.

**Table 15–2 Autolearning Classes and Logging**

Class Name/Logger	What does debug logging do
com.bharosa.vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.VCryptAuthPatternAnalysisRequest AND com.bharosa.vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.VCryptTransactionPatternAnalysisRequest	Prints debug log when processing the request. Time required to process the autolearning request is printed as milliseconds. All function entry and exit points are logged along with incoming and outgoing parameters
com.bharosa.vcrypt.tracker.rules.impl.VCryptTrackerAutoLearningImpl	Prints debug log when processing autolearning rules. Request ID is printed along the log statements so you can track the log with the session. All function entry and exit points are logged along with incoming and outgoing parameters
com.bharosa.vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.VCryptAutoLearningRulesUtil	This class implements most of the logic in autolearning rules. Request ID is printed along the log statements so you can track the log with the session. All database queries are also printed. The time required to database query is available from the time in log statements. All function entry and exit points are logged along with incoming and outgoing parameters

## 15.17 Optimizing the Update of Workflow Tables in Patterns

When logins are made from oaam\_server, all four workflow tables (Hours, Days, Months, and Years) are updated for users/patterns. If you want the feature that enables you to optimize patterns, first take a backup of the system by taking a system

snapshot using the OAAM Admin Console. In the OAAM Admin Console under Properties, check if there are any properties that are like `pattern.workflow.update.<Hours/Years/Months/Days>.<pattern_global_Id>`. If such properties exist, delete these properties. Now, set the following property `pattern.workflow.update.<Hours/Years/Months/Days>.<pattern_global_Id >` to `false` for the tables you do not want to be updated. If you decide you want to re-enable certain table updates for patterns, you can do so by setting the properties back to `true`. The pattern global\_id can be found in the `V_Pattern` table in the OAAM database.

If you do not want to use this feature or are not seeing any performance issue with patterns, no action is required.

## 15.18 Autolearning Properties

Autolearning properties and their standard default values are listed in this section.

**Table 15–3** *Autolearning Properties*

Property	Default	Property Type	Is Dynamic?	Comments
<code>vcrypt.bharosa.autolearning.numPriorities</code>	2	Integer	No	Creates the number of thread pools as the number of priorities. These thread pools are used for post processing the autolearning data. This number should be more than 1.
<code>vcrypt.bharosa.autolearning.threadMultiplier</code>	7	Integer	No	Number of threads for post processing. These threads are part of the thread pool that is used for post processing autolearning data. Keep this number to at least 5.
<code>vcrypt.tracker.autolearnin.enabled</code>	true	Boolean	Yes	Flag used to control the status for the product level. Setting to false disables some of the post processing for autolearning. Rules continue to run but may be using stale data.

**Table 15–3 (Cont.) Autolearning Properties**

Property	Default	Property Type	Is Dynamic?	Comments
<code>vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.use.auth.status.for.analysis</code>	false	Boolean	Yes	This flag is used when the client code does not explicitly call the autolearning API. If you want autolearning (post processing) to occur but do not want to change the client code, setting this flag to true results in autolearning processing for the authentication type of <code>updateAuthStatus</code> requests if the status is <code>SUCCESS</code> for that authentication request. However if the status is not <code>SUCCESS</code> , autolearning does not occur. Running autolearning rules with this flag set to false runs the rules on the data that is stale. If this flag is set to false and autolearning rules are running, and if the log level is set to <code>debug</code> for <code>"com.bharosa.vcrypt.tracker.rules.impl.VCryptTrackerAutoLearningImpl"</code> class; then a message is written to the log saying that this property is disabled and rules are still being run.
<code>oracle.oaam.transactions.analyzepatterns</code>	false	Boolean		Property must be set to true for pattern data to be collected for transactions.

Table 15-3 (Cont.) Autolearning Properties

Property	Default	Property Type	Is Dynamic?	Comments
<code>vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.use.tran.status.for.analysis</code>	false	Boolean	Yes	This flag is used when the client code does not explicitly call the autolearning API. If you want autolearning (post processing) to occur but do not want to change the client code, setting this flag to true results in autolearning processing for <code>updateTransactionStatus</code> requests if the status is <code>SUCCESS</code> for that transaction request. However if the status is not <code>SUCCESS</code> , autolearning does not occur. Running autolearning rules with this flag set to false runs the rules on the data that is stale. If this flag is set to false and you have autolearning rules running, and if the log level is set to <code>debug</code> for the <code>"com.bharosa.vcrypt.tracker.rules.impl.VCryptTrackerAutoLearningImpl"</code> class; a message is written to the log saying that this property is disabled and rules are still running.
<code>vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.use.synchronous.execution.for.pattern.analysis</code>	false	Boolean	Yes	This property controls whether the pattern analysis occur in synchronous mode. If set to true, pattern analysis is performed in synchronous fashion. The <code>updateAuthStatus</code> or <code>updateTransactionStatus</code> call may take longer to complete since all the pattern data update occurs as part of the same <code>updateStatus</code> call.

**Table 15–3 (Cont.) Autolearning Properties**

Property	Default	Property Type	Is Dynamic?	Comments
vdecrypt.tracker.autolearning.update.entity.profile.for.auth.patterns	true	Boolean	Yes	If this property is set to false, profiles for entities are not updated as part of pattern analysis.
bharosa.menu.queries.entities	false	Boolean	Yes	This flag determines whether the menu item to view historical data should be shown in the OAAM Admin Console.
bharosa.arm.pagetitle.queries.entities.patternworkflow		String	Yes	Default location of the menu for the pattern historical data. Use this historical data page to check to see whether pattern data collection is functioning properly.

## 15.19 Pattern Attributes

Information about the pattern attributes is presented in this section.

**Table 15–4 Pattern Attributes**

Name	Description	Type	Operators	Valid Values	Buckets	Comments (Applicable Rules)
Day of Month	Day of the month (First day as 1, Last Day will vary)	Integer	Equal, not equal, for each, less than, less than equal to, greater than, greater than equal to, in, not in, range	1 through 31	multi-bucket	User - themselves and all
Month of the Year	Month of the year (January as 0, December as 11)	Integer	Equal, not equal, for each, less than, less than equal to, greater than, greater than equal to, in, not in, range	0 through 11	multi-bucket	User - themselves and all
Connection Type	Connection type for the authentication request. The value for this attribute is a positive integer number that indicates the connection type. Examples of connection type are optical connection, wireless connection, dialup connection, T1/T3 type of connection, DSL connection, cable connection, and so on. Refer to location.connection.type.enum for more information on connection type.	Integer	Equal, not equal, for each, less than, less than equal to, greater than, greater than equal to, in, not in, range	lookup location.connection.type.enum	multi-bucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ User - themselves</li> <li>▪ Device - themselves and all</li> <li>▪ Location - themselves</li> </ul>



**Table 15–4 (Cont.) Pattern Attributes**

Name	Description	Type	Operators	Valid Values	Buckets	Comments (Applicable Rules)
Connection Speed	Connection speed for the authentication request. The value for this attribute is a positive integer number that indicates the connection speed. Examples of connection speed are High, Medium, Low, and so on. Refer to connection.linespeed.enum for more information.	Integer	Equal, not equal, for each, less than, less than equal to, greater than, greater than equal to, in, not in, range	lookup connection.linespeed.enum	multi-bucket only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ User - themselves</li> <li>▪ Device - themselves and all</li> </ul>
Routing Type	Connection routing type for the authentication request. The value for this attribute is a positive integer number that indicates the routing type. Examples of routing type are POP, Proxy, AOL, and so on. More information on routing type can be found in location.routing.type.enum.	Integer	Equal, not equal, for each, less than, less than equal to, greater than, greater than equal to, in, not in, range	lookup location.routing.type.enum	multi-bucket only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ User - themselves and all</li> <li>▪ Device - themselves and all</li> </ul>
Browser	Web browser used for the authentication request. Examples of browser are Mozilla, Opera, and so on.	String	For each, in, not in, like, not like	Any string value	multi-bucket only (rarely single)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ User - themselves and all</li> <li>▪ Device - themselves and all</li> </ul>
Operating System	Operating system used for the authentication request. Examples of Operating System are Unix, Linux, Windows, and others.	String	For each, in, not in, like, not like	Any string value	multi-bucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ User - themselves and all</li> <li>▪ Device - themselves and all</li> </ul>
Locale	Locale used for the authentication request. Examples of Locale are en_US, fr_CN, en_GB, and so on.	String	For each, in, not in, like, not like	Any string value	multi-bucket only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ User - themselves and all</li> <li>▪ Device - themselves and all</li> <li>▪ IP - themselves and all</li> </ul>
Device Fingerprint Identifier	Device fingerprint identifier available for the authentication request. This number is calculated depending on the device used by the user for this authentication request.	Long	For each, equals, less than, less than equal to, greater than, greater than equal to, in, not in, not equal, range	Any positive number (java.lang.Long)	multi-bucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ User - themselves</li> <li>▪ Device - themselves</li> </ul>

**Table 15–4 (Cont.) Pattern Attributes**

Name	Description	Type	Operators	Valid Values	Buckets	Comments (Applicable Rules)
Cookie Enabled Status	This boolean variable tracks if the cookie was enabled or disabled on the user's device/browser for this authentication request.	Boolean	For each, not equal, equal	True or False	multi-bucket	User - themselves
Cookie Status	This variable tracks the status of the device/browser cookie. This is a positive integer that corresponds to status of the browser cookie. Examples of the status are Learn mode (0), Enabled (1) and Disabled (2), and so on. More information on cookie state can be found in <code>cookie.state.enum</code> .	Integer	Equal, not equal, for each, less than, less than equal to, greater than, greater than equal to, in, not in, range	lookup <code>cookie.state.enum</code>	multi-bucket	User - themselves
Screen Resolution (based on flash)	This variable tracks the screen resolution used by the user. This attribute is usually available in the form of MxN (M by N) pixels. One of the example is 1600x1200 (pixels).	String	For each, in, not in, like, not like	Any string value. Usually the resolution will appear like MxN. For example: (1600x1200)	multi-bucket only	Device - themselves
Color screen (based on flash)	This variable tracks whether the user's device has color screen.	Boolean	For each, not equal, equal	True or False	multi-bucket	Device - themselves
Audio encoder (based on flash)	This variable tracks whether the user's device has audio encoder.	Boolean	For each, not equal, equal	True or False	multi-bucket	Device - themselves
Accessibility (based on flash)	This variable tracks whether the user's device has accessibility provisions.	Boolean	For each, not equal, equal	True or False	multi-bucket	User - themselves
Has audio (based on flash)	This variable tracks whether the user's device has audio capabilities.	Boolean	For each, not equal, equal	True or False	multi-bucket	Device - themselves
Country	Country	String	For each, in, not in, like, not like	Any string value	single and multi-bucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ User - themselves and all</li> <li>■ Device - themselves and all</li> </ul>
State	State	String	For each, in, not in, like, not like	Any string value	single and multi-bucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ User - themselves and all</li> <li>■ Device - themselves and all</li> </ul>

Table 15-4 (Cont.) Pattern Attributes

Name	Description	Type	Operators	Valid Values	Buckets	Comments (Applicable Rules)
City	City	String	For each, in, not in, like, not like	Any string value	single and multi-bucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ User - themselves and all</li> <li>■ Device - themselves and all</li> </ul>
Time	Time when the user is logged in	Integer	Equal, Not Equal, For Each, Less than, Less than Equal to, greater than, greater than equal to, in, not in, range	Integer values (0-23)	multi-bucket	User - themselves and all
Day of Week	Day of the week (Sunday as 1, Saturday as 7)	Integer	Equal, Not Equal, For Each, Less than, Less than Equal to, greater than, greater than equal to, in, not in, range	Integer (1-7)	single and multi-bucket	User - themselves and all
Autonomous System Number	A unique identifier of an autonomous system on the Internet. Along with other comparators, for each is available because if you come from another ASN, you could track that as another bucket. For this attribute, the equal to comparator is not available because users will not know the ASN since it is not exposed.	Integer	Equal, Not Equal, For Each, Less than, Less than Equal to, greater than, greater than equal to, in, not in, range	Positive integer value	multi-bucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ User - themselves and all</li> <li>■ Device - themselves and all</li> <li>■ Location - themselves and all</li> </ul>
User ID	User's Identification Number	String	For each, in, not in, like, not like	String value	multi-bucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Device - themselves</li> <li>■ Location - themselves</li> </ul>
Group ID	Group Identification Number	String	For each, in, not in, like, not like	any String value	multi-bucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Device - themselves</li> <li>■ Location - themselves</li> </ul>
Device ID	Device Identification Number	Integer	Equal, Not Equal, For Each, Less than, Less than Equal to, greater than, greater than equal to, in, not in, range	any String value	multi-bucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ User - themselves</li> <li>■ Location - themselves</li> </ul>

**Table 15–4 (Cont.) Pattern Attributes**

Name	Description	Type	Operators	Valid Values	Buckets	Comments (Applicable Rules)
Remote IP	This is the IP address where the authentication is from. It could be the real IP of the user, anonymizer, proxy, or gateway, and so on, to which the end user is connected to.	String	For each, in, not in, like, not like	format a.b.c.d	multi-bucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ User - themselves</li> <li>▪ Device - themselves</li> </ul>
Is Registered	This attribute tracks if the user needs to be tracked on the <code>isRegistered</code> criterion. So if the user is a registered user (completed registration), he is treated in the pattern one way, and if he is not a registered user (has not completed registration), he is treated another way.	Boolean	For each, not equal, equal	True or False	multi-bucket	User - themselves
Internet Service Provider	The ID for an Internet connection service provider.	Long	For each, equals, less than, less than equal to, greater than, greater than equal to, in, not in, not equal, range	Any positive number	multi-bucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ User - themselves and all</li> <li>▪ Device - themselves and all</li> </ul>

## 15.20 Pattern Attributes Operators

Information about the pattern attribute operators is presented in this section.

The **Day of Week** and **City** attributes are used in the examples that follow to illustrate how operators work.

Numbers corresponding to the days of the week are:

- 1 as Sunday
- 2 as Monday
- 3 as Tuesday
- 4 as Wednesday
- 5 as Thursday
- 6 as Friday
- 7 as Saturday

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager will create buckets dynamically as necessary. The first time the criteria specified is fulfilled, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager will create a bucket for the criteria and add the actor as a member with a count of one. The next time the criteria is fulfilled, the actor is added to that same bucket as a member with a count of one. Each subsequent time the criteria is fulfilled, the bucket counter will be incremented.

### 15.20.1 For Each

If the **For each** attribute is set, a bucket is created for each distinct value of the attribute.

When the user specifies For Each, and **Day of Week** as the attribute, a bucket will be created dynamically for each day of the week as required and the counts updated for the buckets as logins occur.

### 15.20.2 Equals

If the **Equals** operator is set, the bucket is created and then the count updated only when the attribute value equals the value specified in the Compare Value field.

When the user specifies **Day of Week** as the attribute and enters 7 (Saturday) in the Compare Value field, a bucket is created for Saturday and the count updated as soon as he logs in on Saturday. The other days do not fulfill the criteria he specified.

### 15.20.3 Less Than

If the **Less Than** operator is specified, a bucket is created and the count updated only when the attribute value is less than the value specified in the Compare Value field.

When the user specifies **Day of Week** as the attribute and enters 4 (Wednesday), a single bucket is created for Sunday (day as 1), Monday (day as 2), and Tuesday (day as 3) and all his logins on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday will be counted as part of that bucket.

### 15.20.4 Greater Than

If the **Greater Than** operator is specified, a bucket is created and the count updated only when the attribute value is greater than the value specified in the Compare Value field.

If the user specifies **Day of Week** as the attribute and enters 3 (Tuesday), a single bucket is created and the count updated only for Wednesday (day as 4), Thursday (day as 5), Friday (day as 6), and Saturday (day as 7). A bucket will not be created nor will the count be updated for the user for Tuesday (day as 3).

### 15.20.5 Less Than Equal To

If the **Less Than Equal To** operator is specified, a bucket is created and the count updated only if the attribute value is less than or equal to the value specified in the Compare Value field.

When the user specifies Day of Week as the attribute and enters 3 (Tuesday), a bucket will be created and the count updated when the user logs in on Sunday (day as 1), Monday (day as 2), and Tuesday (day as 3). In Less Than Equal To 3, Tuesday (day as 3) also qualifies as meeting the bucket population criteria.

### 15.20.6 Greater Than Equal To

If the **Greater Than Equal To** operator is specified, a bucket is created and the count updated only if the attribute value is greater than or equal to the value specified in the Compare Value field.

When the user specifies Day of Week as the attribute and entered 3 (Tuesday), a bucket will be created and the count updated when the user logs in on Tuesday (day as 3), Wednesday (day as 4), Thursday (day as 5), Friday (day as 6), and Saturday (day as 7).

In Greater Than Equal To 3, Tuesday also qualifies as meeting the bucket population criteria.

### 15.20.7 Not Equal

If the **Not Equal** operator is set, a bucket is created and the count updated when the authentication/transaction attribute has a value not equal to the value specified in the Compare Value field by the user.

In the Day of Week example, if the user specifies a value of 1 (Sunday), a single bucket will be created for all logins other than Sunday (day as 1).

### 15.20.8 In

The **In** operator works like the **Equals** operator except all the comma separated values in the Compare Value field are used for an `equals` to comparison. In the Day of Week example, if the user enters 1,2,3,4,5, a single bucket is created for all logins that fall on Sunday (day as 1) through Thursday (day as 5).

### 15.20.9 Not In

The **Not In** operator works exactly the opposite of **In**. In the Day of Week example, if the user enters the values 1,2,3,4,5 for the day of the week, a single bucket is created for Friday (day as 6) and Saturday (day as 7) only.

### 15.20.10 Like

The **Like** operator is applicable and enabled only for string type attributes. If the user's login `city` is used as the attributes and he specifies `San` for the city attribute, his logins from the cities, `San Francisco`, `Santa Clara`, `San Jose`, and `Sangamner` will result in a single bucket and updates to the count.

`Like` compares the string attribute's value with the one specified by the user.

### 15.20.11 Not Like

The **Not like** operator is applicable and enabled only for string type attributes. If the user's login `city` is used as the attribute and he specifies `San` for the **City** attribute, his logins from the cities, `San Francisco`, `Santa Clara`, `San Jose`, and `Sangamner` will not result in the creation of a bucket or updates to the count. His logins from `Redwood City`, `Austin`, and other cities that do not have `San` in the name will result in a single bucket and updates for this pattern.

### 15.20.12 Range

**Range** is usually used with numerics.

Figure 15–8 Range Compare Operator

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Add Attribute" with a close button in the top right corner. Below the title bar, there is a text instruction: "Specify the condition information for the attribute and click the Apply button." The dialog contains several fields:

- Label:** Time
- Definition:** Time when the user is logged in
- Status:** Active
- Description:** A large empty text area.
- \* Compare Operator:** A dropdown menu with "Range" selected.
- \* Start Value:** A text input field containing "0".
- End Value:** An empty text input field.
- Increment Step:** A text input field containing "0".

At the bottom right of the dialog, there are four buttons: "Back", "Next", "Add", and "Cancel".

### 15.20.12.1 Fixed Range

When the user enters values for **Start Value** and **End Value** and leaves the **Increment Step** value as 0, he wants to create a bucket for the activity when the attribute value is **Greater Than Equal To** the **Start Value** and **Less Than Equal To** the **End Value**. Using the Day of Week example, if the user enters 1 (Sunday) as the **Start Value** and 5 (Thursday) as the **End Value**, all the logins from Sunday (day as 1) through Thursday (day as 5) will result in the creation and updates to the count of a single bucket. A fixed range is when the upper and lower limit are fixed and there are no steps in between (the increment step is not entered by user).

### 15.20.12.2 Fixed Range with Steps (or Increment)

When the user enters values for **Start Value** and **End Value** and also provides a value for the **Increment Step**, he wants to create a bucket for the activity when the attribute value is **Greater Than or equal** to the **Start Value** and **Less Than Equal To** the **End Value** and he wants to create finer level buckets which are separated by the "increment" value of the attribute. Using the Day of Week example, if the user enters 1 (Sunday) as the **Start Value** and 5 (Thursday) as the **End Value** and the **Increment Step** as 1, all the logins from Sunday (day as 1) through Thursday (day as 5) will result in the creation and updates to the count of multiple buckets. A bucket will be created and updated for the day starting Monday and then for each day (since the increment is one).

### 15.20.12.3 Upper Unbound Ranges with Steps

Upper unbounded ranges with increment steps are used for items, such as numbers, such as amounts. Basically, multiple-tiered ranges can be configured.

For example you can configure

0 to 100 with Step 10.

101 to 1000 with Step 100.

1001 to 10000 with Step 1000.

10001 to ... with Step 10000.

All the ranges but the last one works the same way as the earlier range example with **Start Value** and **End Value** with **Increment Step**.

The last range works as if the upper limit is infinity. In this scenario, buckets are created for each 10000 (ten thousand) after 10001 (ten thousand one).

If a user has an amount of 200,123 (two hundred thousand 123), a bucket would be created for him for 200,000 through 210,000. His transaction for this amount will fall into this bucket.

## 15.21 Use Cases

This section describes example use cases for autolearning and patterns.

### 15.21.1 Use Case: Challenge Users If Log In Different Time Than Normally

Jeff is a Security Administrator at Dollar Bank. He wants to challenge users with an OTP if they are logging in at a time of day they do not normally come in. To do this he must configure a security policy and associated groups, rules and patterns.

1. Jeff starts with the pattern. He performs a search for patterns that have users as members since his use case focuses on the behavior of users.  
  
He sees there are two patterns that have users as members. Neither of them has a time range attribute that works for his use case so Jeff must create a new one.
2. Jeff creates a multi-bucket login checkpoint pattern with `user` member type and first evaluation priority. He then adds a time range attribute from 0:00 - 23:00 and a step size of 4. This pattern creates and populates 6 time range buckets as users log in.
3. Jeff searches for the Post-Authentication checkpoint policies already in the system. There are four of them. Since he wants to challenge with an OTP he wants a policy that contains other rules with OTP challenge outcomes.
4. Next Jeff requires a rule to evaluate the bucket memberships. Jeff searches the rules for one that evaluates if a member has fallen into the current bucket less than a specified percentage in the last specified period. He does not find one so he create one using a user in bucket less than % of time condition.
5. Jeff adds the rule to the policy and links the pattern.
6. He then must link action and alert groups. Jeff searches for an action group that contains the challenge OTP action. He finds that there is one already so he links it to the rule.
7. He searches for an alert group by `time` in the alert message text. He finds one alert group that has an alert with the alert text "device has failed to log in successfully more than 10 times". This alert is not appropriate for his rule so he decides to create an alert group and alert.



8. Jeff creates a new alert group for his alert. He then adds a new medium alert to the group with the text "User has fallen into this login time bucket less than 5% of the time in the last 3 months".
9. Finally Jeff links the alert group to the rule.
10. He performs log ins to the system to start autolearning.

### 15.21.2 Use Case: Test a Pattern

Jeff a Security Administrator must make sure the pattern he configured in his use (see Section 15.21.1, "Use Case: Challenge Users If Log In Different Time Than Normally") is working properly.

To test the pattern:

1. One morning at 9:30 am he creates a new test user and then performs 7 successful logins.
2. At 3 pm of that day, he performs 3 successful logins.
3. The next day he logs in at 7 pm and is challenged with an OTP.

This occurs because he has fallen into the 7 pm time bucket less than 5% of the time in the last month.

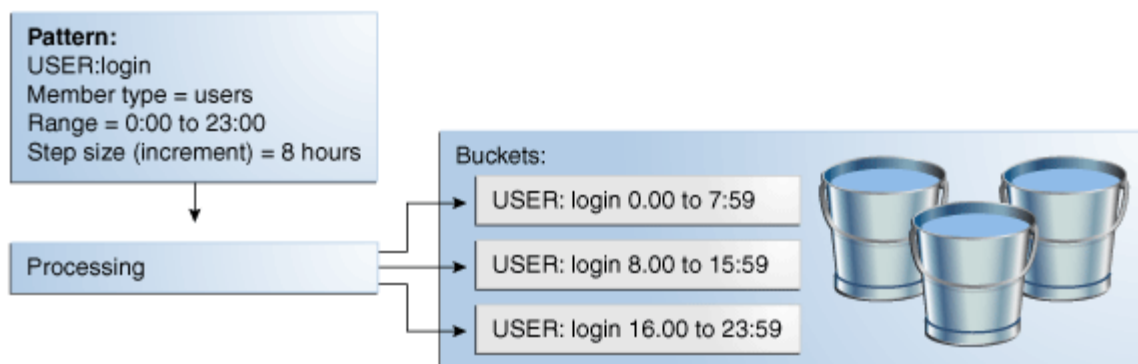
4. After the policy and pattern have been in the production system for a month he checks to see if the bucketing in the rule evaluation is accurate. Jeff runs a report to find users that triggered the rule by searching for sessions with the alert, "User has fallen into this login time bucket less than 5% of the time in the last 3 months".
5. He then selects a few of them and searches for their bucket memberships for this pattern in the last month.

In this way Jeff can see the session where the alert was triggered was at a time that fell into a bucket it had not previously fallen into more than 5% of the time in the last month. From that, Jeff confirms that the policy configuration and pattern are functioning as designed.

### 15.21.3 Use Case: Track Off-Hour Access

Jeff is a Security Administrator at Dollar Bank. He wants to track off-hour access by employees based on a standard day shift. To do this, he must create a pattern for behavior-based profiling on time.

**Figure 15–9 Using Buckets to Track Off-Hour Access**



To create a pattern that profiles the login times of users into three 8-hour buckets:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Create a multi-bucket pattern to capture the count of access over each 8-hour period for a day.
  - a. After you have logged in to the OAAM Administration Console, double-click **Patterns** in the Navigation pane. The Patterns Search page is displayed.
  - b. Click **New Pattern** on the upper right of the console. This displays the New Pattern screen for creating a new pattern.

Parameter	Values
Pattern Name	User: Work hours
Transaction Type	Authentication
Creation Method	Multi Bucket
Member Type	User
Evaluation Priority	High
Description	Pattern to capture the count of access over each 8-hour period for a 24-hour day

- c. Click **Create**. A page with details of your pattern is displayed.
- d. Click the **Attribute** tab to specify the attributes you will be checking.
- e. Click **Add**. This will provide a search screen allowing you to search for attributes you want to check. Enter your search criteria and click **Search** to see a list of attributes you want to use.

Parameter	Values
Attribute	Time
Status	Active
Compare operator	Range
Start Value	0
End value	23
Increment Step	8
Description	This creates three 8-hour buckets

3. Click **Add**.

OAAM creates buckets as needed for the behavior.

#### 15.21.4 Use Case: User Logs in During a Certain Time of Day More Than X Times

Jeff is a Security Administrator at Dollar Bank. He wants to be notified with an alert if a user logs in between 10 am to 5 pm more than 3 times. To do this, he must create a pattern that profiles users and time, and an alert group.

1. Create a single bucket pattern called, TimeLog10AM-5PM\_PS, with the member type, user.
2. Add the Attribute, Time.
  - Compare operator is Range

- Start value is 10 (10 am)
  - End value is 17 (5 pm)
3. Create an Alert Group so that an alert is used to notify you about either anomalies or information in the system when rules are triggered.  
For information on Action and Alert groups, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)
  4. Create a policy that uses autolearning conditions in the Post-Authentication checkpoint.
  5. Create a rule within the policy that uses conditions to associate the pattern.
    - Ensure that the rule contains the autolearning condition, [Pattern \(Authentication\): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times](#)
    - Fill in the values for the condition

Label	Name	Default
Pattern Hit Count More than	Pattern Hit Count More than	3
Pattern Name For Membership	Pattern Name for Membership	TimeLog10AM-5PM_PS
is Membership Count more than the Pattern Hit Count for User	isMoreThan	true
Time period type for pattern membership	Time Period Type for Pattern membership	hours
Time Period Type for Pattern Membership	Time Period Type for Pattern Membership	1
Member Type for pattern Membership	Member Type for pattern Membership	user

- Add the Alert group as a result of the rule.
6. Group link to user group.
  7. Verify that the alerts are generated, starting with the fourth login.

### 15.21.5 Use Case: Patterns Can have Multiple Member Types

Jeff is a Security Administrator at Dollar Bank. He wants to track logins by employees based on days of the week and devices. To do this, he must create a pattern to profile the days of the week, users, and devices login.

If Joe logs in on Monday, his User ID and the Device ID of the computer he is using are added to the Monday bucket once. If Fred uses the same computer to log in on Monday, his User ID and the Device ID of the computer will be added once. At that point, the Monday bucket will have one count for Joe, one count for Fred, and two counts for the device. Rule conditions are then used to evaluate the bucket memberships.

A rule could be created to evaluate one member type of multiple member types.

For example,

- Joe logged in on Tuesday less than 5% of the time in the last two months
- Joe and this computer logged in on Tuesday less than 5% of the time in the last two months

To set up patterns so that they can have multiple member types with the members independently profiled by the pattern, you perform the following steps.

1. Create a pattern with User and Device as entities. It will have Day of the Week as the attribute and the operator for the attribute will be for each.

Describe the bucket population correctly.

For information, see [Section B.2.2, "Pattern \(Authentication\): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time."](#)

2. Create one rule.
  - a. Set the percent value to be 5% in the rule.
  - b. Set the pattern described in Step1 as the pattern in the rule.
  - c. Set the entity to be user.
  - d. Set time period to 2.
  - e. Set time period type to months.
  - f. Leave the other values to the default.
3. Create another rule.
  - a. Set the percent value to be 5% in the rule.
  - b. Set the pattern described in Step1 as the pattern in the rule.
  - c. Set entity to be device this time.
  - d. Set time period to 2.
  - e. Set time period type to months.
  - f. Leave the other values to the default.

### 15.21.6 Use Case: City Usage

Joe's company wants all users to be challenged with an OTP if they are logging in from a city they are not a member of.

Joe logs in from three cities (home, office A and office B). A city pattern records how often he logs in from each.

Bucket	Location
City Bucket #1	home
City Bucket #2	office A
City Bucket #3	office B

Joe's company wants users to be challenged with an OTP two sessions in a row if they are logging in from a city they have not used in the last month. If Joe stops working at office B for 37 days and does not access from anywhere else in that city he will be challenged for an OTP the next time he logs in from that city. To accomplish this use case a rule will be configured to check on the membership count for the current city bucket in the last month. The count threshold will be set to two so the rule will trigger until the user has been a member at least twice in the last rolling month window.

To set up the system so that users are challenged with an OTP if they are logging in from a city they are not a member of, perform the following steps.

1. Create a pattern with **User** as the actor, **City** as the attribute, and **For Each** as the compare operator.
2. Use the condition, **Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period**
3. Set the rule parameters for conditions as:
  - a. **Pattern Name** as the pattern that you have created.
  - b. **Time period type** is **month**.
  - c. **Time period** is **1**.
  - d. **Count** is **3**.
  - e. Operator if required is **less than**.

The rule will trigger (and challenge) the user, if the user has not used that city more than 2 times in the last month (in last 30 days).

### 15.21.7 Use Case: Autolearning Adapts to Behavior of Entities

In addition to profiling, collecting data, and checking it, autolearning adjusts so that the system acts depending on the user's behavior. Conditions and the specified percentage remain unchanged.

If you log in to the bank application from California everyday, but then you locate to Seattle without informing your bank. When you log in for the first time from Seattle, you are challenged. The second time, you are challenged again because you are logging in from a city less than 50% of your total logins within 1 month. The system knows Seattle is not the usual place you log in from. You are annoyed, but do not consider it a hindrance yet. Challenging you again will degrade your user experience.

The condition, therefore, must be configured in such a way that there is a percentage when the system knows that it should no longer challenge you. The system should automatically be smart enough to understand that you are logging in from Seattle every time now going forward and that it should not challenge you.

The system does not challenge you when you log in a third time from Seattle. When you fly to California after three months the system challenges you when you log in. The system wanted to make sure that you are the person logging in to the system.

#### Example

You want the system to KBA challenge the user if the user logs in from a city less than 50% of the time within a month.

1. Create a multi- bucket pattern for each city called, UserLoginsCity.
  - Member type is user
  - Attribute is City; compare operator is for each

When a user logs in from different cities a bucket will be created for each city
2. Create an Action Group to KBA challenge the user for each city less than % membership.
3. Create policy that will use autolearning conditions in the Post-Authentication checkpoint.
4. Create a rule within the policy that uses conditions to associate the pattern.

The rule will calculate the percentage membership of a user belonging to a pattern

- Ensure that the rule contains the autolearning condition, "Pattern (Authentication): Entity is member of pattern less than some percent times".  
For information on this condition, see ["Pattern \(Authentication\): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time"](#).
- Fill in the values for the condition

Label	Default
Pattern Hit Percent less than	50
Pattern name for membership	UserLoginsCity
Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent	True
Time period type for pattern membership	Month
Time period for pattern membership	1
Member type for pattern membership	User

- Add the Action group as a result of the rule.
5. Group link to user group.
  6. If the user logs in from a city < than 50% of the total logins within 1 month, the user is challenged.

### 15.21.8 Use Case: Single Bucket Pattern

Single-bucket (manually created) patterns create and populate one bucket with the exact data points and value ranges specified in the pattern. You can create a pattern that describes behavior that has been deemed to be high risk based on industry expertise.

You can configure a bucket so that OAAM can look for any traffic that falls in:

- 8am -10am pattern
- New location
- New device
- New transfer account, not owned by this user is created
- Wire transfer to new account

This specific combination has been known to be a very high fraud risk in the past so you want to challenge with an OTP through SMS any time this pattern is seen.

### 15.21.9 Use Case: Using Pattern

A Security Administrator must configure a policy that challenges a user with a challenge question if the user is logging in from a state that he or she does not log in from very often, specifically one that he or she uses less than twice in a month.

The outcome should include a score and an alert.

#### Why use patterns for this scenario

This evaluation involves both profiling (patterns) and the rules to evaluate those patterns.

Patterns are used in this scenario for the following reasons:

- If rules are to track the frequency of behavior, the period for evaluating the frequency might be relatively long, especially if the evaluation requires months or even years. Using a pattern is recommended in these cases because rules will not have to perform large queries for results. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager checks the bucketing to see if the user is a member of the current state bucket that he is falling into now and the frequency at which he has fallen into that bucket.
- Other rules that run can use the pattern, which tracks the state or frequency of state usage, for other types of risk evaluations. By using the same pattern, no overhead is incurred to impact performance.

### Steps

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Patterns** in the Navigation pane. The Patterns Search page is displayed.
3. Click **New Pattern** on the upper right of the console. This displays the New Pattern dialog for creating a new pattern.  
Create a pattern where:
  - **Creation Method:** Multi-bucket
  - **Member Type:** User
  - **Evaluation Priority:** High
  - **Description:** Pattern to track the state usage and frequency
4. Click **Create**.
5. Click the **Attribute** tab.
6. Click **Add**.
7. In the **Add Attribute** dialog, select **State** as the attribute and click **Next**.
8. In the page following, select **for Each** as the **Compare Operator** and click **Add** and then **OK**.  
The compare operator **for Each** is selected to profile every state that users log in from (a bucket is created for each state and populated with users as they fall into the buckets).
9. In the Navigator tree, double-click **Group**.
10. Click **New Group**. The **Create Group** dialog is displayed.
11. Create a new `StateNotUsedOften` alert group.
  - **Group name:** State not used often
  - **Group type:** alerts
  - **Caching policy:** Full cache since the group is used in rules and conditions.
12. Click **Create** and then **OK**. The **Group Details** page is display.
13. In the **Alerts** tab of the **Group Details** page, click **Add Member**.
14. In the **Add Member** page, select **Create new element**.
15. Select the **Customer Care** as the alert type.
16. Select the **Medium** as the alert level.
17. Type in the alert message in the **Alert Message** box.

For example, user is logging in from a state he or she has used less than 2 times in a month.

18. Click **Add** to create and add the new alert to the alert group.
19. When the confirmation dialog appears, click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.
20. In the Navigation tree, double-click **Policies**. The **Policies Search** page is displayed.

21. Search policies for Post-Authentication policies that are available.

In best practices, KBA challenges occur in the Post-Authentication checkpoint.

Because the rule being created will have the outcome of a KBA challenge, it must be in the Post-Authentication checkpoint. It must also be in a policy in which there is a check for KBA registration before this rule runs.

22. Open the policy to the details page and click the **Rules** tab.

23. Click **Add**.

24. Plan the rule:

A rule should be created to KBA-challenge the user if it is triggered; therefore the rule must be contained in a policy with other rule challenges.

Because the rule will result in a KBA challenge, the best practice is for the scoring that you set and configure for the rule to have a relationship to the action/outcome of that rule and to the severity of that rule that is being evaluated. The severity of the situation, the action for which the rule would trigger, and the score in which the rule would generate must be proportional to each other.

The rule is checking if the user is logging in from a state that he has logged in from recently, but the situation does not necessarily mean fraud. The situation is one of medium risk--that is why a KBA challenge is used instead of a block. A KBA challenge is appropriate for the scores in the 500 to 700 risk range. For this example, a score of 600 is specified. An OTP challenge would have been appropriate for a score in the 701 to 900 range. For a score of 900 and over, the action triggered should be a block. The user should be allowed to continue on if the score is under 500.

25. Enter the summary information and click the **Results** tab.
26. Enter 600 as the score.
27. Enter 100 as the weight.
28. Select **ChallengeQuestionPad** as the action.
29. Select **StateNotUsedOften** as the alert.
30. Click the **Conditions** tab.
31. Click **Add** and select **Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times**.

Enter the following values:

Label	Name	Default
Pattern Hit Count More than	Pattern Hit Count More than	2
Pattern Name For MemberShip	Pattern Name for MemberShip	user:state



Label	Name	Default
is Membership Count more than the Pattern Hit Count for User	isMoreThan	false
Time period type for pattern membership	Time Period Type for Pattern membership	month
Time Period Type for Pattern Membership	Time Period Type for Pattern Membership	1
Member Type for pattern Membership	Member Type for pattern Membership	user

32. Click **Save** to save your changes.

A confirmation dialog displays the status of the operation.

33. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.

### 15.21.10 Use Case: Logins from Out of State

Acme is a small business group and all their clients are local to the city and are not expected to travel out of the state very often. The business group wants to track all logins occurring from other states, so they can challenge the users and also trigger a high alert so they can investigate to ensure that it is a valid user logging in from the other state. If they are valid, they will be added to an Allow User group so they will not be challenged the next time they log in from another state.

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Patterns** in the Navigation pane. The Patterns Search page is displayed.
3. Click **New Pattern** on the upper right of the console. This displays the New Pattern dialog for creating a new pattern.
4. Create a single bucket pattern with the following parameters so the pattern tracks all logins not occurring from this state. Essentially the counter will be incremented every time the login occurs from another state.
  - Transaction Type: Authentication
  - Attribute: State
  - Compare Operator: Not in
  - Compare Value: State name
  - Member Type: User
  - Evaluation Priority: First
5. Use this pattern in a rule condition.
  - a. Create a rule.
  - b. Add the condition, **Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times**.
    - Pattern hit count more than: count
    - Pattern Name for membership: Pattern name
    - Is Membership Count More than patternHitCountForUser: True
    - Time period type for pattern membership-- Hours

- Time period for pattern membership: 1
  - Member type for pattern membership-- User
6. Save the policy and rule.
  7. Simulate a few logins from different states. The users should be challenged and a high alert should be triggered.
  8. Add a user to the `White User Group`.
  9. Add this user group to `excluded user group` in the pre-conditions in the rule.
  10. Save the policy and rule.
  11. Repeat step 5. Users in the `White User Group` will not be challenged.

### 15.21.11 Use Case: Wire Transfer Dollar Amount Pattern

Mike is a security administrator who needs to profile user behavior based on the online banking wire transfers they complete. Mike wants to track the ranges of dollar amounts each user normally transfers. He creates a user multi-bucket pattern to create dollar ranges of \$100. Mike then implements a rule to challenge the user if the current dollar range bucket transfer has fallen into one the user has had less than 10% of the time in the last three months.

**Prerequisites:** Default snapshot is loaded. System has a defined transaction that represents a banking wire transfer, such as an `Internet Banking` transaction.

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Patterns** in the Navigation pane. The Patterns Search page is displayed.
3. Click **New Pattern** on the upper right of the console. This displays the New Pattern dialog for creating a new pattern. You want to create a user multi-bucket pattern to create dollar ranges of \$100.
4. Specify initial details about the new pattern and click **Create**. All values except transaction type and creation method can be modified later in the Pattern Details page.

Parameters	Value
Pattern Name	User: Internet Banking Amount
Transaction Type	Internet Banking since you will be profiling the user's behavior based on internet transactions
Creation Method	Multi bucket since you must create dollar ranges of \$100
Member Types	User
Evaluation Priority	High so that it is processed first.
Description	Tracks the transaction amounts for each users' Internet Banking transactions.

After clicking **Create**, a page with details about the pattern is displayed.

5. Click the **Attribute** tab and then the **Add Attribute** icon in the toolbar.
6. When the Add Attribute dialog appears, enter `Amount` in the Attribute Name field and click **Search**.
7. Select **Amount** from the list and click **Next**.

8. Provide the following information and click **Add**.

Parameters	Value
Description	Enter a description for the attribute.
Compare Operator	Range
Start Value	0
End Value	Leave blank.
Increment Step	100 since the transaction amount is collected in ranges of 100.

9. Double-click **Policies** in the Navigation pane. This will provide the Policies Search page allowing you to search for OAAM Users vs. Themselves policy. Enter the search criteria and click Search.
10. Open the OAAM User vs. Themselves policy.
11. Click the **Rules** tab and **Add**. You want to create a rule to challenge if the current dollar range bucket transfer has fallen into is one the user has been a member of less than 10% of the time in the last three months.
12. Enter details about the Rule in the Summary tab such as the Rule Name and Description. Do not change the Rule Status. Leave it as **Active**.
13. Click the **Conditions** tab and add the "[Pattern \(Transaction\): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time](#)" condition.

Enter the following values:

Parameter	Value
Pattern hit count less than	10
Pattern name for membership	User: wire transfer
is membership count less than the pattern hit percent	True
Time period type for pattern membership	months
Time period for pattern membership	3
Member type for pattern membership	user

14. Open the Results tab.
15. Enter a score.
16. Enter the weight.
17. Set the rule result Action Group to OAAM Challenge.
18. Click **Save** to save your changes. A confirmation dialog displays the status of the operation.
19. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.

**Post conditions:** Users who perform a wire transfer for an amount in a dollar range that is different from 90% of their wire transfers over the previous three months are challenged.

The pattern rule triggers when the wire transfer transaction amount is less than 10% of all the other transactions.

### 15.21.12 Use Case: HR Employee Record Access Pattern per User

Mike is a security administrator who needs to profile and evaluate users behavior based on the frequency and volume of access requests they make to an HR application for employee records. Mike wants to track the number of records per 8-hour time period normally accessed by each HR representative. He creates a multi-bucket pattern to capture the count of requests over each 8-hour period for a day. Mike then implements a rule to generate an alert if the current access falls into an 8 hour range that exceeds the user's average over the last month by 40%.

Prerequisites: Default snapshot is loaded. System has a defined transaction that represents employee record access.

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Patterns** in the Navigation pane. The Patterns Search page is displayed.
3. Click **New Pattern** on the upper right of the console. This displays the New Pattern dialog for creating a new pattern.
4. Create a new multi-bucket pattern on the employee record access transaction to capture the count of requests over each 8-hour period for a day.
  - a. In the New Pattern dialog, select Transaction Type as *HR Record Access*, Creation Method as *Multi-Bucket*, Member Types as *HR Rep*, and Evaluation Priority as *High*.
  - b. In the Attributes tab, add a new attribute, selecting *Time* from the list. For the Attribute Details, select Compare Operator as *Range*, Start Value as *0*, End Value as *23*, and Increment Step as *8*.
5. Create a rule to generate an alert if the current access falls into an 8 hour range that exceeds the user's average over the last month by 40%.
6. Open the OAAM User vs. Themselves policy and add a new rule.
7. Add the "Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently Than Entity's Average Over Last N Time Periods" condition to the rule, with Pattern Hit Percent greater than as *40*, Pattern name for membership: the name of the pattern created in step 4, Time period type for pattern membership as *Days*, Time period for pattern membership as *30*, and Member type for pattern membership as *HR rep*.
8. Set the rule result to generate an alert.

Post conditions: Users who perform many access requests in an 8-hour period that is 40% higher than their average number of the access requests over the previous month cause an alert.

### 15.21.13 Use Case: HR Employee Record Access Pattern for All Users

Mike is a security administrator who needs to profile and evaluate users behavior based on the frequency and volume of access requests they make to an HR application for employee records compared to the access requests of others. Mike wants to track the number of records per 8-hour time period normally accessed by any HR representative. He creates a multi-bucket pattern to capture the count of requests over each 8-hour period for a day. Mike then implements a rule to generate an alert if the current access falls into an 8-hour range that exceeds the average for all users over the last month by 30%.

Prerequisites: Default snapshot is loaded. System has a defined transaction that represents employee record access.

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Patterns** in the Navigation pane. The Patterns Search page is displayed.
3. Click **New Pattern** on the upper right of the console. This displays the New Pattern dialog for creating a new pattern.
4. Create a new multi-bucket pattern on the employee record access transaction to capture the count of requests over each 8-hour period for a day.
  - a. In the New Pattern dialog, select Transaction Type as `HR Record Access`, Creation Method as `Multi-Bucket`, Member Types as `HR Rep`, and Evaluation Priority as `High`.
  - b. In the Attributes tab, add a new attribute, selecting `Time` from the list. For the Attribute Details, select Compare Operator as `Range`, Start Value as `0`, End Value as `23`, and Increment Step as `8` to generate an alert if the current access falls into an 8 hour range that exceeds the average for all users over the last month by 30%.
5. Open the OAAM User vs. All Users policy and add a new rule.
6. Add the "Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently All Entities' Average Over Last N Time Periods" condition to the rule, with Pattern Hit Percent greater than as 30, Pattern name for membership: pattern created in step 4, Time period type for pattern membership as `Days`, Time period for pattern membership as 30, and Member type for pattern membership as `HR Rep`.
7. Set the rule result to generate an alert.

Post conditions: Users who perform many access requests in an 8-hour period that is 40% higher than the average number of the access requests for all users over the previous month cause an alert.

### 15.21.14 Use Case: Shipping Address Country Pattern

Mike is a security administrator who needs to profile e-commerce transactions based on the country the goods are shipping to. He creates a pattern to create a bucket for each country and count the transactions shipped to each. He then implements a rule to generate an alert if a transaction is one where the goods are shipping to a country that less than 5% of all other orders have shipped to in the last 3 months.

Prerequisites: Default snapshot is loaded. System has a defined transaction that represents the e-commerce transaction, such as the `Retail Ecommerce` transaction from the OAAM sample application. The transaction has an entity or an attribute that indicates the country in the shipping address.

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Patterns** in the Navigation pane. The Patterns Search page is displayed.
3. Click **New Pattern** on the upper right of the console. This displays the New Pattern dialog for creating a new pattern.
4. Create a new multi-bucket pattern on the Retail Ecommerce transaction to create a bucket for each country in the shipping address.

- a. In the New Pattern dialog, select Transaction Type as Retail Ecommerce, Creation Method as Multi-Bucket, Member Type as Shipping Address, and Evaluation Priority as High.
- b. In the Attributes tab, add a new attribute, selecting Country from the list and select for Each as the Compare Operator.

A pattern is created for the Retail Ecommerce Transaction type. It collects country information for every transaction.

5. Create a rule to generate an alert if goods in a transaction is shipping to a country that less than 5% of all other orders have shipped to in the last 3 months.
6. Open the OAAM User vs. Themselves policy and add a new rule.
7. Add the "Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time" condition to the rule, with Pattern Hit Percent less than as 5, Pattern name for membership: pattern created in step 4, Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent as "True," Time period type for pattern membership as Months, Time period for pattern membership as 3, and Member type for pattern membership as Shipping Address.
8. Set the rule result Action Group to OAAM Challenge.

Post conditions: Users who ship to a country that has been used in transactions less than 5% of the time over the past three months generate an alert.

**Table 15-5 Shipping Address Country Pattern**

Pattern Statement Breakdown	Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Security Policy Components
Profile e-commerce transactions	Transaction type is Retail Ecommerce
User is shipping goods to countries	Entity is user
Country the goods are shipping to	Attribute is Shipping.Address.Country
Create a bucket for each country	Creation method is multi-bucket; compare operator For each
Count the transactions shipped to each [country]	Pattern to collect country information for transactions Pattern tracks each user's shipping address country for Retail Ecommerce transactions
Rule	An alert triggers when the user ships to a country that is less than 5% of all the other countries shipped to
Condition	Pattern (Transaction): Entity is member of pattern less than some percent times condition
Policy to evaluate their current behavior against their own historical behavior.	OAAM User vs. Themselves
Percentage basis specified in rule	5%
Time period specified in rule	last 3 months
Checkpoint	Rule created in a policy that runs in the Transaction Update checkpoint
Rule result Action Group to OAAM Challenge	OAAM Challenge

### 15.21.15 Use Case: Shipping Address Country Pattern and Billing Mismatch

Mike is a security administrator who needs to profile e-commerce transactions based on the country the goods are shipping to and if the billing and shipping addresses are from different countries. He creates a pattern to create a bucket for each country and count the transactions shipped to each. He then implements a rule to generate an alert if a transaction is shipping to a country that less than 5% of all other orders have shipped to in the last 3 months and if the shipping address country and billing address country are not the same.

Prerequisites: Default snapshot is loaded. System has a defined transaction that represents the e-commerce transaction, such as the `Retail Ecommerce` transaction from `oaam_sample`. The transaction has entities or attributes that indicates the country in the shipping address and the country in the billing address.

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Patterns** in the Navigation pane. The Patterns Search page is displayed.
3. Click **New Pattern** on the upper right of the console. This displays the New Pattern dialog for creating a new pattern.
4. Create a new multi-bucket pattern on the e-commerce transaction to create a bucket for each country and count the transactions shipped to each.
  - a. In the New Pattern dialog, select **Transaction Type** as `Retail Ecommerce`, **Creation Method** as `Multi-Bucket`, **Member Types** as `Shipping Address`, and **Evaluation Priority** as `High`.
  - b. In the **Attributes** tab, add a new attribute, selecting `Country` from the list and select for `Each` as the **Compare Operator**.
5. Creates a rule to generate an alert if a transaction is shipping to a country that less than 5% of all other orders have shipped to in the last 3 months and if the shipping address country and billing address country are not the same.
6. Open the OAAM User vs. All Users policy and add a new rule.
7. Add the "Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time" condition to the rule, with **Pattern Hit Percent** less than as 5, **Pattern name for membership**: pattern created in step 4, **Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent** as `True`, **Time period type for pattern membership** as `Months`, **Time period for pattern membership** as 3, and **Member type for pattern membership** as `Shipping Address`.
8. Add the "Session: Compare two parameter values" condition to the rule, with **Parameter key 1** as `Transaction.billingAddress.country`, **Operation** as `Not Equal To`, **Parameter key 2** as `Transaction.shippingAddress.country`, **Ignore case** as `True`, and **if no data, return** as `False`.
9. Set the rule result to generate an alert.

Post conditions: If a user ships to a country different from his billing address, and the shipping country is one that is used less than 5% of the time, then an alert is generated.

### 15.21.16 Use Case: Shipping Address Country IP Pattern

Mike is a security administrator who needs to profile if it is normal for any credit cards to be used in an e-commerce transaction to be made from an IP in the USA and ship to Nigeria. He creates a pattern to create a bucket for transactions made from an IP mapped to anywhere in the USA and shipped to anywhere in Nigeria and maintain

counts for every credit card used. He then implements a rule to generate an alert if a card has at least 5 orders in the last year and has had a combination captured in this pattern and it has occurred in less than 25% all other orders from this card in the last 4 months.

Prerequisites: Default snapshot is loaded. System has a defined transaction that represents the e-commerce transaction. The transaction has an entity to represent the credit card and entities or attributes that indicate shipping country and user's country as resolved from their IP address.

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Patterns** in the Navigation pane. The Patterns Search page is displayed.
3. Click **New Pattern** on the upper right of the console. This displays the New Pattern dialog for creating a new pattern.
4. Create a new single-bucket pattern on the e-commerce transaction to for transactions made from an IP mapped to anywhere in the USA and shipped to anywhere in Nigeria and maintain counts for every credit card used.
  - a. In the New Pattern dialog, select Transaction Type as Retail Ecommerce, Creation Method as Single-Bucket, Member Types as Credit Card, and Evaluation Priority as High.
  - b. In the Attributes tab, add a new attribute, selecting Country for the shipping address from the list, select In as the Compare Operator, and type nigeria as the Compare Value.
  - c. In the Attributes tab, add a new attribute, selecting Country for the IP address from the list, select In as the Compare Operator, and type united states as the Compare Value.
5. Creates a rule to generate an alert if a card has at least five orders in the last year and has had a combination captured in this pattern and it has occurred in less than 25% all other orders from this card in the last 4 months.
6. Open the OAAM User vs. All Users policy and add a new rule.
7. Add the "[Pattern \(Transaction\): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time](#)" condition to the rule, with Pattern Hit Percent less than as 5, Pattern name for membership: pattern created in step 4, Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent as True, Time period type for pattern membership as Months, Time period for pattern membership as 4, and Member type for pattern membership as Credit Card.
8. Add the "[Transaction: Check Count of any entity or element of a Transaction using filter conditions](#)" condition to the rule, with Select Transaction to check as Retail Ecommerce, select Entity or Element to count as Credit Card, specify Condition for Count as Greater Than Equal, specify Check value for Count as 5, Duration as 1 Rolling years, Ignore Current Transaction in count? as True, for the same user? as False, and apply the filter checks on Current Transaction as False.
9. Set the rule result to generate an alert.

Post conditions: If a user logged in from the US places an order with a shipping address in Nigeria, and does so with a card that has not been used in this manner 25% or more of the time over the last 4 months, an alert will be generated.



### 15.21.17 Use Case: Browser Locale Pattern

Mike is a security administrator who needs to profile users based on the browser locales they use when accessing. He creates a multi-bucket pattern for users by locale. This creates a bucket for each locale. He then develops a rule to challenge if the locale being used is one this user has never used previously.

Prerequisites: Default snapshot is loaded.

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Patterns** in the Navigation pane. The Patterns Search page is displayed.
3. Click **New Pattern** on the upper right of the console. This displays the New Pattern dialog for creating a new pattern.
4. Create a new multi-bucket pattern on the authentication transaction to track each browser locale.
  - a. In the New Pattern dialog, select Transaction Type as Internet Banking, Creation Method as Multi-Bucket, Member Types as Customer, and Evaluation Priority as High.
  - b. In the Attributes tab, add a new attribute, selecting Locale from the list and select Compare Operator as for Each.
5. Create a rule to challenge if the locale being used is one this user has never used previously.
6. Open the OAAM User vs. Themselves policy and add a new rule.
7. Add the [Pattern \(Transaction\): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket for the First Time in a Certain Time Period](#) condition to the rule, with Is condition True as True, Time period type for bucket membership as Years, Time period for bucket membership as 999, Member type for pattern-bucket membership as Customer, and First Time count as 1.
8. Set the rule result Action Group to OAAM Challenge.

Post conditions: A user who is using a locale that she has never used before is challenged.

### 15.21.18 Use Case: Credit Card by Shipping Address Country Pattern

Mike is a security administrator who needs to profile e-commerce transactions based on the credit card and country the goods are shipping to. He creates a pattern to create a bucket for each credit card and shipping address country and count the transactions. He then implements a rule to alert if a transaction uses a credit card that has been used more than five items and has shipped to the current country less than 5% of the time in the last 3 months.

Prerequisites: Default snapshot is loaded. System has a defined transaction that represents the e-commerce transaction. The transaction has entities that represent the credit card and the shipping address.

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Patterns** in the Navigation pane. The Patterns Search page is displayed.
3. Click **New Pattern** on the upper right of the console. This displays the New Pattern dialog for creating a new pattern.

4. Create a new multi-bucket pattern on the e-commerce transaction for each credit card and shipping address country and count the transactions.
  - a. In the New Pattern dialog, select Transaction Type as Retail Ecommerce, Creation Method as Multi-Bucket, Member Types as Credit Card, and Evaluation Priority as High.
  - b. In the Attributes tab, add a new attribute, selecting Country for the shipping address from the list and select for Each as the Compare Operator.
5. Create a rule to alert if a transaction uses a credit card that has been used more than five items and has shipped to the current country less than 5% of the time in the last 3 months.
6. Open the OAAM User vs. Themselves policy and add a new rule.
7. Add the [Pattern \(Transaction\): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time](#) condition to the rule, with Pattern Hit Percent less than as 5, Pattern name for membership as the pattern created in Step 4, Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent as True, Time period type for pattern membership as Months, Time period for pattern membership as 3, and Member type for pattern membership as Credit Card.
8. Add the [Transaction: Check Count of Any Entity or Element of a Transaction Using Filter Conditions](#) condition to the rule, with Select Transaction to check as Retail Ecommerce, select Entity or Element to count as Credit Card, specify Condition for Count as Greater Than, specify Check value for Count as 5, Duration as 3 Rolling months, Ignore Current Transaction in count? as True, for the same user? as False, and apply the filter checks on Current Transaction as False.
9. Set the rule result to generate an alert.

Post conditions: If a user ships to a country that has not been associated with his credit card at least 5% of the time in the last 3 months, and the card has been used more than 5 times in the last 3 months, the transaction triggers an alert.

### 15.21.19 Use Case: Credit Card by Dollar Amount Range and Time Pattern

Mike is a security administrator who needs to profile e-commerce orders based on the credit card, the frequency of orders and dollar amount ranges. He creates a pattern to create a bucket for each order amount range of \$10 to profile credit cards. He then creates a pattern to profile the frequency ranges of orders by credit card. He then implements a rule to generate an alert if a transaction uses a credit card a number of times in the last 24 hours that is 40% higher than the average over the last three months and the credit card has had more than four orders falling into the same dollar amount range bucket in the last 24 hours.

Prerequisites: Default snapshot is loaded. System has a defined transaction that represents the e-commerce transaction. The transaction has an entity to represent the credit card and an entity or an attribute that indicates the dollar amount.

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Patterns** in the Navigation pane. The Patterns Search page is displayed.
3. Click **New Pattern** on the upper right of the console. This displays the New Pattern dialog for creating a new pattern.
4. Create a new multi-bucket pattern on the e-commerce transaction to create a bucket for each order amount range of \$10 to profile credit cards.

- a. In the New Pattern dialog, select Transaction Type as Retail Ecommerce, Creation Method as Multi-Bucket, Member Types as Credit Card, and Evaluation Priority as High.
  - b. In the Attributes tab, add a new attribute, select Transaction Amount from the list. For the Attribute Details, select Compare Operator as Range, Start Value as 0, End Value as blank, and Increment Step as 10.
5. Create a new multi-bucket pattern on the e-commerce profile the frequency ranges of orders by credit card.
  - a. In the New Pattern dialog, select Transaction Type as Retail Ecommerce, Creation Method as Multi-Bucket, Member Types as Credit Card, and Evaluation Priority as High.
  - b. In the Attributes tab, add a new attribute, select Day of Month from the list and select Compare Operator as for Each.
6. Create a rule to generate an alert if a transaction uses a credit card that has fallen into frequency range bucket in the first 24 hours that it has not in the first three months and the credit card has had more than four orders falling into the same dollar amount range bucket in the last 24 hours.
7. Open the OAAM User vs. Themselves policy and add a new rule.
8. Add the [Pattern \(Transaction\): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period](#) condition to the rule, with Pattern name for membership as the pattern created in step 4, Time period for pattern membership as 24, Time period type for pattern membership as Hours, Member type for pattern membership as Credit Card, Bucket hit count as 4, Compare operator for the count as Greater than, Return value for condition is true as True, and Return value if condition encounters an error as False.
9. Add the [Pattern \(Transaction\): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently Than Entity's Average Over Last N Time Periods](#) condition to the rule, with Pattern Hit Percent greater than as 40, Pattern name for membership as the pattern created in step 4, Time period type for pattern membership as Months, Time period for pattern membership as 3, and Member type for pattern membership as Credit Card.
10. Set the rule result to generate an alert.

Post conditions: If a credit card falls into a 24-hour period frequency bucket that it has not been in the last three months, and has four transactions in the same dollar range in the past 24 hours, an alert will be generated.



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## Managing Configurable Actions

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides many standard actions that are handled by a web application. These standard actions include block, KBA challenge, password TextPad, and others. The standard actions can also be used as trigger actions for **Configurable Actions**. Configurable actions are external Java code that is triggered by OAAM Server. Customers can write any java code they want to perform custom operations without any change to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. The Configurable Actions feature enables endless customizations.

This chapter provides an overview on configuring a configurable action and instructions on how to define, view, edit, and delete an action instance, and on how to associate action instances to a **Checkpoint**.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Introduction and Concepts](#)
- [Creating Configurable Actions](#)
- [Navigating to the Action Templates Search Page](#)
- [Searching for Action Templates](#)
- [Viewing Action Template Details](#)
- [Creating a New Action Template](#)
- [Navigating to the Action Instances Search Page](#)
- [Searching for Action Instances](#)
- [Creating an Action Instance and Adding it to a Checkpoint](#)
- [Creating a Custom Action Instance](#)
- [Editing an Action Template](#)
- [Exporting Action Templates](#)
- [Importing Action Templates](#)
- [Moving an Action Template from a Test Environment](#)
- [Deleting Action Templates](#)
- [Viewing a List of Configurable Action Instances](#)
- [Viewing the Details of an Action Instance](#)
- [Editing an Action Instance](#)
- [Deleting an Existing Action Instance](#)
- [Standard Configurable Actions](#)

- [Use Cases](#)

## 16.1 Introduction and Concepts

This section introduces you to the concept of configurable actions and how they are used in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.

### 16.1.1 Configurable Actions

OAAM enables you to configure actions, called configurable actions, that are triggered based on the result action or risk scoring or both after a checkpoint execution. The configurable action can be specified so that it executes either in synchronous mode or asynchronous mode. An example of a configurable action is an e-mail that is sent to you whenever a checkpoint execution returns "block" as an action in the result. In this case, "Send Email" is the configurable action and "block" is the trigger criteria. Similarly, there could be configurable actions that can be based on a "risk score" as the trigger criteria.

Java classes and action templates for certain configurable actions are provided by OAAM, but you have the option to develop custom configurable actions based on your particular requirements. For detailed steps on configuring the default configurable actions, see [Section 16.20, "Standard Configurable Actions."](#)

### 16.1.2 Action Templates

Action Templates let you define the common details of the configurable action. You can specify the java class that is tied to the action and also specify default parameter values of the action.

The configurable actions are built using action templates. You can create only one action template per Java class file. You can create custom Java class files and corresponding action templates for your needs.

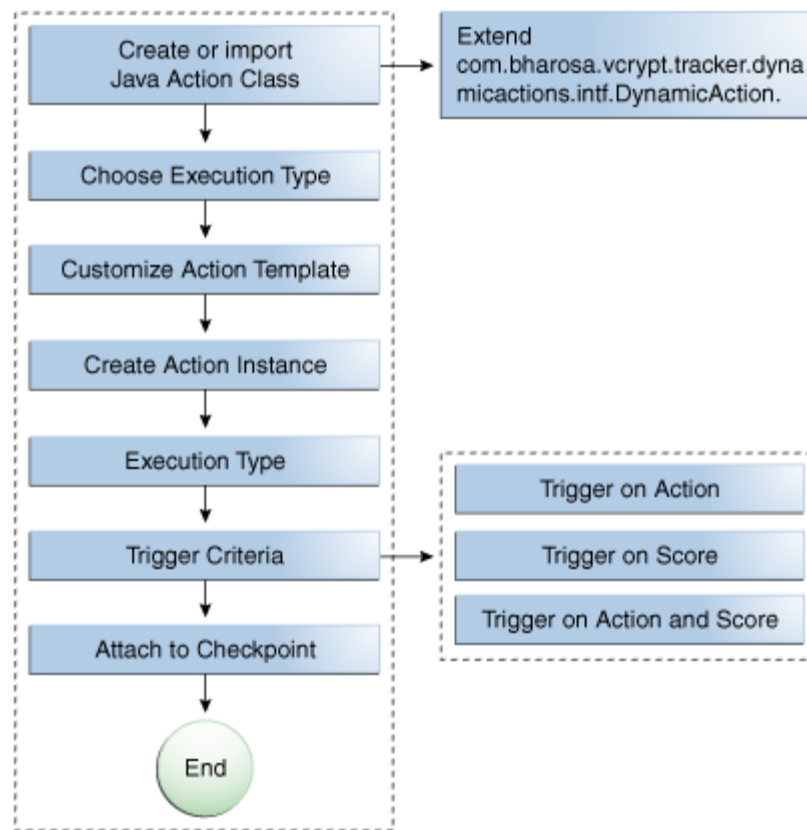
For example, if you had an action template, "add to a group," you could create four instances of the action template:

- Add user to a white-list group
- Add user to black-list group
- Add IP to IP white-list group
- Add IP to IP black-list group

Using the action template, you create an action instance based on your scenario. For example, you could have an instance such as "create a case whenever there is a block action" or another instance such as "create a case whenever there is a challenge action."

### 16.1.3 Deploying a Configurable Action

A flow chart illustrating the deployment of a Configuration Action is shown in [Figure 16-1](#).

**Figure 16–1** *Develop and Deploy a Custom Configuration Action*


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**Note:** Steps to install newly created java class are included in this illustration.

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The chapter has been organized into sections by topic. If you have configured configurable actions before, use this chapter as a reference.

If you want configurable actions enabled in your system, follow this process:

1. Enable the configurable action property.  
Set `dynamicsactions.enabled` to `true`.
2. Make sure the configurable action definitions are configured in the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager database. For each custom action there should be a corresponding definition in the OAAM database. Configurable action templates shipped with OAAM are imported when you import the snapshot when you are setting up OAAM's base environment. A user can view the list of available configurable actions before adding a new one.
3. Determine what configurable actions must be added to which checkpoint and the preconditions for executing those configurable actions.
4. Associate the configurable action to the checkpoint. During this step, you select the checkpoint and add the configurable action along with the trigger criteria and execution type to the checkpoint. For the configurable action that is added, you specify the values for all the parameters of that action.

5. Once the configurable action is associated to a checkpoint, it is ready to be triggered after the rules execution of a checkpoint is complete. After the checkpoint is executed, the rules engine returns a result that specifies the final action, score, and the other result actions. Based on the final action and score, relevant configurable actions are executed in synchronous or asynchronous mode.

### Custom Configurable Actions

If the existing Configuration Actions are not sufficient, develop and deploy custom ones. See the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* for details on developing a configurable action.

Although some configurable actions are provided with the product, you may have to develop custom templates for your particular requirements.

1. Define the custom action template
2. Load the action template

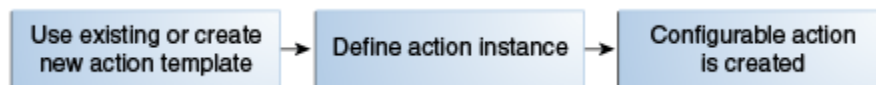
## 16.2 Creating Configurable Actions

The configurable action creation flow is presented in this section.

You can:

- Use an existing action template or create a new one to create a configurable action.
- Define an action instance/create a configurable action

**Figure 16–2 Configurable Action Wizard Flow**



### 16.2.1 Define New Action Template

If you want to define a new action template, see [Section 16.6, "Creating a New Action Template"](#) for detailed information.

### 16.2.2 Use Existing Action Template

If you want to use an existing action template, see [Section 16.4, "Searching for Action Templates."](#)

### 16.2.3 Create Action Instance

To define an action instance, see [Section 16.9, "Creating an Action Instance and Adding it to a Checkpoint"](#) for detailed information.

## 16.3 Navigating to the Action Templates Search Page

You manage action templates in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager from the Action Templates Search page. From this page, you can search, view, create, export, and delete action templates.

1. In the Navigation tree, expand **Configurable Actions**.



2. Click **Action Templates**.

The **Action Templates Search** page is displayed.

Alternative methods to open search pages are listed in [Section 3.5, "Using Search, Create, and Import."](#)

## 16.4 Searching for Action Templates

In the Action Templates Search page, you can narrow down the number of action templates that are shown by specifying criteria in the Search Filter.

To search for action templates:

1. Open the **Action Templates Search** page, as described in [Section 16.3, "Navigating to the Action Templates Search Page."](#)

The **Search Results** table will display no results when the **Action Templates Search** page first appears.

2. Specify criteria in the Search Filter to locate the action template.

3. Click **Search**.

If you do not want to perform the search, click **Reset** to reset the search parameters to the default setting.

The action templates displayed are those that match the criteria specified in the Name, Java Class Name, and Keyword fields ([Table 16-1](#)).

**Table 16-1 Action Template Search Filter Criteria**

Filters and Fields	Descriptions
Name	Name of the action template. You can enter the complete name or part of an action template name. For example, if you enter new, any action template with new in any part of its name is shown.
Java Class Name	The fully qualified classpath of the java class file.
Keyword	Keyword in the description.

Each action template has a name. If the description is too long to be fully shown, you can place the mouse over the text to see the entire description.

By default, action templates are sorted on **Action Template Name**, but you can sort action templates on Description and Java Class name.

In the **Search Results** table, click the row for the action template you are interested in to view more details.

## 16.5 Viewing Action Template Details

In the Results table of the Action Template Search page, click the row of the action template you are interested in to review the details of a specific action template. The Action Template Details page provides such general details about the case as the Java class name, action name, description, and Java class parameters.

To view details about an action template:

1. Search for the action template, as described in [Section 16.4, "Searching for Action Templates."](#)

2. In the **Results** table, click the row of the action template you are interested in. The **Action Template Details** page appears.

The fields are pre-populated with default values.

You can edit the values of the parameters, action names, and description, but you cannot edit the Java Class name.

## 16.6 Creating a New Action Template

To define a new action template:

1. Create the Java Class file for the configurable action template.
2. Copy the Java Class file.

Now you are ready to create the action template.

You can create only one action template per class file.

3. Open the **Action Templates Search** page, as described in [Section 16.3, "Navigating to the Action Templates Search Page."](#)
4. From the **Action Templates Search** page, click **New Action Template**.

Alternative methods to open create pages are listed in [Section 3.5, "Using Search, Create, and Import."](#)

The **New Action Template** page appears where you can enter details to create an action template.

5. In the **Java Class Name** field, enter the fully qualified classpath of the configurable action.

You will have created the Java Class during the creation of the configurable action. For information on creating a configurable action, see the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

An example of a Java Class is

```
com.bharosa.vcrypt.tracker.dynamicactions.impl.AddItemToWatchListAction
```

You must enter the fully qualified Java class name.

If you enter an incorrect Java class name, an error occurs when you click **Load Parameters**.

Also, you must ensure that the Java Class is in the correct directory.

6. Click **Load Parameters**.

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager obtains the list of parameters and displays the names, labels, types, and values.

Examples of parameters are shown in the following table.

Name	Label	Type	Value
Item Type	Item Type:	String	value
Watch-List Name	Enter the Watch-List Name:	String	value
White-List Name	Enter the White-List Name:	String	value
Black-List Name	Enter the Black-List Name:	String	value

Only one action template can be created per Java Class file. If you try to create an action template using the same Java Class file, a warning appears after you click **Load Parameters**.

7. In the **Action Name** field, enter a name for the action.
8. In the **Description** field, enter a description of the action.
9. Enter values for the parameters.

All parameter values are required. You cannot save the template until all values are entered.

10. Click **Apply**.

The message, "Action template created successfully," is displayed.

11. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

After you defined the action templates, the next step is to configure the action instance. A single action template can have multiple instances. For details on configuring the action instance, see [Section 16.9, "Creating an Action Instance and Adding it to a Checkpoint."](#)

## 16.7 Navigating to the Action Instances Search Page

You manage configurable actions in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager from the Action Instances Search page. From this page, you can search, view, create, activate, deactivate, and delete action instances.

1. In the Navigation tree, expand **Configurable Actions**.
2. Click **Action Instances**.

The **Action Instances Search** page is displayed.

Alternative methods to open search pages are listed in [Section 3.5, "Using Search, Create, and Import."](#)

## 16.8 Searching for Action Instances

In the **Action Instances Search** page, you can narrow down the number of configurable action instances that are shown by specifying criteria in the Search Filter.

To search for action instances:

1. Open the **Action Instances Search** page, as described in [Section 16.7, "Navigating to the Action Instances Search Page."](#)
2. Specify criteria in the Search Filter to locate the action instance.
3. Click **Search**.

The action instances shown are those that match the criteria specified in the **Name**, **Checkpoint**, **Keyword**, and **Execution Type** fields ([Table 16-2](#)).

**Table 16–2 Action Instances Search Filter Criteria**

Filters and Fields	Descriptions
Name	Name of the configurable action instance. You can enter the complete name or part of a name.
Checkpoint	The specified point in a session when rules in a policy are run. For example, at Pre-Authentication, Post-Authentication, and In-Session.
Execution Type	<p>There are two execution types: Synchronous and Asynchronous</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Synchronous actions are executed in the order of their priority in the ascending order. For example, if you want to create a CSR case and then send an e-mail with the Case ID, you would choose synchronous actions. Synchronous actions will trigger/execute immediately. <p>If the actions are executing in sequential order and one of the actions in the sequence does not trigger, the other actions will still trigger.</p> <li>■ Asynchronous actions are queued for execution but not in any particular sequence. For example, if you want to send an e-mail or perform some action and do not care about executing it immediately and are not interested in any order of execution, you would choose asynchronous actions.</li> </li></ul>
Keyword	Keyword in the description.

Each action instance has a name. If the description is too long to be fully shown, you can place the mouse over the text to see the entire description.

In the **Results** table, click the row for the action instance you are interested in to view the **Action Instance Details** page.

## 16.9 Creating an Action Instance and Adding it to a Checkpoint

To create an action instance, follow the procedure in this section.

### Create Action Instance and Associate it to a Checkpoint

1. Open the **Action Instance Search** page, as described in [Section 16.7, "Navigating to the Action Instances Search Page."](#)
2. Click **New Action Instance**.  
Alternative methods to open create pages are listed in [Section 3.5, "Using Search, Create, and Import."](#)

The **New Action Instance** page is displayed.

3. Next to **Action Instance Template Details**, click **Choose Action Template**.
4. In the **Existing Action Templates** page, select a template and click **OK**.
5. In the **Action Instance** section, enter values for the action instance.
  - Name
  - Description
  - Log Level  
The log level indicates whether the execution status of instance should be recorded.
    - **Disable** turns off logging
    - **Enable** turns on logging

- **Log if error** turns on logging when errors occur

Only if there is an error will the execution status be recorded in the logs. Otherwise, the instance triggering is not recorded in the logs.

- Checkpoint to associate the configurable actions to

For example, a checkpoint could be Pre-Transaction (a custom checkpoint)

### Choose Execution Type for the Configurable Action

1. Select from two **Execution Types**: "Synchronous" or "Asynchronous."

**Synchronous** actions are executed in the order of their priority in the ascending order.

**Synchronous** is selected as the execution type so that the action is executed immediately after the rules action is triggered.

For the synchronous execution type, if actions are executing in sequential order and one of the actions in the sequence does not trigger, the other actions will still trigger.

Synchronous actions can also be used to pass/share data across the configurable actions. This is useful when developing custom configurable actions. Refer to "Configurable Actions" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* for details.

**Asynchronous** actions are queued for execution and are executed not in any particular sequence.

2. Enter the execution order if execution type is **Synchronous**.

Priority is unique within a checkpoint. An error is displayed when the execution order is not unique.

3. Select **Action Priority** and **Time to Live** if execution type is **Asynchronous**.

Actions are aligned in different queues based on the action priority. When it is time to execute the next action from the queue, the highest-priority action is executed first.

**Time to Live** denotes the maximum time to wait before the action can be discarded.

### Enter Preconditions for the Configurable Action

1. Select the trigger criteria.

Trigger criteria determines when to trigger the action in the session.

The criteria should be either a score or an action or both. These are compared against the values for the selected checkpoint.

- If the evaluated action matches the action provided, the configurable action is triggered.
- If the Rules Engine returns a score in the range provided, the configurable action is executed.

For example, if you want to create a case whenever the action type is block, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager will create a case whenever there is an action, "block," in the policy. If you want to create a case whenever the score is greater than 500, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager will create a case when the score is greater than 500 in that particular session.

When both action and score are specified, the configurable action is executed only if both of criteria match with the outcome from the Rules Engine.

2. Enter the values for the action.

Choose an action. For example, the trigger criteria may be that if the Rules Engine returns "Allow" as the action, the action instance is executed.

Normal actions from the Rules Engine are "Allow," "Block," "PasswordTextPad," and others.

In the example, Challenge is selected as the action trigger. When a KBA challenge is returned as a rules result, the configurable action is triggered.

3. Select **Only if this is the final action** if you want the action to be the final action.

In the example, "Only if this is the final action" is not selected so that the configurable action is triggered for the challenge even though it may not be a final action.

4. Select the score range

A typical score from the Rules Engine is a numeric value between 0 and 1000.

Select a range. For example, if the Rules Engine returns a score between "x" and "y," the configurable action is executed.

5. Enter values for all the parameters related to the action.

For the example, the Watch-List Name is changed to AmtTransferSuspectedList.

### Apply Changes

To apply the changes:

1. Click **Apply**.

If the action instance is created successfully, a confirmation appears.

2. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

## 16.10 Creating a Custom Action Instance

To add a custom action instance, you will need to:

1. Develop the action instance by implementing the `com.bharosa.vcrypt.tracker.dynamicactions intf.DynamicAction` java interface.

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**Note:** Implementing means writing java code based on the contract specified by the Java interface `com.bharosa.vcrypt.tracker.dynamicactions intf.DynamicAction`.

---

2. Test the implementation of the action instance thoroughly.
3. Compile the Java class and create a JAR file of the compiled class files.
4. Extend/customize Oracle Adaptive Access Manager to add the custom JAR file.

Refer to the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* for steps on adding the custom JAR file to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.

5. Restart OAAM Server and OAAM Admin Server.

6. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console and create an action definition entry for the newly deployed configurable action.
7. Make sure all the parameters required for the configurable action are displayed in the user interface.
8. Use the newly available configurable action by adding it to the required checkpoints.

## 16.11 Editing an Action Template

To edit details about a specific action template:

1. Search for the action template, as described in [Section 16.4, "Searching for Action Templates."](#)
2. In the **Results** table, click the row of the action template you are interested in. The **Action Template Details** page appears.

The default values are pre-populated in the **Action Template Details** page.

3. Edit the values of the parameters, action name, and description in the action template.

## 16.12 Exporting Action Templates

To export action templates:

1. Search for the action template, as described in [Section 16.4, "Searching for Action Templates."](#)
2. Select the row for each action template you want to export.
3. Click the **Export** button or select **Export Selected** from the **Actions** menu.
4. In the **Export Action Template** dialog, click **Export**.
5. In the **Save** dialog, click **OK**.

## 16.13 Importing Action Templates

To import action templates:

1. Open the **Action Templates Search** page, as described in [Section 16.3, "Navigating to the Action Templates Search Page."](#)
2. In the **Action Templates Search** page, click **Import**.
3. In the **Action Templates Import** dialog, click **Browse** and locate the action templates file you want to import.
4. Click **OK**.

## 16.14 Moving an Action Template from a Test Environment

To move an action template from a test environment to a production environment, perform the tasks listed:

1. Export the action template from the test environment. Refer to [Section 16.12, "Exporting Action Templates."](#)

2. Import the action template into the target system. Refer to [Section 16.13, "Importing Action Templates."](#)
3. If the configurable action is a customized one, skip Steps 1 and 2. Use the OAAM Extensions Shared Library (oracle.oaam.extensions.war) to package the configurable action and related jars and deployed the WAR file into the target system.

For information on adding custom jars, see "Add Customizations/Extensions using Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Extensions Shared Library" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

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**Note:** From 11g, do not copy the custom jars to OAAM webapp folders.

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### Migrating 10g Action Templates to 11g

In the 11g user interface for Action Templates, the Notes field has been removed. If the Notes field contains text in the 10g Action Templates, after migration to 11g, these notes will be appended (combined) with the description text.

## 16.15 Deleting Action Templates

To delete action templates:

1. Search for the action template, as described in [Section 16.4, "Searching for Action Templates."](#)
2. Select the row for each action template you want to delete and click **Delete Action Templates** from the **Actions** menu.

If you select an action template to delete that is used in a checkpoint, an error about the configurable action currently being used by checkpoints is displayed.

When multiple action templates are selected for deletion and if there are checkpoints that contain the instances of some of the action templates selected, a warning message is provided, stating that the instances are linked to Checkpoints and cannot be deleted. You have the option to delete the unlinked action templates.

## 16.16 Viewing a List of Configurable Action Instances

1. Open the Action Instances Search page, as described in [Section 16.7, "Navigating to the Action Instances Search Page."](#)
2. In the Search Filter, select a checkpoint to see all the action instances for that checkpoint or select **All** to see all action instances for the checkpoints.
3. Click **Search**.

In the **Results** table, a list of action instances is displayed.

If you want to view a particular instance, click the row of the action instance you are interested in. The **Action Instance Details** page appears.

## 16.17 Viewing the Details of an Action Instance

To view the details of an action instance:



1. Open the **Action Instance Search** page, as described in [Section 16.7, "Navigating to the Action Instances Search Page."](#)
2. Click the row of the action instance you are interested in viewing.  
The details page of the action instance is displayed.

## 16.18 Editing an Action Instance

To edit an action instance:

1. Open the **Action Instance Search** page, as described in [Section 16.7, "Navigating to the Action Instances Search Page."](#)
2. Click the action instance you are interested in editing.
3. In the **Action Instance** section, change the values for the action instance.
  - Name
  - Description
  - Log Level
  - Checkpoint
4. Change the execution type.
5. Change the trigger criteria.
6. Enter values for all the parameters related to the action.
7. Apply the changes.

## 16.19 Deleting an Existing Action Instance

To delete an action instance:

1. Open the **Action Instances Search** page, as described in [Section 16.7, "Navigating to the Action Instances Search Page."](#)
2. In the Search Filter, select a checkpoint to see all the action instances for that checkpoint or select All to see all action instances for the checkpoints.
3. Click **Search**.
4. Select the check box next to an existing action definition you want to delete.
5. Click **Delete**.

If an action is associated with a checkpoint, you cannot delete it.

## 16.20 Standard Configurable Actions

The following standard configurable actions are available:

- CaseCreationAction - Used to create a case
- AddItemToWatchListAction - Used to add item to a watch list.

Before these configurable actions can be configured for checkpoints, the definitions of these should be added.

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**Note:** To use system provided configurable actions, you must import the configurable action definition. Refer to [Section 25.4, "Importing a Snapshot."](#)

---

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### 16.20.1 Defining CaseCreationAction

To define CaseCreationAction:

1. Log in as a security administrator.
2. In the Navigation tree, expand **Configurable Actions**.
3. Click **Action Templates**.  
The **Action Templates Search** page is displayed.
4. From the **Action Templates Search** page, click **New Action Template**.  
The **New Action Template** page appears where you can enter details to create an action template.
5. Enter the java class name for the configurable action as  
`com.bharosa.vcrypt.tracker.dynamicactions.impl.CaseCreationAction`
6. In the **Action Name** field, enter a name for **CaseCreationAction**.
7. In the **Description** field, enter a description for **CaseCreationAction**.
8. For the **Case Type** parameter, enter 1 for CSR Case or 2 for Agent Case.
9. For the **Severity** parameter, enter 1 for "Low", 2 for "Medium", or 3 for "High."
10. Enter a value for the **Case Description** that should be set while creating the case.
11. Enter the `userId` for **Case Creator UserId**. Make sure that `userId` has a proper role and access permissions for creating the case.

### 16.20.2 Defining AddItemToListAction

To define AddItemToListAction:

1. Log in as a security administrator.
2. In the Navigation tree, expand **Configurable Actions**.
3. Click **Action Templates**.  
The **Action Templates Search** page is displayed.
4. From the **Action Templates Search** page, click **New Action Template**.  
The **New Action Template** page appears where you can enter details to create an action template.
5. Enter the Java class name as  
`com.bharosa.vcrypt.tracker.dynamicactions.impl.AddItemToWatchListAction`
6. In the **Action Name** field, enter a name for **AddItemToWatchList**.
7. In the **Description** field, enter a description for the action.
8. For the **Item Type** parameter, enter any one of the following:
  - **vtusers** - If `UserId` of current session must be added to the Watch List
  - **devices** - If `DeviceId` of current session must be added to the Watch List

- **ips** - If IP Address of current session must be added to the Watch List
  - **countries** - If Country ID of current session must be added to the Watch List
  - **states** - If State ID of current session must be added to the Watch List
  - **cities** - If City ID of current session must be added to the Watch List
  - **userLogin** - If LoginId of current session must be added to the Watch List
9. For the **Watch-List Name** parameter, enter the name of the Watch List. Make sure there is a group with the same name.
  10. For the **White-List Name** parameter, enter the name of the White List. Make sure there is a group with the same name. Action checks this list before adding an item to Watch List.  
  
If the item is present in the white list, it will not be added to the watch list.
  11. For the **Black-List Name** parameter, enter the name of the Watch List. Make sure there is a group with the same name. Action checks this list before adding an item to Watch List  
  
If the item is present in the blacklist, it will not be added to the watch list.

### 16.20.3 Add to Group

The Java class to add an item to a group is:

```
com.bharosa.vcrypt.tracker.dynamicactions.impl.AddToListConfigurableAction
```

### 16.20.4 Defining MoveItemBetweenLists Action

To define an action to move items from a list:

1. Log in as a security administrator.
2. In the Navigation tree, expand **Configurable Actions**.
3. Click **Action Templates**.  
  
The **Action Templates Search** page is displayed.
4. From the **Action Templates Search** page, click **New Action Template**.  
  
The **New Action Template** page appears where you can enter details to create an action template.
5. Enter the Java class name as  
`com.bharosa.vcrypt.tracker.dynamicactions.impl.MoveItemBetweenListsAction`
6. In the **Action Name** field, enter a name for **Move Item Between Lists**.
7. In the **Description** field, enter a description for the action.
8. For the **Item Type** parameter, enter any one of the following:
  - **vtusers** - If UserId of current session must be moved
  - **devices** - If DeviceId of current session must be moved
  - **ips** - If IP Address of current session must be moved
  - **countries** - If Country ID of current session must be moved
  - **states** - If State ID of current session must be moved
  - **cities** - If City ID of current session must be moved

- **userLogin** - If LoginId of current session must be moved
- 9. For the **From List Name** parameter, enter the name of the From List. Make sure there is a group with the same name.
- 10. For the **To-List Name** parameter, enter the name of the To List. Make sure there is a group with the same name.
- 11. For the **White-List Name** parameter, enter the name of the White List. Make sure there is a group with the same name.
- 12. For the **Black-List Name** parameter, enter the name of the Black List. Make sure there is a group with the same name.

## 16.21 Use Cases

This section describes example use cases for configurable actions

### 16.21.1 Use Case: Add Device to Black List

Jeff is a Security Administrator at Dollar Bank. He must configure an action to add a device to a black list group whenever there is a device that has more than three failed login attempts from a blacklisted country within a month.

For example, if there were two login attempts from a device in blacklisted country today and two login attempts two weeks ago from the same device, it would be automatically added to the group by the configurable action.

To configure the action:

1. Search for a device rule that evaluates in-group membership.  
Look for a rule with a maximum count or authentication status check.
2. If a rule does not exist, create one.
  - a. Find an existing Post-Authentication policy used for general security rules.
  - b. Create and add the rule.
3. Configure a new trigger action enumeration named **add device to black list** and an action group for it.
4. In the group, add a block action.
5. Configure a configurable action to trigger on **add device to black list** which will add the device to a black list group.

### 16.21.2 Add Device to Watch-list Action Example

Jeff is a Security Administrator at Dollar Bank. He needs to configure an action to add a device to a watch list group whenever there is a device that has more than three failed login attempts within a month. He starts with the rule he will need. He searches for a device rule that evaluates in-group membership. He finds one for device in-group but it does not have a maximum count or authentication status check. Jeff decides he must create one. He finds an existing Post-Authentication policy used for general security rules, and then creates and adds the rule. Jeff also configures a new trigger action enumeration named "add device to watch list" and an action group for it. In the group he also adds a block action. Next, Jeff configures a configurable action to trigger on "add device to watch list" action which will add the device to a watch list group. Today there were two login attempts from a device in North Korea and two

weeks ago the same device, so it was automatically added to the group by the configurable action.

#### Implementation Notes:

The requirement can be implemented by following these steps:

1. Create a group called "Device Watch List" that will store the devices that must be monitored before they can be classified as whitelisted or blacklisted.
2. Similarly, create groups called "Device White List" and "Device Black List."
3. Create a custom rule action called "add\_device\_to\_watch\_list."
4. Add a rule with the rule condition "User: Check login count" to a policy for the Pre-Authentication checkpoint. Configure it in such a way that it will trigger and return the action "add\_device\_to\_watch\_list" whenever there are more than three failed login attempts within last 30 days.
5. Now create an action instance of the action template "AddItemToWatchListAction" and associate it to the Pre-Authentication checkpoint.
6. Set the trigger criteria as the action by selecting the "add\_device\_to\_watch\_list" action and set the score range as 0 to 1000.
7. Set the **Item Type** parameter value as **devices** since deviceid needs to be added to the list.
8. Set the **Watch List Name** parameter value as **Device Watch List**.
9. Set the **Black List Name** parameter value as **Device White List**.
10. Set the **White List Name** parameter value as **Device Black List**.
11. Save the action instance

Simulate logins so that the rule triggers and returns "add\_device\_to\_watch\_list" as the rule action. Whenever that happens you will see the current device added to the "Device Watch List."

### 16.21.3 Custom Configuration Action Example

Jeff is a Security Administrator. He has defined a custom configurable action in the test environment. Now he has to export the custom action template from test and import it into Production. (Tip: He has to manually link the custom JAR (custom class) file before the import action, if not, import would fail. In 11g, he does this by adding his custom jars to the OAAM Extensions Shared Library. The server should be restarted for the changes to take effect)

#### Implementation Notes:

The use case can be achieved by following these steps:

1. Jeff implements his custom configurable action by writing a java class that implements `com.bharosa.vcrypt.tracker.dynamicactions.interfaces.DynamicAction` java interface.
2. He can compile his class by linking the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager JAR files from `$IDM_ORACLE_HOME\oaam\native\java\lib` folder.
3. He should then test his custom configurable action to make sure it is working correctly.

4. He should then package his class as a JAR file and create the shared library by following the structure of the OAAM Extensions Shared Library that is available in `$IDM_ORACLE_HOME\oaam\oaam_extensions\generic` folder
5. He should then overwrite the existing oracle.oaam.extensions shared library or deploy his extensions shared library with a different implementation version.
6. He can then create action template and an action instance for the custom configurable action.
7. He should test it by creating an action instance and attach it to a checkpoint and set the trigger criteria and then simulate logins/sessions from OAAM Server to trigger the custom configurable action.
8. Once he is done with testing, he can export his custom action template.
9. Now he has export file that has the custom action template and also the shared library that has custom java code related to his custom configurable action.
10. He can deploy his custom configurable action by redeploying the OAAM Extensions Shared Library using his shared library and then import his custom configurable action template from his export file.

#### 16.21.4 Use Case: Create Case

Matt is a Security Administrator. He needs a configurable action such that an Agent case is created automatically, whenever a user is blocked more than 3 times in the last one month. The Fraud investigator will work on these cases to determine if the user is a risky user.

Implementation Notes:

The requirement can be implemented by following these steps:

1. Create a custom rule action called **Create customer care case**.
2. Add a rule with the rule condition "User: Check login count" to a policy for the Post-Authentication checkpoint. Configure it such a way that it will trigger and return the action **Create customer care case** whenever there are more than three blocks for the user within last 30 days.
3. Now create an action instance of the action template **CaseCreationAction** and associate it to the Post-Authentication checkpoint.
4. Set the trigger criteria as the action by selecting **Create customer care case** action and set the score range as 0 to 1000.
5. Set the parameters of **CaseCreationAction** as follows:
  - a. Enter "2" as value of **Case Type** parameter
  - b. Enter "2" (for Medium) or "3" (for High) as **Severity** parameter value
  - c. Enter "Case Description" parameter value.
  - d. Enter the `userId` for "Case Creator UserId" parameter. Make sure that `userId` has a proper role and access permissions for creating the case
6. Save the action instance.
7. Try few logins for a user so that it triggers and returns at least three blocks
8. After third block, you should see automatic creation of an agent case by the configurable action.

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## Using Predictive Analysis

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager's Predictive Analysis feature compliments configurable rules and behavioral profiling by enabling you to perform statistical risk analysis in real time using its standard predictive analytic application that integrates ODM features, such as data mining and data analysis algorithms. Risk analysis is trained over time.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Important Terms](#)
- [Prerequisites](#)
- [Initial Setup](#)
- [Rebuilding the ODM Models to Provide Feedback and Updating the Training Data](#)
- [Evaluating the Policy](#)
- [Tuning the Predictive Analysis Rule Conditions](#)
- [Adding Custom Database Views](#)
- [Adding Custom Grants](#)
- [Adding the New ODM Models](#)
- [Adding the Custom Input Data Mappings](#)

### 17.1 Important Terms

Important terms for predictive analysis are presented in this section.

#### 17.1.1 Predictive Analysis

Predictive analytics encompasses a variety of techniques from statistics, data mining and game theory that analyze current and historical facts to make predictions about future events.

- **Individual User Behavior Profiling:** End user login behaviors are evaluated to determine how abnormal it is currently compared to their own past behavior, if there is past behavior captured.
- **Individual Device Profiling:** Devices used for login have behavior that is evaluated to determine how abnormal it is currently compared to their own past behavior if past behavior has been recorded.
- **New Device Profiling:** If a device does not have any historical data to profile then predictive techniques are used to determine how risky the device is.

- User Type and Location Profiling: Predictive models evaluate the degree of anomaly based on the type of user (groups, Organization ID) rather than each individual user.
- User Type and Time Profiling: Similar to location profiling, time profiling uses predictive techniques to identify anomalies in behavior when there is not much historical data for the specific user but there is production data related to users of the same type.

### 17.1.2 Data Mining

Data mining is the practice of automatically searching large stores of data to discover patterns and trends that are more complicated than simple analysis. Data mining uses sophisticated mathematical algorithms to segment the data and evaluate the probability of future events. Data mining is also known as Knowledge Discovery in Data (KDD).

Data mining can answer questions that cannot be addressed through simple query and reporting techniques.

### 17.1.3 ODM

Oracle Data Mining (ODM) is an option that extends Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition's standard capabilities. ODM implements data mining and data analysis algorithms for prediction and anomaly detection and enables deployment of data mining models inside the database. The ODM option is not a separate component; functionality is built into the Oracle Database kernel and operates on data stored in the database tables. There is no need to move data out of the database into files for analysis and then back from files into the database for storing. The data never leaves the database -- the data, data preparation, model building, and model scoring results all remain in the database.

### 17.1.4 Predictive Models

Predictive models are supervised learning functions. Using predictive models, OAAM fine tunes its analysis; the more each model is trained, the more accurate the risk analysis becomes. The standard predictive models are trained in two ways: the anomaly detection model trains automatically when fed historical access data, and the fraud classification model trains on the findings of human fraud investigators. You can configure additional models as required to meet specific deployment use cases. This approach to predictive risk analysis enables you to clearly see on which decisions outcomes are based and enables augmentation as required.

## 17.2 Prerequisites

Make sure the following prerequisites are met before you activate the Predictive Analysis functionality:

- Oracle 11g Enterprise Edition release of the database is being used
- Oracle Data Mining (ODM) option
- Identity Management Suite is installed
- A reasonable amount (at least 100) of OAAM sessions exists that represent a variety of usual OAAM sessions



- At least 100 or more sessions exist that are classified as "Fraud" and "Not Fraud" using the Agent Case functionality.

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**Note:** To mark a session as Fraud/Not Fraud, create an agent case link the session and close the Agent case with Disposition as either "Confirmed Fraud" or "Not Fraud".

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For testing purposes remember the criteria for marking sessions as "Fraud" or "Not Fraud" since the ODM (Oracle Data Mining) model will use that as the training data.

## 17.3 Initial Setup

1. Create an ODM database user. Execute the SQL script `create_odm_user.sql`.  
When it prompts for inputs, enter the ODM user name as the value of first parameter and then the password of ODM User as the value of second parameter.  
The script is located in the `$MW_HOME\oaam\cli\odm` folder.
2. Set up the OAAM CLI environment. Make sure you have added the following to the CSF/Credential Store using Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control:
  - a. OAAM Database User Name and Password with `oaam_db_key` as the keyname under the map `oaam`.
  - b. ODM Database User Name and Password with `oaam_odm_db_key` as the keyname under the map `oaam`.
  - c. Set the property `oaam.db.url` with the JDBC URL of the OAAM database in `oaam_cli.properties`.
3. By default Predictive Risk uses the `OAAM_CLASSIFIED_REQUEST_VIEW`. For predictive risk to work for sessions from non-flash devices you must use "`OAAM_CLASSIFIED_REQ_NOFLASH_VW`".  
`OAAM_CLASSIFIED_REQ_NOFLASH_VW` view has all the requests (both flash and no-flash).  
To set the OOTB ODM Model "OAAM Fraud Request Model" to use the no-flash data set the following properties before running `initODM.sh`:
 

```
oracle.oaam.odm.model.enum.oaam_fraud_request_model.data_table_name=OAAM_CLASSIFIED_REQ_NOFLASH_VW
oracle.oaam.odm.model.enum.oaam_fraud_request_model.inputdata_mapping=oracle.oaam.odm.datamapping.enum.user_request_data_noflash
```
4. Run the shell script `initODM.sh` in the OAAM CLI folder. This script does the following:
  - Seeds the ODM tables that have the normalized data of the browser and flash fingerprints
    - `OAAM_DEVICE_BROWSER_FPRINTS`
    - `OAAM_DEVICE_FLASH_FPRINTS`
  - Creates the following database views that are used as input data by the ODM models:
    - `OAAM_CLASSIFIED_REQUESTS_VW`

- OAAM\_INVESTIGATED\_REQUESTS
  - OAAM\_UNCLASSIFIED\_REQUESTS\_VW
  - OAAM\_CLASSIFIED\_REQ\_NOFLASH\_VW
  - OAAM\_UNCLASSIFIED\_REQ\_NOFLASH\_VW
  - Creates the following ODM Models if required data is present:
    - OAAM\_ANOMALY\_REQUEST
    - OAAM\_FRAUD\_REQUEST
5. Log in to **OAAM Admin Server** and link the Predictive Analysis Policy to **All Users** or the required user groups.
  6. Log in to WebLogic Admin Server using the WebLogic Console and create a **DataSource** with JNDI name such as `jdbc/OAAM_SERVER_ODM_DS` and point it to the ODM Database User and add the Managed server of **OAAM Server** as the **target**.
  7. Restart OAAM Server since ODM initialization updates some enum-related properties.
  8. To test anomaly detection, try to log in from a different kind of browser or location which is not yet present in the OAAM database.
  9. To test "fraudulent session prediction" functionality, log in in a similar session that is linked to an Agent case which is closed with the **Confirmed Fraud** disposition.

#### **OAAM\_CLASSIFIED\_REQ\_NOFLASH\_VW**

By Default Predictive Risk uses the `OAAM_CLASSIFIED_REQUEST_VIEW`. For predictive risk to work for sessions from non-flash devices you must use "`OAAM_CLASSIFIED_REQ_NOFLASH_VW`".

`OAAM_CLASSIFIED_REQ_NOFLASH_VW` view has all the requests (both flash and no-flash).

To set the OOTB ODM Model "OAAM Fraud Request Model" to use the no-flash data set the following properties and run `initODM.sh`:

```
oracle.oaam.odm.model.enum.oaam_fraud_request_model.data_table_name=OAAM_
CLASSIFIED_REQ_NOFLASH_VW
oracle.oaam.odm.model.enum.oaam_fraud_request_model.inputdata_
mapping=oracle.oaam.odm.datamapping.enum.user_request_data_noflash
```

## **17.4 Rebuilding the ODM Models to Provide Feedback and Updating the Training Data**

Important points about rebuilding the ODM models are presented in this section.

- Rebuilding the ODM models is one way to provide feedback to ODM with latest case creation data so that sessions can be appropriately flagged.
- You can rebuild the ODM models at regular intervals so that ODM models are trained with the latest data in OAAM.
- Based on the volume of requests, you can determine the frequency of rebuilding the models. It is recommended to rebuild the models every month at the end of the month.

- You can set the date range of requests that must be considered by the ODM models by setting the property `oracle.oaam.predictive_analysis.request.period` as follows:
  - Format of value is  
`Number_of_Years,Number_of_Months,Number_of_Days,Number_of_Hours`
  - **Examples:**
    - \* Everything can be indicated using 0 (zero). Use this option with caution, if there are more than a couple of million OAAM requests this could result in a very high model build times and database errors related to out-of-memory.
    - \* Last two years can be indicated using **2,0,0,0** or just **2**.
    - \* Last two years and three months can be indicated using **2,3,0,0** or just **2,3**.
    - \* Last 3 days can be indicated using **0,0,3,0**
    - \* Last four hours can be indicated using **0,0,0,4**
- Setup OAAM CLI environment and run the script `initODM.sh`.

## 17.5 Evaluating the Policy

The following steps describe the flow of Predictive Analysis evaluation:

1. OAAM User Request goes for Post-Authentication checkpoint evaluation.
2. Predictive Analysis policy executes as part of Post-Authentication.
3. The **Check if the current request is fraudulent rule** is executed. As part of the execution it takes the required classification type and values of attributes from current request and executes the ODM SQL function `prediction_probability()` with the given model name. This call returns a prediction probability value which is tested to see if it falls in the given range. If so then the OAAM Suspicious Fraudulent Request alert is generated and risk score is set to **700**.
4. The **Check if the current request is anomalous rule** is executed. As part of the execution it takes values of attributes from current request and executes the ODM SQL function `prediction_probability()` with the given model name. This call returns a prediction probability value which is tested to see if it falls in the given range. If so then the OAAM Anomalous Request alert is generated and the risk score is set to **600**.

## 17.6 Tuning the Predictive Analysis Rule Conditions

The following parameters of Predictive Analysis rule conditions can be tuned/changed:

- ODM Model Name that is used for evaluation/scoring
- Range of prediction probability to trigger the rule condition
- Default return value in case of errors
- Classification Type (applies only to the **Check Fraudulent User** rule condition)

To set the parameters you can navigate to the **Predictive Analysis Policy** and open the required rule and update the parameters.

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**Note:** The following sections describe advanced functionality which is typically performed by integrators who have Java coding knowledge and knowledge of both OAAM and ODM.

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## 17.7 Adding Custom Database Views

- Add the custom view definitions to `$MW_HOME\oaam\cli\odm\custom_oaam_odm_views.sql`.

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**Note:** Make sure the view definition SQL ends with ";" and there are no extra lines or comments in the file

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- If you do not want to hard-code the OAAM Database User name then use the variable `oaam_user` wherever you refer to the OAAM schema. This will be replaced with the actual OAAM Database user name by `initODM.sh` when you run it next time.
- When you run `initODM.sh` the next time, it will execute the SQL statements in `custom_oaam_odm_views.sql` that will create the custom views.

## 17.8 Adding Custom Grants

- Add the SQL statements that grant select access OAAM tables to the file `$MW_HOME\oaam\cli\odm\custom_oaam_grants_to_odm_user.sql`.

---

---

**Note:** **Note:** Make sure the view definition SQL ends with ";" and there are no extra lines or comments in the file

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- If you do not want to hard-code the ODM Database User name then use the variable `odm_user` wherever you refer to ODM Database User. This will be replaced with actual ODM Database user name by `initODM.sh` when you run it next time.
- When you run `initODM.sh` next time, it will execute the SQL statements in `custom_oaam_odm_views.sql`.

## 17.9 Adding the New ODM Models

To add a new ODM Model, follow these steps:

1. Determine the type of model. Currently OAAM supports only CLASSIFICATION models.
2. Determine if you can use the existing ODM view to build the model. If not, create a new view and add that definition to `$MW_HOME\oaam\cli\odm\custom_oaam_odm_views.sql`.

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**Note:** Make sure the view definition SQL ends with ";" and there are no extra lines or comments in the file.

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3. Determine if any of your new views require additional grants to access the OAAM tables or any custom tables. Add those custom grants to `$MW_HOME\oaam\cli\odm\custom_oaam_grants_to_odm_user.sql`.

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**Note:** Make sure the grant statements end with ";" and there are no extra lines or comments in the file.

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4. Create a new ODM model using Oracle Data Miner or using the SQL command `call dbms_data_mining.drop_model()`. Refer to ODM documentation for details.
5. Test your ODM model using sample data. You can typically do this by executing the following:
  - For anomaly detection models:  
 Select `prediction_probability(model_name, '0' using value1 as attribute1, value2 as attribute2, .... valueN as attributeN)` from dual
  - For other classification models:  
 Select `prediction_probability(model_name, classificationValue using value1 as attribute1, value2 as attribute2, .... valueN as attributeN)` from dual
6. Once you are done with testing, add a new enum element to `oracle.oaam.odm.model.enum` with the following properties:

**Table 17–1 Properties for oracle.oaam.odm.model.enum**

Property Name	Notes
name	Name of the model
description	Description of the model
type	Type of the model. <b>Anomaly Detection:</b> <code>oracle.oaam.odm.modeltypes.enum.oneclasssvm</code> <b>Classification:</b> <code>oracle.oaam.odm.modeltypes.enum.classification</code>
odm_model_name	Exact name of the ODM model. The OAAM setup script uses this to create the ODM model.
data_table_name	Exact name of the input data table/view name. The model will be built using this table/view name.
case_id_column	Column in the data table/view that uniquely identifies each row.
target_column	Do not specify this for Anomaly Detection models. For classification models, specify the column whose value must be predicted. Typically this column should have the values ('fraud' or 'not_fraud') as mentioned in the <code>oracle.oaam.odm.fraud_classification_types.enum</code>

**Table 17-1 (Cont.) Properties for oracle.oaam.odm.model.enum**

Property Name	Notes
settings_table_name	Name of the database table that has settings for the ODM model. You can use the existing tables 'OAAM_ANOMALY_MODEL_SETTINGS' for Anomaly Detection models and 'OAAM_ANOMALY_MODEL_SETTINGS' for Classification models if you don't have any explicit settings.
inputdata_mapping	Specify how the input required for evaluation/scoring is mapped to OAAM Data. You can use the following existing mappings if you do not have any new requirements. Otherwise refer to <a href="#">Section 17.10, "Adding the Custom Input Data Mappings"</a> :  oracle.oaam.odm.datamapping.enum.user_request_data  oracle.oaam.odm.datamapping.enum.user_request_data_noflash
is_available	Set it as 'false' so that <code>initODM.sh</code> script can build the ODM model and set this value to 'true'. If you already built the ODM model by yourself then set this value to 'true' so that the OAAM rules can use this model to evaluate/score against input data.

## 17.10 Adding the Custom Input Data Mappings

This section contains information about adding custom input data mappings.

### 17.10.1 When to Use

Custom input data mappings are needed if any of the following conditions apply:

- You want to use fewer attributes (than what is available as standard) to evaluate/score the standard ODM models
- You want to create a custom ODM model based on custom table/view that has different set of attributes than the existing input data mappings.

### 17.10.2 Using OAAM Attributes to Build a Custom Input Data Mapping

You can use existing OAAM attributes and create custom input data mappings. This approach is useful if you are reusing the existing database view that uses OAAM request data that includes session, browser-fingerprint, flash-fingerprint, and location data.

Steps to create an input data mapping are as follows:

1. Add a new enum element to `oracle.oaam.odm.datamapping.enum`.
2. Set the `inputdata_mapping` property of model enum element to point to the newly added enum element.
3. Add the required list of name-values from the following list to the newly added enum element:
  - `request_minute=request.minute`
  - `request_hour=request.hour`
  - `request_day_of_week=request.day_of_week`
  - `request_day_of_month=request.day_of_month`
  - `request_day_of_year=request.day_of_year`
  - `request_week_of_month=request.week_of_month`
  - `request_week_of_year=request.week_of_year`

- request\_month=request.month
- request\_quarter=request.quarter
- request\_year=request.year
- auth\_status=request.auth\_status
- user\_identifier=request.user\_identifier
- login\_id=request.login\_id
- user\_group\_id=request.user\_group
- request\_ip\_address=request.ip\_address
- is\_registered=request.is\_registered
- auth\_client\_type=request.auth\_client\_type
- secure\_client\_type=request.secure\_client\_type
- pre\_auth\_action=request.pre\_auth\_action
- post\_auth\_action=request.post\_auth\_action
- device\_id=device.device\_id
- device\_cookie\_disabled=device.cookie\_disabled
- device\_flash\_disabled=device.flash\_disabled
- browser\_country=browser.country
- browser\_language=browser.language
- browser\_language\_variant=browser.language\_variant
- browser\_name=browser.browser\_name
- browser\_operating\_system=browser.os
- browser\_user\_agent\_string=browser.user\_agent\_string
- audio\_video\_disabled=flash\_fingerprint.audio\_video\_disabled
- has\_accessibility=flash\_fingerprint.has\_accessibility
- has\_audio=flash\_fingerprint.has\_audio
- has\_audio\_encoder=flash\_fingerprint.has\_audio\_encoder
- embedded\_video=flash\_fingerprint.embedded\_video
- has\_ime\_installed=flash\_fingerprint.has\_ime\_installed
- has\_mp3=flash\_fingerprint.has\_mp3
- supports\_printer=flash\_fingerprint.supports\_printer
- supports\_screen\_broadcast=flash\_fingerprint.supports\_screen\_broadcast
- supports\_playback\_screen\_brd=flash\_fingerprint.supports\_playback\_screen\_brd
- supports\_streaming\_audio=flash\_fingerprint.supports\_streaming\_audio
- supports\_streaming\_video=flash\_fingerprint.supports\_streaming\_video
- supports\_native\_ssl=flash\_fingerprint.supports\_native\_ssl
- contains\_video\_encoder=flash\_fingerprint.contains\_video\_encoder

- debug\_version=flash\_fingerprint.debug\_version
- flash\_language=flash\_fingerprint.flash\_language
- is\_local\_file\_read\_disabled =flash\_fingerprint.is\_local\_file\_read\_disabled
- manufacturer=flash\_fingerprint.manufacturer
- flash\_operating\_system =flash\_fingerprint.flash\_operating\_system
- aspect\_ratio\_of\_screen =flash\_fingerprint.aspect\_ratio\_of\_screen
- player\_type=flash\_fingerprint.player\_type
- is\_color\_screen=flash\_fingerprint.is\_color\_screen
- dots\_per\_inch=flash\_fingerprint.dots\_per\_inch
- screen\_resolution=flash\_fingerprint.screen\_resolution
- flash\_version=flash\_fingerprint.flash\_version
- country\_id=location.country\_id
- state\_id=location.state\_id
- city\_id=location.city\_id
- metro\_id=location.metro\_id
- isp\_id=location.isp\_id
- routing\_type=location.routing\_type
- connection\_type=location.connection\_type
- connection\_speed=location.connection\_speed
- top\_level\_domain=location.top\_level\_domain
- sec\_level\_domain=location.secondary\_level\_domain
- asn=location.asn
- carrier=location.carrier
- zip\_code=location.zip\_code
- region\_id=location.region\_id
- phone\_area=location.phone\_area

### 17.10.3 Using Custom Attributes to Build a Custom Input Data Mapping

If you want OAAM to use custom attributes while evaluating/scoring an ODM model then you can develop custom java class that you can use to obtain values of the custom attributes.

Follow these steps to use custom attributes for building and evaluating ODM models

1. Add a new enum element to 'oracle.oaam.predictive\_analysis.attribute\_resolvers.enum'.
2. Add 'class' property with value as the fully qualified class name of the Java class that will have logic to return values for the custom attributes.
3. Add all the custom attributes as properties to the newly added enum element. Value of these properties can be the name/description of the attribute. Do not use 'name', 'description', 'class' as attribute names.



4. Develop the custom Java class that handles custom attributes.
  - It should extend the OAAM class `oracle.oaam.integration.datamining.rules.OAAMAttributesResolver`
  - It should implement a public constructor that takes `requestId` as the parameter. That constructor should call the super constructor.
  - It should extend the method **public Object getValue(String attributeName)** and have logic to return the value of given attribute. *AttributeName* will be in the format of `'enumElement.property'`
  - Deploy the custom Java class as an OAAM Extension using OAAM Extensions Shared Library. Refer to the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* for deploying OAAM Extensions.
5. If you are using a custom database view then add a custom mapping by adding new enum element to `'oracle.oaam.odm.datamapping.enum'` enum and add all the column names of the database view as properties to this enum element. Add the related custom attribute name as the value for these properties. Value should be in the format of `enumElement.property`.
6. If you are not using custom database view but just want to create custom mapping of existing request data then pick the required columns from the following and add them to your custom mapping enum element:

**Table 17-2 Custom Mapping**

A	B	C
request_minute	device_flash_disabled	flash_language
request_hour	browser_country	is_local_file_read_disabled
request_day_of_week	browser_language	manufacturer
request_day_of_month	browser_language_variant	flash_operating_system
request_day_of_year	browser_name	aspect_ratio_of_screen
request_week_of_month	browser_operating_system	player_type
request_week_of_year	browser_user_agent_string	is_color_screen
request_month	audio_video_disabled	dots_per_inch
request_quarter	has_accessibility	screen_resolution
request_year	has_audio	flash_version
auth_status	has_audio_encoder	country_id
user_identifier	embedded_video	state_id
login_id	has_ime_installed	city_id
user_group_id	has_mp3	metro_id
request_ip_address	supports_printer	isp_id
is_registered	supports_screen_broadcast	routing_type
auth_client_type	supports_playback_screen_brd	connection_type
secure_client_type	supports_streaming_audio	connection_speed
pre_auth_action	supports_streaming_video	top_level_domain
post_auth_action	supports_native_ssl	sec_level_domain
device_id	contains_video_encoder	asn

**Table 17-2 (Cont.) Custom Mapping**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
device_cookie_disabled	debug_version	carrier
		zip_code
		region_id
		phone_area

# Part VI

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## Managing Transactions

Part VI of the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2)*. Part VI contains the following chapters:

- Chapter 18, "Modeling the Transaction in OAAM"
- Chapter 19, "Creating and Managing Entities"
- Chapter 20, "Managing Transactions"



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## Modeling the Transaction in OAAM

In order for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager to perform analysis on transactions, you must determine how to represent the transactions in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, how to process the data coming in, how to use the data, and how to display the data. For example, in an e-commerce transaction, the data involved are credit card numbers, shipping and billing addresses, names, dollar amounts and so on; for a wire transfer, the data involved are Amount, Name, To account, From account, Routing Number, Bank Address, Bank Phone, and so on.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Introduction](#)
- [Use Case](#)
- [Setting Up the Use Case](#)
- [Determining How to Model the Transaction in OAAM in Terms of OAAM Entities and Transactions](#)
- [After Creating Entities and Transaction Definitions](#)
- [Healthcare Domain Deployment](#)

### 18.1 Introduction

Determining which items in a transaction are entities and creating the entities saves time, improves performance in the system, decreases the amount of data created, and enables rules using the entity to run faster than if they had used transactional data.

An entity can be used and reused in multiple places, which makes creating transaction definitions much easier. An example of an entity that can be reused is an address. A shipping address and billing address can be created for different transactions from the address entity. If you had defined address as transactional data, you would have to define it twice.

### 18.2 Use Case

The use case may be to notify the security administrator if a customer is trying to make a purchase and his billing and shipping addresses (street, city, state, and zipcode) are different. A mismatch may indicate that the customer is sending the item to an address different from the address the bill is sent to. A mismatch may mean that a fraudster is using a stolen credit card to buy the item, but there might be valid reasons like the customer might want his purchase sent to his work or he may be purchasing a gift for someone who lives at a different address.

## 18.3 Setting Up the Use Case

To set up this use case:

1. Develop the security policy that will accomplish the use case.
  1. Determine what you are trying to accomplish (problem statement).
  2. Break the problem statement into:
    - Inputs: What data is available to evaluate?
    - Rules: What types of evaluations do I need to perform on the data?
    - Outcomes: What should happen based on the analysis?
3. Translate the wording of the problem statement into a security policy by mapping the data, evaluations, and outcomes to an OAAM configuration.

## 18.4 Determining How to Model the Transaction in OAAM in Terms of OAAM Entities and Transactions

An outline for determining how to model the transaction is as follows:

1. After receiving the source data from the customer, identify the mapping between the source data and OAAM entities and transaction. Source data elements are the fields from the customer application.

**Table 18–1** Data Fields and Source Keys

Data Name	Internal ID of Source Fields
Item	itemId
Price	itemPrice
Count	itemCount
First Name	customer.firstName
Last Name	customer.lastName
Credit Card	creditCard.number
CC Expiration Date	creditCard.expDate
CC Issuing Country	creditCard.issuingCountry
Is Shipping Address Same?	shippingAddress.addressSame
Address Line1	shippingAddress.addressLine1
Address Line2	shippingAddress.addressLine2
Address Line3	shippingAddress.addressLine3
City	shippingAddress.city
State	shippingAddress.state
Country	shippingAddress.country
Pin Code	shippingAddress.pinCode
Address Line1	billingAddress.addressLine1
Address Line2	billingAddress.addressLine2
Address Line1	billingAddress.addressLine3
City	billingAddress.city

**Table 18–1 (Cont.) Data Fields and Source Keys**

<b>Data Name</b>	<b>Internal ID of Source Fields</b>
State	billingAddress.state
Country	billingAddress.country
Pin Code	billingAddress.pinCode

2. Use the OAAM Administration Console to create and activate the entities and transaction definitions for the transaction based on the model you came up with.

## 18.5 After Creating Entities and Transaction Definitions

The following steps occur after entities and transaction creation.

1. Determine the OAAM checkpoint that you can use to trigger the fraud policies that can perform fraud checks on the transaction. If an existing checkpoint can be reused, there is no need to create a checkpoint. Otherwise, create an OAAM checkpoint for the transaction.
2. Now, look at the requirements for what kind of rules should be included in the fraud policy for this transaction.
3. Look at the list of transaction rule conditions to see which rule condition is needed. Review the "Example Usage" section of those rule conditions.
4. Create an OAAM policy and add the rule.
5. Once the rule condition is configured, specify what should be the **Results** if the rule condition is satisfied. You can configure **Alert** and **Action** groups that indicate that the user has reached his threshold and also a **score**. The client application can interpret the result and take appropriate action in terms of redirecting the user to the relevant pages that indicate that the user action is not allowed.
6. Now, you have the setup ready in OAAM so that the transaction can be created in OAAM and fraud policies and rules can be triggered.
7. Integrate the client application with OAAM using OAAM shared libraries. Refer to "Integrating Native Java Applications" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* for details of the integration. This is required since transactions functionality is available through native integration. As part of this integration, the client application does two things:
  - Call the OAAM Data Collection API to pass the transaction data. OAAM Data Collection APIs persist the transaction data based on the transaction definition into the OAAM database. This results in the creation of OAAM entities and transaction data. The results of these APIs is a Transaction ID.
  - Call the OAAM Rules API to trigger the fraud policies/rules associated to the checkpoint. This step results in triggering the rules engine that would execute the policies and rules associated to this checkpoint and creating Alerts if the associated rules trigger. The results of these APIs is a set of actions and risk score as returned by the policies and rules.
8. Once the integration with client application is done, you can perform a sample transaction and verify the end-to-end flow.

## 18.6 Healthcare Domain Deployment

A healthcare organization that cannot provide secure access to its data will suffer significant damage to their institution's reputation, the loss of trust by patients, stakeholders, and the community, and suffer severe penalties. Maintaining secure data is a process that affects all healthcare facility employees, including IT and all partners, insurers, and vendors that work with the provider. OAAM has a set of fraud auditing and detection tools, which can be used to assist organizations. During the discovery phase in a healthcare domain deployment, the business analyst identifies user activities that need to be monitored. User activities could be read-only access of sensitive data such as patient information or actions to add or manage data. Some examples of user activities are:

- Sensitive Record Access
- VIP Patient Record Access
- Coworker Patient Record Access
- Unusually High Frequency of Patient Record Access
- Unauthorized Access to Patient Record
- Unauthorized Access to VIP Patient Record

For these use cases, entity-attribute information must be mapped out and a policy must be developed for "Patient Record Access". During the design phase, Entities, Transactions, Rules, Policies, Alerts and Configurable actions are defined.

- Entities and Transactions - User activities and data identified during the discovery phase are mapped to Transactions and Entities definitions in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. Policies are then configured using these Entities and Transactions.
- Policies and Rules - Based on the requirements, Policies and Rules are defined in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. Appropriate actions are configured for each rule.
- Alerts - Alerts can be generated for privacy and fraud incidents. Alerts are defined in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager admin console and associated with rules. Alerts can be classified as High, Medium or Low.
- Configurable actions - A configurable action provides a mechanism to add additional tasks to the static actions returned by the rules. A configurable action uses Java classes to implement custom behaviors. Standard configurable actions like automatic case creation and e-mail notification can be configured to create cases or sending e-mail notifications. Other customized actions can be written to meet any specific requirements.

### **Unusually High Frequency of Access by Employee to Patient Records**

**Description:** Frequency of employee's access to patient records increases to unusually high frequency.

#### **Conditions:**

IF employee has accessed patient records during each of the last 12 months

AND Employee has accessed > 500% more patient records in the last six months than in the previous six months

THEN report on potential inappropriate patient record access.



**Parameters**

Required data:

- Employee demographics:
  - Person ID
  - Name
- Patient demographics:
  - Medical Record Number
  - Name

**Reported As**

"Employee [Person ID, Name,] accessed > 500% more patient records in the last six months than in the previous six months."



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## Creating and Managing Entities

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager can evaluate the risk associated with a transaction in real-time to prevent fraud and misuse. Any process a user performs after successfully logging in can be termed as a transaction. The core elements of an Oracle Adaptive Access Manager transaction are entities and transaction data. This chapter focuses on creating and managing entities that are used in an OAAM transaction.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Concepts](#)
- [Creating the Entity Definitions](#)
- [Managing Entities](#)
- [Setting Up Targeted Purging for Entity Data](#)
- [Best Practices](#)

### 19.1 Concepts

An entity is a data structure that can be reused in multiple transactions. For example, the Address entity could be used as a shipping address, billing address, home address, and so on. Most entities also combine multiple data points into the structure for data optimization. For example, the set of properties in an address could include `addr_line1`, `addr_line2`, `addr_line3`, `city`, `state`, `zip`, `country`, and mobile entity properties. The properties of a customer could include first name, last name, phone, and e-mail entity properties.

**Figure 19–1** Simple Entities

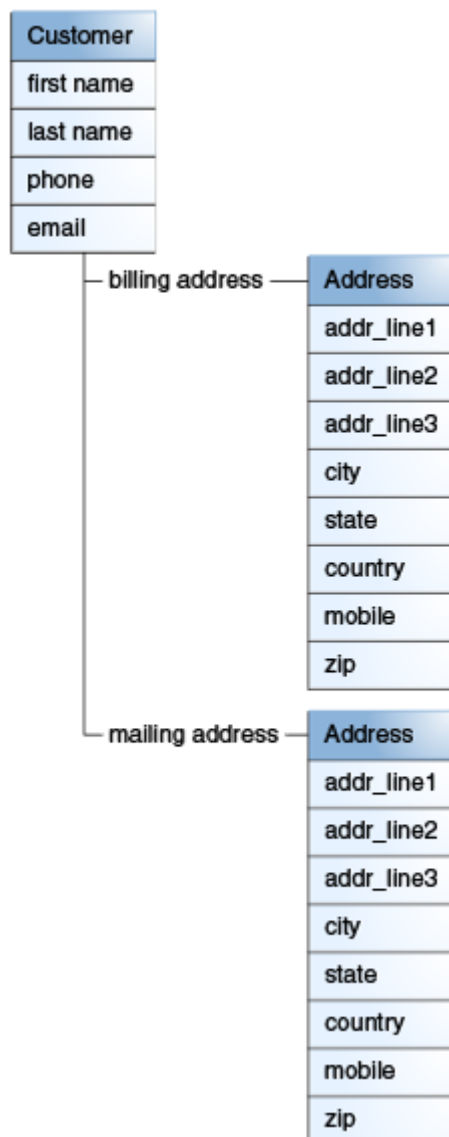
Customer	Address
first name	addr_line1
last name	addr_line2
phone	addr_line3
email	city
	state
	country
	mobile
	zip

Entities

- Reduce configuration time since they are only set up once
- Minimize stored data. For example, John's shipping address is saved in the database once and all transactions from John refer to that instance.
- Increase processing speed. For example, John's credit card is stored as a hash and compared as such.

Entities can be defined and associated as an instance of a transaction. The following example shows the Address entity. A security administrator can define a Customer entity to be used in an e-commerce transaction. As part of the Customer entity definition, he can link the Address entity as a Shipping Address and as a Billing Address. The Address entity is shown below with its two instances, Shipping Address and Billing Address. An entity definition is the original model on which the entity instance is patterned. Entity instance creation will only be possible if its corresponding entity definition already exists in the database.

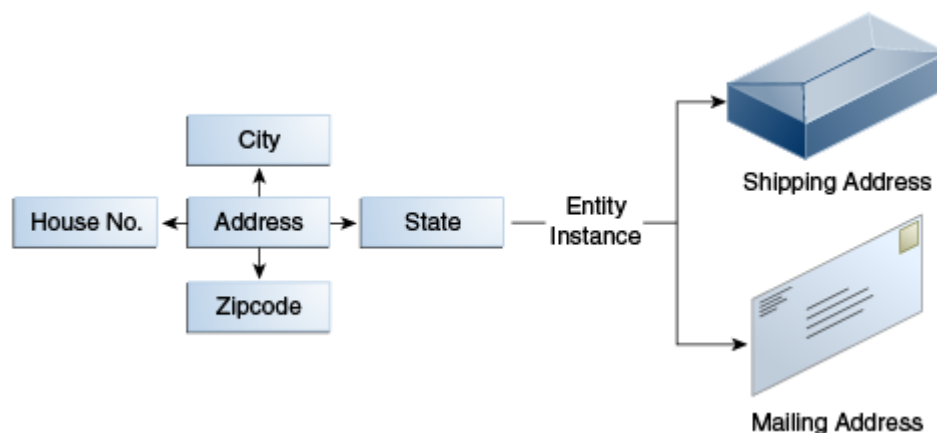
**Figure 19–2 Address Entity**



An entity can be linked to another entity. A relationship is the association between entities. The Patient entity can be linked to another entity of type Address. The relationship between "Patient" and "Address" entities can be said to be one-to-one (1:1) because they have a one to one direct mapping. The Address entity is not dependant on the Patient and can reside by itself. It can be linked to other entities like Customers and Providers.

An entity can have many references to other entities. For instance, the "Patient" entity can have multiple instances of the "Address" entity like "Home Address," "Work Location" and so on. For instance, the "Customer" entity can have multiple instances of the "Address" entity like "Shipping Address," "Mailing Address" and so on. You cannot create multiple linked entity instances for a parent entity instance for a given relationship name, hence a one to many relationship between two entities for a given relationship name is not supported. The "Patient" entity cannot have multiple home addresses.

**Figure 19–3 Entity Instances of Address Entity**



An individual instance of information transfer can be called a transaction. Bill pay, wire transfer, and address change are transactions. Transactions in OAAM are used for fraud detection. They can be evaluated using a set of rules and predictive models. The core elements of a transaction are entity data and transaction data. Entity data refers to the entities defined and associated as an instance of a transaction. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager can take inputs from a variety of sources and channels and quickly map application data using the OAAM Administration Console.

Data could be mapped to attributes of the entity. An entity data map is shown below.

<b>Key: first name</b>	<b>Value: Mark</b>
Key: last name	Value: Henry
Key: email	Value: x@y.com
Key: shipping.addr_line1	Value: #1, Lex residence
Key: shipping.addr_line2	Value: Redmond street
Key: shipping.zip	Value: 418001
Key: customer id	Value: 9876543210

An attribute of an entity can be an entity itself. Such an attribute is called a linked entity. For instance, "Shipping Address" is a linked entity of the entity, "Customer."

Customer: Customer ID (attribute)

first name (attribute)

last name (attribute)

email (attribute)

shipping address (linked entity) - type

address:address line1

address line2

Zip

Entities reduce configuration time since they are only set up once. This minimizes stored data. For example, a user's shipping address is saved in the database once and all transactions from the user refer to this instance. Entities increases processing speed because the data is saved as a hash and compared as such. At runtime the transaction will include this data and risk evaluations can be made against the data.

The key concepts of entities are the following:

- You create an entity by specifying the details about its attributes.
- You can create associations to reflect relationships between entities.
- You can define an entity to be used in a transaction.
- You can run risk evaluations against the entity data.
- You can search on entity data which includes attributes that are related to entities that are mapped to a particular transaction type to find potential fraud.
- You can add entity data to groups for use in rules evaluation. (For example, you can add credit cards and accounts to a blacklisted group, so any transaction from this account or credit cards can be blocked).
- You can create, update, or search entities in the context of a client application that provides the transaction.

### **Entity Definition**

Configuration that defines a reusable data structure such as address.

### **Entity Instance**

When an entity linked to another entity or used in a transaction definition an instance is created such as home address or work address

### **Entity Occurrence**

When an entity instance is used in a runtime operation an individual occurrence is created such as the shipping address used in order number 356893

### **Data Type**

Entity data may be configured as one of four types including string, numeric, date and Boolean. The string data type is used for the majority of use cases. The numeric data type should be used when arithmetic calculations will be performed on the data by the rules. The date data type is used for data specific data. Boolean data type is used for True/False data.

**ID Labels**

When runtime entity data is displayed in the OAAM Administration Console the labels shown will be those defined in the ID Scheme tab of the entity definition.

**Link Name**

When an entity is linked to another the linked entity is given a name which will be used to identify it in other Admin console screens including transaction definitions.

## 19.2 Creating the Entity Definitions

Security administrators use the OAAM Administration Console to configure entities such as an address or credit card. This section contains instructions for creating simple and complex entities. For instructions for defining the transaction, refer to [Chapter 20, "Managing Transactions."](#)

### 19.2.1 Entity Elements

An entity definition includes entity type, the data elements and their properties, the ID scheme, and linked entities if there are any.

Best Practices: The entity data type, length, and so on should not be altered after the entity has been defined and used in a transaction.

#### 19.2.1.1 Data Elements

Data elements are used to describe the attributes that make up an entity. For example, the credit card entity has attributes such as address line 1, address line 2, city, zip, and state. Data elements, such as description, length, type, and so on, are used to describe each attribute.

#### 19.2.1.2 Display Element

Display elements are the elements you want to present and the order in which you want to present the value of an entity in a user interface. For example, if you want to display an address, you would want to show address line 1 as the first item, address line 2 as the second item, city as the third item, state as the fourth item, and zipcode as the fifth item.

#### 19.2.1.3 ID Scheme

An ID scheme consists of the data elements that can uniquely identify an entity, in other words, you are defining the unique combination that identifies the entity. For example, the credit card entity has many attributes, but the way to uniquely identify a credit card is by using the 16-digit credit card number. In that case, the ID scheme is just the credit card number.

Another example, the address entity has address line 1, address line 2, city, state, and zipcode as attributes. Address line 1, address line 2, and zipcode, without the state and city attributes, can still be used to identify the address uniquely.

#### 19.2.1.4 Linked Entities

Linked entities are used to configure relationships between entities. Linked entities are created and updated via either the Entity CRUD API or via the transaction CRUD API.

### 19.2.1.5 Entity Key

The entity Key is the unique identifier provided by the system integrator which is used when creating and updating entities via the API.

## 19.2.2 Overview of Creating a Simple Entity Definition

A simple entity is created without any previously linked entities or new linked entities. An overview for creating a simple entity is presented in this section. For detailed instructions on creating an entity definition, refer to [Section 19.2.4, "Creating an Entity Definition."](#)

1. Open the **Entity Definition Search** page, as described in [Section 19.3.2, "Searching for Entity Definitions."](#)
2. Create an entity with an entity name, key and description.
  - a. Click **New Entity** at the upper right corner to create an entity.
  - b. Enter entity name, definition key, and description, and click **Apply**.

The definition key is the unique identifier for an entity definition. For example, you specify "address" as the key for an entity definition. You will not be able to create another entity definition with the same key value.
  - c. Click **OK** when the confirmation dialog appears. The entity was created successfully.
3. Add attributes to the entity. For information, refer to [Section 19.2.4.2, "Adding and Editing Data Elements."](#)
  - a. Click the Data tab and then the **Add** button in the toolbar to add a row for an attribute.
  - b. Define the attributes of the entity and click **Apply**.
4. Define the ID scheme. For information, refer to [Section 19.2.4.3, "Selecting Elements for the ID Scheme."](#)
  - a. In ID Scheme tab, click Add to add data elements.
  - b. Select the ID labels and click Add.
  - c. When the confirmation dialog appears, click OK.

The data elements added successfully
  - d. Add another data element.
5. Specify display elements. For information, refer to [Section 19.2.4.4, "Specifying Data for the Display Scheme."](#)
  - a. Click Display tab and then the **Add** button in the toolbar to choose the display elements of the entity.
  - b. Select the display element and then click Add.
  - c. Click OK to dismiss the confirmation dialog.
6. Activate the entity. For information, refer to [Section 19.2.4.7, "Activating Entities."](#)

A simple entity is created without any previously linked entities or new linked entities.



### 19.2.3 Overview of Creating a Complex Entity Definition

An entity can be linked to multiple entities based on a relationship name. A complex entity has other entities linked to it by a relationship name. For instance, a Customer can be defined by following attributes:

Customer: first name (Simple attribute)

last name (Simple attribute)

email (Simple attribute)

shipping address (linked entity of type address)

address: addr line1

addr line2

zip

phone number

Shipping address is a relationship name which links customer to another entity of type address.

An overview for creating a complex entity is presented in this section. For detailed instructions on creating an entity definition, refer to [Section 19.2.4, "Creating an Entity Definition."](#)

1. Open the **Entity Definition Search** page, as described in [Section 19.3.2, "Searching for Entity Definitions."](#)
2. Create an entity with an entity name, key and description.
  - a. Click **New Entity** at the upper right corner to create an entity.
  - b. Enter entity name, key, and description.
  - c. Click **OK** when the confirmation dialog appears. The entity is created successfully.
3. Add attributes to the entity. For information, refer to [Section 19.2.4.2, "Adding and Editing Data Elements."](#)
  - a. Click the **Data** tab and then the **Add** button in the toolbar to add a row for an attribute.
  - b. Define the attributes of the entity and click **Apply**.
4. Define the ID scheme. For information, refer to [Section 19.2.4.3, "Selecting Elements for the ID Scheme."](#)
  - a. In ID Scheme tab, click **Add** to add data elements.
  - b. Select the ID labels and click **Add**.
  - c. When the confirmation dialog appears, click **OK**.  
The data elements added successfully
  - d. Add another data element.
5. Specify display elements. For information, refer to [Section 19.2.4.4, "Specifying Data for the Display Scheme."](#)
  - a. Click **Display** tab and then the **Add** button in the toolbar to choose the display elements of the entity.
  - b. Select the display element and then click **Add**.

- c. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog.
- 6. Link the entity to another entity. For information, refer to [Section 19.2.4.5, "Creating Associations to Reflect Relationships between Entities."](#)
- 7. Activate the entity. For information, refer to [Section 19.2.4.7, "Activating Entities."](#)

## 19.2.4 Creating an Entity Definition

Follow the steps in this section to create an entity definition. You will have to provide the required information for all tabs of the Entities Details page before you can activate the entity.

---

**Note:** After creating an entity, you must activate it if you want to use it in a transaction. Only active entities can be used in a transaction. By default an entity is disabled when it is created. For information on activating an entity, refer to [Section 19.2.4.7, "Activating Entities."](#)

---

### 19.2.4.1 Initial Steps

To create an entity, follow these steps.

1. Open the **Entity Definition Search** page, as described in [Section 19.3.2, "Searching for Entity Definitions."](#)
2. In the **Entity Definition Search** page, click the **New Entity** button.  
Alternative methods to open create pages are listed in [Section 3.5, "Using Search, Create, and Import."](#)

A **New Entity** page is shown in [Figure 19-4](#).

**Figure 19-4** *New Entity Page*

The screenshot shows the 'New Entity' page interface. At the top, there are two tabs: 'Entities x' and 'New Entity x'. Below the tabs, there are three buttons: 'Activate', 'Apply', and 'Revert'. The main content area is titled 'Summary' and contains the following fields:

- \* Entity Name:
- Key:
- \* Description:
- Status: Disabled

3. In the **New Entity** page, enter a unique entity name in the Entity Name field.

For example, for the Address entity, enter Address in the Entity Name field.

You may enter up to 256 ASCII characters or up to 85 UTF-8 characters.

4. Enter an entity key (string) in the Entity key field that will indicate the entity.

When modifying transactions, do not change the key. The key may be referenced by other applications. If you do not specify a key, the key field will be autopopulated when you click **Apply**.

5. Enter a description about the data element in the Description field. For example, you can enter "Address of customer."
6. Click **Apply to apply your changes**.

A confirmation dialog appears with a message that the entity was created successfully.

7. Click **OK** to close the dialog.

The **Entity Details** page appears for the entity that you have just created.

The page contains seven tabs:

- **Summary** - General Details
- **Data - Data Elements** (Used for adding and editing data elements of entity)
- **ID Scheme** - Data Elements (Used for adding and editing data elements of an entity)
- **Display** - Display Elements (Used for adding and editing display elements of the entity based on the Identification Scheme)
- **Linked Entity** - Data Element (Used for linking entities)
- **Usage** - Displays information on how the entity is being used
- **Purging** - Enables set up of purging for entity data.

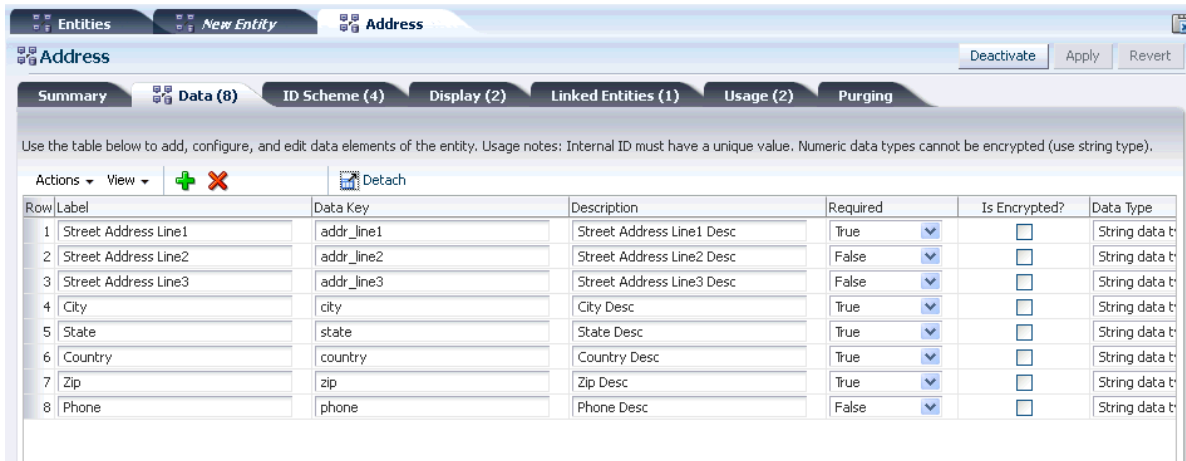
The tab titles for Data, ID Scheme, Linked Entities, and Display will show the number of data elements present, in parenthesis, when you have added your elements.

#### 19.2.4.2 Adding and Editing Data Elements

Use the **Data** tab to specify or the data elements that are part of that entity.

For an entity like Address, the attributes could be Address Line1, Address Line2, Address Line3, City, State, Zipcode, and Country. Metadata elements, such as a label, description, data type, and so on, describe the properties of the attribute.

Figure 19–5 Entity Data



Define the elements for each attribute of an entity by following these instructions:

1. Enter a label for the attribute in the Label field.  
For example, Address Line1.
2. Specify the data key in the Entity Data key field.  
Ensure that the Entity Data Key used is the exact string coming from the protected application. The Entity data key is used to identify the data element. The data key is specified for internal use. It is typically used in rule conditions and other purposes.
3. Enter a description about the data property in the Description field.  
For example, the address of the customer logging in.
4. Specify whether the element is required in the Required field.  
Some data elements are not populated all the time because the entity can function without this data. Those elements are marked True or False for whether they are required For example "Address Line2" in an address is not required since many addresses do not have "Address Line2."
5. Specify whether the element should be encrypted in the Is Encrypted field.  
If **Is Encrypted?** is set to **True**, data is encrypted so that it can be stored securely in the database; thereby protecting sensitive data.  
Encryption is used for string data fields; other data fields are not required to be encrypted.  
Encrypted fields have the following constraints:
  - These fields should not be used in rules. If they are used, you cannot specify regular values for comparing against these fields; the values must be encrypted values.
  - These fields cannot be used in the search criteria while querying for transactions through the query screen.  
Numeric fields cannot be encrypted.
6. Specify the data element's data type in the Data type field and click **Apply**.

---

A data type is an attribute that specifies the type of data that the attribute can take: Boolean data type, Date data type, Name value profile, Numeric data type, and String data type.

---

**Note:** Encryption is not allowed for a numeric data type. When a numeric data type is selected, the "Is Encrypted" column becomes inactive.

---

7. When the confirmation dialog appears, click **OK**.
8. If you want to add another element, click the **Add** button on the toolbar and repeat Steps 1 through 7.

You can use the **Delete** button to delete the data elements within the entity.

---

**Note:** The **Row and Column** values are automatically assigned based on the data type and should not be changed unless you want to rearrange values in the database.

---

#### 19.2.4.3 Selecting Elements for the ID Scheme

In the **ID Scheme** tab, select the elements that you want to use to uniquely identify the entity.

The Address entity has Address Line1, Address Line2, Address Line3, City, State, Zipcode, and Country as attributes. Use Address Line1, City, Country, and Zipcode attributes to identify the address uniquely. The Address Line2 attribute is not necessary.

Address Line1 alone would not uniquely identify an address. For example, 150 Main Street can exist in more than one location.

An example of a **ID Scheme** tab is shown in [Figure 19-6](#).

Figure 19–6 Entity ID Scheme

Use the table below to add, configure and edit data elements of the entity.

\* Data Identification Scheme

Actions  View    |

Order	ID Labels
1	Street Address Line1
2	City
3	Country
4	Zip

For session details to appear for transaction and entity data, transactions are sent with all the ID scheme attributes. ID scheme is similar to a composite key on the table. All attributes that had been defined in the ID scheme must be sent in order for the ID scheme to be able to uniquely identify and update the transaction. For example, if SSN is the only attributes present in ID Scheme, the incoming transaction is uniquely identified when SSN present. If an entity does not include SSN, it is considered a new entity when an entity is created. For example, the entity with firstname, lastname, SSN is a different entity than an entity with firstname, lastname, and telephone.

1. Select the **Data Identification Scheme**.

The Identification Scheme determines how an entity is uniquely identified using the elements that are part of the entity. The elements that are selected should be stored as plain text (**key**) or encrypted (**digest**).

- **By Key:** This scheme creates a unique identifier by simply concatenating the selected elements of the entity.

**Tip:** When transactions are created, OAAM generates keys for the ID attributes of the transaction by concatenating the key-attributes of elements defined in the ID scheme of an entity. The character used to concatenate the entity key-attributes is specified through the property, `tracker.transaction.key.generation.scheme.concatenate.separator`. The default value for the character is "^". Since the character "^" is used by OAAM, ensure that the entity-key-data value you enter does not contain "^".

- **By Digest:** This scheme creates a unique identifier by hashing the values of the selected elements of the entity. The resultant key is usually cryptic. Use this scheme when the data values are large or if they need to be secured.
- 2. Click the **Add** button on the toolbar to add a data element.
- 3. In the **Add Data Elements** screen, select the data elements to add to the ID Scheme and click **Add**.

You can select one or several data elements to add to the identification scheme. After the data elements are added, they are not available in the list for further selection.

- 4. Select the order of the elements

The order of the rows in the **ID scheme** tab determines how information is stored in the database and uniquely identified. The order determines how the data is concatenated while forming the data that identifies the entity. Order is not required and is automatically pre-filled if you do not fill in that information.

Since order is important, if changes are required later, you can reorder the columns by dragging and dropping the rows.

You can use the **Delete** button to delete the data elements within the entity.

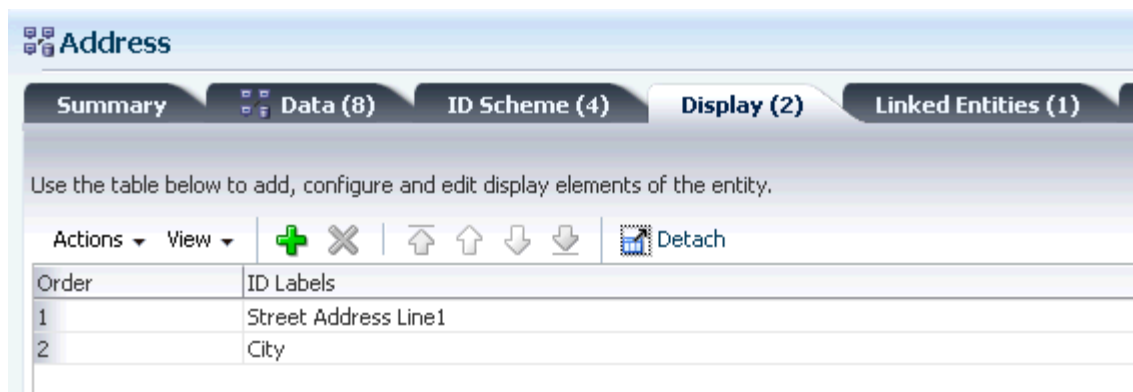
#### 19.2.4.4 Specifying Data for the Display Scheme

In the **Display** tab, define the **display scheme**. The display scheme specifies the data elements to present and their order when you display the value of the entity in reports:

- The data elements form the entity data that can be displayed.
- The order determines how the data is concatenated while forming the data to be displayed for the entity

An example of a **Display** tab is shown in [Figure 19-7](#).

**Figure 19-7** Entity Display



The Data elements that you have selected to present are shown in the **Transaction Details** page.

To select the data elements, follow these steps.

- 1. Click the **Add** button to add a data element.
- 2. In the **Add Data Elements** screen, select the data elements to add for displaying and click **Add**.

For example, for an address, you can choose to present Street Address Line1 and City.

3. Select the order of the elements

The order determines what is shown first, second, third, and so on when the data is displayed for the entity. Order is not required and is automatically pre-filled if you do not fill in that information.

For example, if you want to display an address, you would want to show Street Address Line1 as the first item and City as the second item.

Since order is important, if changes are required later, you can reorder the columns by dragging and dropping the rows. For example, in the display, you might decide that you want "City, State, Zip code" for addresses in the UK and USA.

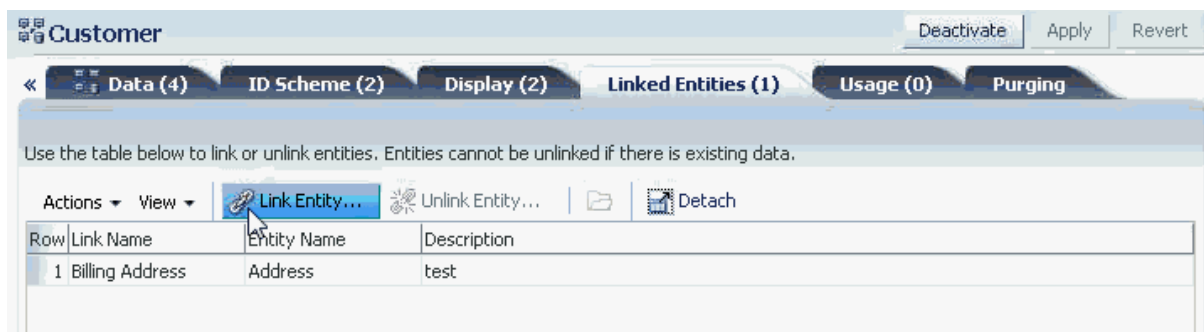
You can use the **Delete** button to delete the display elements.

### 19.2.4.5 Creating Associations to Reflect Relationships between Entities

An entity can be linked to another entity. The Patient entity can be linked to another entity of type Address. The relationship between "Patient" and address entities can be said to be one-to-one (1:1) because they have a one to one direct mapping. The Address entity is not dependant on the Patient and can reside by itself. It can be linked to other entities like Customers and Providers.

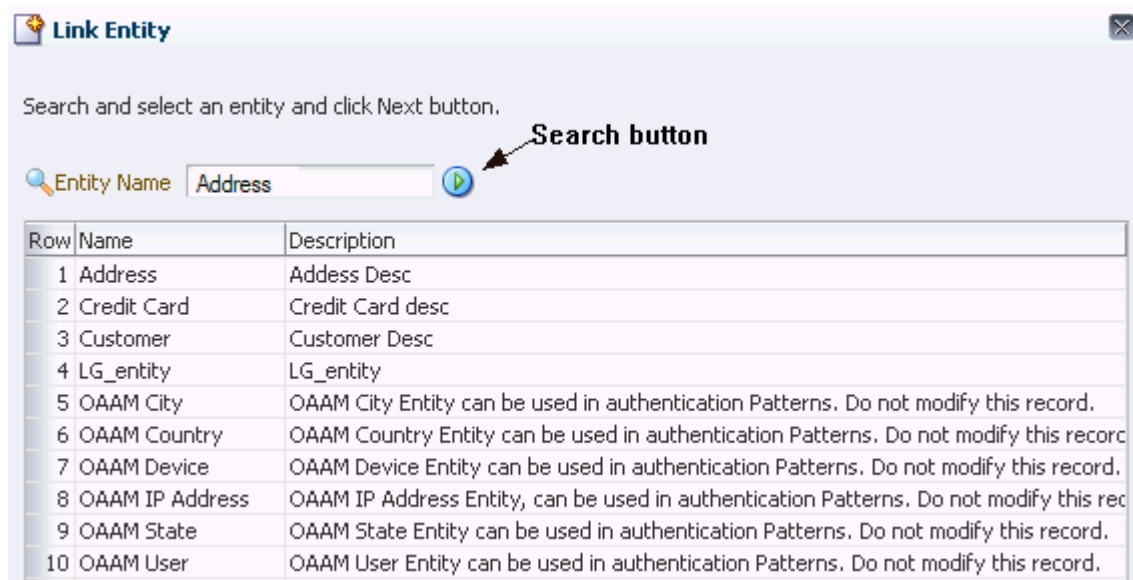
To create associations between entities, perform the following steps:

1. From the entity's detail page, click the Linked Entity tab, and then the **Link** button in the toolbar to select the entity to link to this entity.



2. In the Entity Name field, enter the name for the entity you want to select to link to this entity and click the **Search** button next to the Entity Name field.





The entity appears in the results table with the name and description.

---

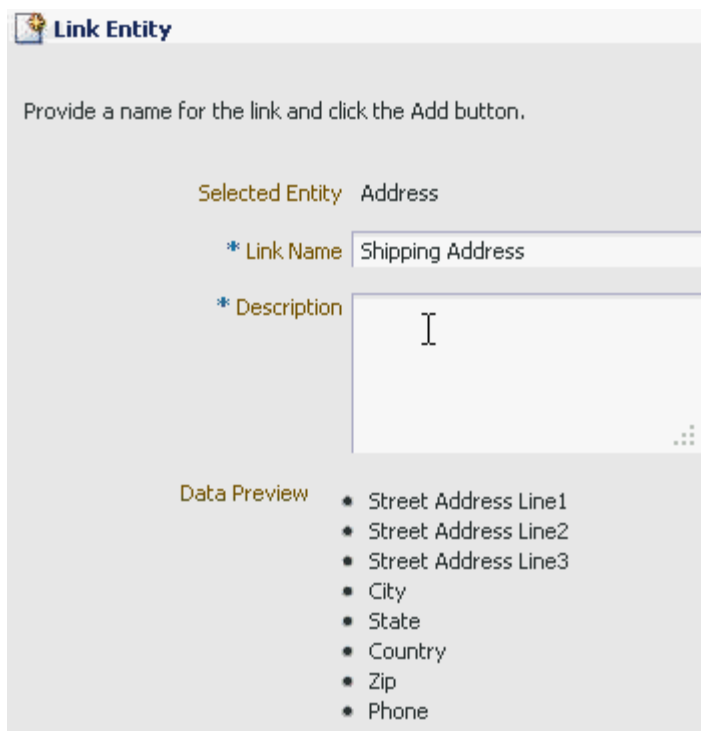
**Note:** An entity cannot be linked to itself. For example, a Patient cannot be linked to another patient.

---

3. Select the entity from the list of entities to link to this entity and click **Next**.  
Only one entity can be selected at a time. The selected entity for linking is displayed with its attributes and links. For example, Street Address Line1, Street Address Line2, Street Address Line3, City, State, Country, Zip, and Phone are examples of attributes that could be listed for Address.
4. Enter a link name and description and click **Add** to link the entities. The linking name is the relation between the two entities.

The Data Preview displays the data fields of the entity.

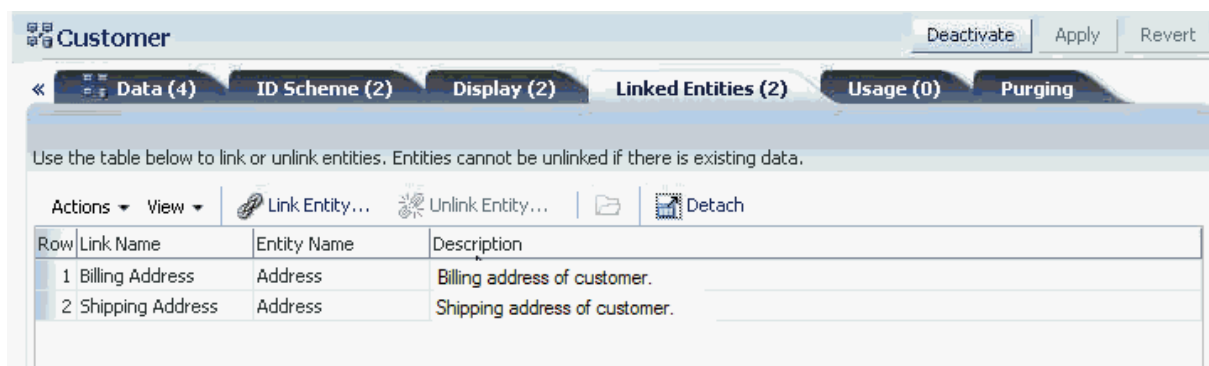
**Figure 19–8 Link Entity Dialog**



For example, the Customer entity is linked to another entity of the type Address, and Shipping Address is the relationship name.

Shipping Address is the entity instance of the entity selected. The relationship name must be unique within the entity. For example, a Patient and a Provider entity can have linked entities with the same name "Home Address", but a Patient entity cannot have two Home Addresses.

**Figure 19–9 Linked Entities Tab**



#### 19.2.4.6 Setting Up Entity Purging During Entity Creation

To set up purging for entity data, refer to [Section 19.4, "Setting Up Targeted Purging for Entity Data."](#)

### 19.2.4.7 Activating Entities

After creating an entity, you must activate it if you want to use it in a transaction. Only active entities can be used in a transaction. By default an entity is disabled when it is created.

To activate entities:

1. In the Entity Definition Search page, select the row for each entity you want to activate.
2. Click the **Activate** button.

When you click **Activate**, the entity is validated for errors (if data elements are present). If there are any errors, they must be fixed before the entity is activated.

Only active entities can be used in a transaction. Make sure to activate an entity definition if you want to use it in a transaction.

## 19.2.5 What Happens When You Create an Entity Definition

When you create an entity definition, OAAM stores the information in its database schema:

- Entity header-data (name, key, and so on) in VT\_ENTITY\_DEF
- Entity data field definitions in VT\_DATA\_DEF\_ELEM (with link through VT\_DATA\_DEF\_MAP and VT\_DATA\_DEF).
- ID Scheme and Display Scheme data in VT\_DATA\_DEF\_ELEM (with link through VT\_DATA\_DEF\_MAP and VT\_DATA\_DEF)
- The relationship between entities (definitions) in VT\_ENT\_DEFS\_MAP. The RELATION\_TYPE column is used to specify the name of the relationship. For example an entity named "Patient" could have a relation to the "Address" entity with the RELATION\_TYPE as "Home Address".

## 19.3 Managing Entities

This section contains procedures to manage entities.

### 19.3.1 Managing Entity Associations

Linking entities is extremely helpful in modularizing and reusing entity data. For instance you have an employee entity definition and a customer entity definition. Suppose you want to store address information for both the definitions. It is a better and more consistent approach to create an address entity definition and link it to employee and customer rather than adding address related attributes to the two entities individually.

Linked entity data can be used in transaction related rules for detecting and preventing fraud. Linked entities are stored in the VT\_ENT\_DEFS\_MAP table

This section provides tasks related to linking entities.

### 19.3.2 Searching for Entity Definitions

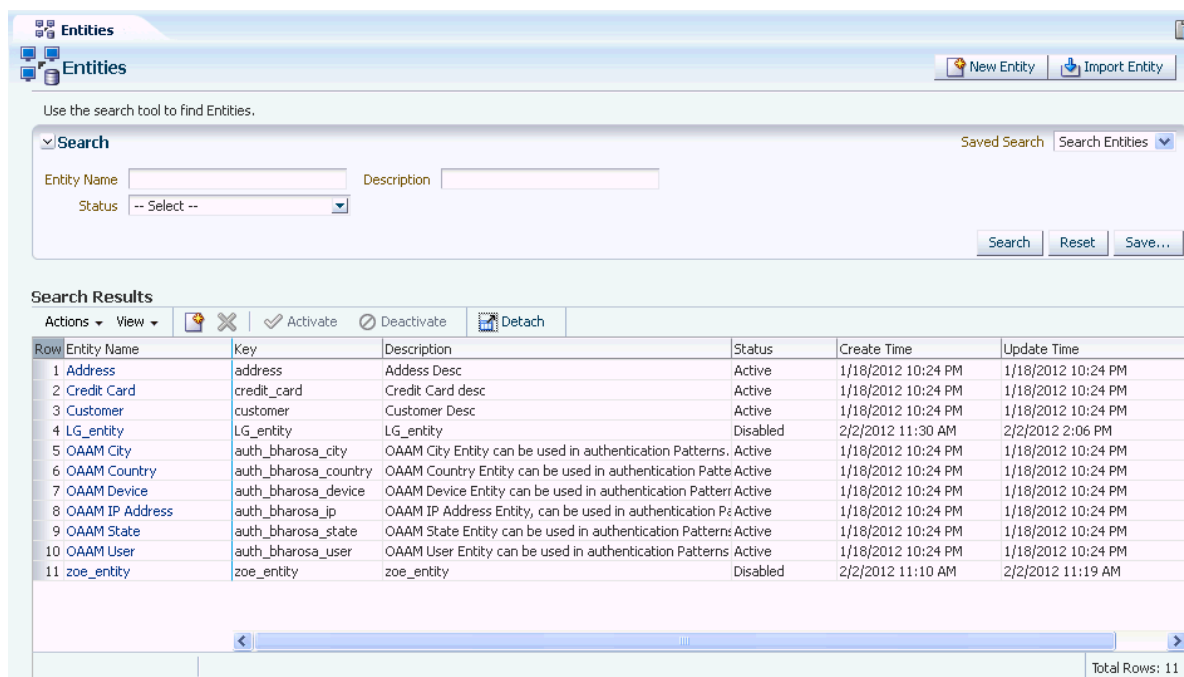
To open the Entity Definition Search page, double-click **Entities** in the Navigation tree.

The Entity Definition Search page is the starting place for managing entities. From the Entity Definition Search page, you can:

- List entities
- Search for entities
- Create new entities
- Import/export entities
- Activate/deactivate entities
- Delete entities
- Open the Entity Details page

An example of an **Entity Definition Search** page is shown in Figure 19–10.

**Figure 19–10 Entity Definition Search**



### 19.3.3 Viewing Details of a Specific Entity

To view the details of a specific entity:

1. Open the **Entity Definition Search** page, as described in Section 19.3.2, "Searching for Entity Definitions."
2. From the **Entity Definition Search** page, specify criteria in the Search Filter to locate the entity you want and click **Search**.

The **Search Results** table displays a summary of the entities that match these criteria specified.

3. In Search Results, click the entity name to open the Entity Details page.

Figure 19–11 Open Entity

Search Results

Actions View Activate Deactivate Detach

Row	Entity Name	Key	Description	Status
1	<a href="#">Address</a>	address	Address Desc	Active
2	<a href="#">Credit Card</a>	credit_card	Credit Card desc	Active
3	<a href="#">Customer</a>	customer	Customer Desc	Active
4	<a href="#">LG_entity</a>	LG_entity	LG_entity	Disabled
5	<a href="#">OAAM City</a>	auth_bharosa_city	OAAM City Entity can be used in authentic	Active
6	<a href="#">OAAM Country</a>	auth_bharosa_country	OAAM Country Entity can be used in auth	Active
7	<a href="#">OAAM Device</a>	auth_bharosa_device	OAAM Device Entity can be used in auther	Active
8	<a href="#">OAAM IP Address</a>	auth_bharosa_ip	OAAM IP Address Entity, can be used in a	Active
9	<a href="#">OAAM State</a>	auth_bharosa_state	OAAM State Entity can be used in authent	Active
10	<a href="#">OAAM User</a>	auth_bharosa_user	OAAM User Entity can be used in authenti	Active

### 19.3.4 Viewing Entity Usage

Use the Usage tab to view the list of entities to which a particular entity is linked. You can also delete one more such links from this page.

To view how the entity is being used, follow these steps:

1. If you are not in the **Entity Details** page of the entity you want details about, follow the instructions in [Section 19.3.3, "Viewing Details of a Specific Entity."](#)
2. Click the Usage tab to view a list of entities that have added a link to this entity.

The Usage tab indicates if the entity is being used by other entities and how edits to an entity impacts other entities.

Figure 19–12 Entity Usage

Entities **New Entity** **Address**

**Address**

Summary **Data (8)** ID Scheme (4) Display (2) Linked Entities (1) **Usage (2)** Purging

Following is the list of entities that have added a link to this entity. Deleting this entity will affect all the entities listed below.

View Detach

Row	Entity Name	Link Name	Description
1	<a href="#">Credit Card</a>	cc address	cc address
2	<a href="#">LG_entity</a>	Doctor's Office	Doctor's Office

If this entity is linked multiple times by another entity, the entity name displays different entity instance names of the entities it is linked to.

### 19.3.5 Editing the Entity

To edit the details of a specific entity:

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**Note:** Be cautious when editing entities. If you edit an entity and it is in several transactions, then the edits are applied to all instances of the entity in the different transactions.

---

1. If you are not in the **Entity Details** page of the entity you want to edit, follow the instructions in [Section 19.3.3, "Viewing Details of a Specific Entity."](#)
2. From the **Summary** tab, you can modify the name and description of the entity; and activate or deactivate the entity.
3. From **Data** and **ID Schemes** tabs, you can modify the data elements of the entity.  
If you delete a data element from the scheme, it is added to the **Add** list and available the next time you select **Add Data Elements**.
4. From the **Display** tab, you can edit the way the entity is displayed.
5. Click **Apply**.

### 19.3.6 Removing or Unlinking Entities

Unlinking a relationship is the same as deleting the relationship. However, deleting the linked entity is not the same. For example, you have a link customer->address (shipping address). Unlinking or deleting the relationship would delete the shipping address entry from the database. However, the address entity definition would still persist. Only its link with customer (with name shipping address) will be deleted. It might be still linked to customer by any other name (for example, billing address) or any other entity definition, for example, employee.

You can remove the selected instance of the linked entity only if there are no references to this instance in a transaction.

To unlink entities from an entity:

1. If you are not in the **Entity Details** page of the entity you want to unlink entities from, follow the instructions in [Section 19.3.3, "Viewing Details of a Specific Entity."](#)
2. Click the **Link Entities** tab and select the entity to unlink.
3. Click the **Unlink Entity** button to unlink the selected entity.

### 19.3.7 Changing the Relationship Name

To change the relationship name, follow these steps:

1. If you are not in the **Entity Details** page of the entity you want to edit, follow the instructions in [Section 19.3.3, "Viewing Details of a Specific Entity."](#)
2. Click the **Linked Entities** tab.
3. Highlight the linked entity and from the Actions menu, select **Open Linked Entities**.
4. From the Edit Linked Entities dialog, you can edit the information in the Link Name and Description fields, and click **Save**.

The relationship name is used in passing entity data while creating entity instances. It is also used when entities are used in transactions. During the mapping phase while creating transaction definitions, you must link the source data to the linked entity data. There are no particular conventions for naming. Although, symbol dot (.) should not be used.

### 19.3.8 Importing and Exporting Entities

This section contains instructions to import and export entities.

### 19.3.8.1 Exporting Entities

To export entities:

1. Open the **Entity Definition Search** page, as described in [Section 19.3.2, "Searching for Entity Definitions."](#)
2. In the **Entity Definition Search** page, enter the search criteria you want and click **Search**.
3. Select the row for each entity you want to export.
4. Click the **Export** button or select **Export Selected** from the **Actions** menu.
5. In the **Export Entities** screen, click **Export**.
6. In the **Save** screen, click **OK**.

### 19.3.8.2 Importing Entities

To import entities:

1. Open the **Entity Definition Search** page, as described in [Section 19.3.2, "Searching for Entity Definitions."](#)
2. In the **Entity Definition Search** page, click **Import**.
3. In the **Entities Import** screen, click **Browse** and locate the entity file you want to import.
4. Click **OK**.

## 19.3.9 Deactivating and Deleting Entities

This section contains information on deactivating and deleting entities.

### 19.3.9.1 Deactivating Entities

To deactivate entities:

1. Open the **Entity Definition Search** page, as described in [Section 19.3.2, "Searching for Entity Definitions."](#)
2. In the **Entity Definition Search** page, enter the search criteria you want and click **Search**.
3. Select the row for each entity you want to deactivate.
4. Press the **Deactivate** button.

### 19.3.9.2 Deleting Entities

To delete entities:

1. Open the **Entity Definition Search** page, as described in [Section 19.3.2, "Searching for Entity Definitions."](#)
2. In the **Entity Definition Search** page, enter the search criteria you want and click **Search**.
3. Select the row for each entity you want to delete and select the **Delete** button from the toolbar.

If the entities selected for deletion are not used or linked to a transaction, a warning message is shown asking for confirmation.

If an entity is used, you will not be allowed to delete it.

4. Click **Delete** to delete the entities.
5. In the confirmation dialog, click **Yes**.

If you deactivate an entity, it will not be available for you to use in transactions. Entities that are referenced by transactions cannot be deleted or deactivated.

## 19.4 Setting Up Targeted Purging for Entity Data

Most entity related data are non-transactional and persistent in nature. To effectively manage the non-transactional and persistent entity data archival and purging, use targeted purging policies.

The targeted purging policy determines the inclusion and exclusion of entity definitions to purge from the database. You can decide not to purge the data at all or to purge at a different time sequence from other entities. To set up targeted purging for entity data, follow the instructions below:

1. Set up the archive tables and the flag to true, if you want the entity and transaction data to be archived.

You cannot selectively choose to only archive the data since archiving is part of the purge process.

2. If you are not in the **Entity Details** page of the entity you want to view, follow the instructions in [Section 19.3.3, "Viewing Details of a Specific Entity."](#)

3. Click the Purge tab.

4. If you want to purge data, deselect the option, "Do not purge any entity data." If you do not want to purge data, select "Do not purge any entity data."

Note: Entity definition and transaction definitions are retained even though the data is being purged.

The purging mechanism is hierarchical. Data is purged from transaction down to entity and then related entities.

5. Set the database to delete data older than a specified number of days.

The purge-unused-entity-data-older-than-days option determines what data, including related entities, should be purged.

You must convert years and months into days for the unit to specify.

Data that has not been updated in the last 180 days is purged by default.

If the retention period is 0, then the data is never purged. The retention period cannot take alphabetic characters or negative numbers.

The retention period cannot be null or empty if you chose the option to purge the data.

## 19.5 Best Practices

This section outlines some best practices for entity creation.

- Any data structure that will be reusable across transactions should be an entity.
- Any sensitive data, such as credit card and social security numbers, should be encrypted in the database.
- Ensure that the Data Key used is the exact string coming from the protected application.



- If you want to rearrange the fields in the database for performance purposes, you can modify the row and column values. Only the first 3 columns out of the ten are indexed by default. Rearranging the fields impacts performance.



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## Managing Transactions

This chapter focuses on the creation and usage of transaction definitions and the mapping of client specific data into the OAAM database. The mapping will be used by administrators to more easily examine transactional entities and define risk levels for transactions and by investigators to review transactional data to proactively prevent fraud.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Transaction Handling](#)
- [Overview of Creating a Transaction Definition](#)
- [Prerequisites for Performing Analysis on Transactions](#)
- [Creating and Using Transaction Definitions](#)
- [Managing Transaction Definitions](#)
- [Setting Targeted Purging for Transaction Data Per Transaction Definition](#)
- [Mapping Values to Show Transaction Status in Session Details](#)
- [Transaction Searches](#)
- [OAAM Transaction Use Cases](#)

### 20.1 Transaction Handling

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager can evaluate the risk associated with a transaction in real-time to prevent fraud and misuse. Any user activity that requires monitoring after successfully logging in can be termed as a transaction. A transaction consists of useful information that are being processed by OAAM for risk analysis and the related data can be grouped together to form entities for ease of operation. Using the Transactions feature requires native integration. Refer to [Chapter 18, "Modeling the Transaction in OAAM"](#) for details about the deployment. The flow of OAAM transaction handling is as follows:

1. An administrator using Oracle Adaptive Access Manager defines the entities and transaction data to use (transaction definition) to represent the client transactions.
2. The entities and transaction data elements are then mapped to the source data (client-specific data) so that the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager server can process the information from the client application. For example, in an online transaction, the data involved may be credit cards, e-checks, debit cards, dollar amounts, name, shipping and billing addresses, and so on.
3. The client's transaction page passes the required information to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager to monitor the activity.

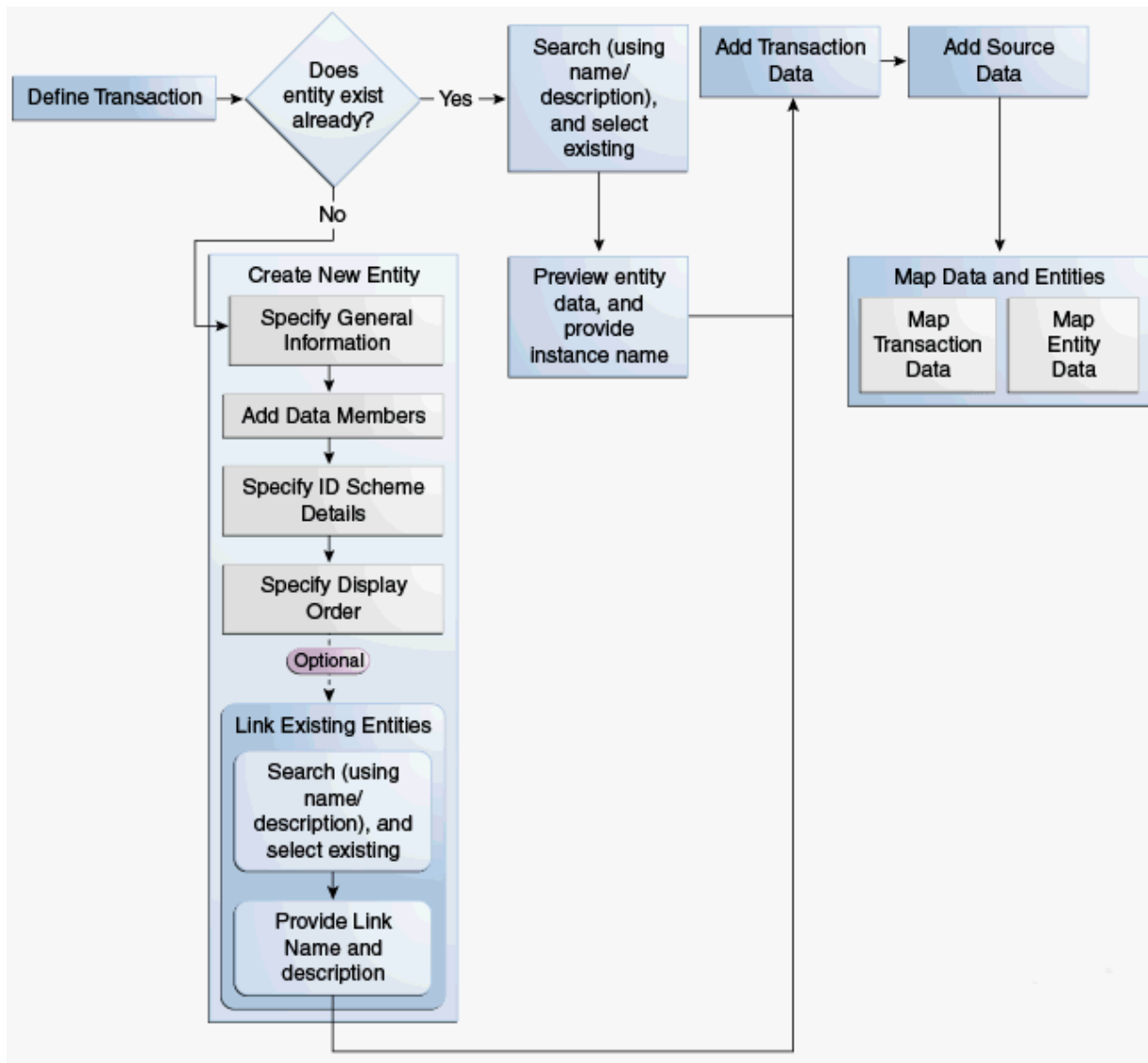
4. Transaction data is saved into the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Server using the APIs described in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.
5. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager enforces authorization rules and fraud analysis on a client's transaction data based on transaction definitions.

## 20.2 Overview of Creating a Transaction Definition

The following tasks are required to create a transaction definition:

1. Create the transaction definition. Figure 20–1 shows the transaction definition creation process.

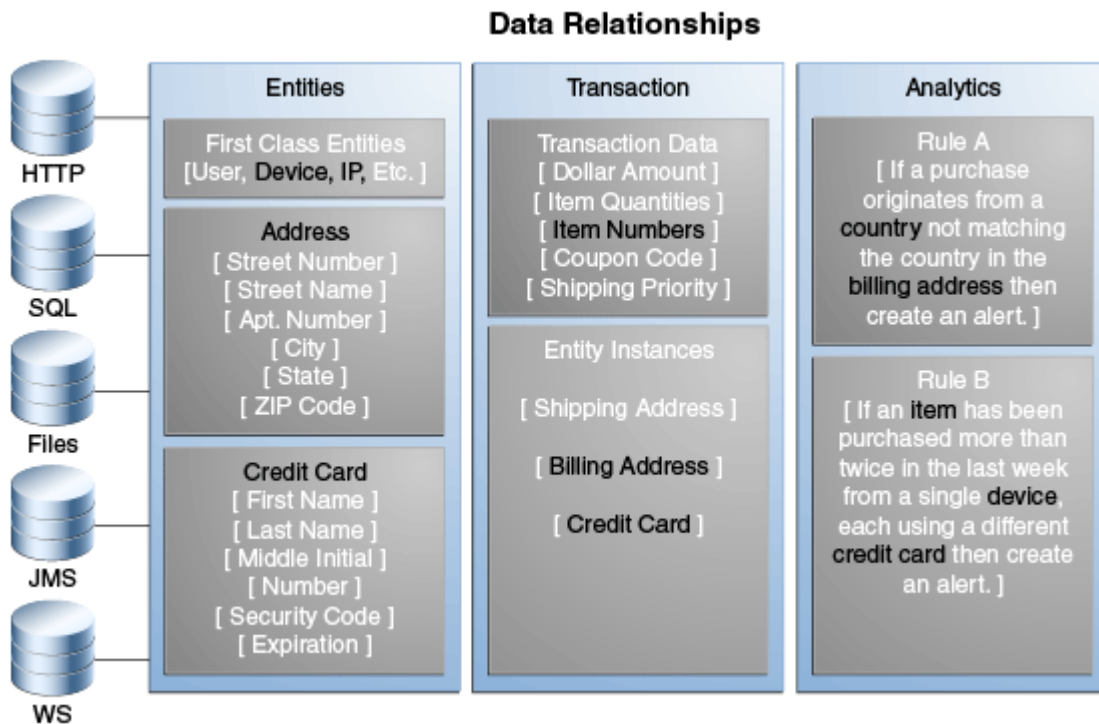
**Figure 20–1 Create Transaction Definition Process**



The transaction definition captures the transaction that directly maps with the customer's transaction. The transaction data from the customer is processed by OAAM for risk analysis.

Figure 20–2 shows the relationship between entities and transactions and how they are used in analytics.

Figure 20–2 Data Relationships



The high-level steps to creating and using transaction definitions are as follows:

- a. Add entity instances to the transaction definition.

Refer to [Section 20.4.3, "Add an Existing Entity to the Transaction"](#) or [Section 20.4.4, "Add a New Entity to the Transaction"](#) for details.

- b. Add transaction data elements for the transaction at the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager End.

For example, Transaction Amount and Transaction Date.

All data fields that do not fit into entities should be added as transaction data elements.

Refer to [Section 20.4.5, "Define Transaction Data for OAAM"](#) for details.

- c. Add source data for the transaction from the client's end.

Source data elements are a list of parameters from the client's end. Details from the external application fill in these fields. Make sure the source data internal IDs match to the keys used by the external application while sending the transaction data.

Refer to [Section 20.4.6, "Source Data for the Transaction from the Client's End"](#) for details.

- d. Map transaction to source data and map entity to source data.

Refer to [Section 20.4.7.2, "Mapping Entities to the Source Data"](#) for details.

Mapping connects the source data to our entities and transaction data.

- e. Activate the transaction definition.  
Refer to [Section 20.5.8, "Activating a Transaction Definition"](#) for details.
2. Create an alert. The alert is used to notify administrators about anomalies or send information about the system when rules are triggered.
3. Create a policy that uses transaction conditions.
4. Add a rule to the policy. The rule must contain a transaction condition.
5. When adding the rule to the policy, select your transaction definition for the **Select Transaction to check** field.
6. Link the alert to the policy.
7. Verify the policy by logging into the client application and performing transactions.

## 20.3 Prerequisites for Performing Analysis on Transactions

In order for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager to perform analysis on transactions, you must determine how to represent the transactions in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, how to process the data coming in, how to use the data, and how to display the data.

Look at the available business data by logging into the application.

1. Identify all the entities and transaction fields of interest for the third-party transaction.
2. On paper, determine the transaction definition and the mapping of the source data to transaction definition. Source data elements are the fields from the customer application. Make sure the source data keys match the keys used by the customer application.
3. Log in to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.
4. On the **Sign In** page, enter your credentials and click **Sign In**.

Upon a successful sign in, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager displays the OAAM Admin Console.

5. Create the necessary entities and activate them. In the example, customer, credit card, shipping address, and billing address are entities that you would create. For information, refer to [Chapter 19, "Creating and Managing Entities."](#)

Now, you are ready to create an OAAM transaction. The transaction definition captures the transaction that directly maps with the customers transaction. This definition will be used in policies for monitoring.

## 20.4 Creating and Using Transaction Definitions

OAAM uses a transaction definitions to specify the mapping between the customer data and the system database. These mappings are created for each transaction.

### 20.4.1 Open the Transactions Page

The Transactions page is the starting place for managing your transaction definitions. From the Transactions page, you can:

- Open transaction definitions and transaction search pages
- View transaction definitions

- Create new transaction definitions
- Activate transaction definitions
- Deactivate transaction definitions
- Import transaction definitions
- Export transaction definitions
- Search for transaction instances and logs
- Search for entity instances and logs

The bulk action cannot be selected for creating new, activating, and deactivating transaction definitions.

To open the Transactions page, double-click **Transactions** in the Navigation tree.

Alternatively, you can:

- Right-click **Transactions** in the Navigation tree and select **List Transactions** from the context menu.
- Select **Transactions** in the Navigation tree and then choose **List Transactions** from the **Actions** menu.
- Click the **List Transactions** button in the Navigation tree toolbar.

## 20.4.2 Create the Transaction Definition

To start the creation of the transaction definition, proceed as follows:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Transactions** in the Navigation pane.

The **Transaction Definition Search** page is displayed.

3. In the **Transactions Definition Search** page, click the **New Transaction** button.

Alternatively, you can:

- Right-click **Transactions** in the Navigation tree and select **New Transaction** from the context menu.
- Select **Transactions** in the Navigation tree and then choose **New Transaction** from the **Actions** menu.
- Click the **Create new Transaction** button in the Navigation tree toolbar.
- Select the **Create New Transaction** button from the **Search Results** toolbar.
- Select **New Transaction** from the **Actions** menu in **Search Results**.

A **New Transaction Definition** page appears.

4. In the **New Transaction Definition** page, enter the transaction type.  
Enter a valid name for the transaction type. It must be unique. Transaction type names are not case-sensitive.
5. Enter the description.  
Enter a description of the transaction definition to be used for informational purposes only.
6. Enter the definition key.

This definition key value is used to map the client/external transaction data to transaction definitions in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.

This value is sent while making the API call for creating or updating the transaction data in OAAM Server.

7. After making the required entries, click the **Apply** button.

A new transaction is created. You can now add a new entity or map an existing entity.

The new transaction definition is not active at this point. To activate the transaction definition, see [Section 20.5.8, "Activating a Transaction Definition."](#)

### 20.4.3 Add an Existing Entity to the Transaction

An entity is a data structure that can be reused in multiple transactions. For example, the Address entity could be used as a shipping address, billing address, home address, and so on. Most entities also combine multiple data points into the structure for data optimization. For example, the set of properties for an employee entity could include first name, last name, social security number, department, and salary entity properties. When associating the employee entity with a transaction you can create an instance for contractors, offshore employees, and so on.

You can add instances of entities to the transaction definition and later map the data fields to the customer source data.

In the **Entity Selection** page:

1. Click **Add Existing Entity**.

The **Add Entity** screen appears.

2. Search for the entity and click the **Search** button next to the Entity Name field.

Inactive entities are not available for adding to transactions.

You can single-select an entity.

3. Click the **Next** button.

The preview shows the data fields associated with the selected entity and the linked entities of the selected entity.

[Figure 20-3](#) shows the Add Entity screen.



**Figure 20–3 Adding an Existing Entity**

**Add Entity**

Name the entity instance and give it a relation type and a display order.

Selected Entity Customer

\* Instance Name

Data Preview

- First Name
- Last Name
- Email
- Mobile

Links

- **Shipping Address**
  - Street Address Line1
  - Street Address Line2
  - Street Address Line3
  - City
  - State
  - Country
  - Zip
  - Phone
- **Billing Address**
  - Street Address Line1
  - Street Address Line2
  - Street Address Line3
  - City
  - State
  - Country
  - Zip
  - Phone

Back Next Add Cancel

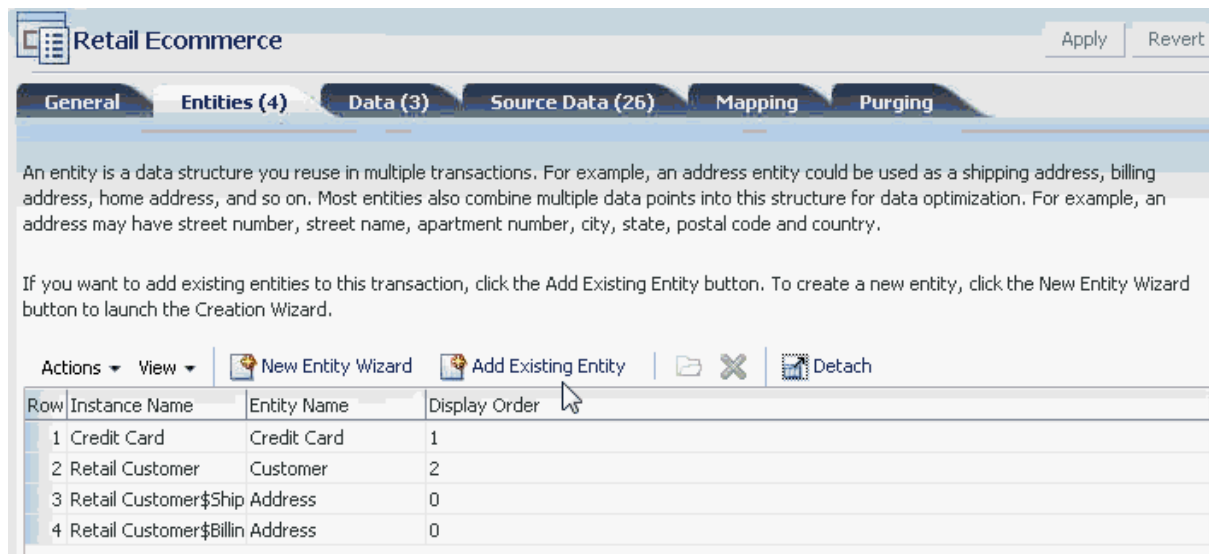
4. Enter the instance name.

The instance name must be unique. You can edit the instance name at a later date if needed.

5. Click **Add** to add the selected entity.

The entity and the linked entities are shown in the Entities tab.

Figure 20–4 Linked Entities



The display order is auto-generated and takes the next available order. You can change the order if needed later on.

You can add multiple instances of the same entity.

#### 20.4.4 Add a New Entity to the Transaction

In the **Entity Selection** page:

1. Click **Create New Entity**.
2. Enter **Entity Name** and **Description** and click **Next**.

Refer to [Section 19.2.4.1, "Initial Steps"](#) in Chapter 19, "Creating and Managing Entities" for details.

3. In the **Entity Data** page, add data elements of the entity.

Best Practice: The data type, length, and so on of the fields in the transaction definition should not be altered after the transaction has been defined and used in a transaction.

Refer to [Section 19.2.4.2, "Adding and Editing Data Elements"](#) in Chapter 20, "Managing Transactions" for details.

4. In the **Entity ID Scheme** page, select the elements that you want to use to uniquely identify an entity.

Refer to [Section 19.2.4.3, "Selecting Elements for the ID Scheme"](#) in Chapter 19, "Creating and Managing Entities" for details.

5. In the **Entity Display** page, specify the data elements to present and their order when you display the value of the entity and click **Finish**.

You can cancel entity creation by using the **Cancel** button. The **Entity Selection** screen will appear when you press **Cancel**.

Refer to [Section 19.2.4.4, "Specifying Data for the Display Scheme"](#) in Chapter 19, "Creating and Managing Entities" for details.

6. Perform Steps 1 through 5 to create new entities to add to the transaction definition.

## 20.4.5 Define Transaction Data for OAAM

Transaction data is unique or transient for each transaction occurrence and therefore not reusable across different transactions. For example, the total dollar amount of a transaction would not be reused in multiple transactions so it should be transaction data and not an entity.

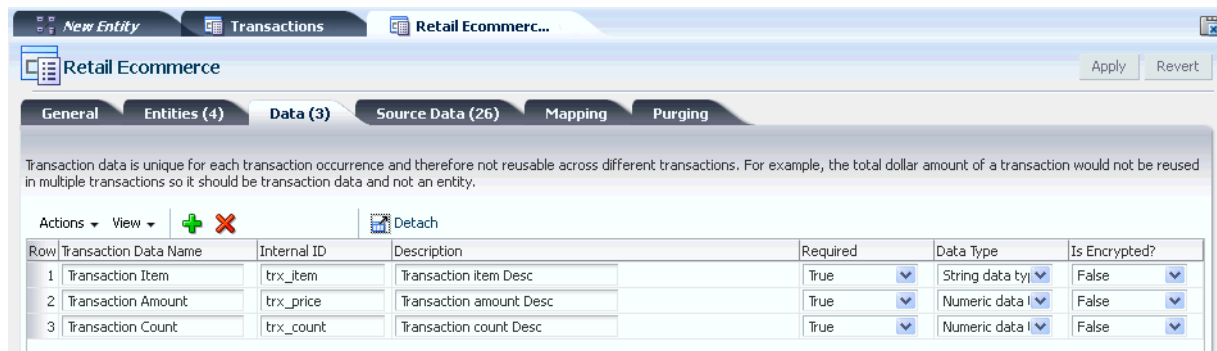
Examples of transaction data are as follows:

- Dollar amount
- Coupon code
- Item number

To add transaction data to the transaction definition, proceed as follows:

1. Click **Data** tab.

**Figure 20–5 Retail Ecommerce Data**



2. In the **Transaction Data** page, click **Add Row**.
3. Enter the data name.
4. Enter the data type.
5. Enter the internal ID.

The internal ID is used to identify the data element. The internal ID specified in the transaction data will be for internal use. It is typically used in rule conditions and other purposes. Do not change this internal ID after it is defined.

6. Enter a description.
7. Specify whether the element should be encrypted.

If encrypted is set to true, data is encrypted before it is stored in the database. This feature protects sensitive data.

Encrypted fields have the following constraints:

- These fields cannot be used in rules.
- These fields cannot be used in the search criteria while querying for transactions through the query screen.

Encrypted values from transaction data fields cannot be decrypted outside of the OAAM application. For example, encrypted data cannot be accessed from customized rule conditions. Another example, encrypted data elements cannot be viewed in BI Publisher reports.

8. Specify whether the element is required.

Some data elements are not populated all the time as the data might not be available. Those elements are marked as "not required." For example "Address Line 2" in an address is not required since many addresses will not have "Address Line2."

9. Click **Add**.
10. Add other elements by following Steps 2 through 9.  
You must fill in the required fields for the previous row before you add new transaction data to the transaction definition.
11. Press the **Next** button to add source data.

#### **Row and Column Values**

Row and column values are automatically assigned by the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Server. If there is a need to change the Row and Column values, follow these guidelines:

1. Set the column values for the most commonly used fields to 1-3 or 11-13 based on whether it is non-numeric or numeric.
2. For a given row there can be a total of 13 fields.
3. For Non-Numeric fields, Column value should be 1 to 10.
4. For Numeric fields, Column value should be 11 to 13.

Fields in the **Data** tab are mapped to DATA\_X (for non-numeric), NUM\_DATA\_X (for numeric) columns in VT\_TRX\_DATA table in database.

Fields in **Entities** are mapped to DATA\_X (for non-numeric), NUM\_DATA\_X (for numeric) columns in VT\_ENTITY\_ONE\_PROFILE table in database.

### **20.4.6 Source Data for the Transaction from the Client's End**

Source data (client data) is the data coming from a protected application as part of a transaction.

Define the parameters for the transaction from clients that the client will need to send to OAAM. To add source data fields or elements from the client side for the entire transaction, proceed as follows:

1. Click the **Source Data** tab.

Figure 20–6 Retail Ecommerce Source Data

Source data is the data coming from a protected application as part of a transaction.

Actions View + X Detach

Row	Source Data Name	Internal ID	Description
1	Input Transaction Item	Transaction.item	Input Transaction item Desc
2	Retail Customer Credit Card Num	CC.number	Retail Customer Credit Card Number
3	Retail Customer First Name	Transaction.firstName	Retail Customer First name Desc
4	Retail Shipping Street Address Line1	Transaction.shippingAddress.addressLine1	Retail Shipping Street Address Line1 Desc
5	Retail Billing Street Address Line1	Transaction.billingAddress.addressLine1	Retail Billing Street Address Line1 Desc
6	Retail Customer Last Name	Transaction.lastName	Retail Customer Last name Desc
7	Retail Customer Credit Card Expiry	CC.expDate	Retail Customer Credit Card Expiry
8	Retail Billing Street Address Line2	Transaction.billingAddress.addressLine2	Retail Billing Street Address Line2 Desc
9	Retail Shipping Street Address Line1	Transaction.shippingAddress.addressLine1	Retail Shipping Street Address Line1 Desc
10	Retail Billing Street Address Line3	Transaction.billingAddress.addressLine3	Retail Billing Street Address Line3 Desc
11	Retail Customer Credit card Name	CC.name	Retail Customer Credit Card Expiry
12	Retail Shipping Street Address Line2	Transaction.shippingAddress.addressLine2	Retail Shipping Street Address Line2 Desc
13	Retail Customer Email	Transaction.emailAddr	Retail Customer Email Desc
14	Retail Billing address City	Transaction.billingAddress.city	City Desc
15	Retail Customer Mobile	Transaction.mobileNo	Retail Customer Mobile Desc
16	Retail Shipping address City	Transaction.shippingAddress.city	City Desc
17	Retail Billing address State	Transaction.billingAddress.state	State Desc
18	Retail Shipping address State	Transaction.shippingAddress.state	State Desc
19	Retail Shipping address Country	Transaction.shippingAddress.country	Country Desc

2. In the **Source Data** page, click **Add Row**.

3. Enter the data name.

The data name provides a way to identify the element. The data name must be unique.

4. Enter the data type.

5. Enter the internal ID.

The internal ID is the variable that will be sent from the client application in a name/value pair.

For example:

```
CC.name=Henry
Transaction.emailAddr=x@y.com
```

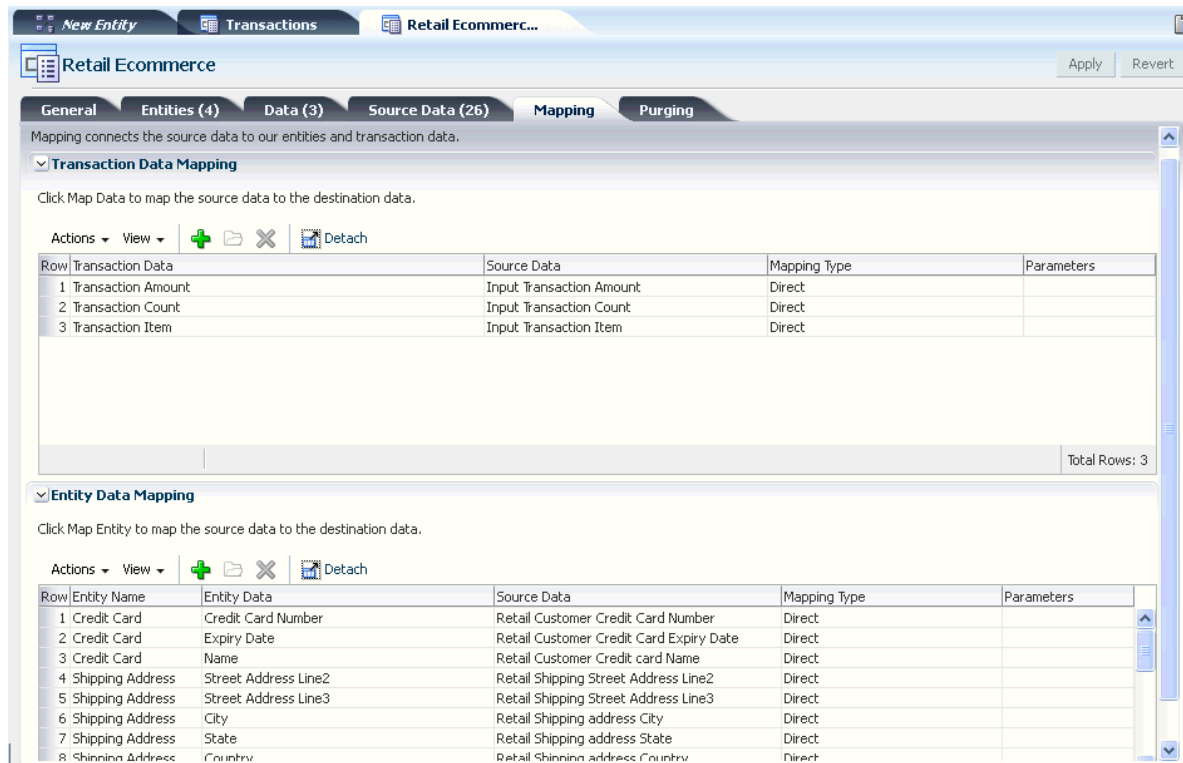
6. Enter a description.

7. Specify whether the source data is needed.
8. Press **Add**.
9. Add other elements by following Steps 1 through 8.
10. After adding all the source data elements, click **Next**.

## 20.4.7 Map the Source Data

Mapping is a way to connect the source data to transaction data and to entities.

**Figure 20–7 Retail Ecommerce Mapping**



### 20.4.7.1 Mapping Transaction Data to the Source Data

To connect the transaction data to the source data, proceed as follows:

1. In the **Transaction Data Mapping** section of the **Mapping** page, click **Add Transaction Data Mapping**.

2. Select the transaction data.

The data elements to choose from are the ones you defined in the "[Define Transaction Data for OAAM](#)" section.

3. Select the **Source Data**.

The client data elements to choose from are the ones that you added in the "[Source Data for the Transaction from the Client's End](#)" section.

4. Select the mapping type.

Select **Direct**, **Concatenate**, **Endstring**, and **Substring**.

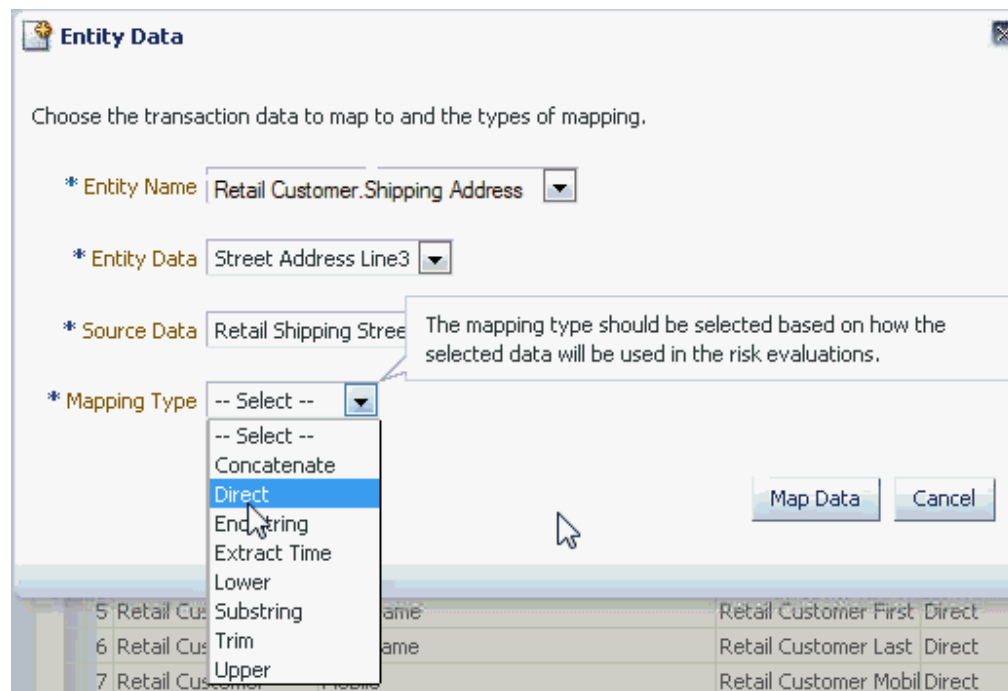
- Select **Direct** if you want a one-to-one mapping of the source data element to the destination data element.
  - Select **Concatenate** if you want to join two or more source data elements to form one data element.
  - Select **Endstring** if you want to have last "x" number of characters from source data as the data.
  - Select **Substring** if you want to have a part of the source data as the data.
5. If you selected **Concatenate** as the mapping type, you will have to enter separators.
  6. If you selected **Endstring**, you will have to enter the last "x" number of characters. If you selected **Substring**, you will have to enter the **Start Index** and the **End Index** (CSV format). The string index begins with 0. For example if you want "acc" for "account," you would specify 0,2. By default, `oaam.transaction.mapping.startindex.min` is set to 0.  
**Translation Params** are the parameters defined when selecting certain Mapping type such as end string, lowerstring, and substring.
  7. Select **Map Data**.
  8. Map other elements by following Steps 2 through 7.
  9. Click **Finish** or perform mapping for entities.

#### 20.4.7.2 Mapping Entities to the Source Data

To add the mapping for the Entity elements, proceed as follows:

1. In the entities data mapping panel of the Mappings page, select the entity name.  
After you selected the entity name you are interested in mapping, the data elements of that corresponding entity will be listed in the Entity Data list.

**Figure 20–8 Mapping Entity Data**



2. Select the entity data.
3. Select **Source Data**.
4. Select the mapping type.

Select **Direct**, **Concatenate**, **Endstring**, and **Substring**.

- Select **Direct** if you want a one-to-one mapping of the source data element to the destination data element.
  - Select **Concatenate** if you want to join two or more source data elements to form one data element.
  - Select **Endstring** if you want to have last "x" number of characters from source data as the data.
  - Select **Substring** if you want to have a part of the source data as the data.
5. If you selected **Concatenate** as the mapping type, you will have to enter separators.
  6. If you selected **Endstring**, you will have to enter the last "x" number of characters.

If you selected **Substring**, you will have to enter the Start Index and the End Index (CSV format). The string index begins with 0. For example if you want "acc" for "account," you would specify 0,2. By default, `oam.transaction.mapping.startindex.min` is set to 0.

**Translation Params** are the parameters defined when selecting certain Mapping type such as endstring, lowerstring, and substring.

7. Click **Map Data**.
8. Click **Finish** or perform mapping for transaction data.

When the transaction definition is created, the new **Transaction Details** page opens.



### 20.4.7.3 Editing Mapping

For transaction data, you can specify the transaction data, source data, and mapping type.

For entity mapping, you can specify the entity name, transaction data, source data, and mapping type.

## 20.4.8 Activate the Definition

By default, a transaction definition is disabled on create.

Activate the transaction definition using the **Activate** button in the **Transaction Details** page.

Some steps are required before a transaction definition can be activated; otherwise, an error message will appear.

The following are required before you can activate a transaction definition:

- Source/Input data elements
- Mapping for all required Transaction Data Elements
- Mapping for all required elements in the Transaction Entities

## 20.4.9 Model a Policy

Determine the OAAM checkpoint that you can use to trigger the fraud policies that can perform fraud checks on the transaction. If an existing checkpoint can be reused, there is no need to create a checkpoint. Otherwise, create an OAAM checkpoint for the transaction.

Now, look at the requirements for what kind of rules should be included in the fraud policy for this transaction.

Look at the list of transaction rule conditions to see which rule condition is needed. Review the "Example Usage" section of those rule conditions.

Create an OAAM policy and add the rule.

## 20.4.10 Configure Trigger Results

Once the rule condition is configured, specify what should be the **Results** if the rule condition is satisfied. You can configure **Alert** and **Action** groups that indicate that the user has reached his threshold and also a **score**. The client application can interpret the result and take appropriate action in terms of redirecting the user to the relevant pages that indicate that the user action is not allowed.

Now, you have the setup ready in OAAM so that the transaction can be created in OAAM and fraud policies and rules can be triggered.

## 20.4.11 Integrate the Client Application

Integrate the client application with OAAM using OAAM shared libraries. Refer to "Integrating Native Java Applications" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* for details of the integration. This is required since transactions functionality is available through native integration. As part of this integration, the client application does two things:

- Call the OAAM Data Collection API to pass the transaction data. OAAM Data Collection APIs persist the transaction data based on the transaction definition

into the OAAM database. This results in the creation of OAAM entities and transaction data. The output of these APIs is a Transaction ID (The unique identifier created when the customer submitted the transaction).

- Call the OAAM Rules API to trigger the fraud policies/rules associated to the checkpoint. This step results in triggering the rules engine that would execute the policies and rules associated to this checkpoint and creating Alerts if the associated rules trigger. The output of these APIs is a set of actions and risk score as returned by the policies and rules.

Once the integration with client application is done, you can perform a sample transaction and verify the end-to-end flow.

## 20.5 Managing Transaction Definitions

Procedures to manage transaction definitions are provided in this section. Topics include:

- [Searching for a Transaction Definition](#)
- [Viewing Transaction Definitions](#)
- [Editing a Transaction Definition](#)
- [Deleting Transaction Definitions](#)
- [Importing Transaction Definition](#)
- [Importing a Transaction Definition for an Updated Transaction Definition](#)
- [Activating a Transaction Definition](#)
- [Deactivating a Transaction Definition](#)

### 20.5.1 Searching for a Transaction Definition

In the Transactions Search page you can view a list of all transaction definitions and search for a transaction definition based on various criteria. The Transactions Search page provides access to the Transaction Details page for any transaction.

To search for a transaction definition, proceed as follows:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Transactions** in the Navigation pane.

The **Transaction Definition Search** page is displayed.

3. Specify criteria in the Search Filter to locate the transaction and click **Search**.

The search filter criteria are described in [Table 20–1, " Search Filter Criteria"](#).

If you want to reset the search parameters to the default setting, use the **Reset** button.

**Table 20–1 Search Filter Criteria**

Field	Description
Name	The name of the transaction

**Table 20–1 (Cont.) Search Filter Criteria**

Field	Description
Key	This Key value that is used to map the client/external transaction data to transactions in the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager server.
Keyword	The keyword. The keyword filter may increase the likelihood of meaningful search results.
Status	The status of the transaction

The **Search Results** table displays a summary of the transactions that match these criteria specified.

By default, transactions are sorted on **Name**, but you can sort transactions on **Key**, and **Keyword**.

Each transaction has a name. If the description is too long to be fully shown, you can place the mouse over the text to see the entire description.

## 20.5.2 Viewing Transaction Definitions

The **Search Results** table displays a summary of the transactions that match the search criteria.

Click the row for the transaction you are interested in to view more details.

## 20.5.3 Editing a Transaction Definition

To edit the details of a specific transaction definition, proceed as follows:

When modifying transaction definitions, do not change the Definition ID. The Definition ID may be referenced by other applications.

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Transactions** in the Navigation pane.

The **Transaction Definition Search** page is displayed.

3. Specify criteria in the Search Filter to locate the transaction definition you are interested in and click **Search**.

The **Search Results** table displays a summary of the transaction definitions that match the search criteria.

4. Click the row for the transaction definition you are interested in to view more details.
5. In the **General** tab, edit the transaction definition name, description, and Definition Key.

The transaction definition name must be a valid name. It must be unique. Transaction definition names are not case-sensitive.

Do not change the Definition Key if data is already loaded for the transaction or if OAAM session/transaction data correlates to the transaction definition. You can change the Definition Key for any newly created/defined transaction which has not been loaded with data or which does not have any correlation with any real session/transaction data.

6. In the **Entity** tab, select the row with the entity you want to edit and click **Open Selected** from the Actions menu. When the **Edit Entity** screen appears, edit the entity.
7. In the **Data** tab, edit the data elements. The data elements do not belong to any particular entity but are captured in the transaction.
8. In the **Source Data** tab, edit the parameters for the transaction from clients that the client will need to send to OAAM.
9. In the **Mapping** tab's **Data Mapping** section, click **Edit Mapping**, and edit the source data and mapping type and click **Map**.
10. In the **Mapping** tab's **Entity Mapping** section, click **Edit Mapping**, and edit the entity name, transaction data, source data, and mapping type fields.
11. Click **Apply** or **Revert**.
  - If you click **Apply**, transaction definition updates are applied.
  - If you click **Revert**, transaction definition updates are not applied.

## 20.5.4 Deleting Transaction Definitions

To delete transaction definitions, proceed as follows:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Transactions** in the Navigation pane.

The **Transaction Definition Search** page is displayed.
3. Specify criteria in the Search Filter to locate the transaction definition you are interested in and click **Search**.

The **Search Results** table displays a summary of the transaction definitions that match the search criteria.
4. Select the row corresponding to the transaction definition you want to deactivate and click the **Deactivate** button.
5. Select the row corresponding to the transaction definition you want to delete and press the **Delete** button or select **Delete Transaction Definition** from the **Actions** menu.

A warning message reminds you that the changes will be permanent and asks if you want to continue.

If the transaction definitions selected for deletion are not actively used or contain transaction data from the past, a confirmation message is shown asking for confirmation. If you answer "yes", those transaction definitions are deleted.

When multiple transaction definitions are selected for deletion and if some of the transaction definitions are used or contain transaction data from the past, a warning message appears, stating: "The following instances are used and cannot be deleted. Do you want to delete the other transaction definitions?" If you answer "yes", the unused transaction definitions are deleted.

---

---

**Note:** If you have a transaction definition and it has transaction data from the past or is being used, you are not allowed to delete the definition.

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6. In the Information dialog, click **OK**.  
The transaction definition is deleted.

## 20.5.5 Exporting Transaction Definitions

To export transaction definitions, proceed as follows:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Transactions** in the Navigation pane.  
The **Transaction Definition Search** page is displayed.
3. Specify criteria in the Search Filter to locate the transaction definition you are interested in and click **Search**.  
The **Search Results** table displays a summary of the transaction definitions that match the search criteria.
4. Select all the rows corresponding to the transaction definitions you want to export.
5. Click the **Export** button or select **Export Transaction Definition** or **Generate Delete Script** from the **Actions** menu.
6. In the **Export Transaction Definition** screen, click **Export**.  
**Generate Delete Script** exports a delete script for the transaction definitions that you have selected. You can import this script later to delete the transaction definitions in the application if they are present.
7. Save the file to disk.  
The file is exported.
8. Click **OK**.

If the transaction definition selected for export and deletion is not used or does not contain transaction data from the past, a confirmation dialog is shown asking for a confirmation. If you answer "yes", the transaction definition is deleted.

When multiple transaction definitions are selected for export and deletion and if some of the transaction definitions are used or contain transaction data from the past, a message appears, telling you which ones can be deleted and which ones cannot be deleted. Links to a usage tree are available for each of the used transaction definitions. In the dialog, you are also given the option to delete the ones that are not in use or contain transaction data from the past.

## 20.5.6 Importing Transaction Definition

To import a transaction definition, proceed as follows:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Transactions** in the Navigation pane.  
The **Transaction Definition Search** page is displayed.
3. In the **Transaction Definitions Search** page, click **Import** or select **Import Transaction Definition** from the **Actions** menu.
4. In the **Transaction Definition Import** screen, click **Browse** and locate the transaction definitions you want to import.
5. Click **OK**.

## 20.5.7 Importing a Transaction Definition for an Updated Transaction Definition

If you have updated the transaction or entity definition and you want to import it into the system.

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Transactions** in the Navigation pane.  
The **Transaction Definition Search** page is displayed.
3. Specify criteria in the search filter to locate the transaction and click **Search**.
4. Select the row corresponding to the transaction definition you want to deactivate, and click the **Deactivate** button.
5. Select the row corresponding to the transaction definition you want to delete and press the **Delete** button.
6. In the Transaction Definitions Search page, click **Import**.
7. In the **Transaction Definition Import** screen, click **Browse** and locate the transaction definitions you want to import.
8. Click **OK**.

## 20.5.8 Activating a Transaction Definition

To activate a transaction definition, proceed as follows:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Transactions** in the Navigation pane.  
The **Transaction Definition Search** page is displayed.
3. Specify criteria in the Search Filter to locate the transaction definition you are interested in and click **Search**.  
The **Search Results** table displays a summary of the transaction definitions that match the search criteria.
4. Select the row corresponding to the transaction definition you want to activate.
5. Press the **Activate** button or select **Activate** from the **Actions** menu.

The **Activate** button is disabled if multiple rows are selected.

All the required information must be entered (in all tabs), before you can activate the transaction. At least one source data element should be present.

## 20.5.9 Deactivating a Transaction Definition

To deactivate a transaction definition, proceed as follows:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Transactions** in the Navigation pane.  
The **Transaction Definition Search** page is displayed.
3. Specify criteria in the Search Filter to locate the transaction definition you are interested in and click **Search**.  
The **Search Results** table displays a summary of the transaction definitions that match the search criteria.
4. Select the row corresponding to the transaction definition you want to deactivate.

5. Press the **Deactivate** button or select **Deactivate** from the **Actions** menu.

The **Deactivate** button is disabled if multiple rows are selected.

Note that transaction based rules trigger even when the transaction is disabled. If a transaction is disabled, OAAM will still allow the transaction data to be used as input for evaluation if the rules that are set up to act upon the transaction are active. When the rule is triggered, the transaction data is displayed in Session Details and alerts and actions are triggered. Disabling the transaction does not make the transaction invalid. It only stops the transaction from being displayed in transaction condition mapping. Disable the transaction if you want fewer records shown in the rules returned on the user interface report summaries, but to disable any processing of the transaction, you will have to deactivate the rules.

## 20.6 Setting Targeted Purging for Transaction Data Per Transaction Definition

The volume of data growth varies between transaction. For better data growth management, you can specify targeted purging of transaction data.

The targeted purging policy determines which portion of the data is purged from the database. You can decide not to purge the data at all or to purge at a different time sequence from other transactions. To set up targeted purging, proceed as follows:

1. Set up the archive tables and the flag to true, if you want the entity and transaction data to be archived.

---

---

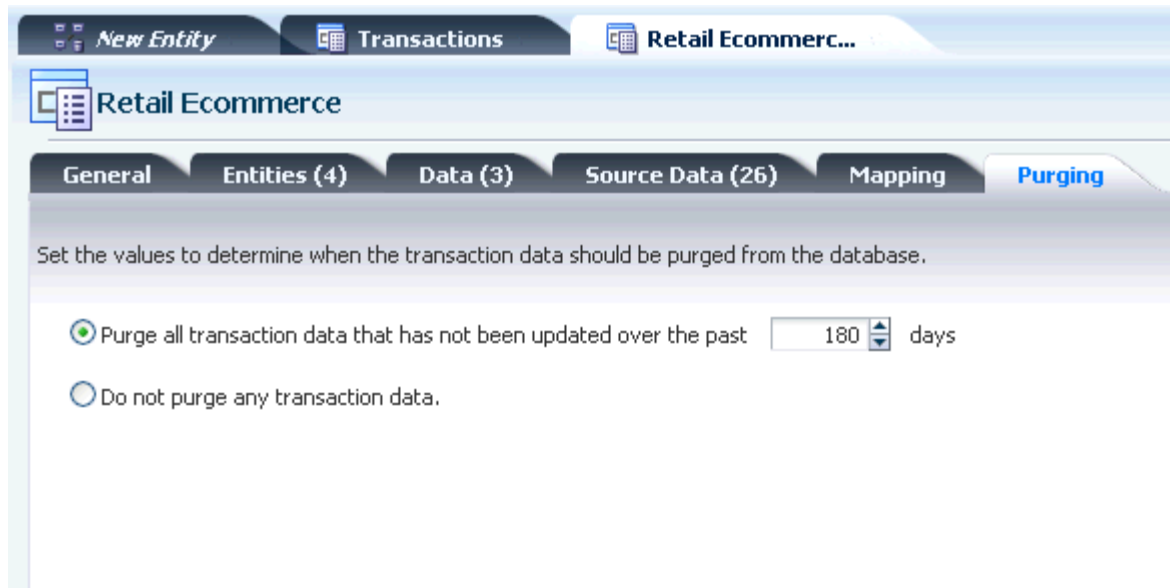
**Note:** You cannot selectively choose to only archive the data since archiving is part of the purge process.

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2. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
3. Double-click **Transactions** in the Navigation pane.  
The **Transaction Definition Search** page is displayed.
4. Specify criteria in the Search Filter to locate the transaction definition you are interested in and click **Search**.  
The **Search Results** table displays a summary of the transaction definitions that match the search criteria.
5. Select the row corresponding to the transaction definition you want.
6. In the **Transaction Definition Details** page, click the **Purge** tab to set the values to determine when the transaction data should be purged from the database.

Figure 20–9 Retail Ecommerce Purge



7. If you want to purge data, deselect the option, **Do not purge any transaction data**. If you do not want to purge data, select **Do not purge any transaction data**.

Note: Entity definition and transaction definitions are retained even though the data is being purged.

The purging mechanism is hierarchical. Data is purged from transaction down to entity and then related entities.

8. The **Purge all transaction data that has not been updated over the past** option determines what data will be deleted. Set the database to delete data older than a specified number of days.

---

**Note:** If the data you want to purge is in years and months, you must convert years and months into days.

---

Data that has not been updated in the last 180 days is purged by default.

If the retention period is 0, then the data is never purged. The retention period cannot take alphabetic characters or negative numbers.

## 20.7 Mapping Values to Show Transaction Status in Session Details

Transaction status needs to be displayed in the OAAM Admin Transaction Details page so that you are able to see if a transaction was attempted but did not complete. This provides information on both the behavior of customers and fraudsters and also of the functioning of the rules. To display the status value for each transaction on the Session Transactions panel along with **Name**, **Transaction Id**, **Description**, and **Timestamp** map the value using the property `tracker.transaction.status.enum` (e.g. 1=Success, 99=Pending).



## 20.8 Transaction Searches

This section describes the transaction search features in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. Subsequent sections provide the Transaction Search in greater detail.

The Transaction search enables you to search for different transactions created in the system. From the transaction, you can see what kind of information will be used in authorization and analysis. For example, you can search on "Internet Banking" with search filters for Transaction Amount, Transaction Account number, and so on.

An example of a Transaction search is provided below using "Internet Banking" and its transaction-related filters.

### Internet Banking:

- Transaction Amount
- Transaction Account number
- Customer.firstname
- Customer.lastname

## 20.9 OAAM Transaction Use Cases

This section describes example use cases for using transaction definitions.

### 20.9.1 Implementing a Transaction Use Case

Joe is a retail banking customer. Retail banking customers can make money transfers totaling up to \$500 per day.

Implementation Tasks:

1. Identify the source data fields that make up the **Money Transfer** transaction.
2. Give a unique identifier that identifies the transaction type of **Money Transfer**.
3. Determine how to model the **Money Transfer** transaction in OAAM in terms of OAAM entities and transactions.
4. Identify the mapping between the source data of **Money Transfer** and OAAM entities and transaction.
5. Use OAAM Admin to create and activate the entities and transaction definitions for **Money Transfer** based on the model you came up with.
6. Determine the OAAM checkpoint that you can use to trigger the fraud policies that can perform fraud checks on the **Money Transfer** transaction. If an existing checkpoint can be reused, there is no need to create a checkpoint. Otherwise, create an OAAM checkpoint for the **Money Transfer** transaction.
7. Now, look at the requirements for what kind of rules should be included in the fraud policy for this transaction.
8. Based on the use case, you would want to enforce a threshold on the total in money transfer allowed per day.
9. Look at the list of transaction rule conditions in [Section B.7, "Transactions Conditions."](#) Review the "Example Usage" section of those rule conditions.
10. For this use case, the rule condition "[Transaction: Check Transaction Aggregate and Count Using Filter Conditions](#)" can be used to check to see whether the user has reached the threshold of \$500 in money transfer per day.

11. Create an OAAM policy and add the rule using the "Transaction: Check Transaction Aggregate and Count Using Filter Conditions" rule condition and specify the following in the rule condition:

**Table 20–2 Transaction Rule Configuration**

Parameters	Values
Transaction to check	Choose the transaction definition of Money Transfer
Aggregate Function	Sum
Entity or Element to count	Select the data field that indicates the "money transfer amount"
Condition for Aggregate	Select "Greater Than Equals"
Check value for Aggregate	500
Condition for Count	Greater than Equals
Check Value for Count	1 (since you want at least 1 transaction to be there)
Duration	1 rolling day (if last 24 hours to be treated as a day) or 1 Calendar day (if the current calendar day i.e. 12am to 11.59 pm has to be considered)
Transaction Status	Select if only transactions in a particular status must be considered
Ignore Current Transaction in Count	Select TRUE if current transaction should be excluded. If it is must be included select FALSE and make sure the transaction data is created before running the rules.
For the same User?	Default is TRUE which makes sense since you want to consider only the transactions of current user
Apply filter checks on Current Transaction	Select TRUE if there are any conditions in Query Filter and you want to apply them to current transaction first
Query Filter	Select any filters so that you can fine tune what transactions must be chosen to compute the aggregate before it checks if the threshold is reached.

12. Once the rule condition is configured, specify what should be the **Results** if the rule condition is satisfied. You can configure **Alert** and **Action** groups that indicate that the user has reached his threshold and also a **score**. The client application can interpret the result and take appropriate action in terms of redirecting the user to the relevant pages that indicate that the user action is not allowed.
13. Now, you have the setup ready in OAAM so that the transaction can be created in OAAM and fraud policies and rules can be triggered.
14. Integrate the client application with OAAM using OAAM shared libraries. Refer to "Integrating Native Java Applications" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* for details of the integration. This is required since transactions functionality is available through native integration. As part of this integration, the client application does two things:
  - Call the OAAM Data Collection API to pass the transaction data. OAAM Data Collection APIs persist the transaction data based on the transaction definition into the OAAM database. This results in the creation of OAAM entities and transaction data. The output of these APIs is a Transaction ID.
  - Call the OAAM Rules API to trigger the fraud policies/rules associated to the checkpoint. This step results in triggering the rules engine that would execute the policies and rules associated to this checkpoint and creating Alerts if the associated rules trigger. The output of these APIs is a set of actions and risk score as returned by the policies and rules.

15. Once the integration with client application is done, you can perform a sample money transfer transaction and verify the end-to-end flow.

### 20.9.2 Use Case: Transaction Frequency Checks

These kinds of checks can be implemented using the "[Transaction: Check Transaction Count Using Filter Condition](#)" rule condition. Table 20–3 shows the important parameters of the rule condition.

**Table 20–3 Transaction Frequency Checks**

Parameters	Values
Select Transaction to count	Select the transaction definition for which this check must be applied
Specified Condition For Count	Select "Greater Than Equals"
Specified Check Value for Count	Enter the frequency value
Duration	Enter the duration

### 20.9.3 Use Case: Transaction Frequency and Amount Check against Suspicious Beneficiary Accounts

This kind of check can be implemented using the "[Transaction: Check Transaction Aggregate and Count Using Filter Conditions](#)" rule condition. Table 20–4 shows the important parameters of this rule condition.

**Table 20–4 Transaction Frequency and Amount Check against Suspicious Beneficiary Accounts**

Parameters	Values
Select Transaction to check	Select the transaction definition for which this check must be applied
Select Aggregate Function	Sum
Select Entity or Element to count	Select the numeric data field that indicates the "amount"
Select Condition for Aggregate	Select "Greater Than Equals"
Specified Check value for Aggregate	Enter the value of amount to check
Specified Condition for Count	Greater than Equals
"Specified Check Value for Count	Enter frequency value
Duration	Enter the duration

### 20.9.4 Use Case: Transaction Check Against Blacklisted Deposit and Beneficiary Accounts

This kind of check can be implemented using the "[Transaction: Check Current Transaction Using Filter Condition](#)" rule condition.

Before configuring the rule, create the two groups of accounts, one that has the list of blacklisted deposit accounts and the other that has the list of blacklisted beneficiary accounts. Those groups should be populated with the lists of accounts that are blacklisted. These tasks can be done using OAAM Admin.

After that, create the rule using the "[Transaction: Check Current Transaction Using Filter Condition](#)" rule condition and configure it as follows:

**Table 20–5 Transaction Check against Blacklisted Deposit and Beneficiary Accounts**

Parameters	Values
Select Transaction to check	Select the transaction definition for which this check must be applied
Filter condition	Select Deposit Account Data Field from the Transaction and specify the condition as "IN" and then select the group as the Blacklisted Deposit Accounts
Filter condition	Select Beneficiary Account Data Field from the Transaction and specify the condition as "IN" and then select the group as the Blacklisted Beneficiary Accounts

### 20.9.5 Use Case: Transaction Pattern

Example: Configure a rule to determine whether several small transactions (where amount < \$10) has occurred before a big transaction (amount > \$500) is attempted in the last couple of hours. If yes, then the user should be challenged before this huge transaction.

To configure this kind of check the rule condition "Transaction: Check if consecutive Transactions in given duration satisfy the filter conditions" can be used.

The rule condition parameters must be configured as follows:

**Table 20–6 Transaction Pattern**

Parameters	Values
Select Transaction to check	Select the transaction definition for which this check must be applied
Duration	Enter the duration of transactions that must be considered
Allow gaps in transactions during checks?	If gaps are allowed then select TRUE, otherwise select FALSE
No of transactions to check for 1st set of conditions	Enter number of transactions that should match the first set of conditions. For example, if you want to first check 2 small transactions then enter the value as "2".
Checks for 1st set of conditions	Enter the following conditions that should match the first set of transactions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Select Amount data element with condition as "Less Than" and value as 10.</li> </ul>
No of transactions to check for 2nd set of conditions	Enter number of transactions that should match the first set of conditions. For example, if you want to check 1 big transaction after 2 small transactions then enter the value for "No of transactions to check for 2nd set of conditions" as "1".
Checks for 2nd set of conditions	Enter the following condition that should match the next set of transactions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Select Amount data element with condition as "Greater Than" and value as 500</li> </ul>

# Part VII

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## OAAM Offline Environment

Part VII of the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* contains instructions on how to use an OAAM Offline environment in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2). Part VII contains the following chapter:

- [Chapter 21, "OAAM Offline"](#)



OAAM supports OAAM online and OAAM offline. Use OAAM online to perform real-time risk evaluations and risk evaluations on historical or non-real time login/transactional data.

This chapter provides information about setting up OAAM Offline for rule evaluation and fraud detection.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- Concepts
- Access Control
- Installation and Configuration of OAAM Offline System
- Scheduling Jobs
- Testing Policies and Rules
- What to Expect in OAAM Offline
- Monitoring OAAM Offline
- Loading from Non-Oracle or Non-Microsoft Server SQL Server Database
- Changing the Checkpoints to Run
- Migration
- Use Cases
- Best Practices

## 21.1 Concepts

This section provides a brief introduction to OAAM Offline and contains the following sections:

- What is OAAM Offline?
- OAAM Offline Architecture
- OAAM Offline User Interface
- Dashboard Differences

### 21.1.1 What is OAAM Offline?

OAAM Offline can be used for the following purposes:

- Standalone security tool

Use OAAM Offline to analyze transactions and logins. Users who do not have an OAAM production system could use an offline system as their primary risk analysis system.

- Research and development tool

Use OAAM Offline to create and verify new policies and rules using non real-time customer data without impacting customers in the real-time environment. Users are able to run complicated rules that would take too long to execute in a production system on a secondary system. They run simpler rules in OAAM and use OAAM Offline as the secondary system.

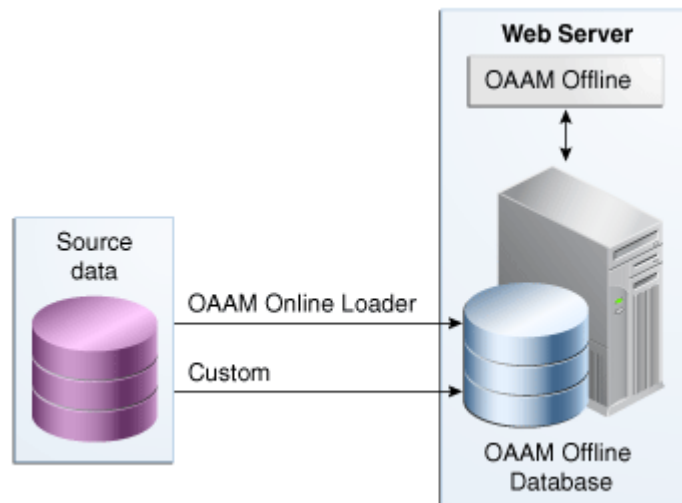
- Supplemental offline analysis tool

OAAM Offline can be used in the tuning of rules and verification of rules behavior against customer and transaction data without impacting customers in real-time environment.

## 21.1.2 OAAM Offline Architecture

OAAM Offline is a standalone application. Unlike OAAM Online, OAAM Offline does not involve a client application. The relationship between the source data, the loaders, the Web server that hosts OAAM Offline, and the database that stores the customer login and transaction data is shown in [Figure 21–1, "OAAM Offline Architecture"](#).

**Figure 21–1 OAAM Offline Architecture**



OAAM Offline has its own database. This database has an identical schema to that of the OAAM Online version. It is used to load customer data to perform risk analysis and tune rules. OAAM Offline can support both login and transaction data. For information on the types of loaders that are used to load data, refer to [Section 21.1.7, "Data Loaders."](#)

If you want to load the customer data (source data) into the Offline database, you will need to create a Load Job, and a data loader is required to load the data into the database.



### 21.1.3 Jobs

A job is a collection of tasks that can be run by OAAM. You can perform a variety of jobs such as load data, run risk evaluation, roll up monitor data, and so on. OAAM supports the following jobs:

**Table 21–1 Jobs**

<b>Jobs</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>
Load	A Load Job reads records from a remote data source, converts the data into OAAM login sessions, and stores the login sessions in the OAAM offline datastore.
Run	A Run Job performs risk analysis on a set of OAAM sessions. When a Run starts execution, it performs a clean up for the records in the Job's data filter. This clean up involves deleting rule logs, alerts, and actions and resetting risk scores and authentication statuses.
Load and Run	A Load and Run Job is a combination of a Load Job and a Run Job. After each record is processed by the Load Job, the result is fed directly into the Run Job.
Monitor Data Rollup	A Monitor Data Rollup Job consolidates monitor data used in the dashboard and some risk evaluations on a regular basis. This job consolidates data to optimize the database when processed.

Users can schedule jobs and run them offline. For information on jobs, refer to [Chapter 22, "Scheduling and Processing Jobs in OAAM."](#)

#### 21.1.4 What is a Load Job and How Do You Set One Up

A Load Job reads records from a remote data source, converts the data into OAAM login sessions, and stores the login sessions in the OAAM offline datastore.

The process for creating a Load Job is as follows:

1. Specify the type of loader to use to load the data into the Offline database and the database connection details. If you are using the OAAM loader, the mapping details of the remote database to the OAAM schema is already provided, but you can edit these on the database-side if necessary.
2. Specify a data filter to define the set of records in the database to be loaded.
3. Set up the scheduling for when to run the Load Job.

A Load Job begins by connecting to the database defined in the Job's connection properties, and executes a SQL Query constructed from the Job's data mapping properties and filtered by the values in the Job's Data Filter. It then takes the results from that query and generates login records in the OAAM Offline database. As it generates the logins, it also runs the device identification checkpoint so that cookies are assigned. For information on creating a Load Job, refer to [Section 22.4.1, "Creating Load Jobs,"](#) and for information on data loaders, refer to [Section 21.1.7, "Data Loaders,"](#)

#### 21.1.5 What is a Run Job and How Do You Set One Up?

A Run Job performs risk analysis on a set of OAAM sessions.

The process for creating a Run Job is:

1. Define how and under what conditions the OAAM policies are applied to the sessions.
2. Set up the data filter to define the set of records in the database to be loaded or run.

3. Set up the scheduling for when to run the Run Job.

When a Run starts execution, it performs a clean up for the records in the Job's data filter. This clean up involves deleting rule logs, alerts, and actions and resetting risk scores and authentication statuses. The Run Job is executed based on the Run Type. For information on creating Run Jobs, refer to [Section 22.4.2, "Creating Run Jobs,"](#)

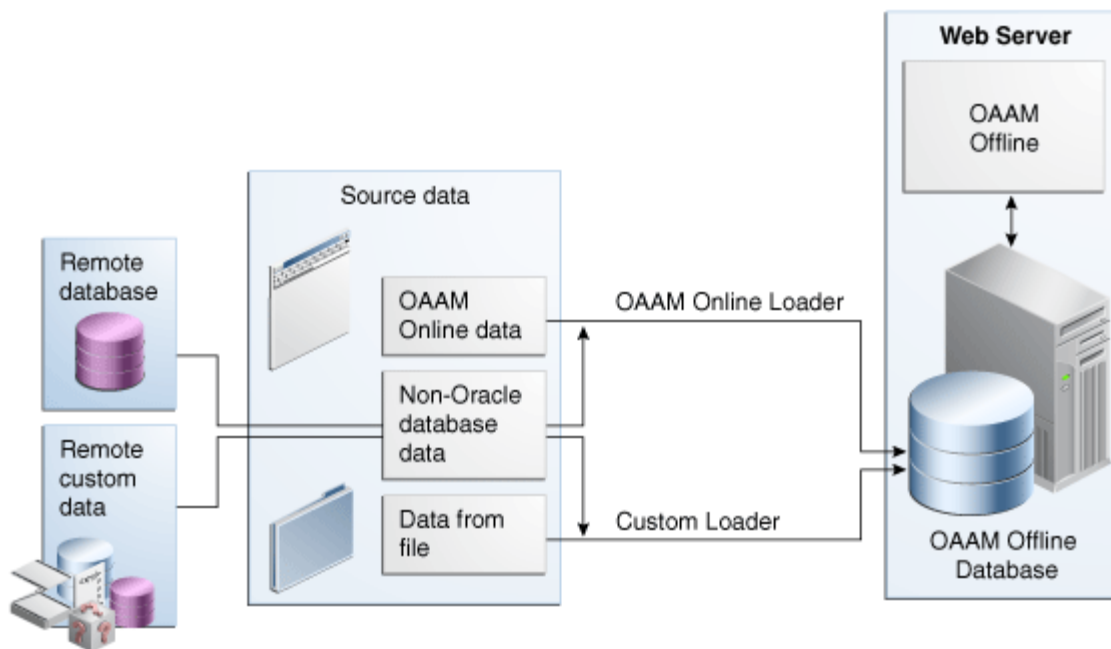
### 21.1.6 Load and Run Job

A Load and Run Job is a combination of a Load Job and a Run Job. After each record is processed by the Load Job, the result is fed directly into the Run Job.

### 21.1.7 Data Loaders

Loaders load the customer login or transaction data that will be processed for jobs.

**Figure 21–2 Data Loaders**



The standard OAAM Loader that is shipped with OAAM is used to load login data that can be easily mapped to the OAAM schema. The data can be from an OAAM schema database or a remote database.

A Custom data loader is required for complex mapping and for transactional use cases. Login and transaction data can be loaded from almost any source including files. For more information on developing a custom loader, refer to the "*Developing a Custom Loader for OAAM Offline*" chapter of the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

[Table 21–2](#) summarizes the differences between the default and custom loaders.

**Table 21–2 OAAM Loader vs. Custom Loader**

Loaders	Shipped With OAAM	Loads any data	Loads from any source	Complex data mapping	Use case
OAAM Loader	Yes. Default loader	No Loads login data	No Loads from an OAAM schema database or a remote database that is mapped to the OAAM schema	No Data mapping must be simple and straight forward	Use Case: Configure a Solution to Run Risk Evaluations Offline
Custom Loader	No. Custom development For information, refer to Developing a Custom Loader in the <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager</i> .	Yes Loads login and transaction data	Yes Loads from remote, custom source including files	Yes Used if the data cannot be mapped easily and requires complex SQL queries or some manipulations	Use Case: Load Transactional Data and Run Risk Evaluations from Multiple Sources

### 21.1.8 Run Type

The Run type defines how and under what conditions the OAAM policies are applied to the sessions. A Run Job using the OAAM Run type reads the set of session records from the database. Pre-authentication checkpoints are run for all sessions in the set. Post-authentication checkpoints are run only for sessions where the user is successfully authenticated.

If you must change the checkpoints to run, refer to [Section 21.9, "Changing the Checkpoints to Run."](#) A Custom Run Job may perform other tasks or run checkpoints differently than our standard checkpoints.

### 21.1.9 OAAM Offline User Interface

The user interfaces of OAAM Online and Offline are identical except for the dashboard and job creation and job monitoring pages.

#### 21.1.9.1 Dashboard Differences

The OAAM Offline Dashboard is similar to the OAAM Online Dashboard except for the details listed:

##### Uses Non Real-time Customer Data

The OAAM Offline Dashboard uses non real-time customer data from OAAM Online or from a remote, custom source instead of real-time data.

##### Risk Analysis Dashboard

The OAAM Offline Dashboard provides access to the "Risk Analysis" dashboard, which shows the progress of the current load or run task.

### 21.1.9.2 Job Interface for Load, Run, and Load and Run

The Jobs search page enables you to search for jobs to display and view their details. The Job Creation wizard provides a step-by-step guide through the job definition and scheduling process for Load, Run, and Load and Run Jobs. These jobs are not available in OAAM Online.

### 21.1.9.3 Job Queue

The Job Queue page displays the job instance currently processing and progress in terms of estimated completion time and percentage complete progress. You can cancel or pause and resume a job instance processing from the queue interface. If a job is not set to process via scheduling it will not appear in the Job Queue.

## 21.2 Access Control

Access permissions for the offline environment is detailed in the following table.

**Table 21–3 Offline Environment**

Role	Access
CSR and CSR Managers	No access
Fraud investigators and Investigation Managers	Same access as online including security dashboard
System Administrators	Same access as online (Environment node) and full access to scheduler node
Security Administrator	Same access as online except the Environment node and full access to scheduler node

## 21.3 Installation and Configuration of OAAM Offline System

This section describes the steps to configure OAAM Offline.

### 21.3.1 Overview

Table 21–4 presents a summary of the tasks for configuring OAAM Offline. The table also provides information on where to find more details about each task.

**Table 21–4 Tasks in OAAM Offline Setup**

Task	Description	Documentation
Task 1 - Install OAAM offline	OAAM offline installation is similar to the OAAM online installation.	Refer to <a href="#">Section 21.3.2, "Install OAAM Offline."</a>
Task 2 - Create the offline database schema	OAAM Offline has its own database. This offline database has an identical schema to that of the OAAM Online version.	Refer to <a href="#">Section 21.3.3, "Create the Offline Database Schema."</a>

**Table 21–4 (Cont.) Tasks in OAAM Offline Setup**

Task	Description	Documentation
Task 3 - Configure database connectivity	When you configure OAAM Offline with the Oracle Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard, you will be able to set values for the Schema Owner, Schema Password, Database and Service, Host Name, and Port	Refer to Section 21.3.4, "Configure Database Connectivity."
Task 4 - Log in to OAAM Offline	Log in to OAAM Offline.	Refer to Section 21.3.5, "Log In to OAAM Offline."
Task 5 - Set up the environment	After installing and configuring OAAM Offline, you must set up the base environment.	Refer to Section 21.3.6, "Environment Set Up."

### 21.3.2 Install OAAM Offline

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager (Offline) is included in the Oracle Identity and Access Management Suite. You can use the Oracle Identity and Access Management 11g Installer to install OAAM Offline.

### 21.3.3 Create the Offline Database Schema

You must create and load the OAAM offline schema before installing OAAM offline. For OAAM, Oracle recommends the Oracle Database Enterprise Edition for production deployments although the Standard Edition can be used as well. You create and load the schema using the Oracle Fusion Middleware Repository Creation Utility (RCU), which is available on the Oracle Technology Network (OTN) Website. You can access the OTN website at:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/index.html>

Later, you will load customer login and/or transaction data into the OAAM Offline database, and OAAM Offline will use this database to perform risk analysis. The following sections provide best practices for the OAAM Offline database.

### 21.3.4 Configure Database Connectivity

When you configure OAAM Offline with the Oracle Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard, you will be able to set values for Schema Owner, Schema Password, Database and Service, Host Name, and Port. You will also be able to test the connectivity.

### 21.3.5 Log In to OAAM Offline

To sign in to OAAM Offline, follow these steps:

1. In a browser window, enter the URL to the **Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Offline 11g Sign In** page.

`http://host:port/oaam_offline/`

where

- *host* refers to the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Offline managed server host
- *port* refers to the OAAM Admin Offline managed server port
- `/oaam_offline/` refers to the OAAM Offline Admin Sign In page

2. In the **Sign In** page, enter your credentials.
3. Click the **Sign In** button.

### 21.3.6 Environment Set Up

After installing and configuring OAAM Offline, you must complete the following tasks to set up the base environment:

- [Import the Snapshot](#)
- [Set Up Encryption and Database Credentials for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager](#)
- [Set tracker.transaction.condition.computeDuration.useSystemTime](#)
- [Enable Autolearning](#)
- [Enable Configurable Actions](#)
- [Import IP Location Data](#)
- [Configure Latitude and Longitude Attributes to Show in Session Details](#)
- [Configure How Checkpoint Data Is Handled in Load and Run Jobs](#)

#### 21.3.6.1 Import the Snapshot

Import the snapshot that is used by both OAAM Online and Offline. The use of snapshots online and offline are identical. The **Snapshot** is a zip file that contains the default policies, rules, groups, and any other information that is needed to configure OAAM Offline. The OAAM snapshot file is located in the `MW_HOME/IDM_ORACLE_HOME/oaam/init` directory. Refer to [Chapter 2, "Setting Up the OAAM Base Environment"](#) for information on loading the snapshot.

#### 21.3.6.2 Set Up Encryption and Database Credentials for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager

Encryption is used to protect data within Oracle Adaptive Access Manager from unauthorized access. The process uses methods and a key or keys to encode plain text into a non-readable form. A key is required to decrypt the encrypted information and make it readable again. Authorized persons who own the key can decrypt information that is encrypted with the same key. For instructions to set up encryption and database credentials for OAAM Offline, refer to [Section 2.4, "Setting Up Encryption and Database Credentials,"](#).

#### 21.3.6.3 Set tracker.transaction.condition.computeDuration.useSystemTime

For offline execution, when rolling is selected as the duration type in a transaction condition, it is mandatory to set `tracker.transaction.condition.computeDuration.useSystemTime` property to `false` so that OAAM will use the last transaction time instead of system time to calculate date/time. See [Section B.7.1, "About Duration Types."](#)

#### 21.3.6.4 Enable Autolearning

To use Autolearning (pattern analysis):

1. Import default entities.
2. Import autolearning policies and rules if you are not using the default snapshot. These are required in order to perform the autolearning run on the data.
3. Enable Auto-learning properties

```
vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.enabled=true
vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.use.auth.status.for.analysis=true
vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.use.tran.status.for.analysis=true
```

For more information, refer to [Section 15.3, "Before You Begin to Use Autolearning."](#)

4. Define and enable patterns.
5. Perform load and the run at the same time.

Patterns are supported with Autolearning, but if you reload the same data, the evaluation does not occur and hence would not be useful in that case.

### 21.3.6.5 Enable Configurable Actions

If you want configurable actions enabled in your system, follow this process:

1. Enable the configurable action property.  
Set `dynamicactions.enabled` to `true`.
2. Make sure the configurable action definitions are configured in the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager database.  
A user can see the list of available configurable actions before adding a new one.
3. Determine what configurable actions must be added to which checkpoint and the preconditions for executing those configurable actions.
4. If the existing Configuration Actions are not sufficient, develop and deploy custom ones. See the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* for details on developing a configurable action.

Although some configurable actions are provided with the product, you may have to develop custom templates for your particular requirements.

- a. Define the custom action template
- b. Load the action template
5. Associate the configurable actions to the Checkpoint.

For information on enabling configurable actions, refer to [Chapter 16, "Managing Configurable Actions."](#)

### 21.3.6.6 Import IP Location Data

IP location data is used by the risk policies framework to determine the risk of fraud associated with a given IP address (location). To be able to determine location of the login or transaction, this data must be uploaded. For information, see [Section 27.3, "Importing IP Location Data."](#)

### 21.3.6.7 Configure Latitude and Longitude Attributes to Show in Session Details

By default, the `Client-Application` and `Latitude` and `Longitude` attributes are not displayed in the Session Details page in the OAAM Offline whereas they are displayed in the same page in OAAM Admin. To display these attributes in the Session Details page, add the `oaam.admin.detail.mobile.enabled=true` property to the `oaam_admin.properties` file of the offline server.

### 21.3.6.8 Configure How Checkpoint Data Is Handled in Load and Run Jobs

Performing a Load and Run job multiple times appends rule data to existing sessions, resulting in duplicate checkpoints for each time the job is performed. If you want old checkpoint data to be erased before checkpoint rules are run, ensure that `bharosa.ra.loadrun.resetbeforerun` has been set to `true`. If you do not want existing checkpoint data to be erased when performing Load and Run multiple times, set this property to `false`.

## 21.4 Scheduling Jobs

For information on scheduling jobs, refer to [Chapter 22, "Scheduling and Processing Jobs in OAAM."](#) The chapter describes how to define, schedule, and run Oracle Adaptive Access Manager batch jobs.

## 21.5 Testing Policies and Rules

OAAM policies/rules for a new deployment or an existing deployment can be tested using OAAM Offline.

### 21.5.1 New Deployment Using OAAM Offline

You can use a combination of OAAM Offline and BIP reports to test the effect of policies and rules on users. To do this:

1. Deploy an offline instance of OAAM to perform batch analysis
2. Configures the OAAM loader or develop your own to load a set of production data into the offline environment to use as the test set.
3. Run policies/rules against the test set of data multiple times to view the impact of policy changes.

For example, in a new deployment, you can load a month of your production data into OAAM and run the base policies to see how many alerts and actions would have been generated if OAAM had been used in production for one month. The BIP reports are useful to gather aggregate values for the rules and outcomes. In the results you will see that as OAAM learns the behaviors, users will generate fewer alerts and actions. If you add any new rules or edit any rule thresholds you can do another run and compare BIP report outcomes to those from the original run.

### 21.5.2 Existing Deployment Using OAAM Offline

If you have OAAM already in production, you can export a set of production data on which to test the effects of policy/rule changes.

1. Set up a scheduled data load to update the offline environment data every 24 hours
2. When the security team wants to add a new rule or edit a rule threshold they can first run 24 hours of data against the current policies in production and run BIP reports exported to XLS.
3. Then the team can make the edits and run a second time on the same data set and run the same BIP reports.
4. Comparing the reports from Run 1 and Run 2 will reflect how the user population was effected by the policy changes. In other words, if the first run generates 100



alerts and the second run generates 125 alerts, the effect of the edits is 25 additional alerts are generated.

You can also license third party tools for further testing options.

For example, if you want to test if a velocity rule will trigger if a user logs in from Los Angeles at 10:24 am PST then logs in from New York City at 10:45 am PST using the same device.

## 21.6 What to Expect in OAAM Offline

### Setting Up Patterns In Autolearning

In online systems, the administrator can set up patterns at any time and the pattern processing starts for the logins after that point. In offline systems, the administrator must set up the properties and the patterns prior to starting the Load Job, so that when the Load Job runs, the patterns processing occurs simultaneously. This is one of the key differences between online and offline systems.

### Running Jobs in Autolearning

You cannot perform the load and then the run if you want Auto-learning. Only "Load and Run" is supported for pattern processing. Choose Load and Run as the job type when you are creating jobs. A Load and Run Job is a combination of a Load Job and a Run Job. After each record is processed by the Load Job, the result is fed directly into the Run Job. After the Load and Run Job is submitted, you must navigate to the Job Queue and search for the job in order to view its status and other details.

### Timestamps and Autolearning

Offline data come with timestamps. In autolearning, when buckets are created they are created with the timestamp of the login that resulted in its creation. On each subsequent update to the bucket count, OAAM updates the time stamp with the timestamp of the login (request) that caused that update. Autolearning based rules use the timestamp of the bucket to help calculate sum and percentage. For example, a user logged into the system on 12th Monday and 22nd Sunday this month. The buckets are populated properly, but the rules evaluation cannot identify the "update" timestamp and hence does not work.

## 21.7 Monitoring OAAM Offline

This section describes how to monitor OAAM Offline using the Dashboard and Server Logs.

### 21.7.1 Using Dashboard to Monitor the Loader Process

The OAAM Offline Dashboard uses non-real time customer data from OAAM Online or from a remote, custom source instead of real-time data to provide:

- Views of the statistics on the rate of logins
- An overview of activity
- High-level personalized views of the status of user behavior and key transactions

The "Risk Analysis" dashboard shows the progress of the current load or run task. Risk Analysis statistics are provided for

- load data: the data loaded from OAAM Online or from a remote, custom source

- run data: the data that policies are run against. You can run the rules against the entire database or against a subset of the database

Information is shown for the percent complete, number of records processed, number of records remaining, and estimated complete time, and so on.

Use the following sections of the Dashboard to monitor the loader process:

1. The performance panel on the top gives the throughput in terms of logins per minute, transactions loaded per minute, and so on. A trending graph is shown of the different types of data based on performance so that loader trends can be monitored.
2. The dashboard on the bottom presents historical data. Select Performance from the Dashboard list. Performance can be monitored in terms of average response time of APIs, Rules, and so on. Trend graph are available for the selection.

Offline Job data is based on when records were processed, not timestamp.

### 21.7.2 Enable Rule Logging

For rules logs to be processed, the value of `vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet.min.ms` must be `-1`.

Rule logging for detailed information can be turned on by setting:

```
vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet=true
vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet.min.ms=-1
```

### 21.7.3 Database Query Logs for Performance Monitoring

Make sure you have the following properties set:

```
bharosa.db.query.performance.warning.print.stack=false
bharosa.db.query.performance.warning.threshold.ms=200
```

The server writes SQLs that took more than 200ms to execute to log file. Random SQLs in logs are fine, considering the load being handled.

### 21.7.4 Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Server Logs

For every 1000 requests processed, the loader process prints the time taken to process those 1000 requests. These logs provide a good indication of throughput.

### 21.7.5 Database Tuning

You can monitor and tune the performance of the database using tools like Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control.

### 21.7.6 Manageability

Offline uses Oracle Dynamic Monitoring Service (DMS) for performance monitoring. Information about monitoring performance is in [Chapter 23, "Monitoring OAAM Administrative Functions and Performance."](#)

## 21.8 Loading from Non-Oracle or Non-Microsoft Server SQL Server Database

The OAAM Loader type is configured to be able to load from an Oracle or Microsoft SQL Server database. If you are not using an Oracle or Microsoft Server SQL Server Database, perform the steps in [Section 21.8.1, "Specifying Offline Loader Database Platforms for Non-Oracle or Non-Microsoft Server SQL Server Databases"](#) and [Section 21.8.2, "Creating a View of a Non-OAAM Database"](#). If you are using a Microsoft Server SQL Server database, perform the steps in [Section 21.8.2, "Creating a View of a Non-OAAM Database."](#)

### 21.8.1 Specifying Offline Loader Database Platforms for Non-Oracle or Non-Microsoft Server SQL Server Databases

If you want to load from a different type of database, there are two steps that must be followed. You must deploy the JAR file containing the JDBC driver for the database, and create properties of the following form using the Properties Editor and changing the bolded bracketed values:

```
oaam.offline.loader.databaseplatform.enum.[identifier]=[number > 10]
oaam.offline.loader.databaseplatform.enum.[identifier].name=[Human Readable Name]
oaam.offline.loader.databaseplatform.enum.[identifier].driver=[Driver Class Name]
```

---

**Note:** If you add multiple database types, that [number > 10] must be unique for each one.

---

For example, to set up for IBM DB2, you would set the following properties:

```
oaam.offline.loader.databaseplatform.enum.db2=11
oaam.offline.loader.databaseplatform.enum.db2.name=IBM DB2
oaam.offline.loader.databaseplatform.enum.db2.driver=COM.app.db2.jdbc.app.DB2Driver
```

### 21.8.2 Creating a View of a Non-OAAM Database

Users who want to load from a non-OAAM database will need to create a view in their remote data source. This section explains how to set up the required database view in the remote database.

#### 21.8.2.1 The OAAM\_LOAD\_DATA\_VIEW

The standard OAAM Loader for OAAM Offline requires a table or view with a specific name and structure to exist in the remote data source. By default the view already exists in the OAAM schema, but if you want to load from a non-OAAM schema, then you are required to create a view in the remote data source that conforms to the specification of an OAAM load data view. The structure is given in the following table.

**Table 21–5** OAAM\_LOAD\_DATA\_VIEW

Field Name	Data Type	Description
LOGIN_TIMESTAMP	Date/Time	The login time.
SESSION_ID	Character	Uniquely identifies a login record.
USER_ID	Character	The user's User ID.
LOGIN_ID	Character	The user's Login ID. This may be the same as the USER_ID if the load data source does not distinguish between User ID and Login ID.

**Table 21-5 (Cont.) OAAM\_LOAD\_DATA\_VIEW**

Field Name	Data Type	Description
DEVICE_ID	Character	Identifies the user's device.
GROUP_ID	Character	The application ID.
IP_ADDRESS	Integer	The IP address, in the form of a long integer.
AUTH_STATUS	Integer	The auth status. If loading from a non-OAAM schema, this field should be a decode function that converts the remote data source's authentication status into an OAAM authentication status, defined by the user defined enum auth.status.enum. If the remote schema has no concept of auth status, then this value should be -1.
CLIENT_TYPE	Integer	The client type. When loading from a non-OAAM schema, this should be -1.
USER_AGENT	Character	The user agent string from the browser.
FLASH_FINGERPRINT	Character	This field represents the digital fingerprint. It may be null if not supported by the load data source.
DIGITAL_COOKIE	Character	This field represents the digital cookie set by OAAM. When loading from a non-OAAM schema, this should be null.
EXP_DIGITAL_COOKIE	Character	This field represents the expected digital cookie set by OAAM. When loading from a non-OAAM schema, this should be null.
SECURE_COOKIE	Character	This field represents the secure cookie set by OAAM. When loading from a non-OAAM schema, this should be null.
EXP_SECURE_COOKIE	Character	This field represents the expected secure cookie set by OAAM. When loading from a non-OAAM schema, this should be null.

### 21.8.2.2 Schema Examples

The OAAM Schema and custom schema are shown below.

**21.8.2.2.1 OAAM Schema** The following example shows the SQL for the OAAM\_LOAD\_DATA\_VIEW that ships with OAAM.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FORCE VIEW OAAM_LOAD_DATA_VIEW (
LOGIN_TIMESTAMP, SESSION_ID, USER_ID, LOGIN_ID, DEVICE_ID, GROUP_ID,
    IP_ADDRESS, AUTH_STATUS, CLIENT_TYPE, USER_AGENT, FLASH_FINGERPRINT,
    DIGITAL_COOKIE, EXP_DIGITAL_COOKIE, SECURE_COOKIE, EXP_SECURE_COOKIE) AS
SELECT l.create_time LOGIN_TIMESTAMP, l.request_id SESSION_ID, l.user_id USER_ID,
    l.user_login_id LOGIN_ID, l.node_id DEVICE_ID, l.user_group_id GROUP_ID,
    l.remote_ip_addr IP_ADDRESS, l.auth_status AUTH_STATUS, l.auth_client_type_code
    CLIENT_TYPE,
    (SELECT t1.data_value FROM v_fprints t1 WHERE t1.fprint_id=l.fprint_id) USER_
AGENT,
    (SELECT t2.data_value FROM v_fprints t2 WHERE t2.fprint_id=l.digital_fp_id)
    FLASH_FINGERPRINT,
    l.sent_dig_sig_cookie DIGITAL_COOKIE, l.expected_dig_sig_cookie EXP_DIGITAL_
COOKIE,
    l.sent_secure_cookie SECURE_COOKIE, l.expected_secure_cookie EXP_SECURE_COOKIE
FROM vcrypt_tracker_usernode_logs l;
```

For discussion purposes, consider this statement in two parts.

The first part starts at the beginning and ends before the Select. This part is required and cannot be modified.

The second part starts with the Select and continues to the end of the statement. If loading from a non-OAAM schema, this part would be customized to select data from that schema.

**21.8.2.2.2 Custom Schema Example** In this example, you would want to load from a table that looks like the following. You would want to have "Banking" as your Application ID, and you would not want to load test data.

LOGINS

**Table 21–6 LOGINS**

Field Name	Data Type	Description
LOGIN_TIME	Date/Time	The login time.
LOGIN_ID	Integer	Primary Key
USER_NAME	Character	The user's Login ID.
DEVICE_ID	Character	Identifies the user's device.
IP_ADDRESS	Character	The IP address, in dot notation.
AUTH_STATUS	Character	'S' = Success, 'I' = Invalid User, 'F' = Wrong Password.
USER_AGENT	Character	The user agent string from the browser.
IS_TEST	Integer	0 = Real Data, 1 = Test data

In this case, a decode statement is needed to convert the custom authentication status to an OAAM authentication status, and the IP address needs to be parsed to convert it into a long integer. A view must be created that looks like the following.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FORCE VIEW OAAM_LOAD_DATA_VIEW (
LOGIN_TIMESTAMP, SESSION_ID, USER_ID, LOGIN_ID, DEVICE_ID, GROUP_ID,
    IP_ADDRESS, AUTH_STATUS, CLIENT_TYPE, USER_AGENT, FLASH_FINGERPRINT,
    DIGITAL_COOKIE, EXP_DIGITAL_COOKIE, SECURE_COOKIE, EXP_SECURE_COOKIE) AS
SELECT l.login_time LOGIN_TIMESTAMP, cast(l.login_id AS varchar2(256)) SESSION_ID,
l.user_name USER_ID, l.user_name, LOGIN_ID, l.device_id DEVICE_ID,
'Banking' GROUP_ID,
to_number(substr(l.ip_address, 1, instr(l.ip_address, '.')-1))*16777216
to_number(substr(l.ip_address, instr(l.ip_address, '.', 1, 1)+1,
instr(l.ip_address, '.', 1, 2)-instr(l.ip_address, '.', 1, 1)-1))*65536
to_number(substr(l.ip_address, instr(l.ip_address, '.', 1, 2)+1,
instr(l.ip_address, '.', 1, 3)-instr(l.ip_address, '.', 1, 2)-1))*256
to_number(substr(l.ip_address, instr(l.ip_address, '.', 1, 3)+1)) IP_
ADDRESS,
decode(l.auth_status, 'S', 0,
'I', 1,
'F', 2,
-1) AUTH_STATUS,
-1 CLIENT_TYPE, l.user_agent USER_AGENT, null FLASH_FINGERPRINT,
null DIGITAL_COOKIE, null EXP_DIGITAL_COOKIE, null SECURE_COOKIE,
null EXP_SECURE_COOKIE
FROM logins l
WHERE l.is_test = 0
```

Here, you map your user\_name to USER\_ID and LOGIN\_ID, you map a literal string "Banking" to GROUP\_ID, you parse your ip\_address string and convert it to a long integer, you use a decode statement to convert your auth\_status, you map -1 to CLIENT\_TYPE, and you map literal null to FLASH\_FINGERPRINT, DIGITAL\_COOKIE, EXP\_DIGITAL\_COOKIE, SECURE\_COOKIE, and EXP\_SECURE\_COOKIE.

## 21.9 Changing the Checkpoints to Run

A Run Job using the OAAM Load type reads the session records from the database, applies policies for the Pre-Authentication and Post-Authentication checkpoints. Pre-authentication checkpoints are run for all sessions if the `PreAuth` property is set to true. By default it is set to true. Post-authentication checkpoints are run only for sessions where the user is successfully authenticated and the `PostAuth` property is set to true.

If you have customized checkpoints and policies in addition to or instead of our standard checkpoints and policies and you would like to change whether checkpoints run or not, you will have to create or edit the following properties using the Properties Editor:

```
profile.type.enum.[checkpoint-key].isPreAuth  
or  
profile.type.enum.[checkpoint-key].isPostAuth
```

Setting the `isPreAuth` or `isPostAuth` property to true or false for a given checkpoint changes which checkpoint to run. The Pre-Authentication checkpoints are run first and then Post-Authentication checkpoints are run second. The sequence of the checkpoints cannot be changed since checkpoints have a numerical order and they are run in that order.

## 21.10 Migration

Migration of custom loaders from 10g is not supported.

## 21.11 Use Cases

This section present common use cases for OAAM Offline and running jobs.

### 21.11.1 Use Case: Upgrading a Deployment with Multiple Scheduled Jobs

Chuck is an administrator who is expected to upgrade a 10g deployment with multiple scheduled jobs to 11.1.2 offline without any interruption in the schedule.

**Requires:** upgrade assistant

**Solution:** Chuck runs the upgrade assistant to upgrade the 10g offline to 11.1.2 and the scheduled jobs are migrated to the new environment.

### 21.11.2 Use Case: Configure a Solution to Run Risk Evaluations Offline

George is a security and compliance officer. He has been asked to configure a solution to run risk evaluations offline that are deemed too expensive to run in real-time. Part of the purpose of this process is to use configurable actions to provision users, devices, IPs, and other data such as locale into/out of groups to profile their behaviors.

**Requires:** Login Loader, Load/Run, Configuration Actions, and BIP

**Solution:** George exports the configured groups and imports them into the production database for use in real-time risk analysis. He uses the OAAM Loader that is already configured to pull data into the offline database and map it correctly. He also uses the standard run task to perform the entire login chain of checkpoints on every session in the selection.

**Procedure:** In the OAAM Administration Console George defines the source of the data as the OAAM production database and how much data to load (1 month) and run

by specifying a date range. He can choose to load a selection and run checkpoints on only a sub-selection of that data if he wants. Lastly he either configures a single date/time to load and run or a reoccurring load and run or simply clicks Start to start the load and run now. (He can configure a configurable action to add users who were blocked into the "blacklisted group")

After the load and run are complete, George generates a few BI Publisher aggregate reports showing metrics for the total numbers of each action, alert, risk scores by checkpoint and total members added/removed from each profiling group.

#### **Outline of the general tasks and questions/issues a user faces in this flow**

- Configure data source
- Map data into useful structure - login (OOTB)
- Selection of data to load - all or a specific selection
- Run checkpoints also?
- Load now or start at a set time?
- Scheduling when the load happens or recurring
- View the results in a useful format to understand the insights found by the risk evaluations and profiling performed.

### **21.11.3 Use Case: Run Login Analysis on the Same Data Multiple Times (Reset Data)**

George is a security and compliance officer. He has been asked to configure a solution to test new/edited risk evaluations offline before they are deployed to run in production.

**Requires:** OAAM Loader, Universal Risk Snapshot, and Security Policies

**Solution:** He uses the OAAM Loader that is already configured to pull data into the offline database and map it correctly. He also uses the standard run task to perform the entire login chain of checkpoints on every session in the selection.

**Procedure:** In the OAAM Administration Console George defines the source of the data as the OAAM production database and how much data to load and run by specifying a date range. He can choose to load a selection and run checkpoints on only a sub-selection of that data if he wants. He selects data for the last month. George then exports a snapshot from the production OAAM Admin and restores it into OAAM offline testing environment. He configures a load and run for all the data. He gives a base name for the run "Production state 08/11/2010." When the first instance of the run occurs it is automatically given a name using the base name appended with the start data/time "Production state 08/11/2010\_18:01.80112010". Once the run is complete his team makes edits and additions to the security policies they had designed. George starts another run that is automatically named "Production state 08/11/2010\_23:12.80112010" on all the data. This second run will ignore any data created in the first run so the results will not be skewed. Actions alerts and scores generated by the first run will not affect the results of the second run or any other run. Once the second run is complete he generates a report showing aggregate outcome values for the two runs so they can be compared side by side. George is satisfied with the results so he backs up a snapshot and restores it into the production environment.

#### **General tasks and questions/issues a user faces in this flow**

1. Configure data source.
2. Map data into useful structure - login (OOTB).

3. Selection of data to load - all or a specific selection
4. Run checkpoints also?
5. Load now or start at a set time?
6. Scheduling when the load happens or reoccurring.
7. View the results in a useful format to understand the insights found by the risk evaluations and profiling performed.

#### 21.11.4 Use Case: Monitor Data Rollup

Gram is an IT Administrator who must make sure the monitor data used in the dashboard is kept optimized. He must configure a consolidation of the data to automatically run three times a week from now on.

**Solution:** Gram will use the Monitor Data Rollup task that is already available to consolidate the Monitor data three times a week. He will configure the database connection properties to map to the OAAM Production database correctly.

**Procedure:** In the OAAM Administration Console (online) Gram defines the source of the data as the OAAM production database and how much data to consolidate by specifying a date range. He configures the monitor data rollup with the proper rollup unit and cutoff date. He then schedules to run the job for 3 times a week.

#### 21.11.5 Use Case: Consolidation of the Dashboard Monitor Data

Gram is an IT Administrator who must make sure the monitor data used in the dashboard is kept optimized on a daily basis. He must configure a consolidation of the data to automatically run daily from now on.

**Solution:** Gram will use the Monitor Data Rollup task that is already available to consolidate the monitor data daily. He will configure the database connection properties to map to the OAAM Production database correctly.

**Procedure:** In the OAAM Administration Console (online) Gram defines the source of the data as the OAAM production database and how much data to consolidate by specifying a date range. He configures the monitor data rollup with the rollup unit as daily and cutoff time to 1. He then schedules to run the job for 3 times a week. When he views the historical dashboard, he realizes that some of the hourly granularity in the hourly trending view in the bottom part dashboard is lost which is expected.

#### 21.11.6 Use Case: Load Transactional Data and Run Risk Evaluations from Multiple Sources

George is a security and compliance officer. He has been asked to configure a solution to monitor employee usage of their gas cards to identify any employees that may be abusing the resource.

**Solution:** George wants to run risk evaluations against the motor pool vehicle type data, employee details on type of vehicles used and gas card transaction records. This data comes from three different sources and is available in CSV format. George worked with his team and a contractor to develop a custom data loader that meets his requirements.

This loader maps the incoming data to the OAAM schema utilizing entities and transactions he previously defined in the OAAM Administration Console. His team also developed a custom run task to evaluate using two transaction checkpoints. They



developed the run task so administrators can select which of the two checkpoints they want to run.

**Procedure:** In the OAAM Administration Console George defines how much data to load and run by specifying a date range. He can choose to load a selection and run rules on only a sub-selection of that data if he wants. Once George determines what data to run risk evaluations on he selects what checkpoints to run. He can select one or more to run at a time. Lastly he either configures a single date/time to load and run or a reoccurring load and run or simply clicks start to kick off the load and run now.

After the run and load and run is complete George's team runs both an aggregate and listing reports they developed. One displays total numbers of each alert per month but also trending of each alert by day of the month so they can see any spikes. The other shows the employees that triggered alerts, each with a list of the alerts they triggered and when.

**Outline of General Tasks:** Below is an outline of the general tasks and questions/issues a user faces in this flow.

- Configure data sources
- Map data into OAAM schema - Transaction (Custom)
- Selection of data to load - all or a specific selection
- Run rules also?
- What checkpoints do I want to run?
- Load now or start at a set time
- Scheduling when the load happens or reoccurring
- Reporting to view results in a useful form for the business users.

### 21.11.7 Use Case: Using OAAM Offline (Standard Loading)

The user flow for OAAM Offline usage is shown below.

1. Install the offline system.
2. Load data.
3. Run rules against the data.

Checkpoint evaluation follows the same order as online.

In post -authentication, for rules with challenge actions, the authentication status will be set to pending.

Alerts will be generated for suspicious activities.

4. Examine dashboard and reports.
5. Discover hacking attempts.
6. Create new rules and policies to trap the attacks.
7. Run the old data through the new rules and policies.
8. Reexamine reports to see if the new rules helped.
9. Test the rules in pre-production.
10. Implement new rules and policies on Oracle Adaptive Access Manager production system.

## 21.12 Best Practices

This section outlines some best practices for administrators using OAAM Offline.

### 21.12.1 Configuring Worker/Writer Threads

While creating the loader configuration, start with 10 worker threads and watch the throughput (number of requests processed per minute) using the Dashboard.

If the throughput is not satisfactory, increase writer threads in increments of 5. Higher number of writer threads does not necessarily result in better throughput. Adjust the number of worker threads for max throughput for the given hardware.

### 21.12.2 Database Server with Good I/O Capability

Make sure the host that runs the database server has good I/O capability. Offline processing is I/O intensive.

### 21.12.3 Database Indexes

Make sure to obtain and apply the latest Oracle Adaptive Access Manager database patch to ensure that the proper indexes are present.

### 21.12.4 Setting Memory Buffer Size

Load/ Run pauses only after buffer is flushed. When there is need for pause/resume, keep the throttle size lower. The default is 100.

### 21.12.5 Quality of Input Data

If data is to be loaded into a database, make sure the data is valid as per mappings. Source data validation (basic sanity checks) is easier to perform before starting the load. It will save loading cycles and the incorrect processing of information.

Validations are:

- Check for null or empty required fields (like user name)
- Ensure that there are not too many log ins/transactions from the same user, and incorrect delimiter or escaping resulted in user id "0" being logged in more than 30% time. These kinds of errors will not necessarily result in an error, but they will slow loading process and process the data incorrectly.
- Check that the combination of fields expected to be unique and the data are unique.
- Make sure the source data does not have duplicate records/content. Duplicate records will skew the results and might raise false alerts.
- Make sure the field that identifies the request (Request Identifier) is unique.
- To avoid data truncation, make sure source data is not truncated while loading into database if the source data is loaded into database before it is fed to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.

### 21.12.6 Configuring Device Data

If the source data does not have secure cookies and/or digital cookies, send constant secure cookies and/or digital cookies and turn off rotating cookies in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.

### 21.12.7 Availability

Failover is not instantaneous. The system uses a leasing mechanism to tell whether the Job is still alive, and fails over when the lease expires, which may take as much as 10 minutes.

### 21.12.8 OAAM Loader vs. File-based and Custom Loaders

The OAAM Loader is preferred over the file-based and custom loaders since the OAAM Loader is optimized. It provides better control and is easier to use and faster:

- For pausing and resuming
- For working with partial data set

Instead of using a file-based/custom loader, you may want to consider loading file or storing data in a temporary database using standard tools and then using the temporary database to load data into the database.

### 21.12.9 Custom Loader Usage

Custom Loaders can be used for the following

- If the data cannot be mapped easily and requires complex SQL queries or some manipulations
- Requires custom Java code to map data
- Requires loading Transaction data
- Requires loading login and transaction data

For guidelines for developing a custom loader, refer to "Developing a Custom Loader" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.



# Part VIII

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## Scheduling Jobs

Part VIII of the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* contains information about defining, scheduling, and running jobs for performing batch analysis in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2). Part VIII contains the following chapter:

- Chapter 22, "Scheduling and Processing Jobs in OAAM"



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## Scheduling and Processing Jobs in OAAM

The chapter describes how to define, schedule, and run Oracle Adaptive Access Manager batch jobs.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- Access Control
- Introduction to OAAM Jobs
- Launching the Job Creation Wizard
- Creating Jobs
- Managing Jobs
- Editing Jobs
- Migration
- Use Cases

### 22.1 Access Control

Access permissions for the online scheduling system and offline environment are detailed in the following tables.

**Table 22–1 Online Job Scheduling System**

<b>Role</b>	<b>Access</b>
CSR and CSR Managers	No access
Fraud investigators and Investigation Managers	No access
System Administrators	Full access
Security Administrator	No access

**Table 22–2 Offline Environment**

<b>Role</b>	<b>Access</b>
CSR and CSR Managers	No access

**Table 22–2 (Cont.) Offline Environment**

Role	Access
Fraud investigators and Investigation Managers	Same access as online including security dashboard
System Administrators	Same access as online (Environment node) and full access to scheduler node
Security Administrator	Same access as online (everything except Environment Node) and full access to scheduler node

## 22.2 Introduction to OAAM Jobs

For security administration, it is often required to run evaluations to detect high risk situations. For system administration, running a job to consolidate data is key to maintaining optimal performance of a system. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides the ability to configure batch jobs and schedule them.

A job is a collection of tasks that can be run by OAAM. You can perform a variety of jobs such as load data, run risk evaluation, roll up monitor data, and other jobs.

Table 22–3 provides descriptions for these jobs.

**Table 22–3 Jobs**

Jobs	Applicable Deployment	Descriptions
Load	offline	A Load Job records from a remote data source, converts the data into OAAM login sessions, and stores the login sessions in the OAAM offline data store.
Run	offline	A Run Job performs risk analysis on a set of OAAM sessions.
Load and Run	offline	A Load and Run Job is a combination of a Load Job and a Run Job. After each record is processed by the Load Job, the result is fed directly into the Run Job.
Monitor Data Rollup	online and offline	A Monitor Data Rollup Job consolidates monitor data used in the dashboard and some risk evaluations on a regular basis. This job consolidates data to optimize the database when processed.

### 22.2.1 Job Interface

The Jobs search page enables you to search for jobs to view details. Actions that you can perform on jobs are listed in this table.

**Table 22–4 Job Actions**

Action	Description
Search	Search for jobs.
Create	Create jobs.
Execute	Start running a job
View logs	View the log of a job
View execution queue	View the processing order of jobs



**Table 22–4 (Cont.) Job Actions**

Action	Description
View progress of jobs	View the percentage complete and estimated time for completion
Pause and resume	Stop a job and start it again
Cancel jobs	Stop a job

The Job Creation wizard is invoked by clicking the **New Job** icon and provides a step-by-step guide through the job definition and scheduling process. The wizard prompts you for information as you continue. If you are using a standard loading process, you configure your database connection URL for the Data Loader to access the offline data in the remote database, the characteristics of the run session, a filter for the data to be loaded in the database, and schedule to run the job.

The Job Queue page displays the job currently processing and progress in terms of estimated completion time and percentage complete progress. You can cancel or pause and resume a job processing from the queue. If a job is not set to process via scheduling it will not appear in the Job Queue.

## 22.2.2 Job Queue

When a job is created and scheduled, a single instance of the job is added to the Job Queue. The Job Queue is the order of job execution. Processing order is based on scheduled start time, priority and date/time added to the queue. Jobs are displayed in the queue according to the order they will process.

For example, if Job A is configured with a High priority and set to process immediately, and then Job B is configured with a High priority and set to process immediately, an instance of A will appear in the queue above B. The jobs will process in that order.

## 22.2.3 Searching for Jobs

Using the Jobs search page, you can search for jobs and view their details.

1. In the Navigation tree, double-click **Jobs** to open the Jobs search page.
2. Specify criteria in the search filter to locate the job and click **Search**.

**Table 22–5 Search Filters**

Filter	Definition
Job Type	The specific task that a job performs.
Job Status	Enabled or Disabled. A disabled job will not run.
Job Priority	Priority for the job: High, Low, Medium
Create Date	Date job was created. By default, the Create Date is set to last 1 month.
Schedule Type	Once or Recurring.
Recurrence Interval	Hourly, Daily, Weekly, or Monthly
Last Start Date	The last start time of the job execution. When you set the "from" section of this field, the "to" section is automatically populated to the current time.
Last End Date	By default, the Last End Date is set to 24 hours after the Last Start Date.

Clicking a job name opens the corresponding Job Details page in a new tab.

---

**Note:** The standard jobs packaged with Oracle Adaptive Access Manager support a number of languages. However, the job name, Default Monitor Data Rollup Task, is displayed in English, even if you are viewing non-English content.

---

In the Jobs search page, you can perform the following tasks from the toolbar:

**Table 22–6 Results Table Toolbar Actions**

Action	Description
Open	Open the job to see details.
Delete	Delete the job.
Enable	Enable the job.
Disable	Disable the job.
Process Now	Process the job immediately.
Launch the Job Creation wizard	Launch the Job Creation wizard so that you can define and schedule a job.

## 22.3 Launching the Job Creation Wizard

Use the Job Creation wizard to create a job. Jobs are created by the Security Administrator in Online application or by the Security Administrator or System Administrator in Offline application. The Monitor Data Rollup Job is created by the System Administrator.

To open the Job Creation wizard, perform the following steps:

1. In the Navigation tree, double-click **Jobs** to open the Jobs search page.
2. Click the **New Job** button in the upper right of the Console or the **New Job** button on the toolbar or select **New Job** from the Actions menu.

The New Job dialog appears with the available job types to select from.

---

**Note:** All jobs listed in the table are available in OAAM Offline. Only Monitor Data Rollup is available for OAAM Online.

---

**Table 22–7 OAAM Job Types**

Job Type	Definitions
Load	Read data to create OAAM sessions.
Load and Run	Create and read OAAM sessions in one step.
Monitor Data Rollup	Monitor data consolidation
Run	Perform bulk risk analysis on OAAM sessions

3. Select the job you want to create and click **Continue**.

The General page opens by default as the first page of the Job Creation wizard.

The following sections describe the pages of the Job Creation wizard. In these pages, required settings are identified by the asterisk (\*).

### 22.3.1 Create Job: General

The General page displays general information about the job such as job type, job name, and job status. Use this page to name and describe the job. The Job Name field can take alphanumeric characters. The job is enabled by default.

---

**Note:** The job type cannot be changed.

---

### 22.3.2 Create Job: Load Details (for Load and Load and Run Jobs)

The Load Details page enables you to control which records will be processed.

You can choose between the Custom Loader and the OAAM Loader.

**Table 22–8 Custom and OAAM Loaders**

Loaders	Description
Custom Loader	A Custom Loader is a user-defined loader that defines how to accomplish complex and custom scenarios.  For the custom loader, you must provide the fully qualified class name for the custom loader class.
OAAM Loader	The OAAM Loader is the default loader that defines how the records are read from the remote data source and how they are converted into OAAM sessions.  The OAAM Data Loader loads login data from a relational database.

By default, the OAAM Loader is selected. It requires information on the data source and miscellaneous properties.

**Table 22–9 OAAM Loader Details**

Panels	Description
Data Source	This panel contains the information about the data source and connection information.
Miscellaneous properties	This panel contains other information such as transaction size, memory buffer size, and write pool size and the values can be adjusted to improve performance.

### 22.3.3 Create Job: Run Details (for Run and Load and Run Jobs)

The Run Details page lets you choose the Custom Run Type or the OAAM Run Type. The Run type defines how and under what conditions the OAAM policies are applied to the sessions.

### 22.3.4 Create Job: Data Filters

The Data Filters page enables you to choose the filter that determine which set of data to load into the offline system or process. If the job type is Load and Run, then the same data filter applies for both load and run.

The Auto Increment filter defines the set of records as all records created after the date specified in the **From Date** field. The Date Range filter defines the set of records as all records that were created between the dates specified in the **From Date** and **To Date** fields.

## 22.3.5 Create Job: Schedule

The Schedule page enables you to specify the scheduling options for the job. You provide the following information:

**Table 22–10 Schedule Page Options**

Options	Description
Job Priority	The job priority determines the importance of the job and the job will be added to the job execution queue based on the priority. For additional information, refer to <a href="#">Section 22.3.5.1, "Job Priority."</a>
Schedule Type	You can choose to run the job immediately or you can schedule the job to run in the future. For information, refer to <a href="#">Section 22.3.5.2, "Schedule Type."</a>
Start Date and Start Time (Once)	The job runs at the Start Date and Time.
Recurrence Interval (Recurring)	Daily Hourly, Weekly, Monthly The job repeats execution based on your selection.
Execute Every (Recurring)	Recurrence frequency of the recurrence interval. For example if the Recurrence Interval is Weekly, you could enter 2 for Execute Every. The job will execute every 2 weeks
Start Time (Recurring)	The recurring job starts at the time you specified on the Start Date given in the Recurrence Range.  You can pick the day of the week by selecting a begin time that is on the day of the week that you want.
Start Date and End Date for Recurrence Range (Recurring)	This is the date range for job execution. The job will continue execution between the Start date and End Date at intervals specified by you. For a recurring job, the Start Date is the date and time at which the job will first executes. The End Date is the date and time after which there will be no more recurrences. If left blank, the job will recur indefinitely until it is manually removed from the Job Queue. End Date is not applicable for a nonrecurring job.
Cancel execution if job runs longer than	The job cancels if it runs longer than a certain time. For example: 60 seconds. The job cancels execution if runtime exceeds 60 seconds. For information, refer to <a href="#">Section 22.3.5.3, "Cancel Time."</a>

### 22.3.5.1 Job Priority

Job priority indicates the importance of the job. Job priority can be set to low, medium and high. If two jobs are in conflict the higher priority job will process first. If two jobs are in conflict and they have the same priority, OAAM will randomly select one of the jobs to process first.

**Table 22–11 Job Priority Examples**

<b>Example</b>	<b>Set to Process</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Result when administrator clicks Submit at the same time</b>
1	Job A: Immediately Job B: Immediately	Job A: High Job B: Medium	Instance of A will show up in the queue above Instance of B and will process in that order because Job A is higher priority
2	Same start time/date	Job A: Medium Job B: Low	Instance of A will show up in the queue above Instance of B and will process in that order because Job A is higher priority.
3	Same start time/date	Both are Medium	Job queue logic will select either A or B randomly to process first and instances will display in the Job Queue in the randomly determined order

### 22.3.5.2 Schedule Type

Schedule Type determines how often and when a particular job will be run. Schedule Type is either **Once** or **Recurring**.

**Table 22–12 Scheduling Types**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Fields Required</b>	<b>Fields that Do Not Apply</b>
Once	Run the job once and only once at the date and time specified in the future.  If the schedule type is set to Once, the execution time (Start Date and Start Time) is set to the current date and time by default and the job processes at once ("now").	Start Date and Start Time	Recurrence/Interval Type, Recurrence Frequency, or End Time
Recurring	Run the job multiple times on a schedule	All  Frequency is how often the execution recurs.	None

Examples of scheduling types are shown in the following table.

**Table 22–13 Scheduling Type Examples**

If I want	Values to set are	Notes
A group of related and dependent jobs to run every two weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recurrence/Interval Type: Weekly</li> <li>■ Recurrence Frequency: 2</li> </ul>	
Job to run every two weeks on a Monday at 3:00PM, from August 30, 2010 until October 25, 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Schedule Type: Recurring</li> <li>■ Begin Time: 08/30/2010 3:00 PM</li> <li>■ End Time: 10/25/2010 3:00 PM</li> <li>■ Interval: Weekly</li> <li>■ Frequency: 2</li> <li>■ Time: 3:00 PM</li> </ul>	The user does not specify the day of week directly. For weekly recurrence, the user indirectly picks the day of week by selecting a begin time that is on the day of week that she wants. This example the job will run on Mondays because 08/30/2010 is a Monday.

### 22.3.5.3 Cancel Time

As part of your job definition, you can specify an optional **Cancel Time**. The **Cancel Time** determines the maximum amount of time a job is allowed to run before the system automatically stops it. In this way, users can avoid the problem of having jobs run at times that may conflict with other activities. This option is not required, and if a job has no cancel time, it will run until it finishes or until a user manually stops it. If the job is currently executing, then changing the cancel time will only affect future recurrences. The currently executing job instance will use the original setting.

## 22.3.6 Create Job: Summary

The Summary page displays the choices made and information entered in the previous wizard pages.

## 22.4 Creating Jobs

Create new jobs by following the instructions in this section. Topics covered in this section are:

- [Creating Load Jobs](#)
- [Creating Run Jobs](#)
- [Creating Load and Run Jobs](#)
- [Creating Monitor Data Rollup Jobs](#)

### 22.4.1 Creating Load Jobs

A Load Job reads records from a remote data source, converts the data into OAAM login sessions, and stores the login sessions in the OAAM offline datastore.

---

**Note:** If you are loading from a non-OAAM schema, you must set up a database view. For instructions, refer to [Section 21.8.2, "Creating a View of a Non-OAAM Database."](#)

---

The process for creating a Load Job is:

1. Select Job Type and provide job details. See [Section 22.4.1.1, "Selecting Load Job Type and Providing Job Details."](#)

2. Enter Load Details.

The Loader type defines how the records are read from the remote data source and how they are converted into OAAM sessions.

If you want to load data from a database, choose the OAAM Loader Type that is shipped with OAAM. See [Section 22.4.1.3, "Providing Load Details for OAAM Data Loader."](#)

If you want to perform any other type of task, choose a Custom Loader Type. See [Section 22.4.1.2, "Providing Load Details for Custom Loader."](#)

If using the OAAM Loader Type, the following steps are needed:

3. Set up the data filter.

The data filter defines a criteria to define the set of records in the database to be loaded or run.

If you want to define the set of records as all records created after a given date, choose **Auto Increment** as the data filter type. See [Section 22.4.1.4, "Specifying to Load All Data Created After a Given Date."](#)

If you want to define the set of records as all records that were created between a From Date and a To Date, choose **Date Range**. See [Section 22.4.1.5, "Specifying to Load Data Created within a Date Range."](#)

4. Set up the scheduling.

If you want to schedule a Load Job that runs once, choose **Once** as the schedule type. See [Section 22.4.1.6, "Scheduling a Load Job that Runs Once."](#)

If you want to schedule a Load Job that runs on a regular basis, choose **Recurring** as the schedule type. See [Section 22.4.1.7, "Scheduling a Load Job that Runs on a Regular Basis \(Recurring\)."](#)

5. Confirm details. See [Section 22.4.1.8, "Checking the Summary Details of Load Job."](#)

### 22.4.1.1 Selecting Load Job Type and Providing Job Details

To create a Load Job:

1. In the Jobs search page, click the **New Job** button.

The **Choose Job Type** dialog appears with the available job types to select from.

2. Select **Load** and click the **Continue** button

The Create Job page opens to the General page where you can specify the name and description for the Load Job.

By default the status is **Enabled** and the **Job Type** field displays **Load**.

The **Job Type** field is not editable.

3. Decide on a name for the job you are defining and enter it in the **Job Name** field.

The Job Name can only contain alphanumeric characters.

4. Enter a description for the Load Job.

The **Next** button is enabled after the job name and description have been entered.

5. Click the **Next** button to create the Load Job.

The job is created and you are directed to the **Load Details** page.

### 22.4.1.2 Providing Load Details for Custom Loader

A Custom Loader is a user-defined loader that defines how to accomplish complex and custom scenarios. After creating the job, you are directed to the Load Details page where you can start defining the job.

If you want to use a custom loader to load the data source, follow these steps:

1. In the Load Details page, select **Custom Loader**.  
This is the custom loader you developed to accomplish complex and custom scenarios specific to your deployment. You will have written a custom class to define this loader.
2. To select a custom loader, click the **Update Class Path...** button.  
A dialog appears where you must enter the exact path of a Java class that implements the custom loader specification.
3. Enter the exact path of a Java class that implements the custom loader specification and press **OK**.  
If the system cannot find the class, or if the class is not a properly defined custom loader, an error occurs.

### 22.4.1.3 Providing Load Details for OAAM Data Loader

The loader type defines how the records are read from the remote data source and how they are converted into OAAM sessions. After creating the job, you are directed to the Load Details page where you can start defining the job.

The OAAM Data Loader loads login data from a relational database. If you want the OAAM Loader as the data loader type for your data source, follow these steps.

1. In the Load Details page, ensure that the **OAAM Loader** type is selected.
2. Under Data Source Details, enter the database connection parameters for the source database.  
The database connection parameters define how to connect to the remote database.

**Table 22–14 Database Connection Parameters**

Parameter	Description
Database Platform	The type of database from which you will be loading.
JDBC URL	The connection string for the database.
Database User Schema	The user name for the database.
Database Password	The password for the database.

3. Enter values for the miscellaneous properties.  
This panel contains information that can be adjusted to improve performance such as transaction size, memory buffer size, and write pool size.



**Table 22–15 Characteristics of the Load Job**

Property	Description
Write Pool Size	Defines the number of threads dedicated to processing the incoming records. The optimal value will depend on the users' systems, so users may have to experiment to find the value that gives them the best performance on their system.
Memory Buffer Size	Defines the size of the buffer that holds yet-to-be processed records in memory. When pausing or suspending a job that is meant to restart, all records in this buffer must be processed before the job can stop. The higher this value is, the longer the shutdown procedure will take.
Transaction Size	Defines how records are processed as a batch, and also controls the logging frequency.

4. Click the **Next** button.

After providing the database connection details and adjusting various properties in the Load Details page, you are ready to apply data filters for the Load Job.

#### 22.4.1.4 Specifying to Load All Data Created After a Given Date

After entering the required database connection parameters and miscellaneous properties in the Load Details page, you are directed to the Data Filters page where you can specify which set of data to load. Data filters determine which set of records should be loaded into the offline system.

If you want to define the set of records as all records created after a given, follow these steps.

1. Select **Auto Increment** as the filter type.
2. Enter a **From Date**.
3. Click the **Next** button.

You are directed to the Schedule page where you can specify to run the job once or on a recurring basis.

A recurring Load Job with an Auto Increment filter will suspend itself after it processes all records that meet its criteria, and the next recurrence will process any new records that have been added in the mean time. If you decide to apply the **Auto Increment** filter, then the best practice is to use a **Recurring** schedule for the Load Job.

#### 22.4.1.5 Specifying to Load Data Created within a Date Range

After entering the required database connection parameters and miscellaneous properties in the Load Details page, you are directed to the Data Filters page where you can specify the data filter to use to define the set of records to be loaded. A Date Range filter defines the set of records as all records that were created between a **From Date** and a **To Date**.

If you want data within a date range to be loaded from the data source, follow these steps.

1. Select **Date Range** as the filter type.
2. Enter a **From Date** and **To Date**.

Only data that falls within that specific date range is loaded. You will need to enter the **From** and **To Date** for data collection. All data processed within these dates are loaded into the offline system.

3. Click the **Next** button.

You are directed to the Schedule page where you can specify to run the job once or on a recurring basis.

#### 22.4.1.6 Scheduling a Load Job that Runs Once

After specifying the data filter, you are directed to the Schedule page where you can define the priority and schedule type for your job.

If you want the job to run immediately, follow these steps:

1. In the Schedule page, select a job priority: **High**, **Medium** or **Low**.  
Job priority determines the importance of the job.
2. Select **Once** as the **Schedule Type**.  
The job runs at the start date and start time specified by you or the job can be run immediately. This job is run only once and there is no recurrence. If the schedule type is set to **Once**, the execution time (Start Date and Start Time) is set to the current date and time and the job at once ("now").
3. Enter the **Start Date** and **Start Time** under Schedule Details.
4. Choose the **Cancel execution if runs longer than** option.  
The job cancels if it runs longer than a certain time.  
For example: 60 seconds. The job cancels execution if runtime exceeds 60 seconds.
5. Click **Next**.

#### 22.4.1.7 Scheduling a Load Job that Runs on a Regular Basis (Recurring)

After specifying the data filter, you are directed to the Schedule page where you can define the priority and schedule type for your job.

If you want the job to run on a regular basis, follow these steps:

1. In the Schedule page, select the job priority.  
Job priority determines the importance of the job.
2. Select **Recurring** as the schedule type.  
Although the schedule type can be set or modified later, you must specify a schedule type now; otherwise, you will not be able to execute the job.  
The job should run repeatedly based on the recurring interval specified.  
If a job is recurring, then only one job instance for a particular job may execute at once. If the previous recurrence is still running, paused, or waiting in the Job Queue to execute, then this job instance is skipped. The job instance is moved to the job log with a status of **Skipped**, and the next recurrence, if any, is placed into the Job Queue.
3. Set the schedule details to the desired values.

**Table 22–16 Schedule Details**

Parameters	Description
Recurrence Interval	Daily Hourly, Weekly, Monthly, The job repeats execution based on your selection.
Execute Every	Recurrence frequency of the recurrence interval. For example if the Recurrence Interval is Weekly, you could enter 2 for Execute Every. The job will execute every 2 weeks
Start Time	The recurring job starts at the time you specified on the Start Date given in the Recurrence Range.
Start Date and End Date for Recurrence Range	This is the date range for job execution. The job will continue execution between the Start date and End Date at intervals specified by you. For a recurring job, the Start Date is the date and time at which the job will first executes. The End Date is the date and time after which there will be no more recurrences. If left blank, the job will recur indefinitely until it is manually removed from the Job Queue. End Date is not applicable for a nonrecurring job.
Cancel execution if job runs longer than	The job cancels if it runs longer than a certain time. For example: 60 seconds. The job cancels execution if runtime exceeds 60 seconds.

4. Click **Next** if you want to see the Summary page or click **Finish** to process the job.

#### 22.4.1.8 Checking the Summary Details of Load Job

If you clicked **Next** in the Schedule page, you are directed to the Summary page. This page displays the choices made and information entered in the previous wizard pages.

If you are not satisfied with the choices and entries shown in the Summary page, use the **Back** button to return to the wizard pages and make changes.

If you are satisfied with the choices and entries shown in the Summary page, create the job by clicking the **Finish** button. A success confirmation message is presented and the Job Edit page is launched. The Job Edit page enables you to modify and reschedule a job.

## 22.4.2 Creating Run Jobs

A Run Job performs risk analysis on a set of OAAM sessions. A Run Job using the OAAM Load type reads the session records from the database, applies policies for Pre-Authentication and Post-Authentication checkpoints where the user is successfully authenticated.

---

**Note:** You can change which checkpoint is Pre-Authentication or Post-Authentication by creating or editing the following properties using the Properties Editor:

```
profile.type.enum.[checkpoint-key].isPreAuth
```

```
profile.type.enum.[checkpoint-key].isPostAuth
```

A Custom Run Job may perform other tasks or resolve the checkpoints to be run in a different fashion.

---

The process for creating a Run Job is:

1. Select Job Type and provide job details. See [Section 22.4.2.1, "Selecting Run Job Type and Providing Job Details."](#)

2. Enter Run Details. See [Section 22.4.2.2, "Choosing Default or Custom Run as Run Type."](#)

The Run Type defines how and under what conditions the OAAM policies are applied to the sessions.

If using the OAAM Run Type, the following steps are needed:

3. Set up the data filter.

The data filter defines a criteria to define the set of records in the database to be loaded or run.

If you want to define the set of records as all records created after a given date, choose **Auto Increment** as the data filter type. See [Section 22.4.2.3.2, "Specifying to Run Analysis on All Data Created After a Given Date."](#)

If you want to define the set of records as all records that were created between given dates, choose **Date Range**. See [Section 22.4.2.3.1, "Specifying to Run Analysis on Data Created Within a Date Range."](#)

4. Set up the scheduling.

If you want to schedule analysis to run once, choose **Once** as the schedule type. See [Section 22.4.2.4.1, "Scheduling Analysis to Run Once."](#)

If you want to schedule analysis to run on a regular basis, choose **Recurring** as the schedule type. See [Section 22.4.2.4.2, "Scheduling Analysis to Run on a Regular Basis \(Recurring\)."](#)

5. Confirm details. See [Section 22.4.2.5, "Checking the Summary Details of the Run Job."](#)

### 22.4.2.1 Selecting Run Job Type and Providing Job Details

To create a Run Job, follow these steps:

1. In the Jobs search page, click the **New Job** button.

The **Choose Job Type** dialog appears with the available job types to select from.

2. Select **Run** and click the **Continue** button.

The Create Job page is opened by default to the General page where you can specify the name and description for the Run Job.

3. Enter a name and description for the Run Job.

The **Next** button is enabled only after the job name and description are entered.

4. Click the **Next** button.

The Run Job is created and you are directed to the Run Details page.

### 22.4.2.2 Choosing Default or Custom Run as Run Type

After creating the job, you are directed to the Run Details page where you can select the Run type. The Run type defines how and under what conditions the OAAM policies are applied to the sessions.

1. In the Run details page, select the Run Type from the following two options:

**Table 22–17 Run Type**

Run Type	Description
Default	By default the OAAM Run type is selected. The Pre-Authentication and Post-Authentication checkpoints which are enabled by default are run. If you select the default run type, you will need to specify the Transaction Size and Memory Buffer Size.
Custom Run	To select a Custom Run type, click the <b>Update Class Path...</b> button, then enter the fully qualified class name for the custom run class. If it is valid, you will be able to proceed to the next page; otherwise, an error message is displayed. The custom run class path is usually different from the Custom Load Class path.

2. Click the **Next** button.

You are directed to the Data Filters page.

### 22.4.2.3 Specifying Which Set of Records to Analyze

After selecting the Run type, you are directed to the Data Filters page where you can:

- Specify how much data to load and run by specifying a date range, or
- Choose to load a selection and run checkpoints on only a sub-selection of that data

**22.4.2.3.1 Specifying to Run Analysis on Data Created Within a Date Range** If you want to define the set of records as all records that were created between given dates, follow these steps:

1. Select **Date Range** as the filter type.
2. Enter the **From** and **To Date** for data processing.  
All data loaded within these dates will be processed.
3. Click **Next**.  
You are directed to the Schedule page.

**22.4.2.3.2 Specifying to Run Analysis on All Data Created After a Given Date** If you want to define the set of records as all records created after a given, follow these steps.

1. Select **Auto Increment** as the filter type.
2. Enter **From Date**.  
This is the date from when data should be run.  
All data from the given date will be processed with the current policies and rules.
3. Click **Next**.  
You are directed to the Schedule page.

### 22.4.2.4 Scheduling Analysis to Run

After specifying the data filter, you are directed to the Schedule page where you can define the priority and schedule type for your job.

You can choose to:

- Configure a single date/time to load and run
- Configure a recurring load and run
- Click **Start** to start the load and run now

**22.4.2.4.1 Scheduling Analysis to Run Once** To configure a single date/time to load and run:

1. In the Schedule page, select a job priority.  
Job priority determines the importance of the job.
2. Select **Once** as the **Schedule Type**.  
The job runs at the start date and start time specified by you or the job can be run immediately. This job is run only once and there is no recurrence. If the Schedule Type is set to **Once**, the execution time (Start Date and Start Time) is set to the current date and time and the job at once ("now").
3. Set the schedule details to the desired values.

**Table 22–18 Schedule Details for a Run Job that Executes Once**

Property	Description
Start Date and Start Time	The job will run at the Start Date and Time.
Cancel Execution if job runs longer than	The maximum amount of time a job is allowed to run before the system automatically stops it. This option is not required, and if a job has no cancel time, it will run until it finishes or until a user manually stops it.

4. Click **Next**.

**22.4.2.4.2 Scheduling Analysis to Run on a Regular Basis (Recurring)** To configure a recurring load and run:

1. In the Schedule page, select the job priority.
2. Select the **Schedule Type** as **Recurring**.  
The job should run repeatedly based on the recurring interval specified. If a job is recurring, then only one job instance for a particular job may execute at once. If the previous recurrence is still running, paused, or waiting in the Job Queue to execute, then this job instance is skipped. The job instance is moved to the job log with a status of **Skipped**, and the next recurrence, if any, is placed into the Job Queue.
3. Set the schedule details to the desired values.  
The Run Job will execute as per the Schedule Details.

**Table 22–19 Schedule Details for Recurring Run Job**

Properties	Description
Recurrence Interval	Hourly, Daily, Weekly or Monthly
Execute Every	Frequency in the recurrence pattern
Start Time	The recurring job starts at the time you specified on the Start Date given in the Recurrence Range.
Start Date and End Date	This is the date range for job execution. The job will continue execution between the Start date and End Date at intervals specified by you. For a recurring job, the Start Date is the date and time at which the job will first executes. The End Date is the date and time after which there will be no more recurrences. If left blank, the job will recur indefinitely until it is manually removed from the Job Queue. End Date is not applicable for a nonrecurring job.
Cancel execution if runtime exceeds	The maximum amount of time a job is allowed to run before the system automatically stops it. This option is not required, and if a job has no cancel time, it will run until it finishes or until a user manually stops it.

4. Click **Next** to proceed to the summary page or **Finish** to process the job.

#### 22.4.2.5 Checking the Summary Details of the Run Job

If you clicked **Next** in the Schedule page, you are directed to the Summary page.

This page displays the choices made and information entered in the previous wizard pages. If you are not satisfied with the choices and entries shown in the Summary page, use the **Back** button to return to the wizard pages and make changes. If you are satisfied with the choices and entries shown in the Summary page, create the job by clicking the **Finish** button. A success confirmation message is presented and the Job Edit page is launched. The Job Edit page enables you to modify and reschedule a job.

#### Data Clean Up

When a Run begins executing, it performs a clean up for the records in the job's data filter. This clean up involves deleting rule logs, alerts, and actions and resetting risk scores and authentication statuses. This ensures that this data created from a run will not affect other runs on the same data. Pattern and group updates will not be reset between runs so these features are not intended for use cases where the same data is run multiple times.

For example, if you create a Run Job named "R&D Run" and you process it three times, the results (actions, alerts and score) from "R&D Run\_090820100429" will not effect "R&D Run\_090820100715" and "R&D Run\_090920100807" will ignore outcomes of the previous two.

### 22.4.3 Creating Load and Run Jobs

A Load and Run Job is a combination of a Load Job and a Run Job. After each record is processed by the Load Job, the result is fed directly into the Run Job. In a Load and Run Job, patterns will be processed for successful logins after the Post-Authentication rules are processed.

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**Note:** If you are loading from a non-OAAM schema, you must set up a database view. For instructions, refer to [Section 21.8.2, "Creating a View of a Non-OAAM Database."](#)

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#### 22.4.3.1 Selecting Load and Run Job Type and Providing Details

1. In the Jobs search page, click the **Create Job** button.

The **Choose Job Type** dialog appears with the available job types to select from.

2. Select Load and Run and click the **Continue** button.

The Create Job page is opened by default to the General page where you must specify the name and description for the Load and Run Job.

By default the **Status** should be **Enabled**.

3. Select **Load and Run** as the job type.
4. Enter a name and description for the Load and Run Job and select the status.

The job type, name and description for the Load and Run Job and the status should be displayed in the General page. By default the status should be **Enabled**.

5. Click the **Next** button.

The Load and Run Job is created and you are directed to the Load Details page.

### 22.4.3.2 Selecting Loader Type for Load and Run Job

After creating the job, you are directed to the Load Details page where you can start defining the job.

1. In the Load Details page, select the **Loader** type from the following two options: **OAAM** and **Custom Loader**.

By default the **OAAM** Loader type is selected. You can select the custom loader if you choose to write a custom class.

2. Under Data Source Details, enter the database connection parameters for the source database. The following parameters must be entered:

**Table 22–20 Database Connection Parameters**

Parameter	Description
Database Platform	The type of database from which you will be loading.
JDBC URL	The connection string for the database.
Database User Schema	The user name for the database.
Database Password	The password for the database.

3. Verify miscellaneous properties.

This panel contains information that can be modified to improve performance such as transaction size, memory buffer size, and so on.

4. Click the **Next** button.

You are directed to the Run Details page.

### 22.4.3.3 Specifying Data Filters for Load and Run Job

After entering the required database connection parameters and miscellaneous properties in the Load Details page, you are directed to the Data Filters page where you can specify the data filter to be used for the data to be loaded.

1. Select **Auto Increment** or **Date Range** as the filter type. If **Auto Increment** is selected, enter date from when data should be loaded and run.

The data filter selected is applied for both the Load and Run Job. All data from the given date is loaded. All data from the given date is processed with the current policies and rules.

2. If **Date Range** Filter type is selected, enter the **From** and **To Date** for data processing.

All data loaded within these dates will be processed.

### 22.4.3.4 Scheduling a Load and Run Job that Runs Once

After specifying the data filter, you are directed to the Schedule page where you can define the priority and schedule type for your job.

1. In the Schedule page, select a job priority.

Job priority determines the importance of the job.

2. Select **Once** as the **Schedule Type**.

The job runs at the start date and start time specified by you or the job can be run immediately. This job is run only once and there is no recurrence. If the schedule



type is set to **Once**, the execution time (Start Date and Start Time) is set to the current date and time and the job at once ("now").

3. Set the schedule details to the desired values.

**Table 22–21 Schedule Details for a Run Job that Executes Once**

Property	Description
Start Date and Start Time	The job will run at the Start Date and Time.
Cancel Execution if job runs longer than	The maximum amount of time a job is allowed to run before the system automatically stops it. This option is not required, and if a job has no cancel time, it will run until it finishes or until a user manually stops it.

4. Click **Next**.

#### 22.4.3.5 Scheduling a Load and Run Job that Runs on a Regular Basis (Recurring)

After specifying the data filter, you are directed to the Schedule page where you can define the priority and schedule type for your job.

1. In the Schedule page, select the job priority and select schedule type as **Recurring**.

The job should run repeatedly based on the recurring interval specified.

If a job is recurring, then only one job instance for a particular job may execute at once. If the previous recurrence is still running, paused, or waiting in the Job Queue to execute, then this job instance is skipped. The job instance is moved to the job log with a status of **Skipped**, and the next recurrence, if any, is placed into the Job Queue.

2. Set the schedule details to the desired values.

The Load and Run Job executes as per the Schedule Details. The Load Job runs first and then the Run Job as per the schedule details.

**Table 22–22 Schedule Details**

Parameters	Description
Recurrence Interval	Daily Hourly, Weekly, Monthly The job should repeat execution based on your selection.
Execute Every	Recurrence frequency of the recurrence interval. For example if the Recurrence Interval is Weekly, you could enter 2 for Execute Every. The job will execute every 2 weeks
Start Time	The recurring job starts at the time you specified on the Start Date given in the Recurrence Range.
Recurrence Range: Start Date and End Date	This is the date range for job execution. The job will continue execution between the Start date and End Date at intervals specified by you. For a recurring job, the Start Date is the date and time at which the job will first executes. The End Date is the date and time after which there will be no more recurrences. If left blank, the job will recur indefinitely until it is manually removed from the Job Queue. End Date is not applicable for a nonrecurring job.
Cancel execution if job runs longer than	The job cancels if it runs longer than a certain time. For example: 60 seconds. The job cancels execution if runtime exceeds 60 seconds.

3. Click **Next**.

You are directed to a summary details page.

### 22.4.3.6 Checking the Summary Details of the Load and Run Job

If you clicked **Next** in the Schedule page, you are directed to the Summary page.

This page displays the choices made and information entered in the previous wizard pages. If you are not satisfied with the choices and entries shown in the Summary page, use the **Back** button to return to the wizard pages and make changes.

If you are satisfied with the choices and entries shown in the Summary page, create the job by clicking the **Finish** button. A success confirmation message is presented and the Job Edit page is launched. The Job Edit page enables you to modify and reschedule a job.

## 22.4.4 Creating Monitor Data Rollup Jobs

This section shows how Monitor Data Rollup Jobs can be created. The topics in this section are the following:

- [About Monitor Data Rollup Jobs](#)
- [Selecting Monitor Data Rollup Type and Providing Details](#)
- [Specifying Rollup Unit and Cutoff Time](#)
- [Scheduling a Monitor Data Rollup Job that Runs Once](#)
- [Scheduling a Monitor Data Rollup that Runs on a Regular Basis \(Recurring\)](#)
- [Checking the Summary Details of the Monitor Data Rollup](#)

### 22.4.4.1 About Monitor Data Rollup Jobs

The Monitor Data Rollup Job reclaims space in the database by merging redundant records in the V\_MONITOR\_DATA table. If Monitor Data records are of the same type, with the same data value and fingerprint, and fall within the same period on a trending graph for a particular scale, then those records are considered to be redundant for that scale.

A Monitor Data Rollup Job with a daily scale, for example, will merge all of the redundant records from each day into single records for each day.

Monitor Data records may be redundant on one scale, but not redundant on a more granular scale. For example, if there are two Monitor Data records of the same type and with the same data value and fingerprint, one created on a Monday and one created two days later, then those two records would be redundant on a weekly scale, but would not be redundant on a daily scale.

When Monitor Data records are merged, each set of redundant Monitor Data records is taken and a new record is created using the earliest begin date, the latest end date, the sum of the counts and running times, the smallest minimum running time, and the largest maximum running time of each set. Then the entire set of redundant Monitor Data records is deleted and the new merged Monitor Data record is inserted to take their place. Depending on the scale at which to roll up, there will be at most one Monitor Data record for each time period for each unique combination of Monitor Type, data value, and fingerprint.

### 22.4.4.2 Selecting Monitor Data Rollup Type and Providing Details

To create a Monitor Data Rollup Job, follow these steps:

1. In the Navigation tree, double-click **Jobs** to open the Jobs search page.
2. In the Jobs search page, click the **Create Job** button.

The **Choose Job Type** dialog appears with the available job types to select from.

3. Select **Monitor Data Rollup** and click the **Continue** button.

The Create Job page is opened by default to the General page.

4. Select **Monitor Data Rollup** as the job type.
5. Enter a name and description for the Monitor Data Rollup Job.
6. Select the status.

By default the status should be **Enabled**.

7. Click the **Next** button.

The Monitor Data Rollup Job is created and you are directed to the Rollup Details page.

#### 22.4.4.3 Specifying Rollup Unit and Cutoff Time

After creating the Monitor Data Rollup Job, you are directed to the Rollup Details page where you can specify Rollup options for this job. All records within the specified unit size will be rolled up (compacted) into a single record.

1. In the Rollup Details page, select the rollup unit.

The rollup unit defines the scale at which the Monitor Data records will be rolled up.

Choices are **Hourly**, **Days**, **Weekly**, and **Monthly**.

2. Select the Cutoff Time.

This value determines which records should be compacted. For example, if the 6 Months is specified for the Cutoff Time, all records older than 6 months will be compacted to a single record. The Cutoff Time property tells the job which records to leave alone and not roll up.

It is recommended that the Cutoff Time remains at the default value because if the Cutoff Time value is below the default value, the dashboard graphs may not be accurate.

**Table 22–23** *Default Value for Cutoff Time*

<b>Rollup</b>	<b>Cutoff Time</b>
Hourly	1 hour
Days	2 days
Weekly	13 weeks
Monthly	6 months

3. Click **Next**.

#### 22.4.4.4 Scheduling a Monitor Data Rollup Job that Runs Once

After specifying the Rollup options for the job, you are directed to the Schedule page where you can define the priority and schedule type for your job.

To specify for the Monitor Data Rollup Job to occur once, follow these steps:

1. In the Schedule page, select a job priority.

Job priority determines the importance of the job.

2. Select **Once** as the schedule type.

The job runs at the start date and start time specified by you or the job can be run immediately. This job is run only once and there is no recurrence. If the schedule type is set to **Once**, the execution time (Start Date and Start Time) is set to the current date and time and the job processes at once ("now") by default.

3. Set the schedule details to the desired values.

**Table 22–24 Schedule Details for a Run Job that Executes Once**

Property	Description
Start Date and Start Time	The job will run at the Start Date and Time.
Cancel Execution if job runs longer than	The maximum amount of time a job is allowed to run before the system automatically stops it. This option is not required, and if a job has no cancel time, it will run until it finishes or until a user manually stops it.

4. Click **Next**.

#### 22.4.4.5 Scheduling a Monitor Data Rollup that Runs on a Regular Basis (Recurring)

After specifying the Rollup options for the job, you are directed to the Schedule page where you can define the priority and schedule type for your job.

To specify for the Monitor Data Rollup Job to be recurring, follow these steps:

1. In the Schedule page, select the job priority.

The job priority for the rollup job is set which determines the order of execution when two jobs have same schedule date and time.

2. Select **Recurring** as the schedule type.

The job should run repeatedly based on the recurring interval specified. If a job is recurring, then only one job instance for a particular job may execute at once. If the previous recurrence is still running, paused, or waiting in the Job Queue to execute, then this job instance is skipped. The job instance is moved to the job log with a status of **Skipped**, and the next recurrence, if any, is placed into the Job Queue.

3. Set the schedule details to the desired values.

**Table 22–25 Schedule Details**

Parameters	Description
Recurrence Interval	Daily Hourly, Weekly, Monthly, The job should repeat execution based on your selection.
Execute Every	Recurrence frequency of the recurrence interval. For example if the Recurrence Interval is Weekly, you could enter 2 for Execute Every. The job will execute every 2 weeks

**Table 22–25 (Cont.) Schedule Details**

Parameters	Description
Start Time	The recurring job starts at the time you specified on the Start Date given in the Recurrence Range.
Recurrence Range: Start Date and End Date	This is the date range for job execution. The job will continue execution between the Start date and End Date at intervals specified by you. For a recurring job, the Start Date is the date and time at which the job will first executes. The End Date is the date and time after which there will be no more recurrences. If left blank, the job will recur indefinitely until it is manually removed from the Job Queue. End Date is not applicable for a nonrecurring job.
Cancel execution if job runs longer than	The job cancels if it runs longer than a certain time. For example: 60 seconds. The job cancels execution if runtime exceeds 60 seconds.

The Monitor Data Rollup Job should execute as per the Schedule Details.

#### 4. Click **Next**.

You are directed to the Monitor Data Rollup Job Summary Details page

#### 22.4.4.6 Checking the Summary Details of the Monitor Data Rollup

If you clicked **Next** in the Schedule page, you are directed to the Summary page. This page displays the choices made and information entered in the previous wizard pages.

If you are not satisfied with the choices and entries shown in the Summary page, use the **Back** button to return to the wizard pages and make changes.

If you are satisfied with the choices and entries shown in the Summary page, create the job by clicking the **Finish** button. A success confirmation message is presented and the Job Edit page is launched.

## 22.5 Managing Jobs

This section shows how jobs can be managed in OAAM. The topics in this section are the following:

- [About Running Jobs](#)
- [Notes About Rescheduling Jobs](#)
- [Processing a Job Immediately](#)
- [Pausing a Job](#)
- [Resuming a Paused Job](#)
- [Canceling a Job](#)
- [Enabling Jobs](#)
- [Disabling Jobs](#)
- [Deleting Jobs](#)
- [Viewing Job Details](#)
- [Viewing Instances of a Job](#)
- [Viewing the Job Log](#)
- [Viewing and Sorting the Job Queue](#)
- [Editing Jobs](#)

- [Editing the Monitor Data Rollup](#)

## 22.5.1 About Running Jobs

When the scheduled start time for a job instance arrives, the system checks to see if it is allowed to execute it. If a job is recurring, then only one job instance for a particular job may execute at once, so if the previous recurrence is still running, paused, or sitting in the Job Queue waiting to execute, then this job instance will be skipped. The job instance will be moved to the job log with a status of Skipped, and the next recurrence, if any, will be placed into the Job Queue.

If the server stops while a job instance is executing, that job instance will automatically restart at the point where it stopped when the server starts up. In a clustered environment, if the server where a job instance is running fails, another server in the cluster will automatically restart it.

If the job was scheduled with a **Cancel Time**, and the server starts some time later, the time during which the server was down will not count against the elapsed time for purposes of determining when the job should auto-suspend. For example, if a job is scheduled to start at 12:00 am and cancel after two hours, but the server stops at 1:30 am and is not restarted until 7:00 am, then the job will restart where it left off at 7:00 with 30 minutes remaining, and will auto cancel at 7:30.

### 22.5.1.1 Bulk Risk Analytics Job Execution

The Load, Run, and Load and Run Job types are all mutually exclusive with each other. No Load, Run, or Load and Run Job may execute at the same time as another Job of either Job Type.

### 22.5.1.2 Run Data Reset

Actions, alerts and rule log data will be deleted if the same selection of data has another run processed on it. This ensures that this data created from a run will not affect other runs on the same data. Pattern and group updates will not be reset between runs so these features are not intended for use cases where the same data is run multiple times.

For example, if an administration console user creates a Run Job named "R&D Run" and he processes it three times, the results (actions, alerts and score) from "R&D Run\_090820100429" will not effect "R&D Run\_090820100715" and "R&D Run\_090920100807" will ignore outcomes of the previous two.

### 22.5.1.3 Group Populations

If a configurable action adds or removes members to or from a group as a result of a run these changes will be available for use by subsequent runs.

For information on groups, refer to [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

### 22.5.1.4 Pattern Buckets and Memberships

Pattern buckets created and membership count updates that occur as a result of a run are available for use by subsequent runs.

For information on pattern buckets and membership, refer to [Section 15.1.2, "Patterns."](#)

### 22.5.1.5 Actions, Alerts, Scores

Rule outcomes from a run will be deleted before subsequent runs on the same data.

For information on actions, alerts, and scores as outcomes, refer to [Section 10.2, "Basic Concepts."](#)

## 22.5.2 Notes About Rescheduling Jobs

OAAM does not reschedule a job unless the start time is changed. When changing the recurrence pattern for a job (recurrence interval and/or recurrence frequency), the best practice is to also change the start date and time to be explicit about when you want the next recurrence to occur. Otherwise, the next scheduled recurrence, if any, will proceed as scheduled, and the next recurrence after that will be calculated from that point. If the job does not have any future recurrences scheduled, then modifying the recurrence pattern without changing the start time will have no effect -- after the change is saved, the job will still not have any future recurrences scheduled.

## 22.5.3 Processing a Job Immediately

To process a job immediately:

1. Search for the jobs that you want to enable by performing the procedure described in [Section 22.2.3, "Searching for Jobs."](#)
2. Select the job from the Search Results table and click **Process Now**.

Alternatively, you can select **Process Now** from the Actions menu.

If there are no other jobs that are currently running, the job is placed as a job instance in the queue. The job status is "Running" and the Start time is set to the current time.

If another job is currently running that prevents the selected job from executing, a message informs you that the job could not be started and the queue will be unchanged.

## 22.5.4 Pausing a Job

To pause a job, if it is running, or prevent execution of a job, but leave it in the queue, follow these steps:

1. In the Job Queue page, select the job.
2. Press the **Pause** icon in the Results toolbar.

The job instance is suspended. The next job in the queue is run. Pausing the job does not affect the order of the job instances in the execution queue.

If a recurring job instance that has not yet started is paused, the job instance is suspended and remains paused in the queue until it is resumed or canceled.

If a recurring job instance is paused and then resumed when another job is scheduled to run, the job that is resumed has higher priority.

## 22.5.5 Resuming a Paused Job

To resume a paused job, follow these steps:

1. In the Job Queue page, select the paused job.

The **Process** button is enabled when a job instance is paused.

2. Press the **Process** icon in the Results toolbar.

The job instance resumes processing from where it was paused if no other job is currently running. The process start time shows the original process Start Time and not the Start Time when the job instance was resumed.

If a job is resumed when another job is scheduled to run, the job that is scheduled is skipped.

If another job is already running, resuming the paused job places the job in the Job Queue and it will be executed after the current job completes running.

### 22.5.6 Canceling a Job

To stop the job instance if it is running and remove the job instance from the Job Queue, perform the following steps:

1. In the Job Queue page, select the job.
2. Press the **Cancel** icon on the Results toolbar.

The job instances that were selected are suspended and removed from the Job Queue.

If the job is recurring, the next instance will be added to the Job Queue.

### 22.5.7 Enabling Jobs

In addition to creating and modifying jobs, you can enable jobs that are currently disabled. If the **Enable** button is enabled, it means that jobs are currently disabled and you can enable them by clicking **Enable**. If there are no disabled jobs listed in the search results table, then the **Enable** button is disabled.

To enable jobs:

1. Search for the jobs that you want to enable by performing the procedure described in [Section 22.2.3, "Searching for Jobs."](#)
2. In the search results table, select the jobs and click **Enable**.

Alternatively, you can select **Enable** from the Actions menu.

A message indicating that the jobs have been successfully enabled is displayed.

3. Click **OK** to close the dialog.

### 22.5.8 Disabling Jobs

You can disable jobs that are currently enabled. If the **Disable** button is enabled, it means that jobs are currently enabled and you can disable them by clicking **Disable**. If all the jobs in the search results table are disabled then the **Disable** button will not be enabled.

Only jobs that are processed can be disabled. The jobs that are running or scheduled to run in the future cannot be disabled.

To disable jobs:

1. Search for the jobs that you want to disable by performing the procedure described in [Section 22.2.3, "Searching for Jobs."](#)
2. In the search results table, select the jobs and click **Disable**.

Alternatively, you can select **Disable** from the Actions menu.

A message indicating that the jobs have been successfully disabled is displayed.



3. Click **OK** to close the dialog.

## 22.5.9 Deleting Jobs

To delete jobs, follow these steps:

1. Search for the jobs that you want to delete by performing the procedure described in [Section 22.2.3, "Searching for Jobs."](#)
2. Select the jobs from the Search Results table and click the **Delete** button.

Alternatively, you can select **Delete** from the Actions menu.

Only the jobs that are not processed can be deleted. The jobs that are processed (finished) contain logs and references to job instances and cannot be deleted. Error messages are displayed when you try to delete these jobs. Processed jobs can only be disabled. Jobs with the In Process status cannot be deleted. If multiple jobs are selected, and if any one of them cannot be deleted, none of the selected jobs will be deleted.

**Table 22–26** *Deleting Jobs*

Status	Can Be Deleted
Not Processed	Yes
Processed	No. They can only be disabled.
In Process	No

## 22.5.10 Viewing Job Details

Clicking the job name in the Search Results table opens the corresponding Job Details page. The following information is displayed in the Job Details page:

- The General page displays general information about the job such as job type, job name, and job status.
- The Load Details page shows the loader that controls which records will be processed.
- The Rollup Details page shows the monitor rollup details.
- The Run Details page shows the run type details.
- The Data filters tab shows which set of data to load into the offline system or process.
- The Schedule page shows the scheduling options chosen for the job.

## 22.5.11 Viewing Instances of a Job

The Instances tab of the Job Details page shows all past and present job instances for a job. The panel at the top enables you to filter the job instances shown.

**Table 22–27** *Filter Job Instances*

Filter	Description
State	Show only those job instances that are in a particular state, such as Running, Skipped, Completed, or Canceled

**Table 22–27 (Cont.) Filter Job Instances**

Filter	Description
Process Message	Show only those job instances that match on the process message.
Process Start Time	Show only job instances that started processing in the specified timestamp range
Process End Time	Show only job instances that stopped processing (whether successfully or unsuccessfully) in the specified timestamp range

The **Process Now** button enables you to start executing jobs that were skipped or not executed because of errors. If this job is already running and another job of the same job type is already running, you will be informed that this job cannot be started now.

## 22.5.12 Viewing the Job Log

To view the job log, open the Job Log page from the Job Queue page. This page shows past job instances. The top panel enables you to filter the results.

**Table 22–28 Job Log Filters**

Filters	Description
Job Instance Name	Show only job instances that match on job instance name.
Job Type	Show only job instances of the specified job type
State	Show only those job instances that are in a particular state, such as Running, Skipped, Completed, or Canceled.
Process Message	Show only those job instances that match on the process message.
Process Start Time	Show only job instances that started processing in the specified timestamp range
Process End Time	Show only job instances that stopped processing (whether successfully or unsuccessfully) in the specified timestamp range.

## 22.5.13 Viewing and Sorting the Job Queue

You can view and sort jobs.

### 22.5.13.1 Viewing the Job Queue

In the Navigation tree, double-click **Job Queue** to open the Job Queue page.

This page shows a listing of currently processing and future jobs. The job instances are displayed in the exact order of execution in the execution queue. There is only one job instance per job.

The recurring job instances have the job name followed by the date and time when the current instance started or the date and time when it will occur next.

The process start time is the exact time when the job started running for current jobs and an estimated start time for the future jobs. Process Duration is shown only for currently processing jobs.

You can filter based on job type, status, start/complete date, name and description. The queue displays which jobs are currently running and what their status is in terms of estimated completion time and percentage progress. Completed jobs will display as such.

The **Job Instance Name** in the table is a link to the Job Details page for the job.

### 22.5.13.2 Sorting the Job Queue

To sort the Job Queue:

1. In the Navigation tree, double-click **Job Queue** to open the Job Queue page.
2. In the Job Queue page, click the Sort Ascending icon in the Priority column or the Start Time column to sort the list.

Sorting is not allowed on other data points since the job records are placed in the order of execution and this cannot be edited.

If two jobs have the same start date and time, but different job priority, the higher job priority would be listed first in the Job Queue

## 22.6 Editing Jobs

This section contains instructions to edit jobs.

### 22.6.1 Editing Jobs

The Job Edit page enables you to modify and reschedule a job.

Table 22–29 summarizes the Job Edit tabs.

**Table 22–29** Edit Job

Edit Job Tabs	Description
General	General information for the job: job type, name, and status. The Job Name field cannot be modified.
Job Type	The fields on this tab are specific to the job type.
Schedule	Similar to Schedule page of the Job Creation wizard.
Instances	This tab shows all past and present job instances for a job.

You can make the following changes:

1. Enable or disable a job from the General tab.
2. Change the Transaction and Memory Buffer Size from the Run Details tab.
3. Change the job schedule from the Schedule tab.

Only the job instance for next occurrence are affected by the edits. The ones that are currently processing are not affected.

### 22.6.2 Editing the Monitor Data Rollup

To edit a Monitor Data Rollup Job, follow these steps:

1. Make the following changes:
  - a. Enable or disable a job from the General tab.
  - b. Change the Transaction and Memory Buffer Size from the Run Details tab.
  - c. Change the job schedule from the Schedule tab.
2. Click the **Process Now** button.

The Monitor Data Rollup Job is processed on a one time basis. The regular schedule of this job is not affected by the one-time job execution. The job will be executed again at its regular scheduled date and time.

## 22.7 Migration

If you are loading from a non-OAAM schema, you must set up the required database view. Refer to [Section 21.8.2, "Creating a View of a Non-OAAM Database."](#)

## 22.8 Use Cases

Use cases are presented below.

### 22.8.1 Use Case: Load OAAM Login Data and Run Checkpoints on a Recurring Basis

1. Security Administrator activates the option to create a job.
2. Security Administrator selects the **Load and Run Job** from a dialog.
3. Security Administrator fills in the general information and clicks **Next**.
4. Security Administrator is presented with the Load Details page. Security Administrator selects **OAAM Loader**, fills in the Database Connection information and, if desired, modifies the miscellaneous properties. Security Administrator then clicks **Next**.
5. Security Administrator is presented with the Run Details page. Security Administrator selects Default Run Type and, if desired, modifies the Run Properties. Security Administrator then clicks **Next**.
6. Security Administrator is presented with the Data Filters page. Security Administrator selects **Auto Increment** and selects the desired **From Date**.
7. Security Administrator is presented with the Schedule page of the wizard. The default Schedule Type should be **Once**, and the **Start Date** and **Start Time** should be set to the current date and time by default.
8. Security Administrator selects the **Recurring** Schedule Type and sets the schedule details to the desired values. Security Administrator may also change the job priority and set the **Cancel Time**, if desired.
9. Security Administrator clicks **Next**, confirms the information in the Summary, and clicks **Finish**.

**Alternate Courses of Action 1:** If the remote database is not an OAAM schema, the Security Administrator is required to create a view in the schema that conforms to the specification provided in [Section 21.8.2, "Creating a View of a Non-OAAM Database."](#)

**Alternate Courses of Action 2:** If the data to be loaded is in a file rather than a database, then the Security Administrator may write a custom loader to load the data from the file, but a better practice would be to import the file data into a database table and follow Alternate Courses of Action 1.

**Alternate Courses of Action 3:** The job instance is placed into the Job Queue and is scheduled to start at the desired time. When complete, the next job instance is placed into the Job Queue. The loaded data will be available in the sessions list.

### 22.8.2 Use Case: Load Transaction Data and Run Checkpoints on a Recurring Basis

Pre-conditions: Security Administrator is logged in the OAAM Administration Console and has the appropriate permissions. A custom loader has been written and the resulting classes have been specified in the OAAM Offline application's classpath. Any needed properties have been set in the OAAM Environment Manager.

1. Security Administrator activates the option to create a job.

2. Security Administrator selects the **Load and Run Job** Type from a dialog.
3. Security Administrator fills in the general information and clicks **Next**.
4. Security Administrator is presented with the Load Details page. Security Administrator selects **Custom Loader** Type and clicks **Update Class Path**.
5. Security Administrator types in the fully qualified Java class name for the Custom Loader Type and clicks **OK**.
6. Security Administrator modifies the miscellaneous properties if desired and clicks **Next**.
7. Security Administrator is presented with the Run Details page. Security Administrator selects Default Run Type and, if desired, modifies the Run Properties. Security Administrator then clicks **Next**.
8. Security Administrator is presented with the Data Filters page. Security Administrator selects **Auto Increment** and selects the desired **From Date**.
9. Security Administrator is presented with the Schedule page of the wizard. The default Schedule Type should be **Once**, and the **Start Date** and **Start Time** should be set to the current date and time by default.
10. Security Administrator selects the **Recurring** Schedule Type and sets the schedule details to the desired values. Security Administrator may also change the **Job Priority** and set the **Cancel Time**, if desired.
11. Security Administrator clicks **Next**, confirms the information in the Summary, and clicks Finish.

The job instance is placed into the Job Queue and is scheduled to start at the desired time. When complete, the next job instance is placed into the Job Queue. The loaded data will be available in the sessions list.

**Alternate Courses of Action:** An error will occur at step 5 if there is a problem instantiating the Custom Loader. One possible problem is that the system cannot find the class. Another possible problem is that the class exists, but an error occurred when instantiating the class. The final possible problem is that the system was able to instantiate the class, but it does not properly implement the custom loader specification. The user will receive a different error message depending on the problem.

### 22.8.3 Use Case: Create a Job for Immediate Execution

Preconditions: Security Administrator is logged in the OAAM Administration Console and has the appropriate permissions.

Actors: Security Administrator

Steps:

1. The Security Administrator activates the option to create a Job.
2. The Security Administrator selects the desired Job Type from a dialog.
3. The Security Administrator fills in the general information and clicks **Next**.
4. The Security Administrator fills in the Job Type specific information and clicks **Next** (this may be multiple screens, depending on the Job Type).
5. The Security Administrator is presented with the Schedule screen of the wizard. The default Schedule Type should be **Once**, and the Start Date and Start Time should be set to the current date and time by default.

6. The Security Administrator ensures that the Schedule Type is set to **Once** and that the Start Date and Start Time are set to the current date and time. The Security Administrator may also change the Job Priority and set the Suspend Time, if desired.
7. The Security Administrator clicks **Next**, confirms the information in the Summary, and clicks **Finish**.

**Alternate Courses of Action:**

Alternate Courses of Action 1: If the selected Job Type is mutually exclusive, and another Job of the same Job Type is currently executing, this new job will be placed into the Job Queue, but will not begin executing until the currently executing Job is completed.

Post-conditions: The Job begins executing, and the Job Instance is visible in the Job Queue.

### 22.8.4 Use Case: Create a Job for Future Execution

**Preconditions:** The Security Administrator is logged in the OAAM Administration Console and has the appropriate permissions.

**Actors:** Security Administrator

**Steps:**

1. The Security Administrator activates the option to create a Job.
2. The Security Administrator selects the desired Job Type from a dialog.
3. The Security Administrator fills in the general information and clicks **Next**.
4. The Security Administrator fills in the Job Type specific information and clicks **Next** (this may be multiple screens, depending on the Job Type).
5. The Security Administrator is presented with the Schedule screen of the wizard. The default Schedule Type should be **Once**, and the Start Date and Start Time should be set to the current date and time by default.
6. The Security Administrator ensures that the Schedule Type is set to **Once**. The Security Administrator sets the Start Date and Start Time to the desired date and time. The Security Administrator may also change the Job Priority and set the Suspend Time, if desired.
7. The Security Administrator clicks **Next**, confirms the information in the Summary, and clicks **Finish**.

**Alternate Courses of Action:** None.

**Post-conditions:** The Job Instance is placed into the Job Queue and is scheduled to start at the desired time.

### 22.8.5 Use Case: Create a Job With Recurring Execution

**Preconditions:** Security Administrator is logged in the OAAM Administration Console and has the appropriate permissions.

**Actors:** Security Administrator

**Steps:**

1. The Security Administrator activates the option to create a Job.

2. The Security Administrator selects the desired Job Type from a dialog.
3. The Security Administrator fills in the general information and clicks **Next**.
4. The Security Administrator fills in the Job Type specific information and clicks **Next** (this may be multiple screens, depending on the Job Type).
5. The Security Administrator is presented with the Schedule screen of the wizard.
6. The Security Administrator sets the Schedule Type to **Recurring** and sets the Start Date and Start Time to the desired date and time. The Security Administrator may also change the Job Priority and set the End Time and Suspend Time, if desired.
7. The Security Administrator clicks **Next**, confirms the information in the Summary, and clicks **Finish**.

**Alternate Courses of Action:** None.

**Post-conditions:** The Job Instance is placed into the Job Queue and is scheduled to start at the desired time. When complete, the next Job Instance is placed into the Job Queue.

### 22.8.6 Use Case: View the Job Queue

**Preconditions:** Security Administrator is logged in the OAAM Administration Console and has the appropriate permissions.

**Actors:** Security Administrator

Security Administrator activates the option to display the Job Queue, and clicks the **Current Queue** tab, if necessary.

**Alternate Courses of Action:**

**Alternate Courses of Action 1:** If the Security Administrator wants to pause a Job Instance, then she will click the desired Job Instance (or multi-select the Job Instances) and click the **Pause** button. The Job Instance will remain in the Job Queue, but the State will be changed to **Paused**. If the Job Instance was executing, it will stop, and if another Job Instance was blocked on this one, it will begin executing.

**Alternate Courses of Action 2:** If the Security Administrator wants to resume a paused Job Instance, then she will click the desired Job Instance (or multi-select the Job Instances) and click the **Resume** button. If the scheduled start time for this Job Instance has passed and there are no other conflicting Jobs already running, this Job Instance changes to the **Running** state and begin executing. Otherwise this Job Instance changes to the **Scheduled** state. If multiple Job Instances are resumed at the same time, then the one with the earliest scheduled start time changes first.

**Alternate Courses of Action 3:** If the Security Administrator wants to cancel a Job Instance, then she will click the desired Job Instance (or multi-select the Job Instances) and click the **Cancel** button. The selected Job Instance(s) will be removed from the Job Queue. If the Job is recurring, then the next Job Instance will be placed into the Job Queue.

**Post-conditions:** The system displays all currently executing and upcoming Job Instances. If a Job is recurring, only the next instance is displayed.

### 22.8.7 Use Case: View the Logs from a Job Execution

**Preconditions:** Security Administrator is logged in the OAAM Administration Console and has the appropriate permissions.

**Actors:** Security Administrator

To view the logs from a job execution:

1. Double click **Job Queue** in the Navigation tree.
2. Click the **Job Log** tab.

This page tab past job instances. The top panel enables you to filter the results.

3. Search for the Job Instance.

This page shows past job instances. The top panel enables you to filter the results.

**Table 22–30 Job Log Filters**

Filters	Description
Job Instance Name	Show only job instances that match on job instance name.
Job Type	Show only job instances of the specified job type
Job State	Show only those job instances that are in a particular state, such as Running, Skipped, Completed, or Canceled.
Process Message	Show only those job instances that match on the process message.
Process Start Time	Show only job instances that started processing in the specified timestamp range
Process End Time	Show only job instances that stopped processing (whether successfully or unsuccessfully) in the specified timestamp range.
Completed %	The percentage of the job that completed.
Process Duration	The time in seconds for completion

**Alternate Courses of Action:** None.

**Post-conditions:** The system displays the filtered list of past Job Instances.

## 22.8.8 Use Case: Check If the Job Ran Successfully

To check if the job ran successfully:

1. Open the Job Details page of the newly created job.
2. Click the **Instances** tab to check for job completion.

If the Run Job schedule time has elapsed, search for the job instance. Its State should be **Completed** with a Process Start Time and a Process End Time. The Process Message should show the number of records processed and the Completed % should show the percentage completed. The Process Duration should show the time in seconds for completion.

3. Verify job completion by opening to the Sessions page and searching by the same time period as the job.

For a Run Job, the Count of Sessions should be the same as that of after the load completion. For a Load Job, the Count of Sessions should have increased by the number shown in the job instances page. For a Load and Run Job, the Count of Sessions should have increased by the number of records processed as shown in the job instance.

4. Open a Session Details page.

For a Run Job and a Load and Run Job, the Sessions details page should show that policies and rules have been processed on the records. For a Load Job, you should



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see that the record is loaded but no policies and rules have been processed on the session record.

### 22.8.9 Use Case: View the Order of Execution of Jobs

In the Navigation tree, double-click **Job Queue** to open the Job Queue page. This page shows a listing of currently processing and future jobs. The job instances are displayed in the exact order of execution in the execution queue. There is only one job instance per job.

The recurring job instances have the job name followed by the date and time when the current instance started or the date and time when it will occur next.

The process start time is the exact time when the job started running for current jobs and an estimated start time for the future jobs. Process Duration is shown only for currently processing jobs.

You can filter based on job type, status, start/complete date, name and description. The queue displays which jobs are currently running and what their status is in terms of estimated completion time and percentage progress. Completed jobs will display as such.

The **Job Instance Name** in the table is a link to the Job Details page for the job.



# Part IX

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## Reporting and Auditing

Part IX of the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* contains information about reporting and auditing features in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2). Part IX contains the following chapters:

- Chapter 23, "Monitoring OAAM Administrative Functions and Performance"
- Chapter 24, "Reporting and Auditing"



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## Monitoring OAAM Administrative Functions and Performance

There are several methods to view performance metrics.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Monitoring Performance Data and Administrative Functions Using the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Dashboard](#)
- [Monitoring Performance Using the Dynamic Monitoring System](#)
- [Monitoring Performance Data and Administrative Functions Using Fusion Middleware Control](#)
- [Use Cases](#)

### 23.1 Monitoring Performance Data and Administrative Functions Using the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Dashboard

This section introduces you to the dashboard and how it is used.

#### 23.1.1 What is a Dashboard?

The Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Dashboard is an application that provides a high-level view of real monitor data. Monitor data is a representative sample of data.

It presents a real-time view of activity via aggregates and trending.

The Dashboard is comprised of three sections that enable you to focus your review on relevant data, such as the following:

- Performance statistics
- Expanded summary data
- Statistics based on location, scoring, device, security, and performance

Dashboard reports that are presented help you visualize and track trends. With a dashboard report you could check the frauds/alerts in your system. The dashboard also helps you make decisions based on user/location/devices profile allowing easy identification of risks taking place in the system.

The level of access to the dashboard (user interface views and controls) is based according to roles and company requirements.

## 23.1.2 Common Terms and Definitions

This section contains common dashboard terms and definitions.

**Table 23–1 Common Dashboard Terms and Definition**

Term	Definition
Refresh	Rate to update Dashboard with new data. The choices are 30 seconds, 1 minute, and 10 minutes.
Performance Panel	Section 1 of the Dashboard shows real-time data.
Summary Panel	Section 2 of the Dashboard shows aggregate data.
Dashboard Panel	Section 3 of the Dashboard shows historical data.
Data type	Type of information in the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager system.
Range	Time frame. The choices are Today, Last 1 day, Last 7 days, Last 30 days, and Last 90 days.
Average Process Time	Average number of milliseconds for execution.
Blocked Transactions	Transactions that were blocked during the transaction checkpoint.
High Alert (Logins)	High level alerts triggered during the login checkpoint.
High Alert (Transactions)	High level alerts triggered during the transaction checkpoint.
KBA Challenges	Challenge question responses.
OTP Challenges	OTP challenge responses

## 23.1.3 Navigation

In the Navigation tree, double-click **Dashboard**. The Dashboard will appear in the OAAM Administration Console's right side.

The dashboard is divided into three sections:

- The performance panel (Section 1) presents real-time data. It shows the performance of the traffic that is entering the system. A trending graph is shown of the different types of data based on performance.
- The summary panel (Section 2) presents aggregate data based on time range and different data types.
- The dashboard panel (Section 3) presents historical data. The detailed dashboards are used for trending data over time ranges.

## 23.1.4 Using the Dashboard in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager

The Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Dashboard uses real-time data to provide a quick, overview of users and devices that have generated alerts and of all alerts by geographic location. It displays different levels of security to help you analyze online traffic, identify suspicious behavior, and design rules for fraud prevention. The dashboard also offers both total time views and trending views of performance levels.

### 23.1.4.1 Performance

This section provides information on viewing the total view and trending views.

**23.1.4.1.1 Viewing Statistics in Total View and Trending View** The Performance panel (Section 1) displays a total view on the left and a trending view on the right.

- The total view shows the statistics on the current volume or rate of logins at the present time versus the maximum.  
Max - the maximum number of logins per minute  
Current - the current number of logins per minute
- The trending view provides statistics on the selected data (how the data progresses) during the past hour.

#### 23.1.4.1.2 Viewing Performance Data To view the performance data:

1. Select the data type you want from the **Data** list.

The data types provided are:

**Table 23–2 Performance Data Types**

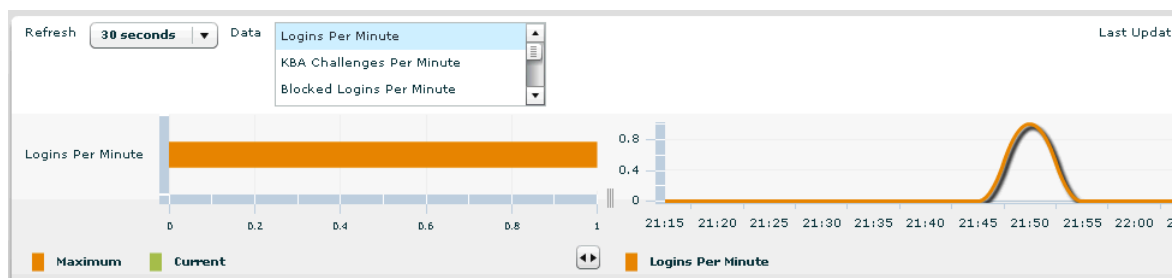
Data Type	Definition
Logins per minute	Number of successful login per minute
KBA challenges per minute	Number of challenge question responses per minute
OTP challenges per minute	Number of OTP challenge responses per minute
Blocked logins per minute	Number of blocked logins per minute
Blocked transactions per minute	Number of blocked transactions per minute
Transactions per minute	Number of successful transactions per minute
High Alerts (Logins) per minute	Number of high alerts triggered during the login checkpoint per minute
High Alert (Transactions) per minute	Number of high alerts triggered during the transaction checkpoint per minute

2. To select more than one data type, control-click the types you want.

**Note:** The Performance panel is intended for viewing between 1 and 3 data points at a time.

3. To change the refresh rate, select the refresh rate from the **Refresh** list.

**Figure 23–1 Performance Panel**



Graphs are shown in different colors, which are generated on the fly, to distinguish the data schemes that are represented.

The performance panel also provides tooltips so that you can view more detailed information about the data points you are interested in. To view information using tooltips, move the mouse to the desired data point.

**23.1.4.1.3 Difference Between Performance Panel and Performance Dashboard** The Performance panel (Section 1) displays real-time interpolations that are updated at the selected rate. The numbers displayed are not totals even though they may correspond numerically to totals in many instances.

The Performance dashboard is one of the five detailed dashboards in Section 3. Section 3 provides accurate totals and trends them over time.

A good analogy to the difference between these two views is a speedometer. Section 1 is like a speedometer. While driving, a speedometer may display 60 m.p.h. This does not mean that during the hour you have traveled 60 miles. In reality you, would have traveled 25 miles if the speed fluctuated or you stopped for gas. If Section 1 shows the rate at which you are traveling, Section 3 shows your actual distance traveled.

### 23.1.4.2 Summary

The Summary panel displays an overview or aggregate of the selected data type for the specified range or time fame.

#### Data Types

Table 23–3 presents the data types in the Summary panel.

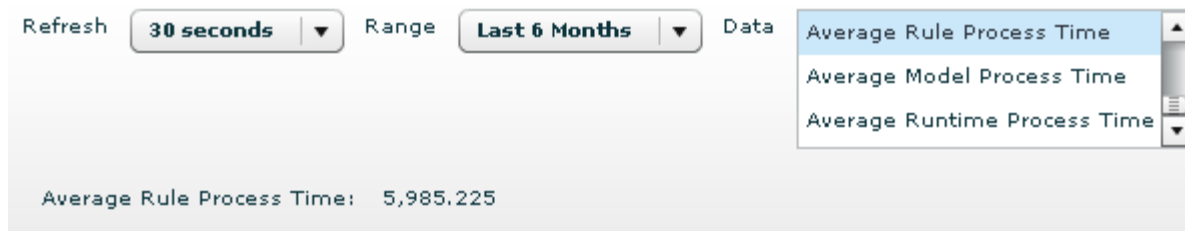
**Table 23–3 Summary Data Types**

Data Type	Definition
Login Sessions	Login sessions
Success Logins	Successful logins
Temporary Allow Logins	Logins that occurred while a temporary allow was active
Blocked Logins	Logins that were blocked during the login checkpoint
High Alert (Logins)	High level alerts triggered during the login checkpoint
KBA Challenges	Challenge question responses
OTP Challenges	OTP challenge responses
Transaction Sessions	Transaction ID
Success Transactions	Successful transactions
Blocked Transactions	Transactions that were blocked during the transaction checkpoint.
High Alert (Transactions)	High level alerts triggered during the transaction checkpoint
Average Rule Process Time	Average number of milliseconds for rule execution
Average Policy Process Time	Average number of milliseconds for policy execution
Average Checkpoint Process Time	Average number of milliseconds for checkpoint execution

To select a data type, click the one you want from the **Data** list.

To select more than one data type, control-click the types you want.



**Figure 23–2 Summary panel****Refresh**

To change the refresh rate, click the **Refresh** list and then click the refresh rate you want.

**Range**

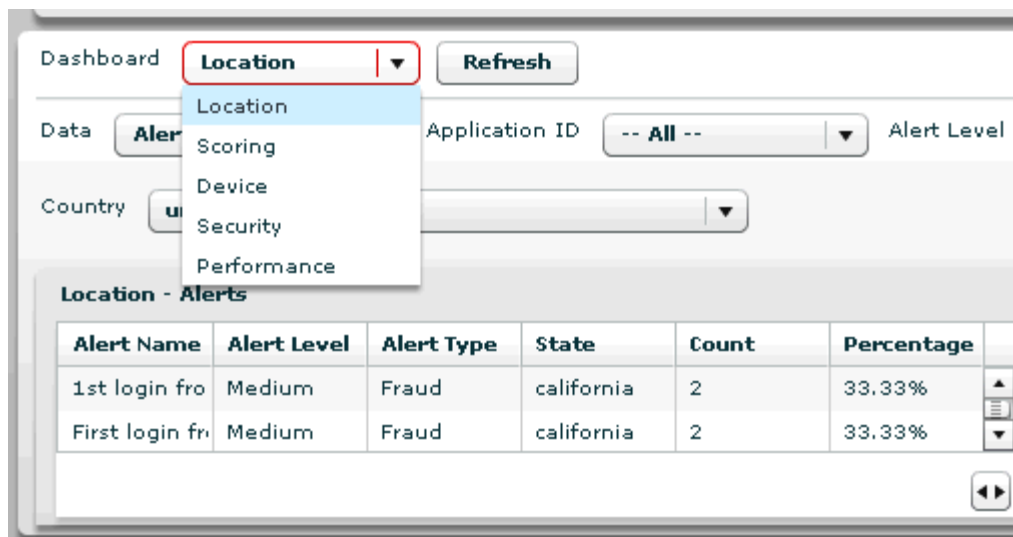
To change the range or timeframe, click the **Range** list and then click the range you want.

**23.1.4.3 Dashboards**

Section 3 provides access to five different dashboard types:

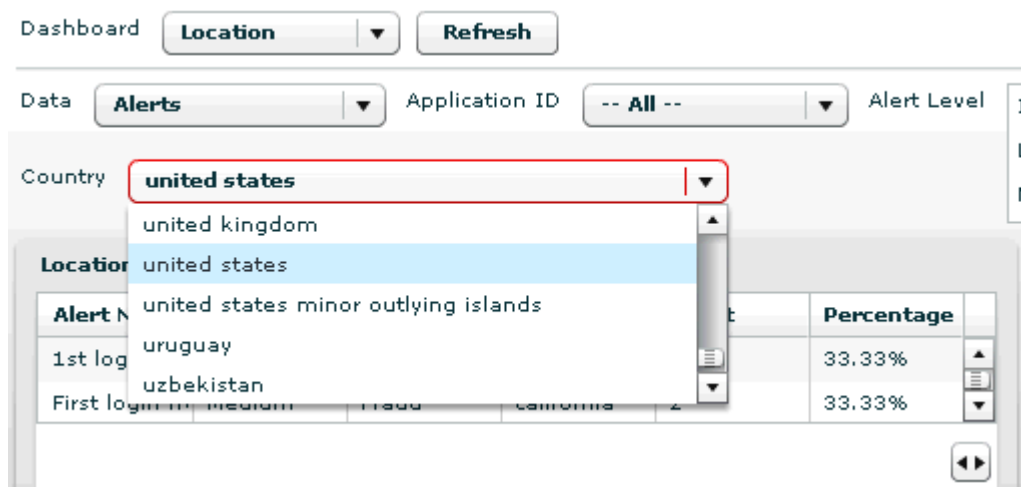
- Location  
For information about the Location dashboard, refer to [Section 23.1.4.3.1, "Viewing Data Type by Location."](#)
- Scoring  
For information about the Scoring dashboard, refer to [Section 23.1.4.3.2, "Viewing a List of Scoring Breakdowns."](#)
- Security  
For information about the Security dashboard, refer to [Section 23.1.4.3.3, "Security Dashboard,"](#) and [Section 23.1.4.3.4, "Viewing a List of Rules or Alerts by Security."](#)
- Device  
For information about the Device dashboard, refer to [Section 23.1.4.3.5, "Viewing Browser and Operating System Data by Device."](#)
- Performance  
For information about the Performance dashboard, refer to [Section 23.1.4.3.6, "Viewing a Data Type by Performance."](#)

Figure 23–3 Five Dashboards



For each dashboard type you can select the type of data you want to see from a menu of data types. For example, if you select the **Location** dashboard, a **Country** list appears that enables you to select the country you want.

Figure 23–4 Choices After Data Type Selection



**23.1.4.3.1 Viewing Data Type by Location** You can view data type by location.

1. In Section 3, in the **Dashboard** drop-down menu, select **Location**.  
The section becomes a Location dashboard.
2. In the **Data** drop-down menu, select the data type you want to view by location.  
The data types you can select to view by country are the following:

**Table 23–4 Data Types by Location**

Data Types by Location	Definition
Alerts	Alert that have been triggered by country
Actions	Actions that have been taken by country
KBA Challenges	KBA challenges that have been triggered by challenge result and country
OTP Challenges	OTP challenges that have been triggered by challenge result and country
Routing Type	Routing types by country
Sessions	Sessions by country
Temporary Allow	Temporary allows that have been made by country

3. To narrow the list to a specific **Organization ID**, select an application from the **Organization ID** drop-down menu
4. To narrow the list to a specific timeframe, select a ranges from the **Range** drop-down menu.
5. To narrow the list to a specific checkpoint, select a checkpoint from the **Checkpoint** drop-down menu.
6. To narrow the list to a specific country, select a country from the **Country** list, click the country you want.
7. If you selected the alerts data type, you can narrow the list further by selecting the alert level you want from the **Alert Level** box.
8. If you selected the alerts or temporary allow data type, you can narrow the list further by selecting the checkpoint you want from the **Checkpoint** list.

---

**Note:** For KBA challenges from phone challenges, the country will be listed as "Data Not Available". For these records, the trending graph will not be displayed.

---

#### 23.1.4.3.2 Viewing a List of Scoring Breakdowns

To view a list of scoring breakdowns:

1. In the **Dashboard** list, click **Scoring**.  
The **Scoring** dashboard appears and defaults to risk score.
2. To narrow the list to a specific checkpoint, in the **Checkpoint** list, click the Checkpoint you want.
3. To narrow the list to a specific timeframe, in the **Ranges** list, click the range you want.
4. Click **Refresh**.

**23.1.4.3.3 Security Dashboard** Items in the Dashboard list are accessible based on your role. Only fraud investigators can access the Security dashboard.

#### 23.1.4.3.4 Viewing a List of Rules or Alerts by Security

To view a list of rules or alerts by security:

1. In the **Dashboard** list, click **Security**.

The **Security** dashboard appears and defaults to rules.

2. To specify a different data type, on the **Data** list, click the data type you want.

The data types provided.

- Rules
  - Alerts
3. To narrow the list to a specific **Organization ID**, on the **Organization ID** list, click the **Organization ID** you want.
  4. To narrow the list to a specific checkpoint, in the **Checkpoint** list, click the range you want.
  5. To narrow the list to a specific timeframe, in the **Ranges** list, click the range you want.
  6. Click **Refresh**.

**23.1.4.3.5 Viewing Browser and Operating System Data by Device** To view browser and operating system data by device:

1. In the **Dashboard** list, click **Device**.

The **Device** dashboard appears and defaults to browser/operating system.

2. To narrow the list to a specific **Organization ID**, in the **Organization ID** list, click the **Organization ID** you want.
3. To narrow the list to a specific timeframe, in the **Ranges** list, click the range you want.
4. Click **Refresh**.

**23.1.4.3.6 Viewing a Data Type by Performance** To view a data type by performance:

1. In the **Dashboard** list, click **Performance**.

The **Performance** dashboard appears and defaults to rules.

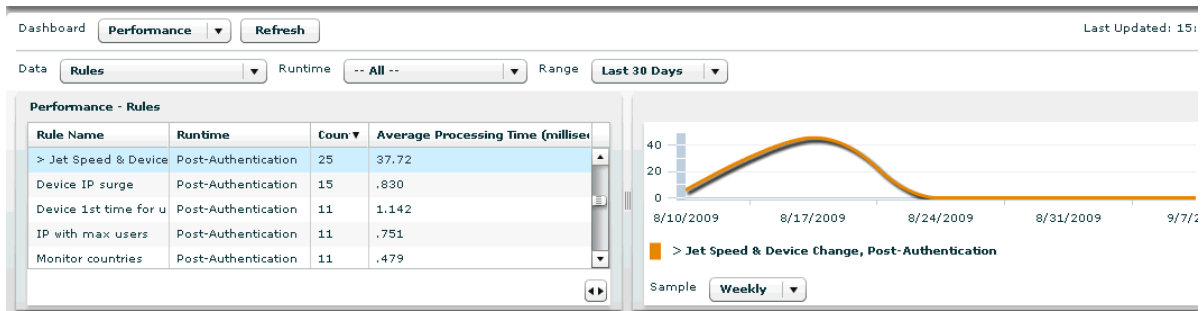
2. To specify a different data type, in the **Data** list, click the data type you want.

The data types provided are:

**Table 23–5 Data Type by Performance**

<b>Data Type by Performance</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Rules	Rules currently in the system
Policies	Policies currently in the system
Checkpoints	Points in a session when rule is run
APIs	Calls into the system through the soap interface
Tracker APIs	Calls into the tracker subsystem
Authorization APIs	Calls into the authorization subsystem
Common APIs	Miscellaneous calls
CC APIs	Calls into the Cases subsystem
Rules APIs	Calls to the rules processor

Figure 23–5 Viewing Data Type by Performance



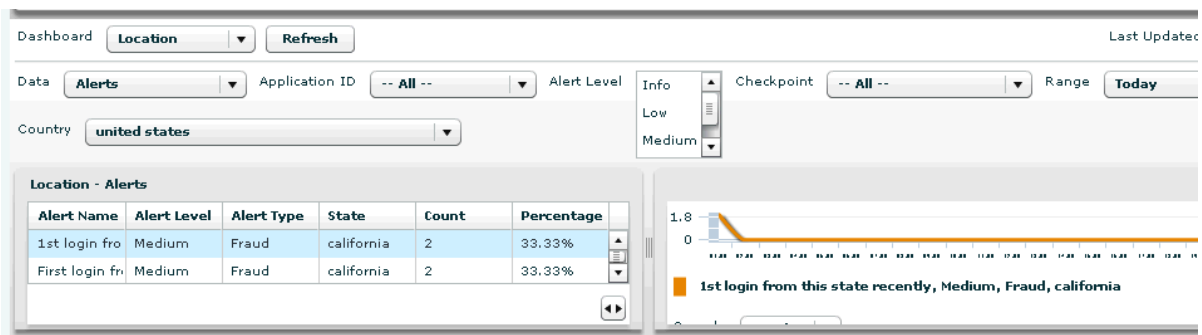
3. If you selected the rules or policies data type, you can narrow the list further by selecting the checkpoint you want from the **Checkpoint** list.
4. To view data trended over a specific timeframe, in the **Ranges** list, click the range you want.
5. To trend data for a specific data type item, select the row from the **Performance** table.
6. Click **Refresh**.

**23.1.4.3.7 Using the Total and Trending Views** The left side of the dashboard panel displays a total view and the right side displays a trending view of the selected data type.

The total and trending view sections are placed side by side, and you can toggle between the views to look at the details of one more clearly. For example, you can expand the trending view section to see the entire legend instead of a portion of it.

You must select a row from the table in the total view to see data in the trending view. After selecting a row or more, the trending view will show you the corresponding graph(s) of the data. Graphs are shown in different colors to distinguish the data schemes that are represented. The colors are generated on the fly; they are not predefined.

Figure 23–6 Total and trending views



**23.1.4.3.8 Viewing the Trending View Graph** The graph in the trending view adjusts accordingly based on the information being shown. The Y-coordinate will adjust depending on the highest data point. The sample will adjust based on the range. Also, whether you can choose to see data by hours, days, weeks, or months will depend on what is selected for the range.

**23.1.4.3.9 View by Range** To narrow the data gathered to a specific time frame, from the **Range** list, select Today, Last 1 day, Last 7 days, Last 30 days, or Last 90 days.

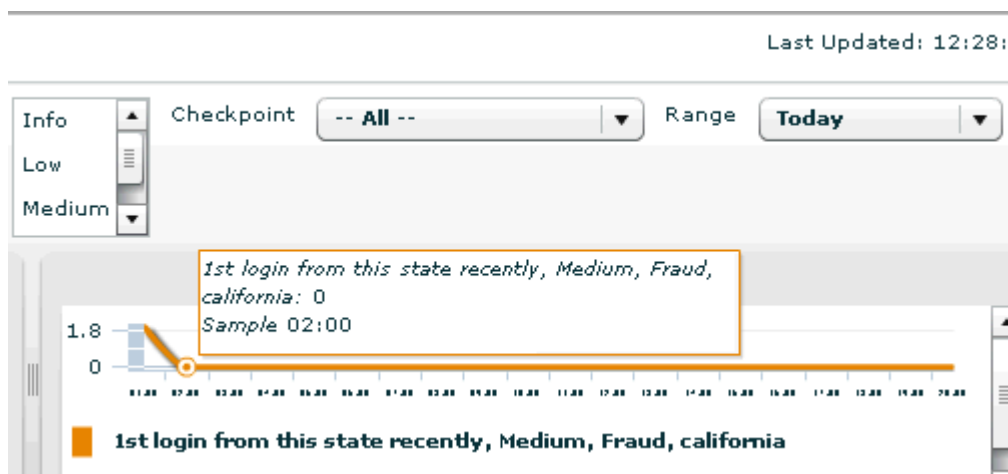
**23.1.4.3.10 View by Sample** To view data by a periodic interval, from the **Samples** list, select hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly. The choices available will depend on the range selected.

An example would be that if you have collected data over a period of six months, and you want to show how much data was collected every day using last month's data, you would choose to show daily samples trended over a month.

**23.1.4.3.11 Last Updated** The "Last Updated" field, which also appears in the performance panel (Section 1), is updated when you select a different data type.

**23.1.4.3.12 Using Tooltips** Tooltips are particularly useful if the data points are shown closely together (packed); you can use the tooltip to gather information. For example, you may want to view data for every 1-hour sample.

**Figure 23–7** Tooltips



## 23.2 Monitoring Performance Using the Dynamic Monitoring System

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager uses the Oracle Dynamic Monitoring Systems (DMS) to measure application-specific performance information for logins and rule and API execution. DMS is notified when events occur, when important intervals begin and end, or when pre-computed values change their state. At run time, DMS stores metrics in memory and enables you to save or view the metrics in Fusion Middleware Control. DMS can display statistics of your system using the Oracle DMS Spy application to aid in troubleshooting and diagnostics.

The Oracle DMS Spy application is launched by entering `http://machine_name:port/dms/` into your browser URL address field. The following metric tables are available:

The metric tables are described in this section.

### 23.2.1 Login Information (Counts Only)

Login Information (Counts only) that is sent are listed in [Table 23–6](#).

**Table 23–6 Login Information**

Description	DMS Noun Path	DMS Noun Type/Group
Login Count - Total	/OAMS/OAAM/LoginCount_Total	OAMS.OAAM_Counters
Login Count - Success	/OAMS/OAAM/LoginCount_Success	OAMS.OAAM_Counters
Login Count - Failed	/OAMS/OAAM/LoginCount_Failed	OAMS.OAAM_Counters
Login Count - Blocked	/OAMS/OAAM/LoginCount_Blocked	OAMS.OAAM_Counters
Login Count - Challenged	/OAMS/OAAM/LoginCount_Challenged	OAMS.OAAM_Counters

### 23.2.2 Rules Engine Execution Information (Count and Time Taken to Execute)

The rules engine execution information (count and time taken to execute) is shown in [Table 23–7](#).

**Table 23–7 Rules Engine Executions**

Description	DMS Noun Path	DMS Noun Type/Group
Rules Execution	/OAMS/OAAM/Rules_Execution	OAMS.OAAM
Policies Execution	/OAMS/OAAM/Policies_Execution	OAMS.OAAM
Checkpoints Execution	/OAMS/OAAM/Checkpoints_Execution	OAMS.OAAM

### 23.2.3 APIs Execution Information (Count and Time Taken to Execute)

The APIs execution information (count and time taken to execute) is shown in [Table 23–8](#).

**Table 23–8 API Execution**

Description	DMS Noun Path	DMS Noun Type/Group
API Call updateLog	/OAMS/OAAM/API/Tracker/UpdateLog	OAMS.OAAM
API Call updateAuthStatus	/OAMS/OAAM/API/Tracker/UpdateAuthStatus	OAMS.OAAM
API Call processRules	/OAMS/OAAM/API/RulesEngine/ProcessRules	OAMS.OAAM

## 23.3 Monitoring Performance Data and Administrative Functions Using Fusion Middleware Control

Fusion Middleware Control organizes a wide variety of performance data and administrative functions into distinct, Web-based home pages. The Fusion Middleware Control home pages make it easy to locate the most important monitoring data functions from a Web browser.

### 23.3.1 Displaying the Fusion Middleware Control

To display Fusion Middleware Control:

1. Enter the Fusion Middleware Control URL, which includes the name of the host and the administration port number assigned during the installation. The following shows the format of the URL:

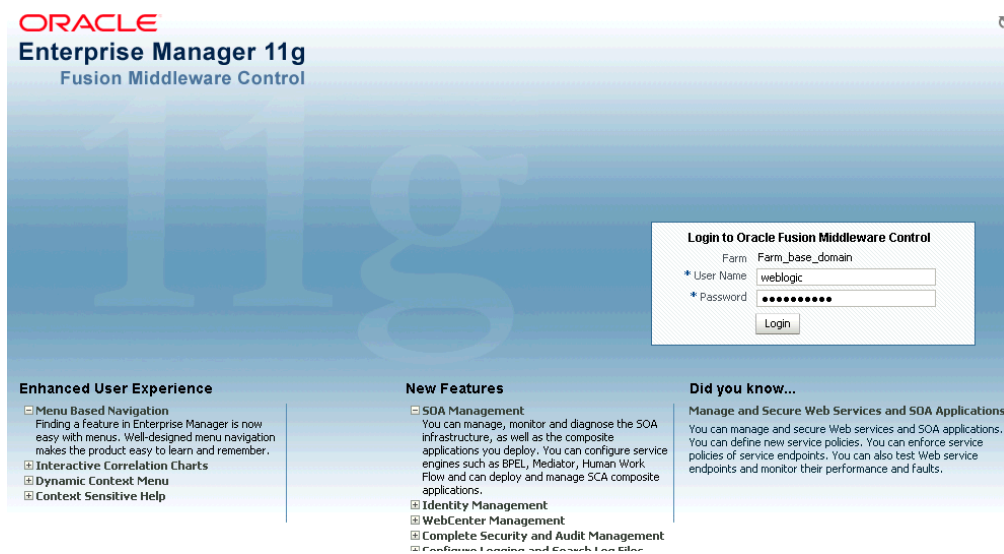
```
http://hostname.domain:port/em
```

2. Enter the Oracle Fusion Middleware administrator user name and password and click **Login**.

The default user name for the administrator user is `weblogic`. This is the account you can use to log in to Fusion Middleware Control for the first time. The password is the one you supplied during the installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware.

The Fusion Middleware Control Login is shown in [Figure 23–8](#).

**Figure 23–8 Fusion Middleware Control Login**



### 23.3.2 Displaying Base Domain 11g Farm Page

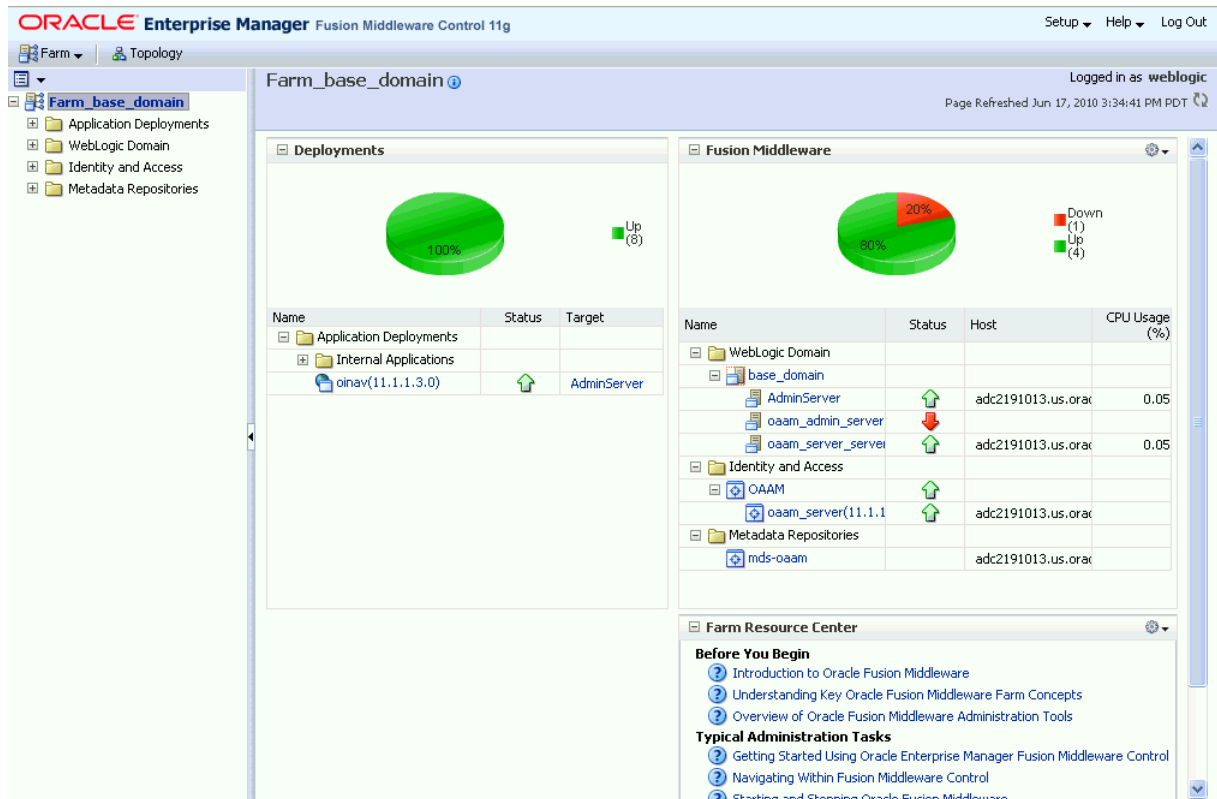
When you first log in to Fusion Middleware Control, the Base Domain home page is displayed.

Fusion Middleware Control displays the target navigation panel on the left and the content panel on the right.

The farm home page is shown in [Figure 23–9](#)



Figure 23–9 Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Farm Home Page



### Content Panel

The content panel displays the overall status of the Oracle Fusion Middleware environment and links to reference information.

From here, you can view

- The status and target of the internal applications in the deployment.
- The status, host, and CPU usage of the repository and server instances.
- Resource information on concepts and tasks

### Target Navigation Panel

The target navigation panel lists all of the targets in the farm in a navigation tree.

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager details in Fusion Middleware Control are divided into the following nodes within the navigation panel:

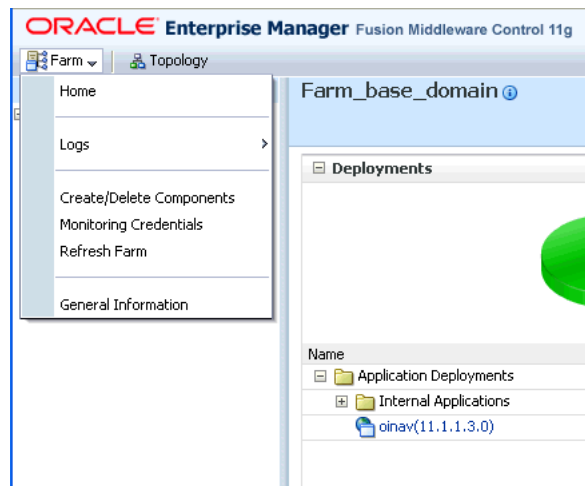
- Application Deployments
- WebLogic Domain
- Identity and Access
- Metadata Repositories

When you select a target, such as a Managed Server or a component, the target's home page is displayed in the content panel and that target's menu is displayed at the top of the page, in the context panel. For example, if you select a Managed Server, the WebLogic Server menu is displayed. You can also view the menu for a target by right-clicking the target in the navigation panel.

### Farm Menu

Farm Menu in the upper left corner of the target navigation panel provides a list of operations that you can perform on the farm.

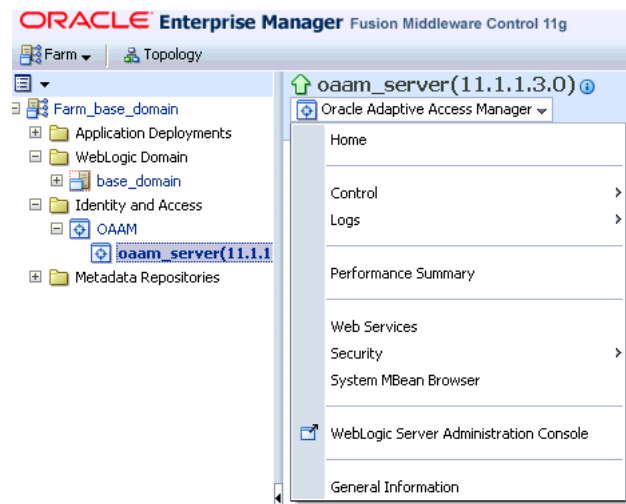
**Figure 23–10 Farm Menu**



### Dynamic Menu

Dynamic Target Menu provides a list of operations that you can perform on the currently selected target. The menu that is displayed depends on the target you select. The menu for a specific target contains the same operations as those in the Right-Click Target Menu.

**Figure 23–11 Dynamic Menu**



### 23.3.3 Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Cluster Home Page

To access the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Cluster Home page:

1. Log in to Fusion Middleware Control.
2. Expand the **Identity and Access** node.

### 3. Click the **OAAM** (cluster) node.

The Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Cluster Home page appears. Use this page to monitor the OAAM cluster.

In the Oracle Access Management Access Manager Cluster Home page, you can:

- Monitor the OAAM cluster
- View the status of the OAAM servers that are part of the OAAM cluster
- View details of the database used by Oracle Adaptive Access Manager
- Access general information about the OAAM cluster such as the name, version, Oracle Home, and domain home
- Access the performance summary of the server instances in the cluster

#### **Monitor the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager cluster**

The Performance Overview section of the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Cluster Home page shows a graphical representation and a table view of the login statistics.

The data shown are for:

- Number of successful logins during the last 5 minute collection interval
- Number of logins failed during the last 5 minute collection interval

In the graphical representation, the x axis shows the time and the y axis shows the number of logins.

The performance overview is also available in tabular format when you click the **Table View** link at the bottom of the graph.

#### **View the status of the servers that are part of the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager cluster**

The Deployment section of the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Cluster Home page provides information on the statuses of the OAAM server instances.

You can view the following information:

<b>Fields</b>	<b>Description</b>
Instance Name	The name of the OAAM server instance. For example: oaam_server.
Status	The status of the OAAM server instance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Green Up Arrow indicates that the instance is running</li> <li>■ Red Down Arrow indicates that the instance is not running</li> <li>■ Clock indicates that the status information is currently unavailable.</li> </ul>
Host	The name of the machine where the server is running.
Port	The address on that machine where the server is listening.
Server Name	The name of the container in which the applications are running
Total Logins	The total number of logins attempted since startup.
Logins Successful	The total number of successful logins since startup

Fields	Description
Logins Failed	The total number of failed logins since startup.

### View details of the data repositories used by Oracle Adaptive Access Manager

To view hostname, port, and Service ID of the data repository, refer to the Data Store section. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager uses the RDBMS database as its data store.

Fields	Description
Hostname	The name of the server where the data store is located.
Port	The port on which the Listener is listening for Oracle connections
Service ID	The name of the database that Oracle Adaptive Access Manager is using

### Access general information about the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager

In the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Cluster Home page, you can access general information about the cluster and the datasource.

To view the target name, version, Oracle Home, and Domain home:

1. Click **Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Cluster** at the top of the home page to expand the dynamic menu.
2. Select **General Information**.

### Access the Performance Summary for the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Cluster

To see a performance summary for insight into the current performance of the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager cluster:

1. Click **Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Cluster** at the top of the home page to expand the dynamic menu.
2. Click **Performance Summary**.

## 23.3.4 Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Server Home Page

The Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Server Home page displays a performance overview of the instance.

To access an Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Server Home page:

1. Log in to Fusion Middleware Control.
2. Expand the **Identity and Access** node.
3. Expand the **OAAM (cluster)** node.
4. Click an OAAM server node.

The Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Server Home page appears. From this page, you can:

- View statistic summary for the OAAM server instance
- View performance overview (graphical representation and table)
- Access a List of Operations to perform

**View statistic summary for the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager server instance**

The OAAM Server Home Page displays a Performance Overview with key metrics.

From this page, you can view a statistic summary for the OAAM Server instance that was selected.

Metric	Description
Logins - Logins Successful	Total number of successful logins since startup.
Logins - Logins Failed	Total number of login attempts that failed since startup.
Checkpoint - Average Processing Time	Average time (in ms) for all the policies in a checkpoint to process since startup.
Checkpoint - Number of Checkpoints Processed	Total number of checkpoints processed since startup.
Policies - Average Policy Processing Time	Average time (in ms) to process a policy
Policies - Number of Polices Processed	Total number of policies processed since startup

**View performance overview of the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager server instance**

The Performance Overview section of the OAAM Server Home page provides a graphic representations of logins to the OAAM server instance. You can also open a table view of logins from this section.

- Graphical
  - The x axis shows the time.
  - The y axis shows the number of logins, checkpoints, or policies processed.
- Table
  - Click **Table View** to show the Performance Overview in tabular format.

**Access the list of operations to perform on the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager server instance**

The Oracle Adaptive Access Manager menu, which is available when you click Oracle Adaptive Access Manager at the top of the page, provides a list of server instance-related operations. This menu contains the same operations as those in the context menu.

Menu Item	Operation
Home	Enables you to view the instance home page
Control	Enables you to start up and shut down the server instance From the menu, click <b>Control</b> and select <b>Startup</b> or <b>Shutdown</b> .
Logs	Enables you to view server logs and configure logging From the menu, click <b>Logs</b> and select <b>View Log Messages</b> or <b>Log Configurations</b> .

Menu Item	Operation
Performance Summary	<p>Enables you to view a performance summary</p> <p>From the menu, click <b>Performance Summary</b>.</p> <p>The categories for the summary metrics are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CheckPoint Execution Summary</li> <li>▪ Login Metrics Summary</li> <li>▪ Policy Execution Summary</li> <li>▪ Rule Execution Summary</li> <li>▪ Rule Processing Summary</li> <li>▪ Update Authorization Status Summary</li> <li>▪ Update Log Summary</li> <li>▪ Web Module Metrics</li> </ul>
Web Services	<p>Enables you to view web services</p> <p>From the menu, click <b>Web Services</b>.</p>
Security	<p>Enables you to view OAAM Server application policies and roles</p> <p>From the menu, click <b>Security</b> and select <b>Application Policies</b> or <b>Application Roles</b>.</p>
System MBean Browser	<p>Enables you to access the System MBean Browser</p> <p>From the menu, click <b>System MBean Browser</b>.</p>
WebLogic Server Administration Console	<p>Enables you to access the WebLogic Server Administration Console</p> <p>From the menu, click <b>WebLogic Server Administration Console</b>.</p>
General Information	<p>Enables you to view general information about the server instance</p> <p>From the menu, click <b>General Information</b>.</p>

## 23.4 Use Cases

This section provides a scenario of how Oracle Adaptive Access Manager's dashboards are used.

### 23.4.1 Use Case: Trend Rules Performance on Dashboard

Through using the dashboard, Security Administrators--who plan, configure and deploy policies--can monitor the performance of rules and modify if necessary.

Rules and policies can potentially have a performance impact. For example, if the Security Administrator defines a new policy to check for a user, who is not using an e-mail address that had been used before (ever). If the bank has more than 1 billion records in the database, performing that check against all the records for every transaction has great impact on performance.

To trend rule performance on the dashboard (find the average rule processing times for the past week with daily samples):

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console.
2. In the Navigation tree, select **Dashboard**. The dashboard is displayed.

The dashboard is divided into three sections:

- The **performance panel** on the top presents real-time data. It shows the performance of the traffic that is entering the system. A trending graph is shown of the different types of data based on performance.
  - The **summary panel** in the middle presents aggregate data based on time range and different data types.
  - The **dashboard** at the bottom presents historical data. The detailed dashboards are used for trending data over time ranges.
3. In the performance dashboard in Section 3, select **Performance** from the Dashboard list.
  4. Select **Rules** from the Data list.  
You have selected **Rules** to view rule performance.  
The rules appear in the **Performance - Rules** table.
  5. Narrow the data to view by a specific time frame. To view average rule processing times for the past week, in the **Range** list, select **Last 7 Days**.  
The average processing time for each rule is shown in the **Average Processing Time** column of the **Performance-Rules** table.
  6. Select the sample to use to trend the data. To specify that you want to use daily samples to trend the performance data, select **Daily** from the **Sample** list.
  7. View the specific trend graph. Click a specific rule in the **Performance - Rules** table to see the performance trend graph.

### 23.4.2 Use Case: View Current Activity

Business Analyst, Security Administrators, and Fraud Investigators are interested in actions that affect the user.

The Dashboard panel (Section 3) displays a total view and a trending view of the selected data type.

To monitor actions:

1. View the number of blocks
2. View the number of KBA challenges
3. View the number of OTP challenges
4. Trend the information over time, taking note of spikes and number of customers affected.

### 23.4.3 Use Case: View Aggregate Data

Business Analyst, Security Administrators, and Fraud Investigators are interested in actions that affect the user.

To obtain up-to-date numbers for user access and actions, view the Summary panel (Section 2), which provide an aggregate of the data.

### 23.4.4 Use Cases: Additional Security Administrator and Fraud Investigator Use Cases

Security Administrators and Fraud Investigators are interested in viewing:

- Current activity and trended activity over time
- Average performance numbers and trended performance averages over time

- Distribution of events trended by geography
- Security events trended over time

### **Viewing Current Activity and Trended Over Time**

Security Administrators and Fraud Investigators are interested in viewing current activity and trended over a short period of time.

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console.
2. Open the Dashboard.
3. In the Performance Panel (Section 1) select a data type from the **Data** list.
4. View statistics in total view and trending view.
  - Total view - current activity over short period of time
  - Trending view - current activity trended over a short period of time
5. In the Summary Panel (Section 2), view a summary of the current activity for a range.
  - Sessions
  - Actions
  - Alerts
  - and others

### **Average Performance Numbers and Trended Performance Averages Over Time**

Security Administrators and Fraud Investigators are interested in viewing average performance numbers and trended performance averages over time

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console.
2. Open the **Dashboard**.
3. In the Performance dashboard (in Section 3), view the following by performance.
  - Rules
  - APIs
  - and others

### **Distribution of Events Trended by Geography**

Security Administrators and Fraud Investigators are interested in viewing a distribution of events trended by geography.

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console.
2. Open the **Dashboard**.
3. In the Performance dashboard (in Section 3), view events by location.
  - Sessions
  - Actions
  - Alerts
  - and others



### Security Events Trended Over Time

Security Administrators and Fraud Investigators are interested in viewing security events trended over time.

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console.
2. Open the **Dashboard**.
3. In the Performance dashboard (in Section 3), view security events.
  - Rules
  - Alerts
  - and others

### 23.4.5 Use Cases Additional Business Analyst Use Cases

Business Analyst are interested in viewing:

- Customer behavior trend
  - Operating system browser combinations
  - KBA challenges
  - Blocks
- Distribution of events trended by geography
  - sessions
  - actions
  - alerts
  - and so on

### 23.4.6 Use Case: Viewing OTP Performance Data

1. In the Navigation tree, double-click **Dashboard**.
2. Check Section I of the **Dashboard** for **OTP Challenges per minute**.  
The graph displays the **OTP Challenges per minute** statistics
3. Check Section II of the Dashboard  
The summary table of the Dashboard displays the **Count of OTP Challenges** for the specified time period.
4. Check Section III of the Dashboard under **Locations**.  
The **Location Dashboard** displays performance statistics, such as **count**, **percentage**, and others.



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## Reporting and Auditing

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides access to a rich set of forensic data to power investigations and auditing:

- OAAM reports enables you to use Oracle BI Publisher as the reporting solution for OAAM components.
- Oracle Adaptive Access Manager leverages the common audit framework from Oracle Platform Security Services to capture full audit trails for administration console users.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Configuring OAAM Reports](#)
- [Auditing Management Events](#)
- [Use Cases](#)

### 24.1 Configuring OAAM Reports

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager enables you to use Oracle BI Publisher as the reporting solution. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides a restricted-use license for Oracle BI Publisher and easy-to-use reporting packages. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager reports use Oracle BI Publisher to query and report on information in the OAAM schema.

#### 24.1.1 OAAM Standard Reports

OAAM provides a range of standard reports that are accessible through Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher.

##### 24.1.1.1 Common Reports

These reports provide data based on device location or login information.

Report Name	Description
RecentLogins	Lists all logins in the specified time range.

##### 24.1.1.2 Devices Reports

These reports provide data based on the device information.

Report Name	Description
DeviceIdScoring	Displays Device ID scoring summary for the designated date range.
MultipleFailures	Lists all devices with multiple login failures in the specified time range.
MultipleUsers	Lists all devices that have multiple users.

### 24.1.1.3 KBA Reports

These reports provide data based on the KBA information.

Report Name	Description
ChallengeStatistics	Lists challenge response statistics. For example, Users with Failure counter > 0 - failures more than none (have at least failed once) Users with multiple failures - failures more than one (have failed multiple times)
QuestionStatistics	Lists challenge question statistics.
Registration	Lists question registration statistics.

---

**Note:** Updated statistics are not available immediately after a user is challenged or answers a question. The Oracle BI Publisher reports are generated from the database and database updates do not occur in real-time for the statistics.

---

### 24.1.1.4 OTP Reports

These reports contain challenge statistics reports.

### 24.1.1.5 Location Reports

These reports provide data based on the location information.

Report Name	Description
CountryAggregates	Displays country aggregate summary for the designated date range.
MultipleUsers	Lists all locations that have multiple users.
StateAggregates	Displays state aggregate summary for the designated date range.

### 24.1.1.6 Performance Reports

These reports provide data based on the performance information.

Report Name	Description
RulesAPIPerformance	Displays the Average Processing time and counts for Rule API calls for the designated date range.
RulesPerformance	Displays the Average Processing time, runtime, and counts for the rules in the designated date range.

Report Name	Description
TrackerAPIPerformance	Displays the Average Processing time and counts for Tracker API calls for the designated date range.

#### 24.1.1.7 Security Reports

These reports provide data based on the security information.

Report Name	Description
AlertsBreakdown	Displays alert breakdown summary for the designated date range.
PostAuthScoring	Displays post-authorization scoring summary for the designated date range.
PreAuthScoring	Displays pre-authorization scoring summary for the designated date range.
RulesBreakdown	Displays rules breakdown summary for the designated date range.
ScoringCombinations	Displays score combination summary for the designated date range.
Security Summary	Displays security summary for the designated data range.

#### 24.1.1.8 Summary Reports

These reports provide summaries for date ranges.

Report Name	Description
AveragesSummary	Displays average summary for the designated date range.
LoginSummary	Displays login aggregate summary for the designated date range.

#### 24.1.1.9 Users Reports

These reports provide data based on the user information.

Report Name	Description
MultipleDevices	Lists all users that use multiple devices.

## 24.1.2 What is Oracle BI Publisher?

Oracle BI Publisher is an Oracle's enterprise reporting solution and provides a single reporting environment to author, manage, and deliver all of your reports and business documents. Utilizing a set of familiar desktop tools, such as Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, or Adobe Acrobat, you can create and maintain report layouts based on data from diverse sources

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**See Also:** *Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation* to learn more about Oracle BI Publisher functionality.

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The Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation Library is available on the Oracle Technology Network web site. You can access the Oracle Technology Network Website at:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/index.html>

### 24.1.3 Setting Up Oracle BI Publisher for OAAM Reports

When your data resides in a database, you can run pre-defined Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher (Oracle BI Publisher) reports and create your own reports on the data. This section contains these topics about configuring Oracle BI Publisher for OAAM reports:

- [Prerequisites](#)
- [Acquiring and Installing Oracle BI Publisher](#)
- [Copying OAAM Reports to the Reporting Database](#)
- [Setting Up the JDBC Data Source for the OAAM Reports](#)

For performance reasons, it is recommended to replicate production data into a reporting database and to provide a dedicated reporting environment for Oracle BI Publisher. For information on how to configure audit reporting and view audit reports, refer to "Using Audit Analysis and Reporting" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Application Security Guide*.

#### 24.1.3.1 Prerequisites

You must create a repository in your database by using the Repository Configuration Utility (RCU) before installing BI Publisher 11g. For installing BI Publisher 11g, the following metadata repositories are required:

- Metadata Store (MDS)
- Business Intelligence Platform (BI Platform)

To create the repository in your database by using the RCU utility:

1. Log in to the database as SYSDBA.
  - To run RCU, you must have the DBA privilege. Therefore, you must log in as SYSDBA, for example, as user SYS.
2. Navigate to the `RCU_HOME/bin/` directory.
3. To start RCU:
  - For UNIX, run:
 

```
./rcu
```
  - For Microsoft Windows, run:
 

```
rcu.bat
```
4. Choose **Create** at the starting screen and click **Next**.
5. Specify the connection details, as listed in the following table, and click **Next**.

Field	Data to Enter
Database Type	Oracle Database
Host Name	Name of the host on which the database is deployed.
Port	Port number to connect to the host identified in the Host Name field.
Service Name	A string that is the global database name, a name comprised of the database name and domain name, entered during installation or database creation.
Username	User name for a database schema user that has access to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, such as SYS.

Field	Data to Enter
Password	Password for the user identified in the Username field.
Role	The role with DBA privilege, such as SYSDBA.

- In the Component Details page, select the Oracle Business Intelligence component. This action automatically selects the MDS schema under the AS Common Schemas group, which is also required by Oracle Business Intelligence.

### 24.1.3.2 Acquiring and Installing Oracle BI Publisher

OAAM uses Oracle BI Publisher to generate OAAM reports. Perform the following steps to acquire and install Oracle BI Publisher:

- Go to Oracle Technology Network web site at <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/index.html>
- Locate the Oracle BI Publisher Download page by searching on the key words Oracle BI Publisher or Oracle BI Publisher Download.
- Review the Oracle Technology Network License Agreement that appears on the Oracle BI Publisher Download page. You must accept the Oracle Technology Network License Agreement to download Oracle BI Publisher.
- Download the version of Oracle BI Publisher that is appropriate for your operating system by clicking on the appropriate link.
- Install Oracle BI Publisher by referring to the Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation.
- Verify your Oracle BI Publisher is operational before installing and configuring the OAAM reports.

### 24.1.3.3 Copying OAAM Reports to the Reporting Database

This section explains how to install Oracle BI Publisher OAAM reports. You must install Oracle BI Publisher and verify it is operational before installing the OAAM reports. Refer to the Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation for more information on verifying the installation.

Perform the following steps to install the reports:

- Stop the Oracle BI Publisher server. Refer to Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation if you need more information.
- On your OAAM host, locate the OAAM products reports package in the \$ORACLE\_HOME/oaam/reports directory.
- Navigate to the BI Publisher repository and create a new directory called oaam in the directory:

```
Oracle_IDM1/Middleware/user_projects/domains/bifoundation_
domain/config/bipublisher/repository/Reports
```

---

**Note:** After installing BI Publisher 11g, the Oracle\_IDM1/Middleware/user\_projects/domains/bifoundation\_domain/config/bipublisher/repository/Reports directory is created in the WebLogic domain.

---

4. Extract the file into the Oracle\_IDM1/Middleware/user\_projects/domains/bifoundation\_domain/config/bipublisher/repository/Reports/oaam directory.
5. Start the Oracle BI Publisher server. Refer to Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation if you need more information.

#### 24.1.3.4 Setting Up the JDBC Data Source for the OAAM Reports

Perform the following steps to configure the data source for the reports:

1. Configure the JDBC Data Source for the reports by performing the following steps:
  - a. Log in to Oracle BI Publisher from a Web browser as an Administrator using the URL:  
  
`http://host.domain.com:port/xmlpserver/`  
  
Refer to Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation if you need more information.
  - b. Click the **Admin** tab, then click **JDBC** under Data Sources, and then click the **Add Data Source** button. The Add Data Source screen appears.
  - c. Enter the following information in the fields on the Add Data Source screen. Replace the *variable values* in the following examples with the actual values for your Oracle Adaptive Access Manager database.

Field	Data to Enter
Data Source Name	ARM  For the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager reports to work as standard, the JDBC data source must be named as "ARM". If you choose a different name, you must modify the data source property in all reports.
Connection String	<code>jdbc:oracle:thin:@host:port:sid</code>
User Name	User name for a database schema user that has access to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.
Password	Password for user identified in the User Name field.
Database Driver Class	<code>oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver</code>

- d. Click the **Test Connection** button to test the connection to the JDBC Data Source. You will receive the Connection established successfully message if your connection is successful.  
  
If you do not receive the Connection established successfully message, verify the data you entered is accurate and check if the OAAM database is running.
  - e. Click the **Apply** button on the Add Data Source screen after you have received the Connection established successfully message.
2. Configure the AdminProperties Data Source. The AdminProperties contains configuration information that Oracle BI Publisher will need to read when generating the reports.
  - a. Click the **Admin** tab, then click **File** under Data Sources, and then click the **Add Data Source** button. The Add Data Source screen appears.
  - b. Enter the following information in the fields on the Add Data Source screen:



Field	Data to Enter
Data Source Name	AdminProperties You must name this Data Source AdminProperties.
Full Path of Top-level Directory	Path is where you copied the reports package into Reports/OAAM directory. For example: /scratch//example_user/Oracle/BI_Middleware/user_projects/domains/bifoundation_domain/config/bipublisher/repository/Reports/OAAM.

The configuration for the data source is complete. Refer to the Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation Library for more information on generating reports.

### 24.1.4 Viewing/Running OAAM Reports

This section explains how to view/run reports. Take these steps to view/run a report:

1. Log in to Oracle BI Publisher from a Web browser as an Administrator using the URL:

`http://host.domain.com:port/xmlpserver/`

Refer to Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation if you need more information.

2. Click **Reports, Shared Folders**, and then **oaam**.

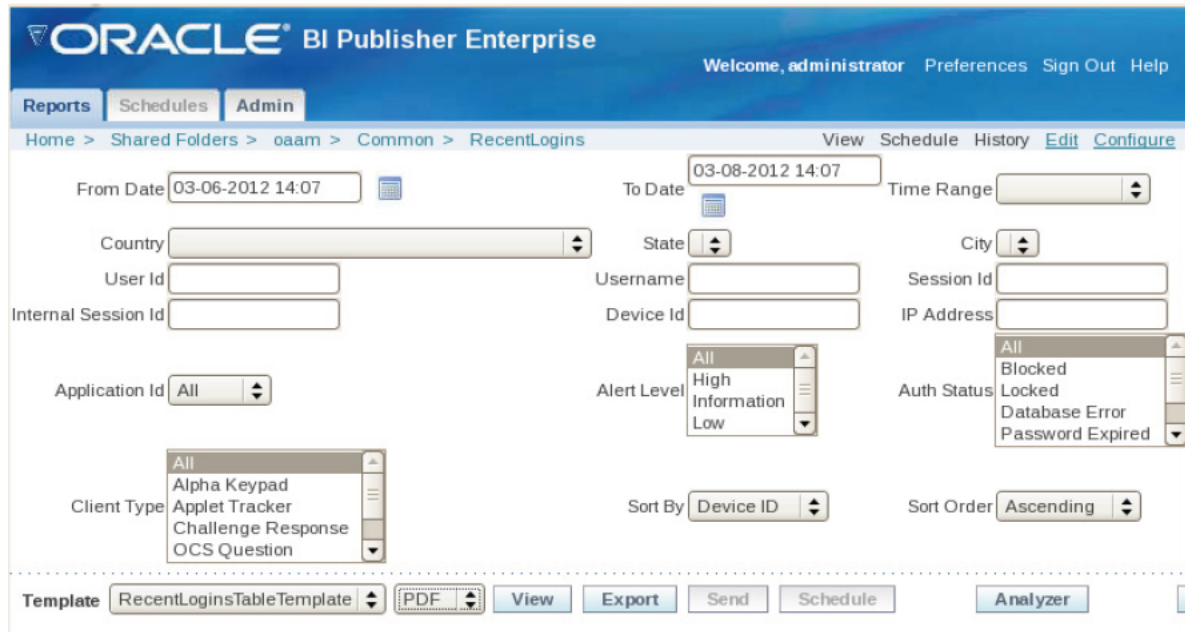
Reports are grouped under Common, KBA, OTP, Security, Users, Devices, Location, Performance, and Summary.

In case you do not see the OAAM folder under Shared Folders, verify the Catalog type under Administration > System Maintenance > Server configuration > Catalog type. It should be the Oracle BI Publisher file system

3. Choose any report from these groupings.
4. Set the search criteria. From example, set the From Date and To Date.

The figure shows the search screen for the RecentLogins report.

Figure 24–1 BI Publisher Reports Search



5. Choose EXCEL, HTML, or other output type, and click **View**.

### 24.1.5 Setting Preferences

You can set the Report Locale, User Interface Language, Time Zone, and Accessibility Mode for Oracle BI Publisher. Table 24–1 provides details on the preferences you can set.

Table 24–1 BI Publisher Preferences

Preferences	Descriptions
Report Locale	A locale is a language and territory combination (for example, English (United States) or French (Canada)). Oracle BI Publisher uses the report locale selection to determine the template translation to apply, the number formatting and date formatting to apply to the report data.
User Interface Language	The User Interface language is the language that your user interface displays in. The language that you selected at login will be selected as the default. However, you can choose from the languages that are available for your installation through this option.
Time Zone	Select the time zone to apply to your reports. Reports run by you (this user) will display the time according to the time zone preference selected here.
Accessibility Mode	Setting this to "On" will display the report catalog in a tree structure that is accessible via keyboard strokes.

For more information on setting preferences, refer to the Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation.

## 24.1.6 Adding Translations for the Oracle BI Publisher Catalog and Reports

In release 11g, Oracle BI Publisher supports two types of translation:

- Catalog Translation
- Template (or layout) Translation

Catalog translation enables the extraction of translatable strings from all objects contained in a selected catalog folder into a single translation file; this file can then be translated and uploaded back to Oracle BI Publisher and assigned the appropriate language code.

Catalog translation extracts not only translatable strings from the report layouts, but also the user interface strings that are displayed to users, such as catalog object descriptions, report parameter names, and data display names.

Users viewing the catalog will see the item translations appropriate for the user interface language they selected in their My Account preferences. Users will see report translations appropriate for the Report Locale they selected in their My Account preferences.

Template translation enables the extraction of the translatable strings from a single RTF-based template (including sub templates and style templates) or a single Oracle BI Publisher layout template (.xpt file). Use this option when you only need the final report documents translated. For example, your enterprise requires translated invoices to send to German and Japanese customers.

For information describing the process of downloading and uploading translation files, refer to the Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation.

## 24.1.7 Localizing Reports

If you want to localize reports perform the following steps:

1. Unzip `oaam_reports_translations.zip`. The `oaam_reports_translations.zip` is in the same directory as the reports you installed earlier. Refer to [Section 24.1.3.3, "Copying OAAM Reports to the Reporting Database."](#)
2. In the Oracle BI Publisher catalog, select the OAAM folder.
3. Click the option to Import XLIFF.
4. Upload the `Catalog_*.xlf` file for the languages you want to use.

## 24.1.8 Scheduling a Report

Oracle BI Publisher Enterprise enables you to schedule reports, and deliver the executed output to various destinations. Oracle BI Publisher Scheduler is configured as a part of the Oracle BI Enterprise Edition installation process. Ensure that the scheduler is configured properly, before you start scheduling the reports. For information on scheduling reports, refer to the Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation.

## 24.1.9 Creating Custom OAAM Reports

If you have additional reporting requirements beyond the standard reports described in [Section 24.1.1, "OAAM Standard Reports"](#), you can create custom reports. You may want to refer to the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Database Schema chapter in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Reference for Oracle Identity Management*. It describes the

OAAM schema, which is useful when building custom reports. This section discusses advanced report creation.

To create a custom OAAM report, you must perform the following tasks:

- [Creating a Data Model](#)
- [Mapping User Defined Enum Numeric Type Codes to Readable Names](#)
- [Adding Lists of Values](#)
- [Adding Geolocation Data](#)
- [Adding Sessions and Alerts](#)

An example is provided for your reference. In code listings OAAM table and field names are bold and italic.

### 24.1.9.1 Creating a Data Model

A Data Model defines data that is used by a report. Creating a new data model or selecting an existing/predefined data model is the first step in creating a BI Publisher report. A Data Model may contain multiple data sets and it defines how data fields are structured in relation to each other. It may also contain parameters with lists of values, bursting definitions and other structures or properties that determine how data is provided to a report. Oracle BI Publisher has a Data Model Editor, a graphical user interface for building data models within the BI Publisher interface.

To create a data model:

1. Log in to Oracle BI Publisher from a Web browser as an Administrator using the URL:

`http://host.domain.com:port/xmlpserver/`

Refer to Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation if you need more information.

2. From the New menu, select **Data Model**.
3. Click **New Data Set**.
4. From the New Data Set menu, select **SQL Query**.
5. Enter the name of the data set.
6. Select the default data source.
7. Click **Query Builder**.
8. Select the tables and columns to include, optionally create joins and add conditions.
9. Click **Save**.
10. Add parameters and associate each parameter with a **List of Values**.
11. Click the Structure tab to edit the Display Names of the data elements.
12. Click the **Data** tab, and then **View** to generate sample data.
13. Select **Save as Sample Data**, and then **OK**.
14. Save the Data Model.

### 24.1.9.2 Mapping User Defined Enum Numeric Type Codes to Readable Names

Several fields in many tables are numeric type codes, which correspond to OAAM User Defined Enums. Refer to the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* for more information on OAAM User Defined Enums.

Information on how to map those type codes to readable names is presented in this section. There are two methods for resolving these names, and the one to choose depends on whether you must display in English only or in internationalized strings.

**24.1.9.2.1 Results Display** To display a readable string rather than a type code value in the report output, the report writer will need to add a join to the tables that hold the User Defined Enums, and then add the field to the select clause.

**24.1.9.2.2 English Only User Defined Enum Result Display** The following SQL code shows how to add the join criteria to the query:

```
SELECT ...
FROM ...
LEFT OUTER JOIN (
    SELECT enumElement.num_value, enumElement.label
    FROM v_b_enum enum
        INNER JOIN v_b_enum_elmnt enumElement ON enum.enum_id = enum_
element.enum_id
    WHERE enum.prop_name = 'enum name') alias
    ON table.type_field = alias.num_value
...
```

In this code, `table.type_field` is the field containing a type code value that you want to replace with a string. Alias is the name you are giving the inner select clause. Finally, `enum_name` is the property name of the User Defined Enum.

To display in the report, you must add `alias.label` to the select clause.

**24.1.9.2.3 Internationalized User Defined Enum Result Display** The following SQL code shows how to add the join criteria to the query:

```
SELECT ...
FROM ...
LEFT OUTER JOIN (
    SELECT t0.config_value, element.num_value
    FROM v_b_config_rb t0
        INNER JOIN (
            SELECT enum_element.num_value, enum_element.str_value, enum.prop_name
            FROM v_b_enum enum
                INNER JOIN v_b_enum_elmnt enum_element ON enum.enum_id = enum_
element.enum_id
            WHERE enum.prop_name = 'enum name') element
        ON t0.config_name=element.prop_name || '.' || element.str_value ||
'.name'
    WHERE t0.locale_id = (
        SELECT locale_id FROM v_b_locale
        WHERE language = substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2)
            AND country = substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 4, 2)
            AND (substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2) in ('de', 'en', 'es',
'fr', 'it', 'ja', 'ko')
                OR (substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2) = 'pt' AND
substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 4, 2) = 'BR')
                OR (substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2) = 'zh' AND
substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 4, 2) IN ('CN', 'TW'))
            UNION SELECT locale_id FROM v_b_locale
```

```

WHERE language = substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2)
AND NOT EXISTS(SELECT locale_id FROM v_b_locale
WHERE language = substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2)
AND country = substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 4, 2))
AND country IS NULL
AND (substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2) in ('de', 'en',
'es', 'fr', 'it', 'ja', 'ko')
OR (substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2) = 'pt' AND
substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 4, 2) = 'BR')
OR (substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2) = 'zh' AND
substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 4, 2) IN ('CN', 'TW')))
UNION SELECT locale_id FROM v_b_locale
WHERE language = 'en'
AND NOT (substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2) in ('de', 'en',
'es', 'fr', 'it', 'ja', 'ko')
OR (substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2) = 'pt' AND
substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 4, 2) = 'BR')
OR (substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2) = 'zh' AND
substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 4, 2) IN ('CN', 'TW'))))
ORDER BY t0.config_name) alias
ON table.type_field = alias.num_value
...

```

In this code, `table.type_field` is the field containing a type code value that you want to replace with a string. Alias is the name you want to give the inner select clause. Finally, `enum_name` is the property name of the User Defined Enum.

To display in the report, you must add `alias.config_value` to the select clause.

### 24.1.9.3 Adding Lists of Values

Add parameters to your report definition to enable your users to interact with the report and specify the data of interest from the data set.

To allow a user to select from a list of readable strings representing type codes, the report writer will need to create a List of Values (LOV) from a query on the User Defined Enums tables, filtered by the enum name.

**24.1.9.3.1 User Defined Enums as List of Values for Filtering, English Only** The following listing shows how to write the query to populate the list of values.

```

SELECT enumElement.label, enumElement.num_value
FROM v_b_enum enum
INNER JOIN v_b_enum_elmnt enumElement ON enum.enum_id = enumElement.enum_
id
WHERE enum.prop_name = 'enum name'
ORDER BY enumElement.label

```

The following listing shows how to filter the report based on this LOV.

```

WHERE ...
AND (:parameter IS NULL OR :parameter = table.type_field)

```

In these listings, `enum_name` is the property name of the User Defined Enum, `table.type_field` is the field containing a type code value that you want to replace with a string, and `parameter` is the named parameter. Review the Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation for information about creating and setting up report parameters.

**24.1.9.3.2 User Defined Enums as List of Values for Filtering, Internalized** The following listing shows how to write the query to populate the list of values.

```

SELECT t0.config_value, element.num_value
FROM v_b_config_rb t0
INNER JOIN (
  SELECT enum_element.num_value, enum_element.str_value, enum.prop_name
  FROM v_b_enum enum
  INNER JOIN v_b_enum_elmnt enum_element ON enum.enum_id = enum_
element.enum_id
  WHERE enum.prop_name = 'enum name') element
ON t0.config_name=element.prop_name || '.' || element.str_value || '.name'
WHERE t0.locale_id = (
  SELECT locale_id FROM v_b_locale
  WHERE language = substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2)
  AND country = substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 4, 2)
  AND (substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2) in ('de', 'en', 'es', 'fr',
'it', 'ja', 'ko')
  OR (substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2) = 'pt' AND substr(:xdo_
user_ui_locale, 4, 2) = 'BR')
  OR (substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2) = 'zh' AND substr(:xdo_
user_ui_locale, 4, 2) IN ('CN', 'TW')))
  UNION SELECT locale_id FROM v_b_locale
  WHERE language = substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2)
  AND NOT EXISTS(SELECT locale_id FROM v_b_locale
  WHERE language = substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2)
  AND country = substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 4, 2))
  AND country IS NULL
  AND (substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2) in ('de', 'en', 'es',
'fr', 'it', 'ja', 'ko')
  OR (substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2) = 'pt' AND
substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 4, 2) = 'BR')
  OR (substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2) = 'zh' AND
substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 4, 2) IN ('CN', 'TW')))
  UNION SELECT locale_id FROM v_b_locale
  WHERE language = 'en'
  AND NOT (substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2) in ('de', 'en', 'es',
'fr', 'it', 'ja', 'ko')
  OR (substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2) = 'pt' AND substr(:xdo_
user_ui_locale, 4, 2) = 'BR')
  OR (substr(:xdo_user_ui_locale, 1, 2) = 'zh' AND substr(:xdo_
user_ui_locale, 4, 2) IN ('CN', 'TW'))))
ORDER BY t0.config_name

```

The filtering is done in the same manner as the English Only version.

#### 24.1.9.4 Adding Geolocation Data

The OAAM schema includes tables that map IP address ranges to location data including city, state, and country. The relevant tables are VCRYPT\_IP\_LOCATION\_MAP, VCRYPT\_CITY, VCRYPT\_STATE, and VCRYPT\_COUNTRY. Many tables contain IP addresses, and VCRYPT\_IP\_LOCATION\_MAP contains foreign keys to each of VCRYPT\_CITY, VCRYPT\_STATE, and VCRYPT\_COUNTRY.

In OAAM, IP addresses are stored as long numerals. The following listing shows how join a table containing an IP address to the VCRYPT\_IP\_LOCATION\_MAP.

```

SELECT ...
FROM vcrypt_tracker_usernode_logs logs
  INNER JOIN vcrypt_ip_location_map loc ON (
    logs.remote_ip_addr >= loc.from_ip_addr AND logs.remote_ip_addr <=

```

```
loc.from_ip_addr
)
```

For user input and display purposes, you will normally want to use the standard four-part IP address. The following listing shows how to display a numeric IP address as a standard IP, where *ipField* is the field or parameter containing the numeric IP address you want to display.

```
...
to_char(to_number(substr(to_char(ipField, 'XXXXXXXX'), 1, 3), 'XX')) || '.' ||
to_char(to_number(substr(to_char(ipField, 'XXXXXXXX'), 4, 2), 'XX')) || '.'
||
to_char(to_number(substr(to_char(ipField, 'XXXXXXXX'), 6, 2), 'XX')) || '.'
||
to_char(to_number(substr(to_char(ipField, 'XXXXXXXX'), 8, 2), 'XX'))
...

```

The following listing shows how to convert a standard IP address to the long numeric format.

```
...
to_number(substr(ipField, 1, instr(ipField, '.')-1))*16777216 +
to_number(substr(ipField, instr(ipField, '.', 1, 1)+1, instr(ipField, '.',
1, 2)-instr(ipField, '.', 1, 1)-1))*65536 +
to_number(substr(ipField, instr(ipField, '.', 1, 2)+1, instr(ipField, '.',
1, 3)-instr(ipField, '.', 1, 2)-1))*256 +
to_number(substr(ipField, instr(ipField, '.', 1, 3)+1))

```

### 24.1.9.5 Adding Sessions and Alerts

Sessions and alerts exist in the VCRYPT\_TRACKER\_USERNODE\_LOGS and VCRYPT\_ALERT tables, respectively. They join to each other via the REQUEST\_ID field, and they each join to the geolocation data via the VCRYPT\_IP\_LOCATION\_MAP table via the BASE\_IP\_ADDR field.

**24.1.9.5.1 Type Code Lookups** The session table and the alert table have several type code fields that may be translated into readable text by following the instructions to look up the user defined enums by name. The following tables will list the type code fields and the name of the user defined enum.

**Table 24–2 VCRYPT\_TRACKER\_USERNODE\_LOGS**

Field Name	User Defined Enum Name
AUTH_STATUS	auth.status.enum
AUTH_CLIENT_TYPE_CODE	auth.client.type.enum

**Table 24–3 VCRYPT\_ALERT**

Field Name	User Defined Enum Name
ALERT_LEVEL	alert.level.enum
ALERT_TYPE	alert.type.enum
ALERT_STATUS	alert.status.enum
RUNTIME_TYPE	profile.type.enum



### 24.1.9.6 Example

This report will show a list of sessions, with user id, login id, auth status, and location. To start with, you will need to create two date parameters, fromDate and toDate. The query will look like this:

```
SELECT s.request_id, s.user_id, s.user_login_id, auth.label, country.country_name,
state.state_name,
city.city_name
FROM vcrypt_tracker_usernode_logs s
      INNER JOIN vcrypt_ip_location_map loc ON s.base_ip_addr = loc.base_ip_addr
      INNER JOIN vcrypt_country country ON loc.country_id = country.country_id
      INNER JOIN vcrypt_state loc ON loc.state_id = country.state_id
      INNER JOIN vcrypt_city city ON loc.city_id = city.city_id
LEFT OUTER JOIN (
      SELECT enumElement.num_value, enumElement.label
      FROM v_b_enum enum
            INNER JOIN v_b_enum_elmnt enumElement ON on enum.enum_id =
enum_element.enum_id
      WHERE enum.prop_name = 'auth.status.enum') auth
      ON s.auth_status = auth.num_value
WHERE (:fromDate IS NULL OR s.create_time >= :fromDate)
      AND (:toDate IS NULL OR s.create_time <= :toDate)
ORDER BY s.create_time DESC
```

### 24.1.9.7 Adding Layouts to the Report Definition

Oracle BI Publisher offers several options for designing templates for your reports. Refer to the Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher documentation for instructions.

## 24.1.10 Building OAAM Transactions Reports

This section explains how you can build transaction reports. It contains the following topics:

- [Getting Entities and Transactions Information](#)
- [Discovering Entity Data Mapping Information](#)
- [Discovering Transaction Data Mapping Information](#)
- [Building Transaction Reports](#)

### 24.1.10.1 Getting Entities and Transactions Information

To obtain the Transaction Definition key and Entity Definition keys, follow these steps:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an administrator.
2. Double-click **Transactions** in the Navigation pane.

The **Transaction Definition Search** page is displayed.

3. Specify criteria in the Search Filter to locate the transaction definition you are interested in and click **Search**.

The **Search Results** table displays a summary of the transaction definitions that match the search criteria.

4. Click the row for the transaction definition you are interested in to view more details.
5. In the **Transaction Definition Details** page, click the General tab.

6. Note down the **Definition Key** of the transaction. This is the Transaction Definition Key of the transaction.  
 This definition key value is used to map the client/external transaction data to transaction definitions in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager server.  
 This value is sent while making the API call for creating or updating the transaction data in OAAM Server.
7. In the **Transaction Definition Details** page, click the **Entities** tab.
8. Note down the lists of names in the **Entity Name** column.
9. Double-click **Entities** in the Navigation pane.  
 The **Entity Definition Search** page is displayed.
10. In the **Entity Definition Search** page, enter the search criteria you want and click **Search**.
11. Note the **Key** of each of those entities. That is the Entity Definition Key of the entities.  
 The definition key is the unique identifier for an entity definition.

#### 24.1.10.2 Discovering Entity Data Mapping Information

To discover entity data mapping information that you will need to create your report, follow the procedures in this section.

**24.1.10.2.1 Information about Data Types** For your reference, number data types are listed in the following table.

**Table 24–4 Information about Data Types**

Data Type	Description
1	Represents String data
2	Represents Numeric data. Data stored is equal to (Original value * 1000).
3	Date type data. Store the data in "YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI:SS TZH:TZM" format and also retrieve it using same format.
4	Boolean data. Stored as strings. "True" represents TRUE and "False" represents FALSE

**24.1.10.2.2 Discover Entity Data Details Like Data Type, Row and Column Mappings** To obtain the entity data details that you will need to construct your report, follow these steps:

1. Double-click **Entities** in the Navigation pane.  
 The **Entity Definition Search** page is displayed.
2. In the **Entity Definition Search** page, enter the search criteria you want and click **Search**.
3. Note the **Key** of the entity. That is the Entity Definition Key of the entity  
 The definition key is the unique identifier for an entity definition.
4. Obtain details of how entity data is mapped using the SQL Query:

```
SELECT label,
       data_row,
       data_col,
       data_type
FROM vt_data_def_elem
```

```

WHERE status =1
AND data_def_id =
  (SELECT data_def_id
   FROM vt_data_def_map
   WHERE relation_type = 'data'
   AND parent_obj_type =3
   AND parent_object_id IN
     (SELECT entity_def_id
      FROM vt_entity_def
      WHERE entity_def_key=<Entity Definition Key>
      AND status =1
     )
  )
ORDER BY data_row ASC,
       data_col ASC;

```

**24.1.10.2.3 Building Entity Data SQL Queries and Views** The SQL query in Section 24.1.10.2.2 gives a list of data fields of the entity with data type and row, column position. Using that information, build a SQL query based on the following information that represents the data of the given entity. It is also recommended to create/build a view based on this SQL query that represents data of the given entity.

---



---

**Note:** EntityRowN represents an entity data row. If your entity has 3 distinct data\_row values from the above query then you would have 3 EntityRows, name the aliases as EntityRow1, EntityRow2, and so on, and similarly take care of the corresponding joins as shown below.

---



---

```

SELECT ent.ENTITY_ID,
       ent.EXT_ENTITY_ID,
       ent.ENTITYNAME,
       ent.ENTITY_KEY,
       ent.ENTITY_TYPE,
       EntityRowN<row>.DATA<col> <column_name>,
       (EntityRowN<row>.NUM_DATA<col>/ 1000.0) <numeric_column_name>,
       to_timestamp_tz(EntityRowN<row>.DATA<col>, 'YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI:SS TZH:TZM')
<date_column_name>,
       ent.CREATE_TIME,
       ent.UPDATE_TIME,
       ent.EXPIRY_TIME,
       ent.RENEW_TIME
FROM
  VT_ENTITY_DEF entDef,
  VT_ENTITY_ONE ent
  LEFT OUTER JOIN VT_ENTITY_ONE_PROFILE EntityRowN
ON (EntityRowN.ENTITY_ID = ent.ENTITY_ID
   AND EntityRowN.ROW_ORDER = <row>
   AND EntityRowN.EXPIRE_TIME IS NULL)
  LEFT OUTER JOIN VT_ENTITY_ONE_PROFILE EntityRowN+1
ON (EntityRowN+1.ENTITY_ID = ent.ENTITY_ID
   AND EntityRowN+1.ROW_ORDER = <row+1>
   AND row1.EXPIRE_TIME IS NULL)
WHERE
ent.ENTITY_DEF_ID = entDef.ENTITY_DEF_ID and
entDef.ENTITY_DEF_KEY=<Entity Definition Key>

```

### 24.1.10.3 Discovering Transaction Data Mapping Information

To discover transaction data mapping information that you will need to create your report, follow the procedures in this section.

**24.1.10.3.1 Discovering Transaction data Details like Data Type, Row and Column Mappings** To obtain entity data details you will need to construct your report by following these steps:

1. Obtain a list of transaction to entity definition mapping IDs using the following SQL:

```
SELECT map_id
FROM
  vt_trx_ent_defs_map,
  vt_trx_def
WHERE
  vt_trx_ent_defs_map.trx_def_id = vt_trx_def.trx_def_id
AND vt_trx_def.trx_def_key = <Transaction Definition Key>
```

2. Use the following SQL query to obtain details of all transaction data fields, their data type and their row, and column mapping:

```
SELECT label,
  data_row,
  data_col,
  data_type
FROM vt_data_def_elem
WHERE status =1
AND data_def_id =
  (SELECT data_def_id
  FROM vt_data_def_map
  WHERE relation_type = 'data'
  AND parent_obj_type =1
  AND parent_object_id IN
  (SELECT trx_def_id
  FROM vt_trx_def
  WHERE trx_def_key='mayo_pat_rec_acc'
  AND status =1
  )
  )
ORDER BY data_row ASC,
  data_col ASC;
```

**24.1.10.3.2 Building Transaction Data SQL Queries and Views** Use the information from the previous section and build a SQL query that represents transaction data based on the following:

---



---

**Note:** It is recommended to build a view based on this query so that it is easier to build reports

---



---

```
SELECT trx.LOG_ID,
  trx.USER_ID,
  trx.REQUEST_ID,
  trx.EXT_TRX_ID,
  trx.TRX_TYPE,
  trx.STATUS,
  trx.SCORE,
```

```

    trx.RULE_ACTION,
    trx.TRX_FLAG,
    trx.POST_PROCESS_STATUS,
    trx.POST_PROCESS_RESULT,
    TxnDataRowN<row>.DATA<col> <data_column_name>,
    (TxnDataRowN<row>.NUM_DATA<col>/ 1000.0) <numeric_column_name>,
    to_timestamp_tz(TxnDataRowN<row>.DATA<col>, 'YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI:SS TZH:TZM')
<date_column_name>,
    (SELECT entTrxMap.MAP_OBJ_ID
     FROM VT_ENT_TRX_MAP entTrxMap
     WHERE entTrxMap.DEF_MAP_ID = <Transaction to Entity Mapping Id of Entity1_
Name>
     AND entTrxMap.TRX_ID      = trx.LOG_ID
    ) <EntityN_Name>,
    (SELECT entTrxMap.MAP_OBJ_ID
     FROM VT_ENT_TRX_MAP entTrxMap
     WHERE entTrxMap.DEF_MAP_ID = <Transaction to Entity Mapping Id of Entity2_
Name>
     AND entTrxMap.TRX_ID      = trx.LOG_ID
    ) <EntityN+1_Name>,
    trx.CREATE_TIME,
    trx.UPDATE_TIME,
    TRUNC(trx.create_time, 'HH24') created_hour,
    TRUNC(trx.create_time, 'DDD') created_day,
    TRUNC(trx.create_time, 'DAY') created_week,
    TRUNC(trx.create_time, 'MM') created_month,
    TRUNC(trx.create_time, 'YYYY') created_year
FROM VT_TRX_DEF trxDef,
     VT_TRX_LOGS trx
LEFT OUTER JOIN VT_TRX_DATA TransactionDataRowN
ON (TransactionDataRowN.TRX_ID      = trx.LOG_ID
   AND TransactionDataRowN.ROW_ORDER = <rowN>)
LEFT OUTER JOIN VT_TRX_DATA TransactionDataRowN+1
ON (TransactionDataRowN+1.TRX_ID    = trx.LOG_ID
   AND TransactionDataRowN+1.ROW_ORDER = <rowN+1>)
WHERE trx.TRX_DEF_ID      = trxDef.TRX_DEF_ID and
     trxDef.TRX_DEF_KEY=<Transaction Definition Key>

```

#### 24.1.10.4 Building Transaction Reports

Follow the instructions in this section to build reports for entities and transactions.

**24.1.10.4.1 Building Entity Data Reports** Use the SQL Queries or Views built using the information mentioned in [Section 24.1.10.2.3, "Building Entity Data SQL Queries and Views."](#)

**24.1.10.4.2 Building Transaction Data Reports** Use the SQL Queries or Views built using the information mentioned in [Section 24.1.10.3.2, "Building Transaction Data SQL Queries and Views."](#)

**24.1.10.4.3 Joining Entity Data Tables and Transaction data tables** You can join the transaction data views you built with entity data view using `VT_ENT_TRX_MAP.MAP_OBJ_ID` which is indicated using the pseudo column `EntityN_Name`.

## 24.2 Auditing Management Events

In Oracle Fusion Middleware, auditing refers to the process of collecting for review specific information related to administrative, authentication, and run-time events.

Auditing can help you evaluate adherence to policies, user access controls, and risk management procedures. Auditing provides a measure of accountability and answers to the "who has done what and when" types of questions. You can use audit data to create dashboards, compile historical data, and assess risks. Analyzing recorded audit data allows compliance officers to perform periodic reviews of compliance policies.

This section describes the management events that can be audited for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. The Fusion Middleware Audit Framework leverages Oracle BI Publisher to audit data recorded to an audit database. By using Oracle BI Publisher, you can take advantage of powerful reporting features such as flexible report display, filtering, scheduling, and custom reporting.

## 24.2.1 Introduction to Auditing

Many businesses must now be able to audit identity information and user access on applications and devices. Compliance audits help an enterprise conform with regulatory requirements—Sarbanes-Oxley or the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) are two examples.

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager uses the Oracle Fusion Middleware Common Audit Framework to support auditing for a number of events. The Oracle Fusion Middleware Common Audit Framework provides uniform logging and exception handling and diagnostics for all audit events.

While auditing can be enabled or disabled, it is normally enabled in production environments. Auditing has minimal performance impact, and the information captured by auditing can be useful (even mission-critical).

Audit data can be written to either a single, centralized Oracle Database instance or to flat files known as bus-stops. Regardless of where the audit record is stored, it contains a sequence of items that can be configured to meet particular requirements. The audit log file helps the audit administrator track errors and diagnose problems if the audit framework is not working properly.

## 24.2.2 Audit Record Storage

Audit data can be written to either a single, centralized Oracle Database instance or to flat files known as bus-stop files. By default, audit data is recorded to a file. However, Administrators can change the configuration to log audit data to a database. Although the formats differ, audit data content is identical in both the flat file and the database.

**Audit Bus-stop:** Local files containing audit data records before they are pushed to the audit data store. In the event that no audit data store is configured, audit data remains in these bus-stop files. The bus-stop files are simple text files that can be queried easily to look up specific audit events. When an audit data store is in place, the bus-stop acts as an intermediary between the component and the audit data store. The local files are periodically uploaded to the audit data store based on a configurable time interval.

Bus-stop files are located in:

```
$DOMAIN_HOME/servers/$SERVER_NAME/logs/auditlogs/OAAM/audit.log
```

**Database Logging:** Implements the Common Auditing Framework across a range of Oracle Fusion Middleware products. The benefit is audit-function commonality at the platform level.

**Database Audit Store:** In production environments, Oracle recommends using a database audit store to provide scalability and high-availability for the Common Audit

Framework. Audit data is cumulative and grows over time. Ideally this is a database for only audit data; not used by other applications.

---

**Note:** The preferred mode in production environments is writing audit records to a stand-alone RDBMS database for audit data only.

---

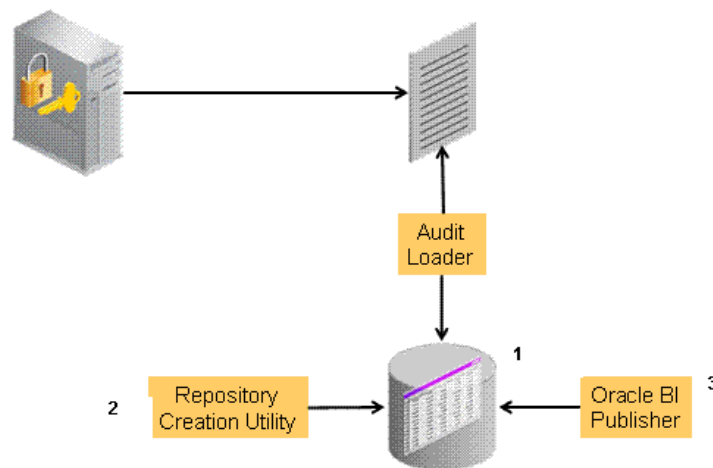
A key advantage of the audit data store is that audit data from multiple components can be correlated and combined in reports, for example, authentication failures in all Middleware components, instances and so on.

To switch to a database as the permanent store for your audit records, you must first use the Repository Creation Utility (RCU) to create a database schema for audit data. The RCU seeds that database store with the schema required to store audit records in a database. After the schema is created, configuring a database audit store involves:

- Creating a data source that points to the audit schema you created
- Configuring the audit store to point to the data source

Figure 24–2 provides a simplified view of the audit architecture with a supported database. The Oracle Fusion Middleware Audit Framework schema for audit log tables is provided by the Repository Creation Utility (RCU), which must be run before you can log information to the database.

**Figure 24–2 Audit to Database Architecture**



An independent audit loader process reads the flat log file and inserts records in the log table of the Oracle database. The Audit Loader is a module of the Oracle WebLogic Server instance and supports audit activity in that instance. When an audit data store is configured, audit loader is responsible for collecting the audit records for all components running in that instance and loading them to the data store. The audit store allows Administrators to expose audit data with Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher using a variety of out-of-the-box reports. You can use BI Publisher to report and publish or visualize the data to gain more insights.

### 24.2.3 Audit Reports and Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager integrates with Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher, which provides a pre-defined set of compliance reports. The data in the database audit store is exposed through pre-defined reports in Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher. These reports allow you to drill down the audit data based on various criteria, such as user name, time range, application type, and execution context identifier (ECID).

You must prepare Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher for use with audit reports. Follow the BI Publisher documentation for details on enabling monitoring and auditing in BI Publisher.

### 24.2.4 Oracle Adaptive Access Manager CSR and Management Events You Can Audit

OAAM events are those generated when the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Console is used. The OAAM events that can be audited and the details captured in them are listed in this section. These event definitions and configurations are implemented as part of the audit service in Oracle Platform Security Services.

#### 24.2.4.1 Customer Care Events

Customer Care events are shown in [Table 24-5](#).

**Table 24-5 Customer Care Events**

Event	Event Data
Create CSR Case	CaseId, UserGroupName, UserId, CaseSeverity, Description
Update Cases	CaseId, CaseSeverity, CaseStatus, CaseDisposition, CaseExpirationDurationInHrs, ActionNotes, CaseActionResult
Change Status	CaseId, CaseStatus, CaseDisposition, ActionNotes, CaseActionResult
Perform Case Action	CaseId, CaseActionEnum, CaseSubActionEnum, ActionNotes, CaseActionResult
Get Challenge Question	CaseId, ActionNotes, CaseChallengeQuestion
Check Challenge Question Response	CaseId, ActionNotes, CaseChallengeQuestion, CaseChallengeQuestionResult

#### 24.2.4.2 KBA Questions Events

KBA Questions events are listed in [Table 24-6](#).

**Table 24-6 KBA Questions Events**

Event	Event Data
Create KBA Category	KBACategoryId, KBACategoryName, KBACategoryDetails
Update KBA Category	KBACategoryId, KBACategoryName, KBACategoryDetails
Delete KBA Categories	KBACategoryIds
Create KBA Question	KBAQuestionId, KBAQuestion, KBAQuestionDetails
Update KBA Question	KBAQuestionId, KBAQuestion, KBAQuestionDetails
Delete KBA Questions	KBAQuestionIds
Create KBA Validation	KBAValidationId, KBAValidationName, KBAValidationDetails
Update KBA Validation	KBAValidationId, KBAValidationName, KBAValidationDetails



**Table 24–6 (Cont.) KBA Questions Events**

Event	Event Data
Delete KBA Validation	KBAValidationIds
Add KBA Validation to Global	KBAValidationId
Delete KBA Validation from Global	KBAValidationId
Update KBA Answer Logic	KBAAnswerLogicDetails
Update KBA Registration Logic	KBARegistrationLogicDetails

### 24.2.4.3 Policy Management Events

Policy Management events are listed in [Table 24–7](#).

**Table 24–7 Policy Management Events**

Event	Event Data
Create Policy	PolicyId, PolicyName, PolicyDetails
Copy Policy	SourcePolicyId, PolicyName, PolicyDetails
Update Policy	PolicyId, PolicyName, PolicyDetails
Delete Policy	PolicyIds
Add Override	PolicyId, PolicyOverrideRowId, PolicyOverrideDetails
Update Overrides	PolicyId, PolicyOverrideIds, PolicyOverrideDetails
Delete Overrides	PolicyId, PolicyOverrideIds
Link Policy To Group	PolicyId, GroupId, ActionNotes
Unlink Policy from Groups	PolicyId, GroupIds
Create Rule	PolicyId, RuleId, RuleName, RuleDetails
Add Conditions to Rule	PolicyRuleMapId, RuleConditionIds
Update Rule in Policy	PolicyId, RuleId, RuleName, RuleDetails
Copy Rule to Policy	PolicyId, PolicyRuleMapDetails
Delete Rules from Policy	PolicyRuleMapIds
Update Rules Order in Policy	PolicyRuleMapId, RuleConditionMapIds
Update Rule Parameter values	PolicyRuleMapId, RuleConditionMapId, RuleParamValueDetails

### 24.2.4.4 Policy Set Management Events

Policy set management events are listed in [Table 24–8](#).

**Table 24–8 Policy Set Management Events**

Event	Event Data
Policy Set Update	UpdatePolicySet
Policy Set Save Score	SaveScoreActions
Policy Set Save Action	SaveActionOverrides
Policy Set Delete Score	DeleteScoreActions
Policy Set Delete Action	Delete Action Overrides

### 24.2.4.5 Group/List Management Events

Group/List Management events are listed in [Table 24–9](#).

**Table 24–9 Group Management Events**

Event	Event Data
Add Group	GroupId, GroupName, GroupDetails
Update Group	GroupId, GroupName, GroupDetails
Delete Groups	GroupIds
Add Group Elements	GroupId, GroupElementsDetails
Update Group Element	GroupId, GroupElementId, GroupElementValue
Delete Group Elements	GroupId, GroupElementIds
Delete all Group Elements	GroupId

### 24.2.4.6 Pattern Management Events

Pattern management events are listed in [Table 24–10](#).

**Table 24–10 Pattern Management Events**

Event	Event Data
Pattern Update Status	UpdatePattern
Pattern Create	CreatePattern
Pattern Update	UpdatePatternStatus
Pattern Delete	DeletePattern
Pattern Add Parameter	AddParam
Pattern Update Parameter	UpdateParam
Pattern Delete Parameter	DeleteParams
Pattern Update Parameter Order	UpdateParamsOrder

### 24.2.4.7 Dynamic Action Management Events

Dynamic action management events are listed in [Table 24–11](#).

**Table 24–11 Dynamic Action Management Events**

Event	Event Data
Dynamic Action Create	CreateDynamicAction
Dynamic Action Update	UpdateDynamicAction
Dynamic Action Delete	DeleteDynamicActions
Dynamic Action Create Instance	CreateDynamicActionInstance
Dynamic Action Update Instance	UpdateDynamicActionInstance
Dynamic Action Update Status	UpdateDynamicActionInstanceStatus
Dynamic Action Delete Instance	DeleteDynamicActionInstances

### 24.2.4.8 Entity Management Events

Entity Management events are listed in [Table 24–12](#).

**Table 24–12 Entity Management Events**

<b>Event</b>	<b>Event Data</b>
Entity Create	CreateEntityDef
Entity Update	
Entity Update Status	UpdateEntityDefStatus
Entity Delete	DeleteEntityDefs
Entity Save Data	SaveDataElements
Entity Delete Data	DeleteDataElements
Entity Add ID	AddIDSchemeElements
Entity Update ID	UpdateIDSchemeElements
Entity Delete ID	DeleteIDSchemeElements
Entity Add Display	AddDisplayElements
Entity Update Display	UpdateDisplayElements
Entity Delete Display	DeleteDisplayElements
Entity Create Reference	CreateEntityDefsRelation
Entity Update Reference	UpdateEntityDef
Entity Delete Reference	DeleteEntityDefsRelations

**Note:** When an update to attributes/properties of an entity definition is performed, the following audit events are triggered:

- Update Entity Def
- Update ID Scheme Elements
- Save Data Elements

#### 24.2.4.9 Transaction Management Events

Transaction management events are listed in [Table 24–13](#).

**Table 24–13 Transaction Management Events**

<b>Event</b>	<b>Event Data</b>
Transaction Create	CreateTransactionDef
Transaction Update	UpdateTransactionDef
Transaction Update Status	UpdateTransactionDefStatus
Transaction Delete	DeleteTransactionDef
Transaction Add Entity	AddTransactionEntityDefMap
Transaction Update Entity	UpdateTransactionEntityDefMap
Transaction Delete Entity	DeleteTransactionEntityDefMaps
Transaction Save Data	SaveTransactionDataElemDefs
Transaction Delete Data	DeleteTransactionDataElemDefs
Transaction Save Source	SaveTransactionSourceDataElemDefs

**Table 24–13 (Cont.) Transaction Management Events**

Event	Event Data
Transaction Delete Data Element Definitions	DeleteTransactionSourceDataElemDefs
Transaction Set Data Map	SetTransactionDataMapping
Transaction Delete Data Map	DeleteTransactionDataMappings
Transaction Set Entity Map	SetTransactionEntityDataMapping
Transaction Delete Entity Map	DeleteTransactionEntityDataMappings

**Note:** When an update to attributes/properties of a transaction definition occurs, an audit event is triggered and audit events of related APIs. For example, when the transaction "save source" is performed the following audit events are also triggered:

- Save transaction data-element defs
- Update a transaction definition

#### 24.2.4.10 Snapshot Management Events

Snapshot management events are listed in [Table 24–14](#).

**Table 24–14 Snapshot Management Events**

Event	Event Data
Snapshot Create	CreateSnapshotInDB
Snapshot Store	StoreSnapshot
Snapshot Commit Diff	CommitDiff
Snapshot Delete	DeleteSnapshots

#### 24.2.4.11 OAAM Server Administration Events

OAAM Server Administration events are listed in [Table 24–15](#)

**Table 24–15 OAAM Server Administration Utility Events**

Event	Event Data
Property Create	Create Property
Property Delete	UpdateProperty
Property Update	DeleteProperties

#### 24.2.4.12 User Detail Events

User events are listed in [Table 24–16](#).

**Table 24–16 User Events**

Event	Event Data
Get Login	GetUserRecentLogins
Get Session Data	GetSessionData

**Table 24–16 (Cont.) User Events**

Event	Event Data
Get User Transaction	GetUserTransaction
Get Transaction Details	GetUserTransactionDetails
Get Checkpoint	GetUserCheckpointDetails

### 24.2.4.13 Import Events

Import events are listed in [Table 24–17](#).

**Table 24–17 Import Events**

Event	Event Data
Import Policy	ImportPolicies
Import KBA	ImportKBAQuestions
Import Dynamic Action	ImportDynamicActions
Import Transaction	ImportTransactions
Import Pattern	ImportPatterns
Import Entity	ImportEntities
Import Condition	ImportConditions
Import Group	ImportGroups
Import Property	ImportProperties
Import Validation	ImportValidations

## 24.2.5 Setting Up Auditing for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager

The following overview provides a list of the tasks that must be performed before you can perform auditing for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.

1. Run the Oracle Fusion Middleware Repository Creation Utility (RCU) against the database, as described in [Section 24.2.5.1, "Creating the Audit Schema Using Repository Creation Utility."](#)
2. Set up audit data sources for the audit loader and configure it for the OAAM Server as described in [Section 24.2.5.2, "Configuring a Data Source for the Audit Database."](#)
3. Set the audit level with Fusion Middleware Control as described in [Section 24.2.5.3, "Setting the Audit Level Using Fusion Middleware Control."](#)
4. Register JDBC data source for Audit Policy Store with Fusion Middleware Control as described in [Section 24.2.5.4, "Registering JDBC Data Source for Audit Policy Store with Fusion Middleware Control."](#)
5. Set up Fusion Middleware audit reports as described in [Section 24.2.5.5, "Setting Up Audit Reports."](#)
6. Restart the WebLogic Server.

For information on deploying auditing, refer to "Configuring and Managing Auditing" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Application Security Guide*.

### 24.2.5.1 Creating the Audit Schema Using Repository Creation Utility

To switch to a database as the permanent store for your audit records, you first use the Oracle Fusion Middleware Repository Creation Utility (RCU) to create an audit data store. By default, the audit data is on a file system (`IAMDomain/servers/AdminServer/logs/auditlogs/JPS/audit.log`) rather than a database.

The audit data store is the repository of audit event records. It is a database that contains a pre-defined Oracle Fusion Middleware Audit Framework schema, created by Repository Creation Utility (RCU). Once the audit data store is configured, all the audit loaders are aware of the store and upload data to it periodically. The audit data in the store is expected to be cumulative and will grow overtime. Ideally, this should not be an operational database used by any other applications - rather, it should be a standalone database used for audit purposes only.

Before you begin, make sure to collect the details on which database to use, along with the DBA credentials to use.

To create the audit schema by using the RCU utility:

1. Log in to the database as SYSDBA.
  - To run RCU, you must have the DBA privilege. Therefore, you must log in as SYSDBA, for example, as user SYS.
2. Navigate to the `RCU_HOME/bin/` directory.
3. To start RCU:
  - For UNIX, run:
 

```
./rcu
```
  - For Microsoft Windows, run:
 

```
rcu.bat
```
4. Choose **Create** at the starting screen and click **Next**.
5. Specify the connection details, as listed in the following table, and click **Next**.

Field	Data to Enter
Database Type	Oracle Database
Host Name	Name of the host on which the database is deployed.
Port	Port number to connect to the host identified in the Host Name field.
Service Name	A string that is the global database name, a name comprised of the database name and domain name, entered during installation or database creation.
Username	User name for a database schema user that has access to Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, such as SYS.
Password	Password for the user identified in the Username field.
Role	The role with DBA privilege, such as SYSDBA.

6. Choose the option to create a new prefix or an existing prefix.
7. In the Component Details page, select **Audit Services** from the list of schemas.
8. Click **Next** and accept the tablespace creation.
9. Click **Finish** to start the process.

RCU creates the `DEV_IAU` schema or `prefix_IAU` schema with the supporting tables used for audit logging.

To view tables created in the database during the schema creation:

1. Login to SQLPLUS as the `DEV_ IAU` user.
2. Execute the following command to display the list of tables:

```
SQL> select TABLE_NAME from USER_TABLES;
```

A list of tables that were created during installation is displayed. The `IAU_BASE` table is the table in which the audit framework writes the audit records.

3. Execute the following command to view OAAM tables:

```
SQL> describe OAAM;
```

### 24.2.5.2 Configuring a Data Source for the Audit Database

After you create a database schema to store audit records in a database, you must define the JDBC data source on your WebLogic Server for the audit database so that the Audit Framework can access the database and start loading data.

To create the data source, perform the following tasks:

1. Log in to the Oracle WebLogic Administration Console using the URL:

```
http://hostname:port/console
```

2. Lock the environment by clicking the **Lock** button in the upper left corner of the WebLogic Administration Console.
3. Click **IAMDomain**, and under **Services**, click **Data Sources**.

The Summary of JDBC Sources appears in the right panel.

4. Click **New** and then **Generic Datasource** to create a new datasource.
5. In the Create a New JDBC Datasource page, enter the following details for the new data source and then click **Next**.

**Name:** AuditDB

**JNDI Name:** jdbc/AuditDB

**Database Type:** Oracle

6. In the second page, accept the defaults, and click **Next**.
7. In the Transaction Options page, click **Next**.
8. In the Connection properties page, enter the connection properties as follows and then click **Next**.

**Database Name:** Name of the database (SID) to which you will connect.

**Host Name:** Hostname of the database.

**Port:** Database port.

**Database User Name:** This is the name of the audit schema that you created in RCU. The suffix is always `IAU` for the audit schema.

**Password:** This is the password for the audit schema that you created in RCU.

The next page lists the JDBC driver class and database details.

9. Accept the defaults, and click **Test Configuration** to verify the connection. If you see the message "Connection established Successfully", click **Next**. If it displays any error, go back and check the connection details.
10. Select the servers where you want to make this JDBC connection available: administration server and oaam\_admin\_server1, oaam\_server\_server1, and oaam\_offline\_server1 servers.
11. Click **Finish** and then **Activate Changes** so that the new JDBC connection takes effect.

### 24.2.5.3 Setting the Audit Level Using Fusion Middleware Control

Set a level of the auditing for each BI Publisher's auditing type by using Fusion Middleware Control.

1. Log in to Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control.  
`http://hostname:port/em`
2. Navigate to the **IAM\_Domain**.
3. For the **IAM\_Domain**, under the **WebLogic Domain**, right-click *domain*, select **Security**, and then click **Audit Policy**.
4. Use the Audit Component Name drop-down to select Oracle Adaptive Access Manager (whose audit policy you wish to configure).  
  
When you select Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, a list of audit categories relevant to the OAAM is displayed underneath.
5. Use the Audit Level drop-down to set the audit level for the audit events for OAAM. The choices are:
  - None - No event categories selected.
  - Low, Medium, High - Enables you to set a pre-defined level of auditing.
  - Custom - Enables you to set a customized level of auditing for each category of event.
6. Select the audit level and the check box next to **OAAM** or OAAM event category. Then click **Apply**.

### 24.2.5.4 Registering JDBC Data Source for Audit Policy Store with Fusion Middleware Control

Register the JDBC data source to store your auditing data. In order to do that, you need to register the JDBC connection you created in [Section 24.2.5.2, "Configuring a Data Source for the Audit Database."](#)

1. Log in to Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control.  
`http://hostname:port/em`
2. Select **WebLogic Domain**, right-click *domain*, select **Security**, and then **Audit Store**.
3. In the Audit Store page, click **Search** (searchlight icon) next to the Datasource JNDI Name field.
4. In the Select Datasource dialog, select **jdbc/AuditDB**, which you created in [Section 24.2.5.2, "Configuring a Data Source for the Audit Database,"](#) and click **OK**.



5. Enter the audit loader frequency in seconds. The audit loader checks for and pushes records to the repository at the specified intervals.
6. In the Audit Store page, click **Apply** to continue.
7. Restart the administration server and `oaam_admin_server1`, `oaam_server_server1`, and `oaam_offline_server1` servers where you deployed the JDBC data source.

### 24.2.5.5 Setting Up Audit Reports

You must install Oracle BI Publisher and verify it is operational before installing the Fusion Middleware Audit reports. Refer to Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation if you need more information.

Perform the following steps to set up standard Oracle BI Publisher audit reports in their default formats as standard.

1. Stop the Oracle BI Publisher server. Refer to Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation if you need more information.
2. On your OAAM host, locate the `AuditReportTemplates.jar`.

You can find `AuditReportTemplates.jar` at `$MW_ORA_HOME/oracle_common/modules/oracle.iau_version/reports/AuditReportTemplates.jar`.

3. SFTP the file from the OAAM host to a location on the database host. For example:

```
Oracle_IDM1/Middleware/user_projects/domains/bifoundation_
domain/config/bipublisher/repository/Reports
```

---

**Note:** After installing BI Publisher 11g, the `Oracle_IDM1/Middleware/user_projects/domains/bifoundation_domain/config/bipublisher/repository/Reports` directory is created in the WebLogic domain.

---

4. Navigate to the database machine and extract the file into the `Oracle_IDM1/Middleware/user_projects/domains/bifoundation_domain/config/bipublisher/repository/Reports` directory.  
A new directory called `Oracle_Fusion_Middleware_Audit` is created with the audit reports. The directory is listed with the other report directories when you perform an `ls`.
5. Start the Oracle BI Publisher server. Refer to Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation if you need more information.
6. To be able to run reports against the data in the audit tables in the database, configure the JDBC Data Source to point to the Audit schema by performing the following steps:

- a. Log in to Oracle BI Publisher from a Web browser as an Administrator using the URL:

```
http://host.domain.com:port/xmlpserver/
```

Refer to Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation if you need more information.

- b. Click the **Admin** tab, then click **JDBC** under Data Sources, and then click the **Add Data Source** button. The Add Data Source screen appears.

- c. Enter the following information in the fields on the Add Data Source screen. Replace the *variable values* in the following examples with the actual values for your audit schema.

Field	Data to Enter
Data Source Name	Audit Provide a name for the data source.
Connection String	<code>jdbc:oracle:thin:@host:port:sid</code>
User Name	User name for a audit schema user.
Password	Password for user identified in the User Name field.
Database Driver Class	<code>oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver</code>

7. Test for a successful connection. If the connection is not successful, check the values you entered.
8. Click **Apply**.

#### 24.2.5.6 Restarting the WebLogic Server

Restart WebLogic Server instances. You must restart all the WebLogic Server instances (the admin server and all the managed server instances in the domain). During the restart, the audit loader rereads the audit store configuration and starts using the database for auditing.

### 24.2.6 Running OAAM Audit Reports

To run reports in Oracle BI Publisher, perform the following steps:

1. Log in to Oracle BI Publisher from a Web browser as an Administrator using the URL:  
`http://host.domain.com:port/xmlpserver/`  
  
Refer to Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation if you need more information.
2. Click the Reports tab and click **Shared Folders**.
3. Click **Oracle\_Fusion\_Middleware\_Audit**, then navigate to the report you want to run.
4. Use filter options in the top part of the report page to filter reported data in various ways.
5. Click View.Report data appears on the bottom part of the report page.

You should be able to see the auditing data in the database scheme. If you are not seeing any data, then you might want to check the log file, which is located at `ORACLE_MW_HOME/user_projects/domains/IAMDomain/servers/oaam_admin_server1/logs/auditlogs/oaam`.

### 24.2.7 Running the Fusion Middleware Common User Activities Reports

Perform the following steps to run the Fusion Middleware common user activities reports in Oracle BI Publisher:

1. Log in to Oracle BI Publisher from a Web browser as an Administrator using the URL:

`http://host.domain.com:port/xmlpserver/`

Refer to Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation if you need more information.

2. Select the Reports tab.
3. Click **More** to expose the list of standard reports, including audit reports.
4. Click **Oracle\_Fusion\_Middleware\_Audit**, then navigate to the report you want to run.
5. Select **All Events**.

## 24.2.8 Setting Up Audit Report Filters

You can use the standard audit reports in their default formats as standard. However, if you want to customize the scope of data and other related aspects of the reports, you do so by setting up audit report filters. For information, refer to "Using Audit Analysis and Reporting" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Application Security Guide*.

## 24.2.9 Designing and Creating Audit Reports

The data in the database audit store is exposed through BI Publisher reports. OAAM audit reports are not available with standard Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. Oracle Fusion Middleware Audit Framework ships with a set of pre-defined reports that are designed to work, as standard, with Oracle Fusion Middleware components, but you can design and create custom reports with Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher's complete set of capabilities for designing and creating custom reports. This chapter provides details for creating some custom reports for OAAM. For detailed information on creating audit reports, refer to "Using Audit Analysis and Reporting" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Application Security Guide*.

## 24.3 Use Cases

The following section provides a scenario of how Oracle Adaptive Access Manager's reports are used.

### 24.3.1 Use Case: BIP Reports

You are Marty, a business analyst for Acme Corp. You have been asked to gather some aggregate data on the impact to customers by the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager security system.

Directions: Run the KBA challenge statistics report and rules aggregate breakdown report. Also run the recent logins report, filtering for sessions that resulted in a block. Run all the reports with XLS output so you can share the results with your business unit.

#### 24.3.1.1 Description

This use case demonstrates how to use Oracle BI Publisher.

#### 24.3.1.2 Steps

This use case demonstrates how to use Oracle BI Publisher reports.

1. Log in to Oracle BI Publisher from a Web browser as an Administrator using the URL:  
`http://host.domain.com:port/xmlpserver/`  
Refer to Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation if you need more information.
2. Select OAAM under Shared Folders.
3. Under oaam folder, select oradb.
4. Locate the report to run.
  - a. Under the Common folder, click **RecentLogins** to view the RecentLogins report.
  - b. Under the KBA folder, click **ChallengeStatistics** to view the Challenge Statistics report.
  - c. Under the KBA folder, click **QuestionStatistics** to view the QuestionStatistics report
  - d. Under the Security folder, click **RulesBreakdown** to view the RulesBreakdown report.
5. For the RecentLogins report, select **Blocked** in Auth Status as a search criteria.
6. Repeat the following steps for each report.
  - a. Click **View**.
  - b. In Template menu, select **Excel2000** and click **Export**.

### 24.3.2 Use Case: LoginSummary Report

The LoginSummary displays login aggregate summary for the designated date range.

1. Log in to Oracle BI Publisher from a Web browser as an Administrator using the URL:  
`http://host.domain.com:port/xmlpserver/`  
Refer to Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher Documentation if you need more information.
2. In the main page, click **OAAM** under Shared Folders and then **oradb**.
3. Under the Security folder, click LoginSummary to view the **LoginSummary** report.  
The Login Summary Report opens with the default time range of one month.  
The summary graph shows the following:
  - The count of sessions
  - The count of users
  - The count of registrations
  - The count of blocks
4. Save or export the report as desired.

# Part X

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## Deployment Management

Part X of the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* contains information about managing deployment in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2). Part X contains the following chapters:

- Chapter 25, "Managing System Snapshots"
- Chapter 26, "Using the Properties Editor"



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## Managing System Snapshots

This chapter describes the Universal Risk Snapshot feature, which is new in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Concepts](#)
- [Navigating to the System Snapshot Search Page](#)
- [Searching for a Snapshot](#)
- [Importing a Snapshot](#)
- [Importing a Snapshot Using CLI](#)
- [Viewing Details of a Snapshot](#)
- [Creating a Backup](#)
- [Exporting a Snapshot Using CLI](#)
- [Restoring a Snapshot](#)
- [Deleting a Snapshot](#)
- [Use Cases](#)
- [Best Practices for Snapshots](#)

### 25.1 Concepts

This section introduces you to the concept of snapshots and how they are used in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.

Using Universal Risk Snapshot, system snapshots can be created allowing security administrators to simply and easily migrate security data across environments or restore security configuration to a known state.

#### 25.1.1 Snapshots

A snapshot is a backup of the current system configuration. In the event of an error on the original system, you can restore the system to a pre-defined point.

Universal Risk Snapshot enables System Administrators to store and manage a system image. They can:

- Back up the system configuration for safety, security, or versioning purposes
- Replicate the system configuration for use with other servers--for example, from test to production environment, for production troubleshooting, and others.

- Restore the system configuration from a pre-defined point

Universal Risk Snapshot only handle configuration data (metadata). It does not handle runtime data, such as sessions, transaction data, cases, rule logs, action logs, and others.

### 25.1.2 Snapshot Storage

When the snapshot is created, the OAAM Server metadata is copied from the database.

A snapshot can be restored from a file or from the database depending on where it was stored.

### 25.1.3 Snapshot Metadata

For snapshots, the metadata is stored with the following items:

Artifact	Comments	Additional clarifications
Policy Sets	Policy Set overrides	
Policies	All Policies	Trigger combinations are included
Rule Instances	All rule instances	
Conditions	All rule conditions	
Groups	Group Definitions for all groups whether linked or not	Group Members for alerts and actions only will be exported
Patterns	All patterns	
Transaction Definitions	All transaction definitions	
Entities	All entities whether linked or not	
Properties	Only the ones in the database	
Enums	Only the ones in the database	
Configurable Actions		
Challenge Questions	Includes validations, categories, and configurations (Answer Logic and others)	

### 25.1.4 Backup

A backup saves all the existing configurations (both active and inactive items) including all group definitions. Only Action and Alert group members are included in the backup. Other group members can be exported using the group user interface if needed.

You can choose to create a backup snapshot in the database or to a local file system or both.

### 25.1.5 Restore

You can restore the new system configuration from a file or database.

Restore replaces the current system configuration with the restored configuration and also deletes and disables the additional configurations in the existing system.



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**Note:** The exception is when a group definition is imported into the system. The restore does not delete the additional group members that are already available.

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- When you create a snapshot, all the configurations for functional areas are selected, both active and disabled. For example, if you have ten policies within your policy set, and five of them are active and five of them are disabled, all policies, their configuration, and their status information are included when the snapshot is created.
- Data that is not stored or restored is listed as:
  - Runtime data (examples: user-node logs, session and transaction logs, fingerprints, pattern collected data, generated alerts data, rule / policy logs data)
  - Geolocation data.
  - User action logs as related to server API logs
- Snapshots do not include the members of any groups with the exception of actions and alerts. However the groups themselves are included in the snapshot. To back up group members, the export groups function must be used separate from snapshot. These group members must be imported using the **Group** user interface if needed
- Though configurable action definitions are included on restore, you must ensure that the necessary java classes are manually copied into the required folders.
- The status of the items are preserved on backup and restore. For example, disabled items should remain disabled on backup and restore.
- You cannot selectively select individual items to include in a snapshot or perform selective restoration. If you only want to include certain configurations in your snapshot, you can export them from their module (separate user interfaces), and import them back and then create the snapshot.

Restore works as follows:

The metadata existing in the system is deactivated. Data cannot be deleted (policies or patterns) because it would violate database constraints. Therefore, all the active artifacts are set to an "inactive" or a "deleted" state as appropriate.

Afterward, the artifacts being imported are inserted into the current database.

During this insert process, if there are artifacts in the old system and also in the incoming snapshot, the artifacts are re-stored as they appear in the incoming snapshot.

Groups in the incoming snapshot do not contain members. If the same group exists (by name) in the existing system, after the system restore, the restored group contains members.

## 25.2 Navigating to the System Snapshot Search Page

To navigate to the System Snapshot Search page, perform the following steps:

1. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as a user with the environment administrator role assigned.
2. In the Navigation tree, select **System Snapshots** under **Environment**.

Alternative methods to open search pages are listed in [Section 3.5, "Using Search, Create, and Import."](#)

In the **System Snapshot Search** page, you can perform the following tasks:

- Search for a snapshot
- Restore a snapshot from the database
- Restore a snapshot from a file
- Back up the current system to a file or database
- Delete selected snapshots from the database

## 25.3 Searching for a Snapshot

In the System Snapshots Search page, you search for a snapshot by specifying criteria in the Search filter.

When the System Snapshot Search page first appears, the Search Results table shows a list of snapshots in the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager environment.

To search for snapshots:

1. In the Navigation tree, open **System Snapshots** under **Environment**.  
The **System Snapshots Search** page is displayed.
2. Specify criteria in the Search Filter to locate the snapshot and click **Search**.
  - Searches are not case sensitive
  - Searches can return results if you enter part of the name in the search.
  - Searches trim the spaces entered.

Clicking **Reset** instead of **Search** will reset the search criteria.

The search result is shown based on the entered search criteria.

**Table 25–1 System Search Filter Criteria**

Filter and fields	Description
Snapshot Name	Name of the snapshot. For a snapshot from a database, it is the name provided by the user; for file based backups, it is the file name.  The snapshot with the specified name is displayed in the Results Table.
Notes	Notes describing why the snapshot was created. All backup names with the specified Notes keyword is displayed in the Results Table.
Backup date	Date at which the backup was taken. To locate a backup taken within a given create date range, enter the start and end dates you want for the range. All backup names that were backed up during the specified date range is displayed.

## 25.4 Importing a Snapshot

To import a snapshot for use in the system, follow the instructions below:

1. Open **System Snapshot** under **Environment** in the Navigation tree.  
The **System Snapshots Search** page is displayed.

**2. Click Load from File.**

A Load and Restore Snapshot dialog appears. You are given the opportunity to back up your current system since importing a snapshot will overwrite what you have in the current system.

**3. If you want to keep a backup of your current system, select the **Back up the current system now** box, enter the name and notes for the backup, and click **Continue**.**

When the Load and Restore Snapshot dialog appears with a message that the current system has been successfully stored in the database, click **OK**.

Then, the Load and Restore Snapshot page appears for you to choose a snapshot to load into the server so you can run the basic authentication flows.

**4. If you are sure you do not want to back up your current configuration or you are importing the snapshot into an empty system, you can leave the dialog blank and click **Continue**.**

Since you did not choose to back up your system, you are given a warning that you are loading a new snapshot and the details of the metadata may be overwritten. If you decide to take a backup, you can click **Back** to take you to the previous page where you can provide details for a backup. If you want to proceed with the import, click **Continue**.

The Load and Restore Snapshot page appears for you to choose a snapshot to load into the server so you can run the basic authentication flows.

**5. Now that you are ready to load the snapshot, click **Browse** on the dialog in which you can enter the filename of the snapshot you want to load. A screen appears for you to navigate to the directory where the snapshot file is located. Click **Open**. Then, click **Load** to load the snapshot into the system.**

If you are loading the standard snapshot for the first time, the snapshot file, `oaam_base_snapshot.zip` is located in the `Oracle_IDM1/oaam/init` directory where the OAAM base content is shipped.

**6. Click **OK**.**

Once the snapshot has been loaded, a summary of the snapshot is displayed.

The Preview tab is available, in which you are given the option to do the following:

- View the conditions, rules, policies, and so on, in the snapshot.
- View the actions that are taken on the objects. For example, if you are loading a snapshot with configurable actions and you do not have configurable actions in the system, the system will disable the configurable actions.
- Filter the objects to see only the updates, or only the changes, or only the additions, and so on.

In general, you want to see all that changes in your system when you load the snapshot because it has the potential to invalidate all the content in your system or overwrite your existing metadata.

The **Update** button is available so that you can update or change to another snapshot to view what the changes would be as compared to existing system snapshot.

So far, you have loaded the snapshot into the system and viewed the changes as compared to the existing metadata. The items in the snapshot are not effective yet. Unless you click **Restore**, the items in the snapshot have not been applied.

7. To apply the snapshot, click **Restore**.

Once you have applied the snapshot, make sure it appears in the System Snapshots page. Perform a search to view all snapshots that have been loaded into the database. You can click on any snapshot to view it and you can click **Restore** to apply changes. Use this feature to back up your system periodically and it will be stored in memory of the database or a file or in both.

## 25.5 Importing a Snapshot Using CLI

For information on how to importing a snapshot using CLI, see "[Import Snapshot](#)".

## 25.6 Viewing Details of a Snapshot

To view details for a snapshot:

1. In the Navigation tree, select **System Snapshots** under **Environment**.

The **System Snapshots Search** page is displayed.

2. Specify criteria in the Search Filter to locate the snapshot and click **Search**.

Clicking **Reset** instead of **Search** will reset the search criteria.

3. Click the snapshot name in the **Results** table, the **Snapshot Details** page for the specific snapshot is displayed.

The backup name, notes, system user, client IP, server IP, and server name for the backup is displayed in the **Summary** tab.

The **Snapshot Preview** tab displays the configuration details for the following

- Answer Hint
- Question Category
- Conditions
- Validations
- Questions
- Groups
- Policies
- Entity Definition
- Scheduler Task Group
- Pattern

## 25.7 Creating a Backup

To create a backup:

1. In the Navigation tree, open **System Snapshots** under **Environment**.

The **System Snapshots Search** page is displayed.

2. Click **Backup** in the right upper corner of the page or **Back up** from the Actions menu.

The **Backup Current System** page is displayed. From this page, you can choose an option and provide the necessary information.

The current system can be backed up to the system database or to a file or to both.

3. Select **Backup** type.
  - Database
  - Database and File
  - File

### 25.7.1 Backing Up the Current System to the System Database

To back up the current system to the system database:

1. From the **Backup Current System** page, select **Database** for the **Backup Type**.
2. Enter a name for the backup.
3. Enter notes for the backup.
4. Click **Back Up**.

A dialog appears with a message that the current system has been successfully stored in the database.

5. Click **OK**.

The system snapshot is created in the database.

### 25.7.2 Backing Up the System Configuration in Database and File

To back up the current system in a database and file:

1. From the **Backup Current System** page, select **Database and File** for the **Backup Type**.
2. Enter a name for the backup.
3. Enter notes for the backup.
4. Enter a file name for the ZIP file.
5. Click **Back Up**.

A dialog appears with a message that the current system has been successfully stored in the database.

6. Click **OK**.

The system snapshot is created in the database and file.

7. Verify that the snapshot is saved in database and file

Search by the snapshot name in the **System Snapshots Search** page.

If backup is saved in the database, the snapshot name is listed in the results table.

### 25.7.3 Backing Up the Current System to a File

To back up the current system to a file:

1. From the **Backup Current System** page, select **File** for the **Backup Type**.

2. Enter a name for the backup.
3. Enter notes for the backup.
4. Enter a file name for the ZIP file.
5. Click **Back Up**.

A dialog appears with a message that the current system has been successfully stored in the database.

6. Click **OK**.

The system snapshot is created in the file.

## 25.8 Exporting a Snapshot Using CLI

For information on how to export a snapshot using CLI, see ["Export a Snapshot"](#).

## 25.9 Restoring a Snapshot

You can restore a system configuration from a snapshot of the same system or another system. You cannot choose to restore only a subset of the snapshot.

Restoring a snapshot replaces the system configuration completely.

If an error occurs during an operation, you can restore the system to a snapshot that predates the error.

### 25.9.1 Steps to Restore Selected Snapshot

To perform the restore operation:

1. Open **System Snapshot** under **Environment** in the Navigation tree.  
The **System Snapshots Search** page is displayed.
2. Click **Search** to populate the **Results** tab or search for the snapshot you want to use to restore the system.
3. Select a snapshot from the **Results** table.
4. Click **Restore** or select **Restore** from the **Actions** menu.

A **Back Up Current Configuration** dialog appears, which offer you the option to back up the current system before replacing it. You can press **Back up**, **Skip**, or **Cancel**.

5. Enter a name for the backup.
6. Enter notes for the backup.
7. If you press **Back up** and the backup is successful, a message appears with a message that the current system was successfully stored in the database.
8. Click **Restore**.

A summary displays a list of items being imported and the status of the operation.

9. Click **OK**.

An error message appears if the file was in the wrong format.

## 25.9.2 Loading and Restoring a Snapshot

To load a snapshot into the system database:

1. Open **System Snapshot** under **Environment** in the Navigation tree.  
The **System Snapshots Search** page is displayed.
2. Click **Load from File**.  
A Load and Restore Snapshot dialog appears for you to enter the name and notes for the current system configuration you are backing up in the database.
3. Enter the name and notes for the current system configuration and click **Continue**.  
The Load and Restore Snapshot dialog appears with a message that the current system has been successfully stored in the database.
4. Click **OK**.  
The Load and Restore Snapshot page appears for you to choose a snapshot to load.
5. Browse for a snapshot, and click **Load** to load the snapshot into the system database.  
If you press **Load**, the loaded snapshot is restored and becomes the current snapshot. If you select this option, you cannot preview the snapshot before restoring it.
6. Click **OK**.
7. Click **Restore**.

## 25.9.3 Restarting the Servers

The policy/rule cache is not updated after restoring a snapshot. You must restart the OAAM Server server for the policies to become active.

## 25.9.4 Snapshot Restore Considerations

Snapshot restore considerations are described in this section.

### 25.9.4.1 Snapshot in Live System (Single Server)

Snapshot ZIP files will have the server version from which it was taken. When re-storing if the version is determined to be in-compatible then the snapshot restore fails.

If the snapshot is restored in a system that is running, the effect is applicable in about 30 seconds when all the database artifacts are reloaded.

### 25.9.4.2 Snapshot Restore in Multi-Server System (Connected to the Same Database)

When the snapshot is restored in a system running with multiple servers connected to the same database, the snapshot is effective in approximately 20 seconds when servers reload their database artifacts.

All the servers are running on the same version of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.

### 25.9.4.3 Snapshot Restore in Multi-Server Running Different Versions

The snapshot restore is checked by the server in which the restore was performed. If a server in a cluster is not compatible with the snapshot being restored, the server does

not function since it is trying to read information from a database that it does not understand. The database schema might be compatible, but servers could differ in interpretation of features/ column value.

## 25.10 Deleting a Snapshot

To delete snapshots:

1. In the Navigation tree, select **System Snapshots** under **Environment**.
2. Click **Search** to view a list of snapshots in the system.
3. Select the snapshot to delete and click the **Delete** icon or **Delete Selected** from the Action menu.

A Confirm Dialog appears with the message, "Are you sure you want to delete the selected Snapshot?"

4. Click **Delete**.

A confirmation dialog appears with the message, "Selected Snapshots are deleted successfully."

5. Click **OK**.

## 25.11 Use Cases

This section describes example use cases for using snapshots.

### 25.11.1 System Snapshot Import/Export

Jeff a Security Administrator must migrate the policy changes and all dependent items from the test environment to the production environment.

1. Jeff goes into OAAM Admin in the test environment and exports the policy set
2. As part of the export process the policies, rules, conditions, linked patterns, linked groups (alert and action groups have members included by default. Other group types do not include member unless specified), enumerations used in policies, transactions and entities used in the policies and configurable actions used in the policies are all selected for export to a file.
3. On import into the production environment a warning message alerts Jeff to the files that will be overwritten.

### 25.11.2 Use Case: User Exports Policy Set as a Record for Research

A snapshot is a record of how the rules and policies were configured; it contains the session information.

1. The user creates a snapshot so that historical data can be viewed later and research conducted using an offline system.
2. A timestamp is put on the snapshot.
3. Later, the user restores the older snapshot to perform fraud analysis.
4. The user runs rules and policies to determine how the system acted at that time in the past.
5. The user has multiple snapshots saved from different points in time and re-uses them in an offline system for performing research.



### 25.11.3 Use Case: User Replaces Entire System

A snapshot is a copy of the system configuration and contains the configuration for policies, rules, groups, and other elements in the system.

1. The user makes modifications to the policy set in the production system.
2. The user realizes that the changes were not the ones wanted.
3. The user restores the snapshot, replacing the entire system all together.

### 25.11.4 Use Case: User Identifies Policy Set to Import

The user is working on several snapshots offline, testing the rules and ensuring that the policies work as expected. He has finished work on SnapshotID 1 and SnapshotID 3, and he is now working on another configuration. Out of all the snapshots he has worked on, he wants to restore Snapshot 3. He identifies SnapshotID 3 by Snapshot ID and restores it in the production system.

## 25.12 Best Practices for Snapshots

This section outlines some best practices for using snapshots.

- Before you perform a restore in a production system, you should be aware that you are about to replace the entire system configuration in the production system. Create a snapshot of the current policy set before the actual restore since you do not want to lose the current configuration if the restore fails or if there are any other issues that you did not anticipate. After you have restored the snapshot, there is no way for you to perform an undo. When you have a backup available, you can restore that configuration into your system immediately if the restore fails.
- Only when a snapshot is successfully created, should you restore the snapshot from an offline system to the online system.
- When the configurable actions are included with a snapshot. You should copy the Java classes to the specified directory after the snapshot creation so that the configurable actions are not broken when they are brought back into a system.



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## Using the Properties Editor

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides properties as standard and a Properties Editor that enables you to create new database properties according to your requirement, modify existing database and file properties, and create and edit enumerations.

Note: not all roles have permissions to access the Properties Editor.

This chapter focuses on properties management using the OAAM Administration Console.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- Navigating to the Properties Search Page
- Searching for a Property
- Viewing the Value of a Property
- Viewing Enumerations
- Creating a New Database Type Property
- Editing the Values for Database and File Type Properties
- Deleting Database Type Properties
- Exporting Database and File Type Properties
- Importing Database Type Properties
- Editing Enums in the Property Editor

### 26.1 Navigating to the Properties Search Page

The Properties Search page is the starting place for managing your property definitions.

To open the Properties Search page:

1. In the Navigation tree, double-click **Properties** under **Environment**.

Alternatively, you can:

- Right-click **Properties** in the Navigation tree and select **List Properties** from the context menu.
- Select **Properties** in the Navigation tree and then choose **List Properties** from the **Actions** menu.
- Click the **List Properties** button in the Navigation tree toolbar.

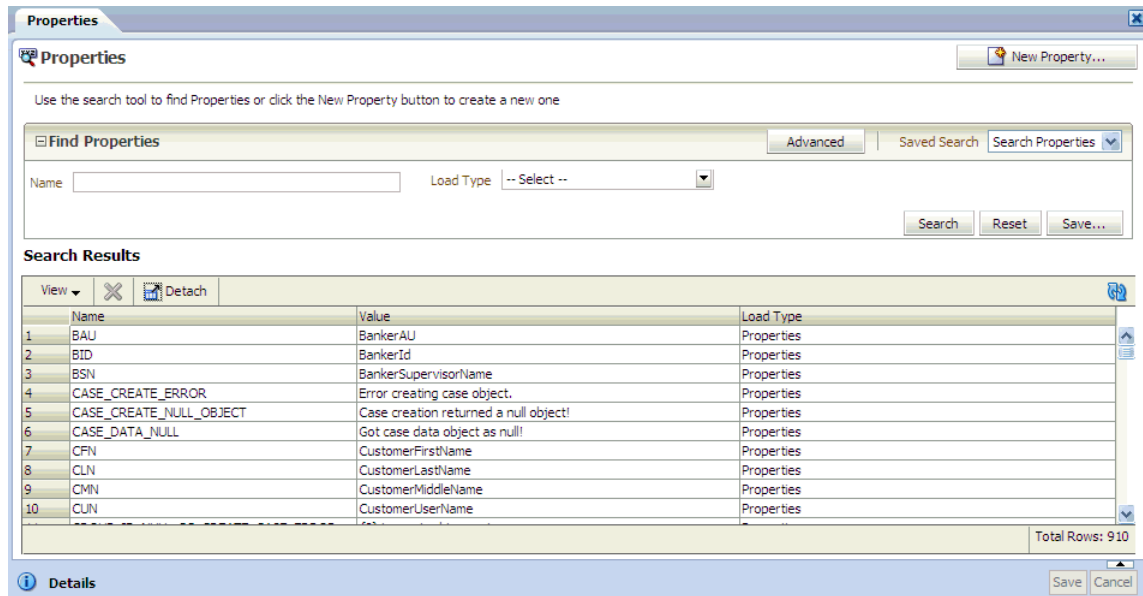
The Properties Search page is displayed.

2. Click **Search** to view a list of properties in the system.

## 26.2 Searching for a Property

In the Properties Search page you can view a list of all properties in the system and search for a property based on the name, load type, and value.

**Figure 26–1 Properties Page**



To view a list of the properties present in the system, click **Search**. All available properties are displayed in the Results table.

To search for a property:

1. Specify the criteria in the search fields in the Properties Search page to locate the property.

The search filter criteria are described in [Table 26–1, " Search Filter Criteria"](#).

**Table 26–1 Search Filter Criteria**

Field	Description
Name	The property name.
Load Type	The property's load type. If the property is available in the database, its load type is database; if the property is in a property file, its load type is properties, and if the property is a system property, its load type is systems. By default the load type is set to "all."
Value	The value for the property.

2. Click **Search**.

If you want to reset the search parameters to the default setting, use the **Reset** button.

The Results Table displays a summary of the properties that match the criteria specified.

By default, properties are sorted on Property Name, but you can sort properties on the Load Type.

## 26.3 Viewing the Value of a Property

To view the value of a property, select the property in the Results table. The name, load type, and value for the property is displayed in the bottom panel.

## 26.4 Viewing Enumerations

Enumerations can be viewed and edited using the Properties Editor.

For the enumerations to be listed in the Properties Editor, you must set the following property to false:

```
bharosa.config.ui.list.filter.enum=false
```

## 26.5 Creating a New Database Type Property

To create a database type property:

1. From the Properties Search page, click the **New Property** button or **Create new Property** icon.

A New Property dialog is displayed.

2. In the New Property dialog, type in the property name and value.

An error message appears for the following:

- Duplicate name
- Special characters
- Blank value
- Name or value that is more than the maximum length of 4000 ASCII characters or 1333 UTF-8 characters

The property name cannot be edited after the property has been created.

3. Click **Save**.

All properties created using the properties editor can be of the "Database" type only. They are created in the server database.

A system and file type properties cannot be created from the user interface.

If you do not want to create the new property, click **Cancel** instead of **Save**.

## 26.6 Editing the Values for Database and File Type Properties

You can easily edit the values for database and file type properties and save them.

System properties are read only and cannot be edited.

To edit a database or file type property, follow these steps:

1. In the Results table, select the property.

The name, load type, and value is shown in the details panel.

If multiple properties are selected, details for the last selected property are shown in the details panel.

2. In the details panel, edit the value of the property.

Name and Type are read-only in the details panel.

3. Click **Save**.

The modified property detail are saved successfully.

When a file load type property is edited, it changes to a database type property. The existing file type property will no longer be shown in the Results table.

If you do not want to save the modified property, click **Cancel** instead of **Save** to revert the changes to the original value.

## 26.7 Deleting Database Type Properties

System and file properties are not allowed to be deleted.

To delete a database type property or properties:

1. In the Results table, select the properties.

A confirmation dialog appears.

2. Click the **Delete** button. The selected properties are deleted successfully.

If you delete a database type property that had been changed from a file type property, the selected property is deleted and the old file type property is restored.

## 26.8 Exporting Database and File Type Properties

To export file properties, follow these steps:

---

---

**Note:** System properties will not be exported. Only file and database type properties will be exported.

---

---

1. In the Navigation tree, open **Properties** under Environment.

The Properties Search page is displayed.

2. Click **Search** to view a list of properties in the system.

3. Select the properties you want to export.

4. Select **Export Selected** from the Actions menu.

An Export Properties dialog appears with options to select the export type and provide a name.

5. Enter a name for your ZIP file.

6. Choose Java Properties or XML Properties as the Export Type.

7. Click **Export**.

If you do not want to export the files, click **Cancel** instead of **Save**.

8. Click **Save** and then **OK**.

A ZIP file for the selected properties in XML or Java format is exported.

## 26.9 Importing Database Type Properties

To import database type properties, follow these steps:

1. In the Navigation tree, open **Properties** under Environment.  
The Properties Search page is displayed.
2. Click the **Import Properties** button.  
An Import Properties dialog appears.
3. In the Import Groups dialog box, type the path and name of the file; or use the **Browse (...)** button to locate the ZIP file that contains the properties, and then select the file.
4. Click **Open** and then click **OK**.

Updates are saved to the database. Updates occur only if the value of the property changed.

5. Click **OK**.

If you try to import properties in an invalid format, an error will be displayed.

## 26.10 Editing Enums in the Property Editor

User-defined enums are a collection of properties that represent a list of items. Each element in the list may contain several different attributes. The definition of a user-defined enum begins with a property ending in the keyword ".enum" and has a value describing the use of the user-defined enum. Each element definition then starts with the same property name as the enum, and adds on an element name and has a value of a unique integer as an ID. The attributes of the element follow the same pattern, beginning with the property name of the element, followed by the attribute name, with the appropriate value for that attribute.

The following is an example of an enum defining credentials displayed on the login screen of an OAAM Server implementation:

```
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum = Enum for Login Credentials
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.companyid=0
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.companyid.name=CompanyID
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.companyid.description=Company ID
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.companyid.inputname=companyid
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.companyid.maxlength=24
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.companyid.order=0
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.username=1
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.username.name=Username
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.username.description=Username
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.username.inputname=userid
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.username.maxlength=18
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.username.order=1
```

In case of enums, to override non translatable core properties set it in `oaam_custom.properties` and the locale specific properties should be set in `client_resource_locale.properties`. To disable any already defined element in a user-defined enum, simply add an "enabled" attribute with a value of "false".





# Part XI

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## Command-Line Interface

Part XI of the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* contains information about using the command-line interface in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2). Part XI contains the following chapter:

- [Chapter 27, "Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Command-Line Interface Scripts"](#)



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# Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Command-Line Interface Scripts

This chapter provides information on the Command-Line Interface (CLI).

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [CLI Overview](#)
- [Using CLI](#)
- [Importing IP Location Data](#)

## 27.1 CLI Overview

The Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Command-Line Interface (CLI) scripts enable users to perform various tasks instead of using the OAAM Administration Console.

You can use Oracle Adaptive Access Manager CLI scripts for the following:

- Import or export objects like policies, groups, conditions, and other modules without using the graphical user interface.
- Load location data into the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager database

## 27.2 Using CLI

The Oracle Adaptive Access Manager CLI is a tool in which you can perform various tasks using the keyboard rather than the OAAM Administration Console.

You can use Oracle Adaptive Access Manager CLI in the following ways:

- import or export objects like policies, groups, conditions, and other modules without using the graphical user interface
- perform import and export between different environments (for example, QA and staging) using a program.
- load location data

Set up the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager CLI environment before you run any of the scripts. For details refer to [Section 2.3, "Setting Up the CLI Environment."](#)

### 27.2.1 Obtaining Usage Information for Import or Export

To obtain usage information on Oracle Adaptive Access Manager CLI for import or export:

1. At the command line, change to the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager CLI work folder.
2. Run the `runImportExport.sh` script without any arguments.

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh
```

## 27.2.2 Command-Line Options

This subsection provides details about the command-line options.

To perform an import or export, you enter commands coupled with:

- information for actions like import or export
- information for module like policies, groups, validations, or others
- arguments for whether to export or import different modules
- additional parameters for the import and export features.

### 27.2.2.1 What is the Syntax for Commands?

Use this syntax for the command-line interface (typed in a single line with no line breaks or carriage returns):

```
sh runImportExport.sh
|-- action < import | export >
|
|  +-- <export>
|  +   |-- entitycmd < add | delete >
|  +   |-- exportmode < zip | file >
|  +   |-- includeelements < true | false >
|  +   |-- listelemcmd < add | delete | replace >
|  +   -- outdir < path_to_dest_dir >
|  +-- <import>
|      -- batchmode < true | false >
|      -- module < rules | groups | policy(models) | questions
|                          | validations | answerHint | properties
|                          | conditions | questionsForTranslation | patterns
|                          | entities   | transactions | dynamicActions
|                          | taskGroups| snapshot>
|
+-- <groups>"
    -- submodule < all | users | alerts | ... >
+-- <properties>"
    -- name < propertyId >
    -- loadType < database | properties | system >
+-- <conditions>"
    -- forceUpdate < true|false >
    -- adminUser < user name >
    -- adminPassword < password >
```

### 27.2.2.2 CLI Parameters

The options are described in [Section 27.2, "Using CLI."](#)

**Table 27–1 CLI Parameters**

Parameters	Description
entitycmd	Indicates whether the entities for the module being exported would be added to the database or deleted from the database on importing the file. Default is add
exportmode	Indicates whether the result of export will be a ZIP file or XML file. Default is ZIP.
includeelements	Indicates whether the group elements need to be included in export. Default is true. This is applicable only for export of groups.
listelemcmd	Indicates whether the group elements will be added, deleted for replaced in the database when this file is imported. Default is add. This is applicable only for groups export.
outdir	The output folder where the resulting files from export will be saved. Default value is current folder.
batchmode	Controls the database commits when list items are imported in a batch. When the batch reaches its limit, the objects are inserted into the database. If <code>batchmode</code> is equal to true, the database update is also committed. By default, <code>batchmode</code> is set to false.
submodule	Used to specify the type of groups that should be included in export. Default value is all. This is applicable for groups export.
loadType	Used to specify the type of properties that need to be exported. If not specified then all type of properties are included. This is applicable for properties export.

### 27.2.2.3 Supported Modules for Import and Export

The list of supported modules for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g is shown in [Table 27–2](#).

**Table 27–2 Support Modules**

Module	Entity Name
groups	groups
policies	models
questions	questions
validations	validations
answer hint	answerHint
properties	properties
conditions	conditions
questions for translation	questionsForTranslation
patterns	patterns
entities	entities
transactions	transactions
configurable actions	dynamicActions
scheduler task groups	taskGroups
snapshot	snapshot

The 10g policy set and policy modules are not longer valid in 11g.

The difference between CLI import/export in 10g and 11g is that the module models and policies means the same: `-module policy` is same as `-module models`.

#### 27.2.2.4 Import of Files

Examples of import options are as follows:

##### Import from a File

To import from a file, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport -action import -module properties
exportData\properties\properties_zip_file
```

##### Import Contents of ZIP file

To import the contents of a ZIP file, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action import -module supported_module filename
```

Examples are as follows:

To upload challenge questions, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action import -module questions filename
```

To import conditions, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action import -module conditions filename
```

To import policies, run the following command

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action import -module models filename
```

To import groups, run the following command

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action import -module groups filename
```

#### Import Snapshot

---



---

**Note:** Snapshot import will alter the current configurations in the system. Ensure that you back up the data before performing the import.

Options for backup are:

- Back up the configuration data in the database or file. For file, perform an export using CLI or the Universal Risk Snapshot feature. For information on using the Universal Risk Snapshot feature, refer to [Chapter 25, "Managing System Snapshots."](#)
  - Export snapshot using CLI before doing an import
- 
- 

```
runImportExport.sh -action import -module snapshot path_to_valid_snapshot_zip_file
```

```
runImportExport.sh -action import -module snapshot IDM_ORACLE_HOME/oaam/init/
oaam_base_snapshot.zip
```

#### Import a Groups of Users in an XML File

To import a group of users in an XML file, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action import -module groups abc.xml
```

### Import Multiple Policies from Multiple ZIP Files

To import multiple policies in multiple XML file, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action import
-module models ManyModels.zip OneModel.zip
```

### Import Multiple Questions from Multiple ZIP Files

To import multiple questions from multiple ZIP files, issue the command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action import
-module questions ManyQuestions.zip OneQuestions.zip
```

### Import Multiple Validations from Multiple ZIP Files

To import multiple validations from multiple ZIP files, issue the command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action import
-module validations ManyValidations.zip OneValidations.zip
```

---



---

**Note:** You may note that inapplicable options will be silently ignored (for example, the `outdir` option used for import) and options with lower precedence will be overridden (for example, `listelemcmd` is irrelevant when `includeelements` is equal to `false`).

---



---

## 27.2.2.5 Export of Files

Here are examples of export options:

### Export Properties

To export all the properties irrespective of `loadtype`, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action export -module properties
```

To export all the properties of any particular `loadtype`, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action export -module properties -loadtype
<database | properties | system>
```

For example, to export all the properties of `database` `loadtype`, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action export -module properties -loadtype database
```

To export any single property, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action export -module properties -name propertyname
```

### Export All

When performing an export, if no entity names are specified, all the entities of that particular module (and submodule) are exported. Thus, specifying names is not necessary for export.

To export all entities of a particular module, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action export -module module_entity_name
```

### Export a Snapshot

Examples of exporting a snapshot are shown below:

```
runImportExport.sh -action export -module snapshot
  -snapshotname "name of snapshot" -description "snapshot description"
```

```
runImportExport.sh -action export -module snapshot
  -snapshotname "OAAM Snapshot" -description "OAAM snapshot description"
```

`-snapshotname` , `-description` are optional. If `snapshotname` is specified then the exported zip file name will be *value passed for -snapshotname.zip*. If `snapshotname` is not specified, the CLI will create a unique filename with name such as `snapshot_unique_value`.

The exported zip file would also contain one `snapshot.properties` file that has the following content.

Property	Description
serverIP	IP of server from where CLI is run
user	Operating system user name
name	Name of snapshot, if specified by <code>-snapshotname</code> , if not specified will be system generated unique name
description	Description of snapshot, if specified by <code>-description</code> , if not specified will be system generated unique name
serverName	Hostname from where CLI was run

### Export all Policies

To export all policies, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action export -module models
```

### Export all User Groups

To export groups, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action export -module groups -submodule users
```

### Export All Questions

To export questions, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action export -module questions
```

CLI exports all the related categories, validations, and locale information to make these questions complete.

### Export All Validations:

To export all validations, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action export -module validations
```



**Export Conditions**

To export conditions, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport -action export -module conditions
```

**Export Condition with Delete Script**

To export conditions with a delete script, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport -action export -module conditions -entitycmd delete
```

**Export Specific Groups, Grp1 and Grp2, without Elements for Delete**

To export specific groups without elements, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action export
-module groups -includeelements false -entitycmd delete Grp1 Grp2
```

entitycmd indicates whether the entities for the module being exported would be added to the database or deleted from the database on importing the file.

In this example, Groups Grp1 and Grp2 are deleted from the database when the resulting file from this export command is imported back.

**Export Groups with List Command Replace**

To export groups with list command replace, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action export -module groups -listelemcmd replace G1 G2
```

The group elements for groups G1 and G2 will be replaced by the elements in the ZIP file during the import of the file resulting from this export command. For example, if group G1 has elements e1 and e2 in the database, and the ZIP file has elements e2 and e3, after the execution of the import, group G1 will have elements e2 and e3. However, if the value of listelemcmd had been "add," then after the import, G1 would have elements e1, e2 and e3. If the value specified was "delete," then after import, group G1 would have element e1 only as e2 would have been deleted.

**Export Policies to DESTDIR, But Do Not Create a ZIP File**

To export policies to DESTDIR, but not create a ZIP file, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action export -outdir DESTDIR -exportmode file
-module groups Group1 Group2
```

If exportmode is "file," then the data is exported as one or more XML files.

---

**Note:** The command does not work for modules like policies and questions which have dependent data. A error will occur with the message that a ZIP stream is expected.

---

**27.2.2.6 Import Options**

The batchmode option controls the database commits when list items are imported in a batch. When the batch reaches its limit, the objects are inserted into the database. If batchmode is equal to true, the database update is also committed. By default, batchmode is set to false.

```
batchmode {true | false}
```

---

---

**Note:** batchmode is not to be used in conjunction with importing other modules. It should be used with Lists only.

---

---

Here is an example of batchmode usage:

### Import Groups in Batch Mode

To import groups in batch mode, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action import -module groups -batchmode true
```

#### 27.2.2.7 Importing Multiple Types of Entities in One Transaction

The examples preceding cover only those scenarios where the entities to be processed are of the same type. To be able to process different types of modules together, the command line has been altered to support multiple modules. All entities specified in a command are processed in a single transaction, which enables a related set of entities to be used together to ensure the "all or nothing" approach.

Here are examples of importing modules together:

### Import Various Modules Together

To import various modules together, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action import
-module groups 5grps.zip
-module models model1.zip
```

---

---

**Note:** The action parameter is not to be repeated, but only the command from the `-module` parameter is repeated as per the different items to be imported. The order of the items supplied in the command line is retained for both, the type of entities, and the files for each entity.

---

---

#### 27.2.2.8 Multiple Modules and Extra Options (Common vs. Specific)

Support for multiple modules raises many questions:

- What about the extra options?
- How to specify options common to all modules?
- How to specify options specific to a certain module, even though it has been defined as a common option?

The following things can be kept in mind:

- When writing an import or export command, keep in mind that `-module` is considered as the beginning of a new set of options. Everything that follows `-module` forms one set of options.
- Everything that is specified before the first `-module` option is taken as a set of common options, which are applied to each `-module`.
- If a certain option is specified as a common option and is also specified as a module specific option, the specific value will take precedence.

Examples are:

**Export Everything to "all" Directory, but Policies to "policies" directory**

To export everything to "all" directory, but policies to "policies" directory, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh
  -action export -outdir all
  -module models -outdir models
  -module groups
```

**Export Groups G1 and G2 for Delete Items, and G3 and G4 for Replace Items**

To export groups G1 and G2 for delete items and G3 and G4 for replace items, issue the following command:

```
$ sh runImportExport.sh -action export
  -module groups -listelemcmd delete G1 G2
  -module groups -listelemcmd replace G3 G4
```

**27.2.2.9 Transaction Handling**

Transaction handling is different from imports and exports.

Import operates strictly in one transaction, except when using batch mode for importing lists. If there is any error in importing any entity for any module, the entire process is rolled back. Thus, no database updates will be committed. You may also note that though import strictly follows one transaction, it does not break down if it encounters invalid items in a list (for example, importing a city with an incorrect state or a country, and so on.) A warning message is logged and the import process continues, ignoring such items.

Export operates on a "best effort" basis. If an export for any entity fails, it continues with the next entity. The reason is that export does not perform any database updates. It only selects information from the database and places it into files.

**27.2.2.10 Upload Location Database**

To use the IP location loader utility, follow the setup instructions in [Section 27.3, "Importing IP Location Data."](#)

**27.2.3 Globalization**

The OAAM CLI is not globalized.

**27.3 Importing IP Location Data**

Geolocation is a technology that uses data to ascertain the location of a network-connection enabled device. OAAM uses IP geolocation data to access the risk associated with a given IP address and for behavioral profiling. This IP location data along with the updates are acquired from third party providers. To enable these features, the data must be loaded into an OAAM database. The standard OAAM geolocation data loader supports data from both Quova and MaxMind.

Data from other providers may require a custom data loader. IP location data needs to be periodically updated according to the data provider's guidelines. Generally, data is updated at least once a month. The recommendation is to implement an automated job to periodically download new data from the third party service provider and load it into OAAM.

This section describes how to import IP location data into the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager database.

Note: the location data loading process is an offline process. It is required to run when there is a location data update, which is typically once or twice a month depending on the provider. Real time processing is not directly impacted by the location data loading process, because the database is the only shared component between real time and offline processes.

This section contains the following subsections:

- [Loading the Location Data to the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Database](#)
- [System Behavior](#)
- [Quova/Neustar File Layout](#)
- [Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Tables](#)
- [Verifying When the Loading was a Success](#)

### 27.3.1 Loading the Location Data to the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Database

Set up the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager CLI environment before you run any of the scripts. For details refer to [Section 2.3, "Setting Up the CLI Environment."](#)

#### 27.3.1.1 Setting Up for SQL Server Database

To load data to Microsoft SQL Server database, `sqljdbc.jar` should be copied to a third party directory. This file can be downloaded from Microsoft.

#### 27.3.1.2 Setting Up IP Location Loader Properties

1. Change to the `ORACLE_MW_HOME/domain/oaam/cli` directory and make a copy of `sample.bharosa_location.properties` file.

```
cp sample.bharosa_location.properties bharosa_location.properties
```

2. Update `bharosa_location.properties` with the location data details as in the following example. The location data should be obtained from a supported third party service provider, such as MaxMind, Quova/Neustar, and others.

Note that the properties marked as "Advanced" are not to be changed in general.

Note that if the files are on Windows the paths need to be properly escaped.

**Table 27–3 IP Loader Properties**

IP Loader Properties	Description
location.data.provider	quova or maxmind
location.data.file	/tmp/quova/EDITION_Gold_2008-07-22_v374.dat.gz On Windows: c:\\tmp\\quova\\EDITION_Gold_2008-07-22_v374.dat.gz
location.data.ref.file	/tmp/quova/EDITION_Gold_2008-07-22_v374.ref.gz On Windows: c:\\tmp\\quova\\EDITION_Gold_2008-07-22_v374.ref.gz

**Table 27-3 (Cont.) IP Loader Properties**

<b>IP Loader Properties</b>	<b>Description</b>
location.data.anonymizer.file	/tmp/quova/anonymizers_2008-07-09.dat.gz On Windows: c:\tmp\quova\anonymizers_2008-07-09.dat.gz
location.data.location.file	only if maxmind location data is to be loaded; else leave this property unset/blank
location.data.blocks.file	only if maxmind location data is to be loaded; else leave this property unset/blank
location.data.country.code.file	only if maxmind location data is to be loaded; else leave this property unset/blank
location.data.sub.country.code.file	only if maxmind location data is to be loaded; else leave this property unset/blank
location.loader.database.pool.size	number of threads to use to update the database
location.loader.dbqueue.maxsize	Advanced: maximum number of location records to be kept in queue for database threads
location.loader.cache.location.maxcount	Advanced: maximum number of location records to be kept in cache, while updating existing location data
location.loader.cache.split.maxcount	Advanced: maximum number of location split records to be kept in cache, while updating existing location data
location.loader.cache.anonymizer.maxcount	Advanced: maximum number of anonymizer records to be kept in cache, while updating existing location data
location.loader.database.commit.batch.size	Maximum number of location records to batch before issuing a database commit
location.loader.database.commit.batch.seconds	Maximum time to hold an uncommitted batch
location.loader.cache.isp.maxcount	Maximum number of ISP records to be kept in cache

### 27.3.1.3 Setting Up for Loading MaxMind IP data

Before running the IP location loader, `Blocks.csv` file from MaxMind must be preprocessed with the following commands:

```
$ mv Blocks.csv Blocks-original.csv
$ sed -e 's/"//' Blocks-original.csv | sort -n -t, -k1,1 -o Blocks.csv
```

### 27.3.1.4 Setting Up Encryption

Refer to [Chapter 2, "Setting Up the OAAM Base Environment"](#) for information on setting up encryption.

### 27.3.1.5 Loading Location Data

After completing the setup detailed preceding, run the following command to load the location data into the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager database.

1. Set the `JAVA_HOME` environment variable to point to the location of the JDK.  
Make sure the `JAVA_HOME` environment variable is set to the JDK certified for the Identity Management Suite for 11g.
2. Set the `ORACLE_MW_HOME` environment variable.
3. Run the `loadIPLocationData` script.  
From bash shell, execute `loadIPLocationData.sh`

From Windows command prompt, execute `loadIPLocationData.cmd`

The command returns 0 when the data load is successful; on failure it returns 1.

IP Geolocation data needs to be periodically updated according to the data provider's guidelines. This is generally at least once a month. The recommendation is to have IT staff implement an automated job to periodically download fresh data from provider and load into OAAM

### 27.3.2 System Behavior

The IP location loader utility reads the information from the IP location data files (from Quova/Neustar or MaxMind) to populate the IP location tables in the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager system.

The IP location loader utility reads the information from the IP location data files (from Quova/Neustar or MaxMind) to populate the IP location tables in the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager system. The first time the utility is run against a new database, it inserts one or more rows into the `vdecrypt_ip_location_map` for each record in the data file. It also creates a new record in `vdecrypt_country` for each unique country name in the data file, a new record in `vdecrypt_state` for each unique combination of country name and state name in the data file, and a new record in `vdecrypt_city` for each unique combination of country name, state name, and city name in the data file.

When the IP location loader is run with a new data file against an already populated database, it skips records in the data file that have matching, identical records in the `vdecrypt_ip_location_map` table. It creates a new row in the `vdecrypt_ip_location_map` for each record in the data file whose `FROM_IP_ADDR` does not already appear in the database. It updates the rows in the `vdecrypt_ip_location_map` whose `FROM_IP_ADDR` matches the record in the data file, but has different data in other columns. The loader also creates new countries, states, and cities that do not already exist in the database.

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**Note:** Neustar/Quova and MaxMind data can be loaded without the standard OAAM loader.

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### 27.3.3 Quova/Neustar File Layout

The Quova/Neustar data file is a pipe-delimited ('|') file, with 29 fields on each line, and one record per line. The information in these tables comes from Quova/Neustar's GeoPoint Data Glossary. In the following table, IP represents the `vdecrypt_ip_location_map` table, CO represents the `vdecrypt_country` table, ST represents the `vdecrypt_state` table, and CI represents the `vdecrypt_city` table.

The file layout is as follows:

**Table 27-4 Quova/Neustar File Layout**

Quova/Neustar Field	Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Field	Description
Start IP	IP.from_ip_addr	The beginning of the IP range, also used as an alternate primary key on the <code>vdecrypt_ip_location_map</code> table.
End IP	IP.to_ip_addr	The end of the IP range.
CIDR	(not used)	
Continent	(not used)	
Country	CO.country_name	The country name.

**Table 27-4 (Cont.) Quova/Neustar File Layout**

<b>Quova/Neustar Field</b>	<b>Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
Country ISO2	(not used)	
Region	(not used)	
State	ST.state_name	The state name.
City	CI.city_name	The city name.
Postal code	(not used)	
Time zone	(not used)	
Latitude	CI.latitude	The latitude of the IP address. Positive numbers represent North, and negative numbers represent South.
Longitude	CI.longitude	The longitude of the IP address. Positive numbers represent East, and negative numbers represent West.
Phone number prefix	(not used)	
AOL Flag	mapped to IP.isp_id	Tells whether the IP address is an AOL IP address.
DMA	(not used)	
MSA	(not used)	
PMSA	(not used)	
Country CF	IP.country_cf	The confidence factor (1-99) that the correct country has been identified.
State CF	IP.state_cf	The confidence factor (1-99) that the correct state has been identified.
City CF	IP.city_cf	The confidence factor (1-99) that the correct city has been identified.
Connection type	mapped to IP.connection_type	Describes the data connection between the device or LAN and the internet. See the Connection Type mapping.
IP routing type	mapped to IP.routing_type	Tells how the user is routed to the internet. See the IP Routing Type mapping.
Line speed	mapped to IP.connection_speed	Describes the connection speed. This depends on connection type. See the Connection Speed mapping.
ASN	IP.asn	Globally unique number assigned to a network or group of networks that is managed by a single entity.
Carrier	IP.carrier	The name of the entity that manages the ASN entry.
Second-level Domain	mapped to IP.sec_level_domain	The second level domain of the URL. For example, Name in www.example.com. This is mapped through the Quova/Neustar reference file.
Top-level Domain	mapped to IP.top_level_domain	The top level domain of the URL. For example, .com in www.company.com. This is mapped through the Quova/Neustar reference file.
Registering Organization	(not used)	

### 27.3.3.1 Routing Types Mapping

A table for routing types mapping is shown in [Table 27-5](#).

**Table 27-5 Routing Types Mappings**

Routing Type	Oracle Adaptive Access Manager ID	Description
fixed	1	User IP is at the same location as the user.
anonymizer	2	User IP is located within a network block that has tested positive for anonymizer activity.
aol	3	User is a member of the AOL service; The user country can be identified in most cases; any regional info more granular than country is not possible.
aol pop	4	User is a member of the AOL service; The user country can be identified in most cases; any regional info more granular than country is not possible.
aol dialup	5	User is a member of the AOL service; The user country can be identified in most cases; any regional info more granular than country is not possible.
aol proxy	6	User is a member of the AOL service; The user country can be identified in most cases; any regional info more granular than country is not possible.
pop	7	User is dialing into a regional ISP and is likely to be near the IP location; the user could be dialing across geographical boundaries
superpop	8	User is dialing into a multistate or multinational ISP and is not likely to be near the IP location; the user could be dialing across geographical boundaries.
satellite	9	A user connecting to the Internet through a consumer satellite or a user connecting to the Internet with a backbone satellite provider where no information about the terrestrial connection is available.
cache proxy	10	User is proxied through either an internet accelerator or content distribution service.
international proxy	11	A proxy that contains traffic from multiple countries.
regional proxy	12	A proxy (not anonymizer) that contains traffic from multiple states within a single country.
mobile gateway	13	A gateway to connect mobile devices to the public internet. For example, WAP is a gateway used by mobile phone providers.
none	14	Routing method is not known or is not identifiable in the preceding descriptions.
unknown	99	Routing method is not known or is not identifiable in the preceding descriptions.

### 27.3.3.2 Connection Types Mapping

[Table 27-6](#) shows connection types mappings.



**Table 27–6 Connection Types Mappings**

Connection Type	Oracle Adaptive Access Manager ID	Description
ocx	1	This represents OC-3 circuits, OC-48 circuits, and so on, which are used primarily by large backbone carriers.
tx	2	This includes T-3 circuits and T-1 circuits still used by many small and medium companies.
satellite	3	This represents high-speed or broadband links between a consumer and a geosynchronous or lowearth orbiting satellite.
framerelay	4	Frame relay circuits may range from low to highspeed and are used as a backup or alternative to T-1. Most often they are high-speed links, so GeoPoint classifieds them as such.
dsl	5	Digital Subscriber Line broadband circuits, which include aDSL, iDSL, sDSL, and so on. In general ranges in speed from 256k to 20MB per second.
cable	6	Cable Modem broadband circuits, offered by cable TV companies. Speeds range from 128k to 36MB per second, and vary with the load placed on a given cable modem switch.
isdn	7	Integrated Services Digital Network high-speed copper-wire technology, support 128K per second speed, with ISDN modems and switches offering 1MB per second and greater speed. Offered by some major telcos.
dialup	8	This category represents the consumer dialup modem space, which operates at 56k per second. Providers include Earthlink, AOL and Netzero.
fixed wireless	9	Represents fixed wireless connections where the location of the receiver is fixed. Category includes WDSL providers such as Sprint Broadband Direct, and emerging WiMax providers.
mobile wireless	10	Represents cellular network providers such as Cingular, Sprint and Verizon Wireless who employ CDMA, EDGE, EV-DO technologies. Speeds vary from 19.2k per second to 3MB per second.
consumer satellite	11	
unknown high	12	GeoPoint was unable to obtain any connection type or the connection type is not identifiable in the preceding descriptions.
unknown medium	13	GeoPoint was unable to obtain any connection type or the connection type is not identifiable in the preceding descriptions.
unknown low	14	GeoPoint was unable to obtain any connection type or the connection type is not identifiable in the preceding descriptions.
unknown	99	GeoPoint was unable to obtain any connection type or the connection type is not identifiable in the preceding descriptions.

### 27.3.3.3 Connection Speed Mapping

Table 27–7 shows connection speed mappings.

**Table 27–7 Connection Speed Mappings**

Connection Speed	Oracle Adaptive Access Manager ID	Description
high	1	OCX, TX, and Framereelay.
medium	2	Satellite, DSL, Cable, Fixed Wireless, and ISDN.
low	3	Dialup and Mobile Wireless.
unknown	99	Quova/Neustar was unable to obtain any line speed information.

## 27.3.4 Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Tables

This section contains the tables used by the ETL process

### 27.3.4.1 Anonymizer

The following tables and sequences are used for uploading the Anonymizer data. Make sure the ETL process has sufficient privileges to read and update these tables.

**Table 27–8 Anonymizer Data**

Name	Table/Sequence
V_LONG_VALUE_ELEM_SEQ	Sequence
VCRYPT_LONG_VALUE_ELEMENT	Table
VCRYPT_VALUE_LIST	Table
V_VALUE_LIST_SEQ	Sequence
VCRYPT_CACHE_STATUS	Table
VCRYPT_CACHE_STATUS_SEQ	Sequence

### 27.3.4.2 Tables in Location Loading

The IP location loader requires read/write access to the following tables:

- VCRYPT\_IP\_LOCATION\_MAP
- V\_IP\_LOCATION\_MAP\_SEQ
- V\_IP\_LOC\_MAP\_HIST
- V\_IP\_LOC\_MAP\_HIST\_SEQ
- V\_IP\_LOC\_MAP\_SPLIT
- V\_IP\_LOC\_MAP\_SPLIT\_SEQ
- V\_IP\_LOC\_MAP\_SPLIT\_HIST
- V\_IP\_LOC\_MAP\_SPLIT\_HIST\_SEQ
- VCRYPT\_COUNTRY
- V\_COUNTRY\_SEQ
- V\_COUNTRY\_HIST
- V\_COUNTRY\_HIST\_SEQ
- VCRYPT\_STATE

- V\_STATE\_SEQ
- V\_STATE\_HIST
- V\_STATE\_HIST\_SEQ
- VCRYPT\_CITY
- V\_CITY\_SEQ
- V\_CITY\_HIST
- V\_CITY\_HIST\_SEQ
- VCRYPT\_ISP
- VCRYPT\_ISP\_SEQ
- V\_ISP\_HIST
- V\_ISP\_HIST\_SEQ
- V\_LOC\_LOOKUP
- V\_LOC\_LOOKUP\_SEQ
- V\_LOC\_UPD\_SESS
- V\_LOC\_UPD\_SESS\_SEQ
- V\_UPD\_LOGS
- V\_UPD\_LOGS\_SEQ
- VCRYPT\_LONG\_VALUE\_ELEMENT
- V\_LONG\_VALUE\_ELEM\_SEQ
- VCRYPT\_VALUE\_LIST
- V\_VALUE\_LIST\_SEQ
- VCRYPT\_VALUE\_LIST\_HIST
- V\_VALUE\_LIST\_HIST\_SEQ
- VCRYPT\_CACHE\_STATUS
- VCRYPT\_CACHE\_STATUS\_SEQ
- VCRYPT\_TRACKER\_USERNODE\_LOGS
- VCRYPT\_ALERT
- VR\_MAX\_BLOCKS\_LOGS

### 27.3.5 Verifying When the Loading was a Success

The loader script returns 0 when the data load is successful; on failure it returns 1.

### 27.3.6 Troubleshooting Tip on Loading IP Location Data

The OAAM data loader will fail to load IP location data if a blank line is in the data file. You can prevent this from occurring by opening the IP location data file, removing the blank line, and saving the file.



# Part XII

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## Multitenancy

Part XII of the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* provides concepts on multitenancy in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2). Part XII contains the following chapter:

- [Chapter 28, "Multitenancy Access Control for CSR and Agent Operation"](#)



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## Multitenancy Access Control for CSR and Agent Operation

This chapter details the multitenancy access control feature of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. Multitenancy access control handles access to the OAAM Administration Console for each organization so that it results in a different experience for administrative users of multiple tenants.

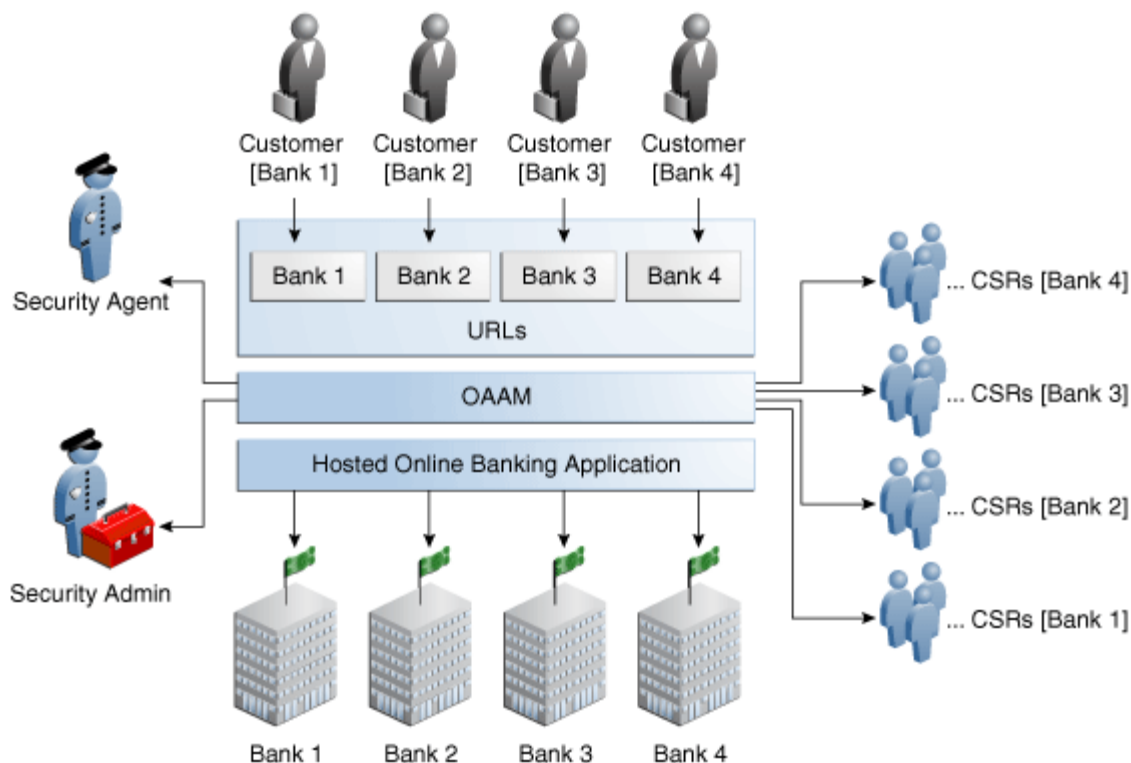
This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Multitenancy Access Control](#)
- [Mapping of Application ID \(Client-Side\) to Organization ID \(Administration Side\)](#)
- [Set Up Access Control for Multitenancy](#)
- [Multitenant Access Control in Case Management](#)
- [Multitenancy Access Control Use Case](#)
- [Troubleshooting/FAQ](#)

### 28.1 Multitenancy Access Control

Multitenancy refers to a principle in software architecture where a single instance of the software runs on a server, serving multiple client organizations. With a multitenant architecture, each client organization feels as if they are working with a separate customized application instance.

[Figure 28–1](#) shows a multitenancy access control scenario.

**Figure 28–1 Multitenant Access Control Scenario****Application ID**

This is the application request coming from the client (browser). Generally the URL is mapped to an Application ID which is mapped to an Organization ID.

**Organization ID**

Each user belongs to only one Organization ID. It identifies what tenant applications a user uses and scopes which OAAM policies will run for them.

**Shared Infrastructure/Shared Application**

In the example shown in [Figure 28–1](#), the online banking application (same instance of the same server) has its data partition in such a way that the application appears different for each client.

**Awareness of the Applications**

The online banking application can be customized by organizations as though each organization had a separate application. Each "application" corresponds to an Application ID: Bank1, Bank2, Bank3, and Bank4.

## 28.2 Mapping of Application ID (Client-Side) to Organization ID (Administration Side)

To ensure that a customer's data is unique from that of other customers, the Application ID of the client application is mapped to an Organization ID for use in OAAM Admin.



Users are autoprovisioned to an Organization ID when they access an application for the first time. For information on mapping applications to Organization IDs, refer to the "Determining Application ID and User Group" section of the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

The Application ID is used by OAAM Server to personalize and brand customer pages. They are used by OAAM Admin to determine which set of configuration properties to use to customize the customer applications. For information on customizing user interface branding, refer to the "Customizing User Interface Branding" section of the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

## 28.3 Set Up Access Control for Multitenancy

To set up access control for multitenancy, perform the procedures in this session.

### 28.3.1 Set Access Control for Multitenancy

To set up access control for multitenancy, perform the following steps:

1. In the Properties Search page, specify `bharosa.multitenant.boolean` as the name to search for.
2. Click **Search**.
3. Change the value of the `bharosa.multitenant.boolean` property to true. If you cannot find the property, create it and set it to true.

### 28.3.2 Providing CSR Access to Particular Organizations

To provide access to a particular organization to the CSR administrative user, the CSR administrative user needs to belong to that organization.

At any point, a CSR or CSR Manager can be servicing more than one organization. He will be able to see all the cases of the organizations he is assigned to.

When CSRs are changed or added to an organization, the setting takes effect at the next login and not for the current login.

If you are migrating from a previous release, you can continue to operate as you have been without any change because by default, multitenancy access control is off. If you want multitenancy access control, you must set it up. Once you have set up multitenancy, access control is applied. For example, if a CSR belonged to Organization 1 in a previous release, he will still have access to all the cases in Organization 1 after access control is applied. If there is no access control previously, the CSR will have access to all cases. Now if multitenancy access control is set up, he can only see cases from Organization 1. If the CSR was working on five different cases from five different organizations before the upgrade to 11g, now he will not have access to them.

#### 28.3.2.1 Using WebLogic

To achieve this, an organization with the exact same name as the Organization ID must exist and then that organization should be assigned to the CSR administrative user:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Administration Console as a WebLogic user:

`http://hostname:port/console`

Where `hostname` is the hostname of the Administration Server and `port` is the address of the port on which the Administration Server is listening for requests (7001 by default).

2. Create a group/organization using WebLogic Security Realms that exactly match the name of the Organization ID. For example, Bank1.

Refer to the "Create groups" section of the Oracle Fusion Middleware Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console Online Help 11g.

3. Assign, as necessary/applicable, this group/organization to the CSR and CSR Manager, as necessary.

Refer to the "Add users to groups" section in the Oracle Fusion Middleware Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console Online Help 11g.

To move a user from working on one organization to another:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Administration Console as a WebLogic user:

```
http://hostname:port/console
```

Where `hostname` is the hostname of the Administration Server and `port` is the address of the port on which the Administration Server is listening for requests (7001 by default).

2. In the Settings for Realm Name page, navigate to **Users and Groups**, and then **Users** in Security Realms.
3. Change the user membership of the group/organization, by removing the group/organization from the CSR and CSR Manager, and adding the new group/organization to the CSR and CSR Manager.

The changes are effective from the next login for the CSR and CSR Managers.

Refer to the "Modify users" section in the Oracle Fusion Middleware Oracle WebLogic Server Administration Console Online Help 11g.

### **28.3.2.2 Adding Users and Groups to Oracle Internet Directory**

If you want to add users and groups through OID, refer to the "Adding Users and Groups to Oracle Internet Directory" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Tutorial for Oracle Identity Management*.

### **28.3.2.3 Adding Users and Groups in the LDAP Store**

If you want to take care of user and group creation in the external LDAP store, see [Section 2.5.1, "Creating OAAM Administrative Roles and User in an External LDAP Store."](#)

## **28.4 Multitenant Access Control in Case Management**

This section provides summaries and examples of the multitenant access control experience in OAAM. Multitenancy access control is only applicable for case management data access and filtering on Organization ID and filtering on Session search results. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager cannot control the data administration and security personnel view in the OAAM Administration Console.

**Table 28–1 Multitenant Experiences for CSR and Agents**

<b>Task</b>	<b>CSR Experience</b>	<b>Agent Experience</b>
Create CSR Case	CSRs can select one Organization ID to create a case.	N/A
Create Agent Case	N/A	Agents can select one Organization ID to create a case.
Search Cases	CSRs can see Organization IDs for which they have access, and from which they can select one (or more) Organization IDs.	Agents can see Organization IDs for which they have access, and from which they can select one (or more) Organization IDs.
View Cases	CSRs are able to see the cases from only those organization's users to which they have access.	Agents are able to see the cases from only those organization's users to which they have access. Escalated cases associated with the Organization ID to which agent has access are also included in the search result if it fits the query criterion.
Case Details	CSR can see the case detail for cases that belong to any user belonging to an organization he has access to. If the user does not belong to the organization he has access to, the CSR will not see that case in the search results.	Agents can see the case detail for cases that belong to any user belonging to an organization they have access to or cases that are associated with their Organization ID.
Case Actions	CSRs can perform case actions on cases they can see.	Agent can perform case actions on a cases they can see.
Sessions Search and Details Pages	CSRs do not have access to sessions search and details pages.	Agent cannot navigate to any of the details pages from sessions page or sessions search if multitenant access control is enabled. If multitenant access control is disabled, Agent can access details pages from any sessions search if the link is available.

**Table 28–1 (Cont.) Multitenant Experiences for CSR and Agents**

<b>Task</b>	<b>CSR Experience</b>	<b>Agent Experience</b>
Search Sessions	N/A	Agents can search sessions belonging to the users that belong to the organizations that they have access to and those organizations to which they have access.
Search Cases (with changed Organization ID Assignment)	<p>CSR was assigned to "org1." He has created cases created for users in "org1."</p> <p>He serviced users for that organization for some time.</p> <p>He is then removed from "org1" service and has started servicing "org2."</p> <p>When he logs in again after this, he can no longer see the cases for "org1" (whether he created them or not). He can only see and work on the cases that belong to "org2."</p>	Same experience as the CSR.
Link Sessions	N/A	<p>Agents can link sessions to the cases belonging to organizations that they have access to.</p> <p>Also in search sessions for linking, Agents are able to see the sessions of only those organizations to which they have access.</p>

## 28.5 Multitenancy Access Control Use Case

The following sections describe examples of common multitenant access control use cases.

### 28.5.1 CSR and CSR Manager Access Controls

Second Bank has deployed OAAM to secure both the consumer banking application and the business banking application. Their CSRs are broken up into two separate organizations. One organization assists only consumer banking customers and the other assists only business banking customers. They need to have strict control over the customer data visible to each of these CSR organizations. Also, there is a organization of senior CSR managers that need to have access to data for all customers. When the consumer banking CSR searches, views, creates, edits cases they only see data related to consumer banking customers. Likewise the business banking CSRs only see data for business banking customers. Neither is even aware that OAAM is doing this pre-filtering of data. The CSR managers can see data related to both consumer and business banking customer activity and they can perform all case flow operations.

**Actors:** CSR and CSR Manager

**Setup:** To set up the scenario:

1. Enable multitenancy access control.
2. Create consumer and business organizations to assist the customers with the exact names as the Organization IDs.

One organization assists only consumer banking customers and the other assists only business banking customers. They need to have strict control over the customer data visible to each of these CSR organizations.

3. Create CSR1, CSR2, and CSRSenior as administrators.
4. Assign CSR1 to the consumer organization, CSR2 to the business organization, and CSRSenior to both consumer and business organizations.

To provide access to a particular organization to the CSR administrative user, the CSR administrative user needs to belong to that organization.

When the consumer banking CSRs (CSR1) search, view, create, and edit cases they only see data related to consumer banking customers. Likewise the business banking CSRs (CSR2) only see data for business banking customers. Neither is even aware that OAAM is doing this pre-filtering of data. The CSR managers (CSRSenior) can see data related to both consumer and business banking customer activity and they can perform all case flow operations.

**Flow:**

1. CSR opens the OAAM Administration Console.
2. CSR sees only the appropriate user interface views and controls afforded his role
3. CSR sees only the appropriate data afforded by his role (Organization ID). He cannot see data for users/sessions related to Organization IDs he does not have permission to view.
4. CSR Manager sees only the appropriate data afforded by his role (Organization ID). He cannot see data for users/sessions related to Organization IDs he does not have permission to view.

## 28.5.2 Agent Access Controls

Second Bank has deployed OAAM to secure both the consumer banking application and the business banking application. Their security analysts are broken up into two separate groups. One group investigates only consumer banking issues and the other investigates only business banking issues. They need to have strict control over all session, policy, and so on, and data visible to each of these security analysts organizations. Also, there is a organization of senior security analysts managers that need to have access to all data. When the consumer banking security analysts searches, views, creates, edits cases they only see data related to consumer banking. Likewise the business banking security analysts only see data for business banking. Neither is even aware that OAAM is doing this pre-filtering of data. The security analysts managers can see data related to both consumer and business banking activity/policies/and so on and they can perform all case flow operations. As well, managers have a filter so they can choose to only view business banking cases/data or only consumer banking cases/data.

Actors: Security Analyst and CSR

**Flow:**

1. CSR/Analyst opens the OAAM Administration Console.
2. CSR/Analyst sees only the appropriate user interface views and controls afforded his role.
3. CSR/Analyst sees only the appropriate data afforded by his role (Organization ID). He cannot see data for users/sessions related to Organization IDs he does not have permission to view.

4. CSR/Analyst Manager sees only the appropriate data afforded by his role (Organization ID). He can not see data for users/sessions related to Organization IDs he does not have permission to view.
5. CSR Manager can filter what data he sees based on Organization ID.

### 28.5.3 CSR Case API Data Access Controls

Second Bank decides to integrate OAAM with their existing customer ticketing application. They will use the APIs to obtain customer data and take customer service actions on behalf of customers. Their CSRs are broken up into two separate organizations. One organization assists only consumer banking customers and the other assists only business banking customers. They need to have strict control over the customer data visible to each of these CSR organizations. Also, there is an organization of senior CSR managers that need to have access to data for all customers. The API will allow them to configure the integration to control access to the customer data based on Organization ID to these different groups of employees.

**Actor:** CSR

**Flow:**

1. CSR opens his custom console.
2. CSR sees only the appropriate data afforded by his role (organization ID)

## 28.6 Troubleshooting/FAQ

This section provides information on how to troubleshoot problems that you might encounter when setting up multitenancy access control.

### 28.6.1 I thought I had set up multitenancy access control but CSRs and Investigators still have access to all cases

Verify that you have `bharosa.multitenant.boolean` set to `true`. If set to `false`, multitenancy access control is disabled. By default, multitenancy access control is disabled.

When multitenancy access control is disabled:

- CSRs and Investigators can view and select from all the Organization IDs during case creation.
- In the Cases Home page all Organization IDs are listed for CSRs and Investigators.

### 28.6.2 I have set up multitenancy access control and I have verified that the property is set to true but the CSRs and Investigators are able to access to all cases

You must log out and log back in for access control to be applied. Changing the property takes effect at the next login and not for the current login.

### 28.6.3 Are Security and System Administrators affected when I set up multitenancy access control?

Enabling and disabling multitenancy access control has no effect on users with the security and system administrator roles. Multitenancy access control is only applicable to case management. Their user experience will not be affected.

**28.6.4 Can CSRs and Investigators have access to multiple organizations?**

Yes. They can be assigned to multiple organizations.

**28.6.5 Can I limit access of a CSR or Investigator to certain organizations even though he had access before?**

Yes. Once access control is set up appropriately, the CSR or Investigator will not have access to that Organization ID anymore. He will be limited from accessing the cases of that organization. Changing the property takes effect at the next login and not for the current login.

**28.6.6 My CSRs and Investigators have no access to cases. What is wrong?**

Make sure the CSRs and Investigators are assigned to proper roles and organizations so they can access the cases.





# Part XIII

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## Troubleshooting

Part XIII of the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* provides information for troubleshooting symptoms and gives solutions to the difficulties you may experience in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2). Part XIII contains the following chapters:

- Chapter 29, "Performance Considerations and Best Practices"
- Chapter 30, "FAQ/Troubleshooting"



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## Performance Considerations and Best Practices

Checking for performance problems requires observation of the effects that lead to the decision that a performance issue exists and access to configuration and performance information.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Performance Troubleshooting](#)
- [Performance Monitoring and Troubleshooting Tools](#)
- [Performance Best Practices](#)

### 29.1 Performance Troubleshooting

#### Troubleshooting Process

The troubleshooting process starts with the top-level troubleshooting flow:

1. Check rules and policy performance using the OAAM dashboard's performance section. Determine which rules are taking a large amount of time.
  - a. In the **Dashboard** list, click **Performance**.
  - b. In the **Data** list, click the Rules or Policies data type.
2. To check database performance, use Fusion Middleware Control to check the SQL query performance. Fusion Middleware Control advises on new indexes to set up for performance.
3. Check the size (how many rows) of transactional tables such as the following:
  - VCRYPT\_TRACKER\_NODE
  - VCRYPT\_TRACKER\_NODE\_HISTORY
  - VCRYPT\_TRACKER\_USERNODE\_LOGS
  - VT\_DYN\_ACT\_EXEC\_LOG
  - VT\_SESSION\_ACTION\_MAP
  - VT\_USER\_DEVICE\_MAP
4. If the system setup is using Auto-learning, check the size of autolearning transactional tables such as:
  - VT\_WF\_DAYS

- VT\_WF\_HOURS
  - VT\_WF\_MONTHS
  - VT\_WF\_YEARS
  - V\_FPRINTS
5. Check when the last archive/purge process completed successfully. If it is not set up, set up it up and run the process regularly on a schedule; otherwise, performance degrade may result. For setup instructions, see [Appendix D, "Setting Up Archive and Purge Procedures."](#)
  6. If the database performance is still slow after applying the steps above, generate the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) report from the Oracle Database for further analysis.
  7. View the server logs. The server log will print the long running query (more than 500 milliseconds is printed with full bind variables).
  8. After reviewing the steps above, if database has I/O issues, you may need to upgrade your database machine or disk.

#### Other Checks to Perform

- Examine diagnostics log, memory configuration check, network bottlenecks, CPU monitoring.

Review all the performance areas and concerns to isolate where the bottlenecks are occurring to ensure you are getting the best performance possible. Gathering data and investigating the I/O bottlenecks provides options for the DBA or the designer on how to fix the problem. If the system does not perform as expected, you can experience increased response times and frequent time-outs.

You can also monitor key metrics in Fusion Middleware Control.

- Check connectivity between application server and database, jStack stack trace, or thread dump.
- Check the following OAAM properties:

```
bharosa.db.query.performance.warning.print.stack=false
bharosa.db.query.performance.warning.threshold.ms=500 (print WARN for every
call that takes more than 0.5 secs, this can be adjusted for optimal value
other than this).
bharosa.db.query.performance.warning.print.stack=true
```

#### Calls to the OAAM APIs Begin to Degrade Over Time

If the calls to the OAAM APIs begin to degrade over time, there are a few possible causes to check:

- The database is becoming too large. Regular archiving and purging of old data from the database should prevent problems.
- The hard drive on the serving machine may be too full. This could cause a variety of problems that would ultimately manifest as slow down or possibly a stopping of the application.
- The binaries responsible for the proper working of the application server have become corrupt. Check for recent or unusual modification times within the application directory of the Web container.

- The number of users or transactions per second has exceeded what the system was designed to handle\*. Overcoming this will likely require additional hardware and/or more intelligent handling of incoming connections.

\* Metrics obtained by conducting pre-deployment performance testing on your reference staging hardware/software environment should enable you to pinpoint the maximum concurrent sessions and sessions per second that should not be exceeded.

## 29.2 Performance Monitoring and Troubleshooting Tools

In order to monitor and improve performance for your environment you must know what tools are available and how to use each of these tools.

This section covers the following tools to give you an introduction as to what they are used for and how you can use them to collect performance related data.

### Dashboard

Use the dashboard for a better insight into the performance of your system. Through statistics, you can view how long rules, policies, checkpoints, and APIs are taking to process. What are the average processing times for rules, policy and checkpoint executions? You can identify the items that consume the most resources (For example, which rules are the most and least expensive?). You can view the data for today, the last 1 day, last 7 days, last 30 days, or last 90 days. You can view the number of logins, KBA or OTP challenges, and Transactions per minute.

The dashboard provides data about the system health. Use it to determine if there are any bottlenecks. The Session Details page is also a useful tool that provides an overview of what rules and policies were run and collected details such as execution time, the time stamp, run time, the number of rules that were run, and additional data.

To launch the Dashboard, in the Navigation tree of OAAM, double-click **Dashboard**. The Dashboard will appear in the OAAM Administration Console's right side.

### Rule Logs

Create BI Publisher reports for rule logs to quickly obtain summary information and useful information that can assist you in determining where your performance bottlenecks may be.

Through reports, you can view detailed information about rules. Then, view the Session Details page for the execution time for rules. If the rule requires an unusual amount of time, perform further analysis. Also, check the execution of each runtime. How many seconds do we print queries? If query takes more than that threshold, print it.

### Java Profiling

If the CPU of the application seems high and database is not up to speed, you can use the JAVA profiling tools. These provide data on the methods, code, and classes that require a lot of time. Using these tools may answer questions about how many executions occur, and the total time taken for the executions.

### Oracle Fusion Middleware Control

You can use Fusion Middleware Control to monitor Oracle Adaptive Access Manager performance and activity.

1. Select OAAM under **Identity and Access** to go to the home page.

In the home page, you can view a performance overview for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.

2. Select **Performance Summary** from the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager menu in the upper left hand side of the home page to view performance metrics.

For information on monitoring status and performance with Fusion Middleware Control, see "Monitoring Oracle Fusion Middleware" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide*.

#### **Other Environment Dependant Tools**

Use other environment dependant tools.

## **29.3 Performance Best Practices**

The following sections present some best practices for OAAM performance:

- [Policies and Rules](#)
- [Logging](#)
- [Database](#)
- [Memory](#)
- [Network](#)
- [Hardware](#)

### **29.3.1 Policies and Rules**

In most cases, creating of rules and policies should not be the focus when dealing with performance. However, as in any technology, there are tips and tricks that you can use to maximize performance when needed. Most of the considerations in this section are focused on the configuration.

#### **Order Rules with Simple Conditions in the Beginning**

Reordering rule conditions can improve the performance of rule evaluation in time, memory use, or both. Configure rules that are less complex, such as ones checking for a property or small variables, to run first in the order of evaluation. Configure the rules containing complex conditions like autolearning (a dynamic condition) to run after the simpler rules. The evaluation stops when a rule is evaluated to `true`. For example, if the first rule returns `true`, OAAM does not attempt to evaluate the second rule.

#### **Consider Policy Structure and Behavior**

Isolate the rules that require a great deal of time to process, then look at the policy to determine where performance issues might exist. For example, if it requires a great deal of time to execute all the rules associated to a policy, too many rules may be associated to a policy or more expensive rules are used. If there are too many rules, consider splitting them into different policies. If there are expensive rules consider optimizing the underlying SQL queries or optimizing/tuning database.

#### **Running Conditions Multiple Times is Not Efficient/Can We Nest Them?**

There are policies where the outcome is to perform an action or give a score for a particular user or for when a feature is enabled. If a number of conditions are repeated that look for the particular user or an enabled feature in many rules, make the condition a decision point in one of your policies instead and continue from this point

to a different flow. For example, if the condition is to check for a particular type of user, evaluating the same conditions many times evaluates the same users. If the condition is to check if a user is a mobile phone user and if he is, perform this action and give this score; and check if a user is a mobile phone user and if he is, perform that action and give another score, and so on. Instead of evaluating the condition in such a manner, considering nesting policies. Set up the evaluation to check if users are mobile phone customers and if they are, execute these different policies. In this way, you do not execute the conditions many times.

### **Order Rules So Not All Overrides are Evaluated**

Are there overrides? Overrides (trigger combinations) are used to override the outcome of rules. In the Trigger Combination tab, each row in any trigger combination represents a rule that is presenting a policy. If there is a set of trigger combinations for a policy, each row corresponds to a rule. Each vertical column represents a combination of rules that are triggering or not. The trigger combinations evaluate sequentially, moving from column 1 to columns 2, 3, 4 and so on, and stop as soon as a rule return combination is matched.

Identify the rules that are more complex and arrange them in such a way that they are evaluated first. If the first column is true, the second column will not be looked at. Arrange rules so OAAM does not need to evaluate all the overrides.

### **Keep Only Required Rules, Patterns, and Logs**

- Keep only required rules. If you are not using a rule, you may want to disable or remove it. A rule adds queries for every session that runs. You do not want additional queries to run on the database if it is not necessary. Standard device rules are shipped with OAAM. If you are not planning to use devices in evaluations, you can disable all the rules for devices.
- Keep only required patterns. If you are not using patterns in rules, disable or remove them. Each time you perform an operation and a session runs, autolearning can potentially run five to ten queries. If queries are run on the database, performance is affected.
- Keep only required updates (rule logs for example). The OAAM database has rule logs as a feature. Rule logs will update tables in the database. If you do not want every session available for analysis for investigation, you may want to completely turn detailed rule logs off or you can enable them only for the time you need them (for example, for 5 seconds).

### **Determine the Resource Bundles Needed for the Deployment**

Resource bundle are properties files that contains locale-specific data used in internationalizing the application.

Consider if you need all the resource bundles and whether or not you can remove some. If your deployment is not multilingual, or if do not need all the resources and locales, consider not using some of the resource bundles.

### **Use Lightweight Applications and Policies/Rule Configuration**

Use lightweight applications and policies/rules. In custom development, consider the resources required when adding a policy, rule, and action.

## 29.3.2 Logging

### Rule Logging

Rule logging includes a large amount of data. Users who experience large numbers of logins per day will have many rows of data written in the logs.

You can configure rule logging such that detailed rule logs are created only if the execution time is more than a threshold. Then, the details are logged against the rules (runtime) with long execution time and hence the overhead of detailed logging is fair. If you want to set the minimum time required before detailed logging occurs, you must set the following properties.

```
vcrypt.tracker.rulelog.detailed.minMillis=time
```

### Logging

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g components use the package `java.util.logging` as part of its logging infrastructure. This package is available in all Java environments. The OAAM loggers generate logging messages to report on errors and provide additional information about OAAM.

How much logging do you need? The log level is used to define which messages are written to the log. Reducing the amount of log output improves performance.

To access logging configuration:

1. Log in to Fusion Middleware Control as an administrator.
2. Under WebLogic Domain, click `oaam_server_server1`.
3. Expand the **WebLogic Server** tab, **Logs**, and select **Log Configuration**.
4. Click **Log level** and expand **Root Logger, oracle**, and select **oracle.oam**.
5. Set log level to the level you need.

### Debug and Trace

To turn on debugging and trace, you can:

1. Set up the environment for the Oracle WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST).
2. Navigate to the `IAM_ORACLE_HOME/common/bin` directory:

```
cd IAM_ORACLE_HOME/common/bin
```

3. Enter the WLST shell environment by executing:

```
./wlst.sh
```

4. Enter `Connect` to connect to the WebLogic Administration Server.
5. Enter user name. For example, `admin_username`.
6. Enter password. For example, `admin_password`.
7. Enter `t3://hostname:port`

For example

```
t3://AdminHostname:7001
```

8. Enter the `domainRuntime()`:

```
wls:/iam_domain/domainRuntime>  
setLogLevel(logger="oracle.oam",level="TRACE:32",persist="0",target="oam_
```



```
server1")
wls:/iam_domain/domainRuntime>
listLoggers(pattern="oracle.oam.*",target="oam_server1")
```

### 29.3.3 Database

#### Amount of Database Activity

The amount of database activity depends on several factors:

- Whether the user, device, or browser is new or existing
- If autolearning is used then the number of patterns
- Number of policies and rules defined and the number of checkpoints

OAAM prints out every SQL if the property

`bharosa.db.query.performance.warning.threshold.ms` is set to zero.

Set this property and try a typical login and then `grep` for the log messages with the string "ms execution for" or "SQLCall".

That will give you an estimate about the typical database activity of login.

#### Database Queries to Determine the Space Used

Use the following query to determine the average size of row in tables:

```
.
select table_name,
       avg_row_len
   from   user_tables
.
```

Use the following query to determine the size of indexes of the tables:

```
.
select inds.table_name,
       inds.index_name,
       sum( inds.sizes ) as index_bytes_per_row
   from   (
           select i.index_name,
                  i.table_name,
                  i.column_name,
                  decode(data_type, 'DATE'      , 7,
                           'CHAR'       , data_length,
                           'VARCHAR2' , decode(
sign(data_length)-250, -1, .7*data_length+3, .7*data_length+1),
                           'NUMBER'  ,
floor(nvl(data_precision,38)/2)+2 ) as sizes
           from   user_ind_columns i,
                  user_tab_columns t
           where  t.TABLE_NAME = i.table_name AND
                  t.COLUMN_NAME = i.COLUMN_NAME
           order by i.table_name, i.column_name
           ) inds
   group by inds.table_name, inds.index_name;
```

#### Database Tuning Practices

OAAM has indexes created as standard based on performance testing.

- The standard indexes should be sufficient for most deployments but database administrators may choose to add additional indexes if they feel they are required after performance testing. This is rare however unless transactional use cases are involved.
- The database administrator may choose to adjust the database server parameters to tune I/O so that inserts and updates are efficient
- The database administrator should monitor the production environment until the database server is stable

### **Oracle Partitioning Option**

Partitioning is an option that extends Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition standard capabilities.

- Deployments with more than 100K logins/transactions per day are recommended to use partitioning. When running the Oracle Fusion Middleware Repository Creation Utility (RCU) the partitioned scheme is used.
- Databases 500 GB and over should use partitioning.

### **OAAM Database Indexes Contention - Oracle Real Application Cluster (Oracle RAC) Specific**

If high index contention occurs, you may want to partition the following indexes:

- PK\_VT\_TRX\_LOGS
- PK\_VT\_ENT\_TRX\_MAP
- VT\_TRX\_LOGS\_IDX3
- VT\_WF\_MONTHS\_IDX1
- PK\_VT\_TRX\_DATA
- VT\_WF\_YEARS\_IDX0
- VT\_WF\_MONTHS\_IDX0
- VT\_TRX\_LOGS\_IDX6

Also partition the VT\_USER\_PROFILE table.

### **Database I/O (input/output)**

Database I/O (input/output) performance problems may result if queries take a long time to run.

### **Audit and Query**

Query and audit activities tend to perform many sequential reads and table scans on the production index/tablespaces. To lessen the performance impact, you might consider maintaining a logical standby database using DataGuard where you can have an option to query, audit, and perform reporting using the logical standby database. The logical standby database would have all the data as production, except for the last one hour. The production database instance can just be used to perform its inserts, updates, and so on, and also for active monitoring and alerts.

## 29.3.4 Memory

### Memory Execution

Configure the application or content such that most of the executions are processing in memory.

### Caching

The cache works by storing query results and making them available for later use. Use caching to return results in queries instead of pulling the information from the database each time. It is desirable that the information already exists in the cache. For example, cache user registration.

### High Memory Usage Related to Caching

There are properties that you can use to control the maximum cache size. These properties are listed below:

**Table 29–1** Cache Size Properties

Property Name	Object Cached	Default Value
vcrypt.fingerprint.cache.maxsize	Fingerprints	10000
bharosa.tracker.location.location.cache.maxsize	IP Locations	1000
bharosa.tracker.location.city.cache.maxsize	Cities	1000
bharosa.tracker.location.state.cache.maxsize	States	1000
bharosa.tracker.location.country.cache.maxsize	Countries	1000

A server restart is required after making changes.

When the appropriate property is set the cache will fill up to the size set and then the least recently used entries will be removed when a new entry is inserted.

### Reduce Disk I/O

- Logging levels: Makes sure no unnecessary loggers are turned on.
- Check that the JVM Settings are correct for specialized applications: Did you configure the right settings? In standard OAAM, most of these settings are optimal.
- A slow database might add to disk I/O; thereby causing the application to run slowly.

## 29.3.5 Network

### Network Calls

If the database is remote, queries to the database may require multiple hops. The more hops, the longer it takes for data to go from source to destination. Also, input can be affected if you are using Web services/SOAP and many sessions are being created.

### SOAP Calls

Check if there are network issues.

Look for time-outs. Check that the network is set up correctly.

### **.Net/SOAP Web Service Integrated OAAM Deployment Seems Slow**

Make sure the network communication between the .Net/SOAP application and OAAM Server is optimized. There should not be any extra hops which will add unwanted latency.

## **29.3.6 Hardware**

### **Infrastructure**

- Is there enough processing power? Check the processor and available memory. Are the disks fast enough?
- Number of servers
- Disk performance. Small system lose space because they are running a large number of log files so consider the number of processors configured for the database.

### **CPU Cycles**

Insufficient CPU resources to satisfy demand may cause performance problems. For example, if there is not enough cache or the system is not up to requirements. Check the load and consumption on the CPU.

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## FAQ/Troubleshooting

This appendix describes common problems that you might encounter when using Oracle Adaptive Access Manager and explains how to solve them.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- Techniques for Solving Complex Problems
- Troubleshooting Tools
- Policies, Rules, and Conditions
- Groups
- Autolearning
- Configurable Actions
- Entities and Transactions
- KBA
- Case Management
- Jobs
- Dashboard
- Command-Line Interface
- Import/Export
- Location Loader
- Device Registration
- Time Zones
- Encryption
- Localization
- Virtual Authentication Devices
- OAAM Schema
- Upgrades
- OAAM Sessions are Not Recorded When IP Address from Header is an Invalid IP Address

## 30.1 Techniques for Solving Complex Problems

This section describe a process to enable you to more easily solve a complex problem. It contains the following topics:

- [Simple Techniques](#)
- [Divide and Conquer](#)
- [Rigorous Analysis](#)
- [Process Flow of Analysis](#)
- [Failures](#)

### 30.1.1 Simple Techniques

You can work your way through some simple troubleshooting techniques to try to solve a problem.

Steps	Description
Experience	You have seen this problem before or it is simply issue you know the answer to.
Post to the Forum	This is not the first step. Only valid once basics have been applied and a second opinion is needed. Appropriate during rigorous analysis, but not before.
Intuitive leap (or guess)	The problem just inspires a guess at a cause. You have a feel for the problem or rather its cause. This can be very effective and result in a quick resolution, but without proper confirmation, it often leads to the symptom being fixed and not the real cause being resolved.
Review basic diagnostics	Check the logs for errors and the flow. Check flow (HTTP headers, network packet trace, SQL trace, strace). Run through and document the flow. Cross check with configuration details to ensure flow is expected.
Read the error message	Reading the error and the flow information will give a big clue. Taken together with some knowledge of the way the component works, this can give a lot of insight. Always check knowledge (Oracle and search engine) for matches. Perform any diagnostics needed to establish if the error is key. With multiple errors, look to see which is likely the cause and which are just consequences.
Compare	Compare the logs and flows with a working system. Perform a test case. If it happens only at a certain site, then compare the differences.
Divide	Break the problem down

### 30.1.2 Divide and Conquer

Steps to reduce the problem to a manageable issue are listed in this section.

Process	Description
Simplify the problem	Make a problem as simple as possible.
Remove components that are not needed	Most problems involve complex components and connections between them. Most involve third party components. So where ever possible, eliminate third party components first and then as many components and custom components as possible (for example, command line not application, SQLPLUS is not an application.)?
Reduce complexity	Test to see if a simpler version of the problem exists with the same symptoms. (for example, remove components of a complex Select, or a search filter, check if a single request or few requests will suffice)?.

Process	Description
Like fixing an underground pipe with a leak	Imagine a complex configuration as being a underground hose pipe with a leak. You know there is a problem, there is a leak someplace, but not where it is.
List the components	Draw a box for each components and a line where it is connected to the next. Note the protocols used to join them.
Check both ends	What goes in should come out the same. If you see data in and out results in a problem then it is one of the ends that is wrong. If the flow is not as expected the problem is in between.
Lazy Y	Test points in the configuration to find where the deviation occurs. Once established (beyond doubt) that a piece of the configuration behaves as expected it can be ignored.
Repeat	Repeat this loop to close in on the problem
Help	When 3rd party components are involved in the issue, get help from the others and work on the issue together.

### 30.1.3 Rigorous Analysis

All or part of the process should be applied if:

- a problem is complex
- a problem is highly escalated
- a problem was not solved with the first attempts
- a problem is getting out of control
- a problem has potential for getting out of control

### 30.1.4 Process Flow of Analysis

The process flow of analysis is presented below:

1. State the problem.
2. Specify the problem.
 

Develop possible causes from:

  - a. Knowledge and experience
  - b. Distinctions and changes
3. Test possible causes against the specification.
4. Determine most probable cause.
5. Verify the solution.

#### 30.1.4.1 State the Problem

Stating the problem is the most important step to solving the issue.

Step	Description
Ensure a clear and concise problem statement	Stating the problem is the most important step. It is the most commonly ignored or at least the problem statement is assumed. It is pointless trying to solve a problem until the problem statement is stated. Otherwise what are you actually trying to fix? If you do not know what it is you are fixing how can you fix it?

Step	Description
Consider if the problem stated can be explained	If so, then it is not the problem statement --If the problem statement can be explained then back up and try and come up with a more correct problem statement. This is a case to start communicating if you are helping someone solve his problem. Either ask some direct questions to narrow down the issue or call and talk to the person to clarify the real issue. If there are many issues then start noting them down as separate issues.
Do not settle for a vague statement	Vague problem statements, like "bad performance", "something crashes" are not useful and commonly are the cause for issues to be long running and difficult to manage.
Never combine problems in a single statement	Ensure there is only one problem dealt with. Do not accept combined problems. The combined problem is either multiple distinct problems or some of the problems are actually symptoms.

### 30.1.4.2 Specify the Problem

Describe problems in detail and ask focused questions to gather pertinent information.

Step	Description
Specify the problem	These are symptoms of the problem.
Start by asking questions	Ask questions such as What, Where, When, and to what Extent?
What?	<b>What</b> tends to be the obvious question and is mostly a list of facts and symptoms; what deviated from the expectation?
Where?	<b>Where</b> may or may not be relevant, but is worth asking as it is often significant and often overlooked.
When	<b>When</b> is very important as time lines helps identify patterns and establish what change triggered the problem.
Extent	<b>Extent</b> or <b>how many</b> is particularly useful in establishing probable causes. If it is all the systems for example then check if it affects all systems or try a test case. How often is also important. Once a week is quite different from many times every second and tells us much about the type of issue to look for.
List the symptoms and facts	List the symptoms and facts and how they are significant
What changed?	Something changed that is certain unless the problem has always been there. This is a special case.
Assumptions	Verify the data provided and check for conflicts and contradictions.  Always check for any assumptions. Be careful to identify any information that is not verified and thus is only assumed. In fact this is particularly a mistake made by analysts that have more technical experience. Though also occurs a lot when inexperienced analysts are given details from people they perceive as having more knowledge. However trivial an assumption seems, always look for proof and confirmation.

### 30.1.4.3 What It Never Worked

If the component did not work before, performing these steps:

Considerations	Description
Consider behavior and expectation if performance issue	For cases when the issue is about something that never worked correctly the first issue is to establish what correct behavior really is and if it is reasonable? This also enables proper expectations from the outset. This is especially true for performance issues.



Considerations	Description
Confirm that there is no misunderstanding	Establish that the requirement is reasonable.
Do not compare Apples with Oranges	Agree on a specific goal. Focus on that issue only.
Consider all components involved	Consider all components involved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Not just the software</li> <li>■ Hardware is fast enough?</li> </ul>
Consider if the solutions is just to change perception	What can you see that causes you to think there's a problem? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Human factors</li> <li>■ Perception</li> </ul>

#### 30.1.4.4 IS and IS NOT but COULD BE

Consider what the problem is, what it isn't, and what it could be.

Step	Description
IS and IS NOT but COULD BE	For every fact or symptom ask this question: IS and IS NOT but COULD BE
Provide comparison	A test case often is the key to establishing something to compare the problem with.  If it reproduces the issue then it does not help the problem analysis as such, but it is extremely useful when passing the problem to the next team to work on the fix. It also enables quicker testing of potential fixes and solutions (workarounds).
If there is no comparison, create a test case	If it does not reproduce then it provides something to compare the problem system with and perhaps even a possible work around.

#### 30.1.4.5 Develop Possible Causes

Problem solving involves developing possible causes.

Development	Description
Knowledge and experience	You can use your knowledge and experience to recognize possible causes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Seen before</li> <li>■ Seen it in the documentation</li> <li>■ Support note or through search engine</li> </ul>
Distinctions and changes	You can make a list of distinctions and changes to narrow down causes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Only at this site or on one platform</li> <li>■ Just after upgrade</li> <li>■ When load increased</li> <li>■ Only on Thursdays</li> </ul>
Examine each of the symptoms and comparisons	Consider each of the facts and ensure that they are relevant and that they are not conflicting

#### 30.1.4.6 Test Each Candidate Cause Against the Specification

Test each candidate cause against the specification:

- Each possible cause must fit all the items in the specification
- If you end up with no causes then go back and refine the process
- Causes must explain both the IS and the IS not but COULD be
- Determine the most probable cause
- Do not discount any causes that fit

#### 30.1.4.7 Confirm the Cause

Confirm the cause so that you can devise an action plan.

You can:

- Devise ways to test the possible causes
- Observe
- Test assumptions
- Experiment
- Test solution and monitor

The main point here is to devise action plans to prove or disprove the theories. It is important to communicate the reason for each action plan. Especially when asking for a negative test, i.e. a test that is to prove something is not true. People might assume all action plans are attempts to solve the problem and resist any thing they think is not directed in the direction.

#### 30.1.4.8 Failures

When one solution fails, just start back at the beginning and apply the approach once again, updated with the new results. Really complex problems will often take several iterations.

The process is not infallible.

Main causes of failure are:

- Poor or incorrect problem statement
- Inaccurate or vague information
- Missing the key distinctions in IS vs. IS NOT
- Allowing assumptions to distort judgment
- Not involving a broader set of skills

## 30.2 Troubleshooting Tools

This section contains information about tools and processes you can use to investigate and troubleshoot issues with your system.

[Table 30–1](#) lists the general and OAAM-specific tools you can use for troubleshooting problems.

**Table 30–1 Troubleshooting Tools**

Category	Description
General Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control</li> <li>■ Database Enterprise Manager</li> <li>■ Monitor Data in DMS</li> <li>■ Audit Data</li> <li>■ Ping/Network Check Tools</li> </ul>
OAAM Specific Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Dashboard</li> <li>■ Monitor Data</li> <li>■ Log files</li> </ul>

Table 30–2 provides items to check for when troubleshooting the system.

**Table 30–2 Troubleshooting Tips**

Tips	Reason
Check the operating system	Some issues may be platform specific. For example, Java keystores created on non-IBM platforms will not work on IBM platforms
Check WebLogic Server version	Make sure OAAM is installed on a WebLogic server certified for 11g
Check the JDK	Make sure the JDK is certified for the Identity Management 11g Suite
Change logging configuration through Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control	Make sure the log level is changed appropriately before tracing and debugging
Search for log messages through Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control	Log messages record information you deem useful or important to know about how a script executes.
Use the Execution Context ID to search for log messages	The ECID is a unique identifier that can be used to correlate individual events as being part of the same request execution flow.
Use the WebLogic Console to monitor database connection pool	Check the health of the connection pool through the WebLogic Console.

Table 30–3 summarizes problems and the checks you can perform to troubleshoot and solve the problem.

**Table 30–3 Problems and Tips**

Problem	Checks You Can Perform
Common Troubleshooting Use Cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Most of the operations are slow</li> <li>■ Server is throwing out of memory exceptions</li> <li>■ Server is throwing encryption related exceptions</li> <li>■ Connection pool related errors occur when starting the server</li> <li>■ Errors while starting managed servers after upgrade from 11.1.1.4 to 11.1.2</li> <li>■ OAAM CLI script issues</li> <li>■ SOAP call issues</li> <li>■ Native integration issues</li> </ul>
Most of the Operations are Slow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Check performance of OAAM policies Use the dashboard to see the performance of the rules Tune rules or their parameters if necessary</li> <li>■ Check the database using Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control and see if there are any queries that are slow. Follow Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control recommendation to add suggested indexes</li> <li>■ Check if the application server CPU is high Take a thread dump if possible</li> <li>■ Check the connectivity and network speed between application server and database</li> <li>■ Use the IP of the database machine in data source settings</li> </ul>
Server is Throwing Out of Memory Exceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Check the configuration of the OAAM WebLogic Domain</li> <li>■ See if all the OAAM web applications are deployed on the same managed servers</li> <li>■ Increase the heap size of the managed server</li> </ul>
Connection Pool Errors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Make sure the database listener is running</li> <li>■ Use IP address rather than name in JDBC URL</li> <li>■ Make sure the database service name is correct</li> <li>■ Make sure the connection pool is not too "large" Check if there are too many managed servers accessing the same database</li> </ul>
Errors While Starting the Managed Server After Upgrade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Make sure encryption keys are properly copied</li> <li>■ Make sure all manual steps are followed that are in the upgrade documentation</li> <li>■ Check the WebLogic Console and make sure all web applications are targeted properly to their managed servers</li> </ul>

**Table 30–3 (Cont.) Problems and Tips**

<b>Problem</b>	<b>Checks You Can Perform</b>
OAAM CLI Script Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Make sure the JAVA_HOME environment variable is set to the JDK certified for the Identity Management Suite for 11g</li> <li>■ Make sure CLI related properties are set in the <code>oaam_cli.properties</code> file.</li> </ul>
SOAP Call Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Known issues exist with time-outs in SOAPGenericImpl</li> <li>■ OWSM is enabled by default, so you must set the OWSM policy before using SOAP</li> <li>■ Make sure the SOAP server URL including the port number is valid</li> </ul>
Native Integration Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Make sure the appropriate version of the OAAM Extensions Shared Library is used (the WAR file should use the WAR version and EAR should use the EAR version.  For information on the using the OAAM Extensions Shared Library, see "Using the OAAM Extensions Shared Library to Customize OAAM" in <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager</i>.</li> <li>■ Make sure the OAAM data source is created and the JNDI name is correct (it should match the JNDI name of the OAAM Server)</li> <li>■ Make sure the native application is using the same keys that are used by the OAAM Admin and OAAM server</li> <li>■ Issues with the encryption keys  Make sure all the managed servers are on the same WebLogic domain or copy the keys across the domains  If using non-11g servers, use the Java keystores</li> <li>■ OAAM Extensions Shared Library usage by many applications on the same server  Currently the OAAM Extensions Shared Library cannot be used by more than one application on the same managed server</li> </ul>

## 30.3 Policies, Rules, and Conditions

### No results were found after policy execution

**Question/Problem:** I imported the policy and expected to see the results from the execution, but no results were found. How can I determine what occurred?

**Answer/Solution:** To debug the problem:

1. Check the Session details page to verify if that policy executed in that session.  
  
Make sure that "vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet.XXXXXX" is set to true for that checkpoint. (XXXX corresponds to that checkpoint)
2. Verify the configuration of the policy.
  - a. Is the policy active?
  - b. Is the policy linked to that user group to which this user belongs?  
  
For a policy to execute in a session, it should either be linked to "All Users" or to one of groups the user is member of. Verify whether the policy is linked appropriately.
3. Verify that enough time was given for the cache to refresh.

If group linking is changed recently, make sure to wait more than 30 seconds for the cache to refresh.

### **Alerts and/or action did not generate for a rule**

**Question/Problem:** The policy executed but alerts and actions were not generated.

**Answer/Solution:** When a rule triggers, the alerts set up in the rule will trigger. However, the action configured in a rule can be overridden in different levels, like trigger combination, policy set override. Look at these for possible override of the action triggered by the rule.

Verify the configuration of actions and alerts.

1. Verify that the alerts and actions have been set up in the rule. Then verify that the rule was indeed triggered in the session.

When a rule triggers, the alerts set up in the rule will trigger. However, the action configured in a rule can be overridden in different levels, like trigger combination, policy set override. Look at these for possible override of the action triggered by the rule.

2. Verify if there are other trigger combinations in the policy that match this specific set of conditions.

Trigger combinations are evaluated in a sequential order, as shown in the user interface, until all conditions match for a combination. After finding a matching combination, the rest of the combinations are not evaluated. It is possible that multiple combinations match for a specific set of conditions; however only the first one to match will trigger. Verify if there are other trigger combinations in the policy that match this specific set of conditions.

### **Alert Trigger Sources Are Not Being Displayed in Session Details Page**

**Question/Problem:** In the Sessions Details page for sessions which contain alerts, the **Trigger Source** column is empty.

**Answer/Solution:** By default, the Session Details page does not display the trigger sources if the execution time for alerts is less than 2000 millisecond (2000 ms) since detailed logging is dependent on the execution time.

The property that controls this threshold and logging is

```
# Int property determining minimum time required for detailed logging
vcrypt.tracker.rulelog.detailed.minMillis=2000
```

After changing the property, print

```
vcrypt.tracker.rulelog.detailed.minMillis=value
```

**Note:** Changing the property influences only new sessions.

### **Every login generates an alert**

A rule is configured too strictly. Determine which rule is causing the alerts and relax the restrictions somewhat

## 30.4 Groups

### **Action element or action member does not appear in the action group in rules**

**Question/Problem:** An action element was added or an action member, but it does not appear in the action group in rules.

**Answer/Solution:** For the action to appear, you must restart the server because action members are enumerations.

### **Unable to delete all the groups**

**Question/Problem:** The user is not able to delete all the groups that were selected for deletion.

**Answer/Solution:** If a group is used in other instances within the application, the user will not be able to delete the groups

### **Delete all the members in a group**

**Question/Problem:** What happens if I delete all the members in a group?

**Answer/Solution:** If the group is linked to any rules or patterns, the rules or patterns will not function as expected.

### **Difference between a User ID and a User Name group**

**Question/Problem:** What is the difference between a User ID and a User Name group?

**Answer/Solution:** The user name is set up by the user. For example: "Bob" is the login and the user is "xyz123". The User ID is the scheme a customer uses to uniquely identify users.

### **Groups Usage**

**Question/Problem:** What are groups used for?

**Answer/Solution:** To simplify the configuration for rule conditions and rule results, groups are created.

For example, to create a rule "Restricted IPs," you must add a condition to determine if the logged in user IP is in the list of restricted IPs configured. The restricted IPs are grouped together as RestrictedIPSGroup of type IP and the rule condition will use this group.

### **Add/remove group members based on a rule triggering**

**Question/Problem:** Can I automatically add/remove members to a group based on a rule triggering? How?

**Answer/Solution:** To add members to a group or remove members from a group, create a new trigger action enumeration named "add member to group" or "remove member from group" and an action group for it. In the group add an action. Configure a configurable action to trigger on "add member to group" or "remove member from group" which will add or remove the member.

### **Exclude users**

**Question/Problem:** How can I exclude some users from being affected by a rule?

**Answer/Solution:** Create a group which contains the users. Then specify in the Rule's Pre-Condition tab to exclude the group.

**What is a Cache Policy?**

**Question/Problem:** What does Cache Policy do?

**Answer/Solution:** The Cache Policy determines if the application uses data stored in the cache or re-fetches original data from the server.

**How does Cache Policy affect performance**

**Question/Problem:** How does Cache Policy affect performance?

**Answer/Solution:** Performance is impacted if the application has to consult the server every time the information must be accessed. With cached data, the information is already stored for rapid access. Performance is impacted if you cache data and large changes are made since caching uses server space.

**Not caching a group**

**Question/Problem:** In what situations should I not cache a group?

**Answer/Solution:** You should not cache a group if you have a long list of elements since groups are re-cached if there are any changes to the group.

**Group inside a group**

**Question/Problem:** Can I have a group inside another group?

**Answer/Solution:** No, the only exception is when a city group could be in a state group which could be in a country group.

**View group linking**

**Question/Problem:** How can I see if a group is linked to something else?

**Answer/Solution:** The Policy Tree shows the linking of User ID groups to policies.

## 30.5 Autolearning

**Verify that autolearning is functional**

**Question/Problem:** I enabled autolearning and configured the policies. How do I verify that autolearning is running?

**Answer/Solution:** To verify if autolearning is turned on and working:

1. Log in to the system.
2. Run a few logins.
3. To determine whether autolearning data of a session has been processed, go to the Session Details page of that session and view the Processing Status field in the Login Details section.



Figure 30–1 Autolearning processing

The screenshot displays a web application interface for session management. At the top, there are tabs for 'Patterns' and 'Sessions', with a sub-tab for session '2721'. Below this, the 'Session Details' section shows: Request ID: 127\_39b2c534d2470c4610f5b491889d..., Session ID: 2721, Device Score: 0, and Application ID: bharosaUIOGrp. The 'Login Details' section shows: Authentication Status: Success, IP Address: 216.110.93.34, Username: vidhya, User ID: 3\_24847875177ddb0e29c3f96d9fce6e8, Secure Cookie: 123\_1333200c8f796a0bcd8ad2fc0e57..., Expected Secure Cookie: 123\_1333200c8f796a0bcd8ad2fc0e57..., Digital Cookie: 124\_295210568b121898bb0e28e529f8..., Expected Digital Cookie: 124\_295210568b121898bb0e28e529f8..., Digital Fingerprint: 1547, Device ID: 2201, Operating System: WinNT 5.1, Browser: Gecko2009(Firefox3.0.15), Fingerprint ID: 1801, Processing Status: Processed, and Login Time: 11/5/2009 7:40 PM. Below the login details, there are sections for 'Checkpoints (3)' and 'Transactions (0)'. At the bottom, a 'Device Identification' section shows 'Risk Score 0' and a duration of '4 milliseconds'.

If autolearning has not been set up correctly, data will not have been processed.

## 30.6 Configurable Actions

### Custom action not available

**Question/Problem:** A custom action was created, but it is not available in the user interface.

**Answer/Solution:** Ensure that the Java class is in the right directory and that it is in the right package.

### Multiple cases were generated because of configurable action

**Question/Problem:** Multiple cases are generated when create cases was defined as a configurable action.

**Answer/Solution:** If the pre-condition is an action that can occur frequently, every time, the action occurs, a case is created. For example, actions such as "challenge" can occur more than once in a session (OTP challenge, KBA challenge, and so on).

### Synchronous Actions

**Question/Problem:** Synchronous actions are executed in the order of their priority in the ascending order. For example, if you want to create a CSR case and then send an e-mail with the Case ID, you would choose synchronous actions. Synchronous actions will trigger/execute immediately.

What happens if the first action fails. Will the e-mail be sent still?

**Answer/Solution:** The execution of configurable action is not dependent on the execution of other configurable actions. However, custom code can check data in the context that is shared across actions and perform logic based on the context data.

### Asynchronous Actions

**Question/Problem:** Asynchronous actions are queued for execution and will be executed based on their priority but not in any particular sequence. For example, if you want to send an e-mail or perform some action and do not care about executing it

immediately and are not interested in any order of execution, you would choose asynchronous actions.

Are asynchronous actions guaranteed to execute? What happens if the server stops running?

**Answer/Solution:** If the server stops running, then any pending configurable actions will not be executed.

### **Trigger Criteria**

**Question/Problem:** Trigger criteria enables you to choose when you want to trigger the action in the session.

The action could be either a score or an action or both. These are compared against the values from the Rule Engine for the selected checkpoint while defining the configurable action.

What happens if both action and score are specified and only one is matched? What is the priority?

**Answer/Solution:** When both action and score are specified, the configurable action is executed only if both of criteria match with the outcome from the Rules Engine.

### **Action Priority in Asynchronous Actions**

**Question/Problem:** How is action priority used in asynchronous actions?

**Answer/Solution:** Actions are aligned in different queues based on the action priority. When it is time to execute the next action from the queue, the highest-priority action is executed first.

## **30.7 Entities and Transactions**

### **Entity not available**

**Question/Problem:** A user creates an entity, but it is not available in the Transactions Page Entities list.

**Answer/Solution:** The user has forgotten to activate his entity.

Refer to [Section 19.2.4.7, "Activating Entities."](#)

### **Data element not available for evaluation**

**Question/Problem:** The Data element is not available for evaluation in the condition

**Answer/Solution:** The Data element may be encrypted.

### **Add multiple entity instances**

**Question/Problem:** Can a user add multiple instances of the entity to a Transaction?

**Answer/Solution:** Yes

### **Entity change affects instances of the entity**

**Question/Problem:** If a user changed the entity definition, are all the instances of the entity affected?

**Answer/Solution:** Yes, the definition is a template

Refer to [Section 19.3.5, "Editing the Entity."](#)

**Not able to delete an entity**

**Question/Problem:** The user is not able to delete an entity. The user has removed that instance from the Transaction already.

**Answer/Solution:** The entity is also used in other transactions, patterns, and so on.

Refer to [Section 19.3.9.2, "Deleting Entities."](#)

**Not able to delete the entity even when transactions are not using them**

**Question/Problem:** The user does not have any Transaction that uses the entity, but is still not able to delete the entity.

**Answer/Solution:** There might be historical Transaction data using the entity

**Group of floating point numbers**

**Question/Problem:** I want to see if the transaction amount is one of a specific value - like \$999.99. Is there a way to model this? "Generic Integer" and "Generic Long" are available, but they do not take floating point numbers.

**Answer/Solution:** Where decimals are needed, model by changing the unit. For example, instead of 99.99, use 9999. Care should be taken to use the unit (for example cents instead of dollars) consistently in all the rules and groups.

**Exclude certain entities**

**Question/Problem:** How do you exclude certain entities - like merchants or accounts? For example, merchants and accounts are modeled as entities and Oracle Adaptive Access Manager does not have a "group of entities" option.

**Answer/Solution:** Group the entities using their "primary key" (like a generic strings group).

**Transaction Based Rules Trigger Even When Transaction is Disabled**

**Question/Problem:** Why do my transaction based rules trigger even when the transaction is disabled?

**Answer/Solution:** If a transaction is disabled, OAAM will still allow the transaction data to be used as input for evaluation if the rules that are set up to act upon the transaction are active. When the rule is triggered, the transaction data is displayed in Session Details and alerts and actions are triggered.

Disabling the transaction does not make the transaction invalid. It only stops the transaction from being displayed in transaction condition mapping.

Disable the transaction if you want fewer records shown in the rules that fired report, but to disable any processing of the transaction, you will have to deactivate the rules.

**Setting the IP Address in the HTTP Header "X-Forwarded-For"**

**Question/Problem:** OAAM Server did not identify the request with an IP Address that had been set in the HTTP header "X-Forwarded-For". OAAM used the client's machine IP address instead. As a result all users used the same IP Address for the machine they registered from and each user had the same IP Address.

**Answer/Solution:** OAAM no longer uses the header IP by default. To enable the use of the "X-Forwarded-For" IP, you must enable the following property:

```
vcrypt.tracker.ip.detectProxiedIP=true
```

## 30.8 KBA

### **I want to configure the system so users will register 7 questions and will be challenged with 3 questions instead of the usual one question in the flow**

**Question/Problem:** Can a customer change the number of questions to show during the challenge flow?

**Answer/Solution:** The OAAM "one question at a time" flow is by design. It is better security practice to present one question and only show the next question once the user has successfully answered the challenge. This protects the questions from being harvested for use in a phishing exercise. As well, OAAM allows users to have multiple attempts at a question which entails keeping track of how many wrong answers they have entered. If there were more than one question displayed at a time this would be difficult to maintain and possibly confusing to end users. If a customer wants to challenge a user with more than one question they should do so by presenting them in separate sequential screens. As well this is their only option since OAAM does not support authentication of more than one question at a time.

### **Track the failures and update the failure counter for IVR, online (KBA and OTP), CSR, and other custom mechanisms**

**Question/Problem:** I want to support IVR, online (KBA and OTP), CSR, and so on. Should I write custom code to track the failures and update the failure counter?

**Answer/Solution:** Customers can support any type of challenge mechanism in their deployment. Examples include KBA, OTP, IVR, or other custom mechanisms. The OAAM Admin Console supports failure counters, registration information, and so on in both user and case detail screens. If a customer adds a new /custom challenge processor then the counters are displayed in the user and CSR details pages. For example, if a company developed a dynamic KBA solution and integrated it into OAAM via a challenge processor then the CSR case screen would show a Dynamic KBA challenge failure counter and would lock out based on the policy they set.

**Note:** A custom processor example that illustrates task processor integration is available for download from the Oracle Technology Network.

OTP failure counters consolidate failures from different channels. For example, if multiple channels are used, the OTP status displays Locked if the combined OTP counters are above the threshold. So, if user failed Short Message Service (SMS) twice and e-mail once and threshold is 3, the user is locked.

The Reset Action resets all challenge failure counters:

- Reset KBA: Re-register KBA; KBA and OTP counters are reset to zero
- CSR KBA reset: Re-register KBA; KBA and OTP counters are reset to zero
- Reset OTP: Re-register OTP; KBA and OTP counters are reset to zero

The Unlock action unlocks the user account for both KBA and OTP:

- Unlock KBA: KBA and OTP counters are reset to zero
- Unlock OTP: KBA and OTP counters are reset to zero.

### **Why was I challenged with a question I did not register for**

**Question/Problem:** A user states that he was challenged with a question he did not register for. How can this happen?

**Answer/Solution:** There are a few possible reasons:

- The user may have forgotten the challenge questions since registration. Often this is because the user has not been challenged for an extended period.
- The challenge questions may have been reset by another party in a joint account (husband, wife, significant other).

The user's questions should be reset, allowing him to register new challenge questions.

### **Should I increase the number of questions for user registration?**

**Question/Problem:** How do I decide if I should increase the number of questions for registration?

**Answer/Solution:** Whether to increase the number of questions depends on the business use case.

If the number of questions is increased to five and the user has three questions registered:

- If the system is using all five questions, you do not need to ask the user to re-register questions. No change is required in this case. Existing users continue to use their questions until the questions are reset.
- If all five questions are required, you can have your users register:
  - An additional two questions, which means you must make changes in the policy and add a new rule
  - All five questions, which means you must use a batch job

### **Why is the Question Statistics in the Details Page not displaying the Percentage of Challenges for a Question.**

**Question/Problem:** Why are the statistics not updated for "Percentage of Challenges for a Question" immediately after the user answers a question?

**Answer/Solution:** The thread which updates the question statistics runs every hour. Updated statistics are not available after a user answers a question. However, the statistics are updated after one hour.

### **Level of Answer Logic**

**Question/Problem:** What is the difference between **Off**, **Low**, **Medium**, **High**?

**Answer/Solution:** Answer Logic is a set of advanced matching algorithms used by the system to determine whether the answers provided by the user in the challenge response process match closely to the ones provided during registration. The algorithms and the level of Answer Logic are factors in evaluating answers.

The levels of Answer Logic, the intensity or strength of algorithms, used to evaluate answers are:

- **Off** – No Answer Logic is used; answers must exactly match those previously registered by the user.
- **Low** – Less Answer Logic; answers provided by the user must be a match or near-match to the answers that were provided at the time of registration
- **Medium** – More Answer Logic; the user is given some leeway for the answers that are provided. For example, St. might be accepted for Street.
- **High** – Highest level of Answer Logic. The constraints are not strict for matching.

Refer to [Section 7.3.9.2, "Level of Answer Logic."](#)

**Decryption of user's registered questions and answers**

**Question/Problem:** Can a customer decrypt a user's registered questions and answers if needed?

**Answer/Solution:** Decryption of registered questions and answers is not supported for a number reasons. Primarily this is a security concern. If it were supported, it would be possible for an insider to discover the questions and answers for all users. Challenge questions are used to protect applications in times of high risk. These questions in the wrong hands can be used to perpetrate fraud. As well, some KBA answers could contain personally identifiable information which requires a very high level of protection. In addition to security concerns there are privacy concerns as well.

**Are KBA answers case-sensitive?**

**Question/Problem:** Are KBA answers case-sensitive?

**Answer/Solution:** KBA answers are not case-sensitive for usability concerns. Since a user will only be challenged with a challenge question when there is a medium level of threat, most users will not be challenged on a regular basis since most users follow regular patterns while conducting their business. If users are not challenged regularly, they may remember the answers to their challenge questions when and if they receive a challenge but may not remember the exact spelling or capitalization. Because of this, KBA includes the use of fuzzy logic to interpret use answers. Common misspellings and abbreviations, for example, can be accepted if the basic information of the answer is correct. This greatly increases the effectiveness as a solution overall since a challenge question is not useful if a user fails to answer correctly because he forgot to capitalize the name of the street he grew up on.

## 30.9 Case Management

**Notes in Case Management log appear in English**

**Question/Problem:** The notes in the **Logs** tab appear in English.

**Answer/Solution:** The values for the **Notes** column in the **Logs** tab for notes that are not added by the user will appear in English by default.

The notes are taken from the action enums "note" field (property).

The value of that property is saved into database (as notes). After being saved, users cannot change that data.

Implementations can customize the "note" in the enum property to the localized value.

"Access case" is inside the `oaam_resources.properties` file:

```
customercare.case.actiontype.enum.accesscase.description=Access case
```

Case creation / access logic will use that string for the creating records after that point.

## 30.10 Jobs

**Question/Problem:** After I execute the task and view the historical data in the dashboard, will there be any difference in the user interface. Will monitor data rollup have an impact on the dashboard?

**Answer/Solution:** There should be no impact on dashboard. There should not be any impact with default settings for cutoff time. If you the set cutoff time to smaller than default, then you may see impact on dashboard. Example: if you perform a daily

rollup and change the cutoff time from 3 to 1, then you will lose some of the hourly granularity in the hourly trending view in the bottom part of the dashboard.

## 30.11 Dashboard

### **KBA Challenge and Challenge Statistics Do Not Match in Sessions for Time Range**

**Question/Problem:** The Summary Dashboard statistics for KBA challenges does not match the Challenge statistics in the Sessions Search page for the same time range.

**Answer/Solution:** The counts are two different metrics. The Challenge statistics are a count of the number of sessions that were challenged. The KBA Challenge statistics are a count of the number of times a user answered a challenge question.

For example, if a user logs in and is challenged and answers the question incorrectly once, and then answers the question correctly. There will be one session in the Sessions Search page related to this login, but the KBA Challenges on the dashboard will increase by 2.

### **The Count of Unsuccessful Challenges is Incorrect in the Summary Logins Report**

**Question/Problem:** A high-risk user logs in to OAAM Server and he is challenged. He enters incorrect answers for the challenge questions. The CSR checks the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Login Summary Report and looks at the unsuccessful challenges. The count is more than the actual.

**Answer/Solution:** The totals shown in Successful Challenges and Unsuccessful Challenges are the number of times a challenge question was answered successfully or unsuccessfully.

### **Average Processing Time for Rules and Policies Does Not Match with Reports**

**Question/Problem:** The CSR captures the rules processing times from session details for a user and runs a SQL query to gather the statistics from the database. The report and SQL query numbers are different than those displayed by the dashboard.

- The average processing times in sessions details and the database are different from the numbers displayed in the performance dashboard. They do not match exactly.
- Execution counts shown in the Dashboard vary from the Security RulesBreakdown report. Additional rules are displayed in the dashboard. (Session details and the Security RulesBreakdown report show fewer rules.)

**Answer/Solution:** The reasons for the mismatch are listed as follows:

1. The execution count shown in the Dashboard and in the Security RulesBreakdown report vary because the dashboard displays the number of times the rule was processed, whether or not they triggered, but the Security RulesBreakdown report displays the number of times the rule returned true. The values in the dashboard and the values returned by that SQL query are different measurements, so the values should not be expected to match.
2. The average processing times in sessions details and the database are different from the numbers displayed in the performance dashboard. They do not match exactly. The monitor data calculates the processing time differently from the report and query. The report and query includes setup code and other processing times

not included in the monitor data number. The monitor data contains the rules processing time and the time spent for fact assertions into the working memory.

## 30.12 Command-Line Interface

### Command-Line Errors

**Question/Problem:** How do I troubleshoot command-line errors?

**Answer/Solution:** Here are the steps to troubleshoot command-line errors:

1. Check Java Version. Make sure it is the same as recommended version. For example, like JDK 1.6.
2. Make sure the jars are in class path (jps\*.jars).
3. Define credentials in the Credential Store. The Credential Store is similar to sessions.xml, but the definition is in Enterprise Management for OAAM domain instead of a file.
4. Make sure the SID is correct.

### Schedule exports

**Question/Problem:** Can I write a CRON job to schedule policy, group, and rule exports?

**Answer/Solution:** Yes.

Steps to create a scheduled job are:

1. Create a script using CLI to export the required data. Test for accuracy of data.  
Refer to [Chapter 27, "Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Command-Line Interface Scripts"](#) for information on exporting policies and groups
2. Create a cron job to periodically run the script.
3. Ensure that you:
  - a. Encrypt the database password. Refer to [Chapter 27, "Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Command-Line Interface Scripts."](#)
  - b. Do not overwrite files - Devise a unique naming convention.
  - c. Monitor the backup process - Setup e-mail and notification
  - d. Monitor disk space /performance - Include only required data in backup, and look for groups with many elements, and so on.

## 30.13 Import/Export

### Importing large policy ZIP files

**Question/Problem:** I tried to import a large policy ZIP file that contains many policies (the file size is larger than 1MB), but the import failed. The log file does not show any errors. How can I import this file?

**Answer/Solution:** If OAAM Admin is installed on the Windows platform, you must create a `\tmp` folder in the drive where you have installed WebLogic.

For example, if the WebLogic domain is on the C drive, you must create a `c:\tmp` folder.



This folder will be used as a temporary folder for uploading large files into OAAM Admin.

### **OAAM Admin failed to import policy, rule condition, and challenge questions ZIP files.**

**Question/Problem:** OAAM Admin failed to import policy, rule condition, and challenge questions ZIP files.

**Answer/Solution:** This is an issue with Mozilla Firefox MIME type mapping. If the environment does not have any application mapped to the ZIP extension, Mozilla maps the incorrect content type. One workaround is to add a file type mapping in Firefox Preferences.

### **Browser does not recognize the files which are being uploaded**

**Question/Problem:** When I try to import my Oracle Adaptive Access Manager files, my browser does not recognize them.

**Answer/Solution:** When the MIME entry for Firefox is not present in the operating system on which it is installed, the browser fails to recognize correct file types.

A MIME entry must be added for all the types of files, viz, doc, txt, zip, and others under the `/etc/mime.types` file of any operating system to enable browsers to recognize the files which are being uploaded. Once this entry is there, the browser recognize the files successfully.

There is no issue if the MIME entry is already present in operating system.

## **30.14 Location Loader**

### **Characters added during transfer of files**

**Question/Problem:** During the transfer/ftp of files, characters such as carriage return "\r" are added.

**Answer/Solution:** To resolve the issue, run `dos2unix` against the files. When you are running the `.sh` file, use either `dos2unix filename` or `dos2unix . *.* .`

### **TNS:no appropriate service handler found" error**

**Question/Problem:** The following error when I load data

```
TNS:no appropriate service handler found
```

**Answer/Solution:** It may be that the number of processes in your database is set to a minimal value.

Use the following commands to check the number of process set in the database

```
SQL> show parameter process
SQL> alter system set processes=100 scope=spfile;
```

## **30.15 Device Registration**

### **Device Registration**

**Question/Problem:** The user has an option in the challenge questions registration page to register a device:

"Check to register the device that you are currently using as a safe device"

If he skipped during the registration flow, he does not seem to have an option later on from the user preferences page. Is there a way to turn it on?

**Answer/Solution:** Device registration is set up to ask the user to register the device during registration and when being challenged.

You can turn it on in the register questions page of user preferences by setting:

```
bharosa.uio.default.userpreferences.questions.registerdevice.enabled=true
```

Currently the central user preferences page only enables for unregistering devices.

The user can register the device during registration, but he is also given the option to register the device when being challenged.

**Question/Problem:** The registration of devices does not appear in the registration flow. Device ID policies have been imported into OAAM Admin.

**Answer/Solution:** Device registration is not enabled by default. To enable device registration, `bharosa.uio.default.registerdevice.enabled` should be set to `true`.

## 30.16 Time Zones

### Time zone management

**Question/Problem:** Do rules that evaluate time use one time zone for all sessions or does it use the time zone from the customer browser/OS? For example, if I set up a rule to KBA challenge if a user logs in outside of office hours (not 8:00 am - 6:00 pm) is this evaluated based on the time zone from the customer browser/OS?

```
Nameuser.timezoneTypeSystemValuePST8PDT
user.timezone = PST8PDT
oaam.adf.timezone = user.timezone
```

The Date and Time used for rule execution (pattern or non-pattern) comes in from "request\_time." This is the same date / time that any request based rules will use.

- For on-line it is the OAAM Admin server time.
- For off-line: it is the time specified in the off line data for that request.

## 30.17 Encryption

### How many keystores are there?

**Question/Problem:** How many keystores are there? And which one is used for what?

**Answer/Solution:** There are 3 keystores:

- System Keystore: Used for encrypting properties and other non database-related data
- Database: Columns in the database. Mostly password, PIN, Transaction data (like credit card #, and so on).
- SOAP/WebServices: On the client side to authenticate Web Services request

### What tables and columns are encrypted

**Question/Problem:** If the database is encrypted with these keystores which database tables, or columns, or both are encrypted?

**Answer/Solution:** VCryptPassword and Transaction tables.

**Decrypt data**

**Question/Problem:** Do you need to decrypt the data? When do you need to do this?

**Answer/Solution:** Data is decrypted by the application as and when required. There are not external tools available to decrypt this data.

**Omit encryption**

**Question/Problem:** Can you omit the encryption?

**Answer/Solution:** SOAP is optional. Database and System are mandatory

## 30.18 Localization

**Turn on/off localization**

**Question/Problem:** How do I turn off localization?

**Answer/Solution:** There is no flag to turn-off localization, but there is a user-defined enum that captures the locales supported by the deployment. You can use the enum to enable only one locale.

You would change the `locale.enum.XXX.adminSupported` and `locale.enum.XXX.enabled` properties to `false` for each unwanted locale.

**Character Set in database for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager**

**Question/Problem:** A client already has a database with no UTF8 support, and he wants to keep it that way as it is a shared database and ignore browser locale preferences.

**Answer/Solution:** Since Browser preferences cannot be controlled, the server should ignore Locale preference or always use English.

**Language setting on a per user basis?**

**Question/Problem:** Does Oracle Adaptive Access Manager support language setting on a per user basis?

**Answer/Solution:** Usually, Web applications take the language setting of the browser.

For example, a user registers his virtual authentication device and KBA questions using a Spanish browser. If he logs in using an English browser, his phrase will be in Spanish and answers to any KBA questions presented will be expected in Spanish. The KBA question presented to him however will be in English as is expected with most Web application content.

In Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 10.1.4.5 the end-user facing Web application used in proxy type deployments has globalization support. The end user's browser language/locale setting tells the application what language to display the screens in, including KBA questions and the personalization of the virtual authentication devices (phrase). The APIs for KBA and the virtual devices accept locale as a parameter.

However, if the deployment is using native application integration, the functionality would need to be developed in the custom end user facing Web application being built. This application would probably use resource bundles. It would also need to call the KBA and the virtual authentication device APIs while passing a supported locale as a parameter.

## 30.19 Virtual Authentication Devices

### Developing Custom Background Images

To develop custom background images for the virtual authentication devices the following must be performed:

1. Process images to correct resolution for each pad being used.
2. Next you must add the images to correct directories for each virtual authentication device. TextPad images should be in the TextPad directory, and so on. The directory will be in the form `bharosa.image.dirlist={oracle.oaam.home}/oaam_images`. This will resolve to `"/scratch/user/Oracle/Middleware/Oracle_IDM1/oaam/oaam_images"`. In this directory there are three sub-directories named `keypad`, `questionpad` and `textpad`.

### Disabling Date And Time Stamp Displayed In The Authentipad Image In .Net

1. To disable date and time stamp, comment out:

```
CreateAuthentiPad API
```

```
AuthPad.TimeStampText = DateTime.Now.ToString();
```

```
CreateQuestionPad API
```

```
TimeStampText = DateTime.Now.ToString();
```

2. To display Timestamp

Example 1 (displays user defined string):

```
ret.AuthPad.TimeStampText = "monster";
```

```
ret.TimeStampText = "puppet";
```

Example 2 (displays current time):

```
AuthPad.TimeStampText = DateTime.Now.ToString();
```

```
TimeStampText = DateTime.Now.ToString();
```

### KeyPad does not display

- Check the property `bharosa.authentipad.image.url`
- Make certain that the client application is pointing to the correct server application

### No image displayed in Keypad background

- User may have images disabled
- User's image may have been deleted from the backgrounds directory
- Check the properties file to make sure that the backgrounds directory setting is correct

### 30.19.1 Timeout Session Option in Oracle WebLogic

The WebLogic Console provides an option to specify the `session timeout` for an application but changing this value does not work for OAAM Admin. The `session timeout` value should be configurable when OAAM is deployed.

The workaround to configure the `session timeout` value is to configure the `web.xml session timeout` in the WebLogic application server using the deployment plan feature. The steps are as follows:

1. Generate deployment plan from the existing non-plan based deployment.  
The URL for a WebLogic deployment plan example is:  
<http://www.slideshare.net/jambay/weblogic-deployment-plan-example>
2. Edit the plan.xml.
  - a. Add a variable definition for the custom session timeout in minutes.

```
...
<variable-definition>
  <variable>
    <name>mySessionTimeOut</name>
    <value>60</value>
  </variable>
</variable-definition>
...
```

- b. Override the desired web application `oaam_admin.war`'s `web.xml` as follows:

```
<module-override>
  <module-name>oaam_admin.war</module-name>
  ...
  <module-descriptor external="false">
    <root-element>web-app</root-element>
    <uri>WEB-INF/web.xml</uri>
    <variable-assignment>
      <name>mySessionTimeOut</name>
      <xpath>/web-app/session-config/session-timeout</xpath>
    </variable-assignment>
  </module-descriptor>
  ...
```

3. Then, select the application `oaam_admin.ear` and click the **Update** button in the deployment list
4. Select the plan path and redeploy the application.  
Ignore any shared library warnings.
5. Make sure your `config-root` is the application EAR directory.
6. Restart all the servers.

## 30.20 OAAM Schema

To change the OAAM database schema to a new one, you must update the schema using the WebLogic data source:

1. Stop the OAAM servers.
2. Login into WebLogic Console at  
URL:7001/console
3. Navigate to the left hand side panel, click **Environment > Servers** and **OAAM\_Server\_Server1**.
4. Click the Services tab.
5. Click **OAAM\_Server\_DS**.
6. Click the Connect Pool tab and change to the new schema details.
7. Apply the same steps to the `OAAM_ADMIN` web application.

8. Restart the servers.

## 30.21 Upgrades

**Question/Problem:** After upgrading 10g to 11g, when a user tries to answer challenge question, an error displays with a message that the user provided the wrong challenge response. This issue does not affect new users.

**Answer/Solution:** The `system_db.keystore` keys may not have been migrated to the 11g Credential Store Framework (CSF)

- Check the value of the property `bharosa.cipher.encryption.algorithm.default` in 10g and 11g and verify that the value is DES in both 10g and 11g.
- Check to see if you could pass the value of this property through the command line to the OAAM Managed servers:
  1. Delete the property `bharosa.cipher.encryption.algorithm.default` using the OAAM Administration Console if the property type is Database.
  2. Execute the command:
 

```
setenv JAVA_OPTIONS
"-D"bharosa.cipher.encryption.algorithm.default=value_from_10g"
```
  3. Start the OAAM WebLogic managed servers: `oaam_server_server1` and OAAM admin server `oaam_admin_server1`.
  4. Verify that it is passed as a system property by looking at the lines that are printed after Starting WLS with line in the server console.

## 30.22 OAAM Sessions are Not Recorded When IP Address from Header is an Invalid IP Address

OAAM sessions are not recorded for header-based IP addresses by default because header based IP addresses are not accepted by default. To enable the reading of IP addresses from the header, set `vcrypt.tracker.ip.detectProxiedIP` to true. It enables the use of the "X-Forwarded-For" IP. When header IP addresses are enabled, only valid IP addresses are used. If the header contains an invalid IP address, the actual request IP address is used.

When using OAAM with LBR and SNAT enabled, the client IP address needs to be preserved. This is critical since OAAM relies on the client IP Address when evaluating policies.

Make sure the following OAAM properties are set as follows:

```
vcrypt.tracker.ip.detectProxiedIP=true
bharosa.ip.header.name=X-Forwarded-For
```

For information on load balancers preserving the Client IP Addresses, see the "Preparing the Network for an Enterprise Deployment" chapter in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Enterprise Deployment Guide for Oracle Identity Management*.

# Part XIV

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## Appendixes

Part XIV of the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager* provides reference topics in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.2). Part XIV contains the following appendixes:

- [Appendix A, "Using OAAM"](#)
- [Appendix B, "Conditions Reference"](#)
- [Appendix C, "OAAM Properties"](#)
- [Appendix D, "Setting Up Archive and Purge Procedures"](#)
- [Appendix E, "Device Fingerprinting and Identification"](#)
- [Appendix F, "Globalization Support"](#)
- [Appendix G, "OAAM Access Roles"](#)
- [Appendix H, "Pattern Processing"](#)
- [Appendix I, "Configuring Logging"](#)
- [Appendix J, "Rule and Fingerprint Logging"](#)
- [Appendix K, "VCryptUser Table"](#)





Oracle Adaptive Access Manager can be used to protect businesses and their customers through multifactor authentication, proactive, real-time fraud prevention, risk evaluation at transaction runtime, and tools for fraud analyst to investigate a possible fraud.

This appendix contains the following sections:

- Investigation - Alert Centric Flow
- Investigation - Session Centric Flow
- Investigation - Auto-generated Agent Case Flow
- Escalated Agent Case
- Search Transactions: Add Filter 1
- Search Transactions: Add Filter 2
- Wire Transfer Dollar Amount Pattern
- Shipping Address Country Pattern and Billing Mismatch
- Browser Locale Pattern
- Credit Card by Shipping Address Country Pattern
- Linked Entities

## A.1 Investigation - Alert Centric Flow

A fraud analyst on the BigMart team reviews suspect transactions to identify fraud. The alert severity level and specific dollar totals have been found to indicate fraud. The deployment primarily uses a manual case creation and investigation flow. Analysts start each investigation by searching for transactions with high severity alerts. When fraud is identified analysts record findings, black list entities of various sorts and close out cases with a disposition.

1. Search for Retail Ecommerce transactions with high severity alerts.
  - a. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an investigator.
  - b. Click the Search Transactions tab.
  - c. Filter the transactions by Transaction Type as equal to "Retail Ecommerce," Alert level as equal to "High," and your criteria for Transaction Date likely to pick up the transactions; and then, click Search.
  - d. The results table contains a Transaction Data column that can be sorted in ascending or descending order by clicking the Transaction Date column

- header. The up/down arrow next to it indicates the current order of the data. Click the Transaction Date column header to filter results by ascending time stamp.
- e. Select the orange square next to the alerts you are interested in for the total count of alerts and detailed messages about potentially fraudulent activity, which will be displayed in the pop up screen.
  - f. Go back to the search filters and select Transaction Type as Retail Ecommerce.
  - g. Use the **Add Fields** drop-down list and from the list of fields provided, select Retail.ecommerce.total.dollar.amount as a filter on which you want to search.
  - h. For the Retail.Ecommerce.total.dollar.amount, select Greater than as the operator, and type in "500"; then, click Search.
  - i. Click Transaction Date result header to filter results by ascending time stamp.
2. To view the details on the oldest transaction, click the Retail Ecommerce link in the Transaction Type column to open the Transaction Details page.
    - a. View the transaction and entity data for details.

Locate important details of the transaction that took place including the amount of the item, addresses, card numbers, customer identity, device, and IP address location for the transaction.
    - b. To filter the transactions for the device used in the transaction, drag the device ID in the Summary panel into the Filtered Items panel on the right side of the page.
  3. To find matching transactions in the first seven days, in the Filtered Items panel, select **Week** for Time Range, click Find Matching Items, and then click the number of transactions.

A Filtered Transactions page appears with a list of transactions which the device was used.
  4. View list of transactions returned.
    - a. Select the orange square next to the alerts you are interested in so that information about the total count and alert messages will be displayed in the pop up screen.
    - b. To select all transactions to compare at once, click the Row column header.
  5. Click the **Compare** button on the search results toolbar to compare parameters of the transactions and customer details.
    - a. Click the **Detach** button on the search results toolbar to detach the Compare Transactions page for a larger view.
    - b. Link selection of transactions/sessions to a new Agent case. Click Link to Case in the upper right corner to open a case to link sessions. Either search and select an existing case or create a new case, and then link the sessions. Click the **Create New Case** button in the Link to Case dialog.
  6. From the Compare Transaction page, delete the Device ID as a filter in the Filtered Items panel and drag user names involved in suspect transactions one by one to the Filtered Items panel to see if they had other activity which needs evaluation.
  7. Once you have selected the transactions, add the device ID used in the fraudulent orders to the OAAM Restricted Devices blacklist group. This will black list future activity originating from this device.

- a. Select transactions, and click the **Add to Group** button in the toolbar. In the Add to Group dialog, select Device as the data type to add and click Next.
- b. Select the **Search from existing groups** radio button and search for the OAAM Restricted Devices group and click Next.
8. Add the credit cards used to a Stolen Cards group to prevent future credit card fraud.
  - a. Select transactions, and click the **Add to Group** button. In the Add to Group dialog, select Credit Card as the data type to add and click Next.
  - b. Select the **Search from existing groups** radio button and search for the Stolen Cards watch group and click Next.
9. Create the new group as part of the flow.
  - a. Select transactions, and click the **Add to Group** button. In the Add to Group dialog, select Credit Card as the data type to add and click Next.
  - b. Select the **Create New Group** radio button and provide the group name, cache policy, and description, and click Next.
10. Close the Agent case with a confirmed fraud disposition.

## A.2 Investigation - Session Centric Flow

A security analyst working for BigUniversity reviews suspect access attempts to identify attempted fraud. The deployment primarily uses a manual case creation and investigation flow. The analyst starts each investigation by searching for sessions which were blocked. When attempted fraud is identified analysts record findings, black list entities of various sorts and close out cases with a disposition.

1. Search for sessions with a blocked authentication status.
  - a. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an investigator.
  - b. Click the Sessions tab.
  - c. In the Sessions search page, filter the sessions by **Blocked** for Authentication Status and then, click **Search**.
  - d. The results table contains a Session Date column that can be sorted in ascending or descending order by clicking the Session Date column header. The up/down arrow next to it indicates the current order of the data. Click the Session Date column header to filter results by ascending time stamp.
  - e. In the results table, select the orange square next to the alerts for the total count of alerts and detailed messages about potentially fraudulent activity, which will be displayed in the pop up screen.
 

View the full set of alerts triggered in the session. The alert messages provide insight into what occurred in the situation. Click the alert message link to go to an Alert Details page where information can be viewed about the generation of the alert, the message, alert level, message type, and the alert's relationship to other data types such as user, device, location, sessions, browser, operating system, locales, and others.
  - f. To filter the sessions for the device used in the session, drag the device ID in the results table into the Filtered Items area of the Utility Panel on the right side of the page.

2. To find matching sessions in the last Day, in the Filtered Items panel, select **Day** for the Time Range, click the **Find** button, and then click the number of sessions link under **Matching Items Found**.

A Filtered Sessions page appears with a list of sessions in which the device was used.

The results table shows Session ID, Alerts, Transactions, Organization ID, User Name, Device ID, IP Address, Location, Authentication Status, Session Date, Pre-authentication action, Pre-authentication score, Post-authentication score, Post-authentication action, client type, User ID, and Internal Session ID.

3. View list of sessions returned.
  - a. View the alerts: In the results table of the Filtered Sessions page, select the orange square next to the alerts for information on the total count of alerts and detailed messages about potentially fraudulent activity, which will be displayed in the pop up screen.

- b. Link sessions to a case: Select the sessions and click **Link to Case** in toolbar to link the sessions to a new Agent case or an existing one.

A dialog appears with the instructions, "Open a case to link sessions. Either search and select an existing case or create a new case, and then link the sessions." Three buttons are shown: **Create New Case**, **Open existing case**, and **Cancel**.

Click **Create New Case**. A Link to Case dialog appears with instructions to enter details. The case type is Agent and cannot be changed. Enter details for the following fields:

Organization ID

Severity Level: Choices are Low, Medium, High

Canned Descriptions: Choices are Cannot Login, Forget Question Answers, Possible Fraud, and OTP Override.

Description

Click **Next**. Another Link to Case dialog appears with the message, "The following sessions have been selected to link to the case 1. Enter a note for this action." As part of the linking the investigator enters notes describing why the sessions were linked. Enter Canned Notes: Choices are "These sessions contain suspected fraud" and "These sessions contain corporate misuse." Click **Link Sessions**. A dialog appears with a message, "The selected sessions were linked to Case\_ *number* successfully." Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

The case log records the notes and the user who performed the link action. These sessions stay linked to the case unless they are unlinked by an investigator or manager.

4. Drag IP addresses involved in suspect sessions one by one to Filtered Items panel to see if they had other activity which needs evaluation.
  - a. Delete Device ID as one of the filters if it does not seem to be relevant to the case.
  - b. Drag IP address into the Filtered Items panel.
  - c. Click the **Find** button.
  - d. Click the number of Sessions to see the Filtered Sessions page.
  - e. View the alerts.

- f. Click the Session ID to view the Session Details page. Then close the page, and go back to Filter Sessions page.
5. Add the IPs used in the fraudulent access requests to the OAAM Restricted IPs group. This will blacklist future activity originating from these IPs.
  - a. In the Results table of the Filtered Sessions page, click the IP address link.
  - b. In the IP Address details page, click Add IP Address to Group
6. Close the Agent case with a confirmed fraud disposition.
 

An investigator closes the case, by providing notes and a disposition. A disposition contains information about why and how the investigator came to a conclusion.

  - a. Go back to the Case Details page and click Change Status.
  - b. Enter **Closed** for Status.
  - c. Enter **Confirmed Fraud** for Disposition.
  - d. Enter canned notes.
  - e. Enter additional notes.
  - f. Click **Submit**.

### A.3 Investigation - Auto-generated Agent Case Flow

Jeff is a fraud analyst on the BigMart team. The deployment primarily uses automated case creation and investigation flow. Analysts start each investigation by searching for new cases. They drill in on the sessions for which the case was generated. When fraud is identified analysts record findings, black list entities of various sorts and close out cases with a disposition.

An auto-generated case is created when a security administrator configures an action to create an Agent case when specific rules trigger. In other words, the new Agent case is dynamically created as a result of a particular event. This Agent case contains the session data for which it was created.

1. Search for Agent cases with current status ""New".
  - a. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as an investigator.
  - b. Filter the cases by Case Type as "Agent," Case Status as "New," and Expired as "Hide Expired"; and then, click Search.
  - c. Filter results by ascending time stamp.

The results table contains a Last Action Date column that can be sorted in ascending or descending order by clicking the Last Action Date column header. The up/down arrow next to it indicates the current order of the data. Click the Last Action Date column header to filter the view by cases with the least time to overdue at the top.

2. Open top case to start working it.

When a case with a status of New is accessed for the first time the status automatically changes to Pending. Other investigators can now see that the case is actively being worked on since the case has an owner and the status is not New.

3. View the session that contains the alerts generated.
  - a. View alert messages in the pop up screen.

In the table of Case Details page of Linked Sessions tab, select the orange square next to the alerts you are interested in for the alert total count and alert message, which will be displayed in the pop up screen. If you want, you could click the Alert link and look through the Alert detail page. Go back to the Case Details page, and click the Session ID of the session you are interested in.

- b. In the Session Details page, view list of transactions from the Session Transactions panel. Go to Transaction search, and search for transactions.
4. Compare the transactions.
  - a. Select transactions from the Transaction search results and click Compare.
  - b. Drag the credit cards used into the Filtered Items panel one by one to find related sessions and transactions in the last 7 days.

A list of filtered transactions are shown in the Filtered Transactions page.
5. Link transactions found to the Agent case.
  - a. Select the transactions and click the **Link to Case** button in the search results toolbar.

A dialog appears with the instructions to open a case to link sessions. Either search and select an existing case or create a new case, and then link the sessions.
  - b. Click the **Open existing case** button to open an existing case.
  - c. In the Link to Case dialog, enter criteria and click Search.
  - d. Click Next.

Another Link to Case dialog appears listing sessions that have been selected to link to the case. Instructions are given to enter a note for this action.
  - e. Select the list item that best describes the situation. Enter any additional comments.
  - f. Click Link Sessions.
  - g. Click OK in the Link to Case confirmation dialog to confirm.
6. Enter case notes in the notes panel.
7. Add the IPs used in the fraudulent transactions to the OAAM Restricted IPs group.
8. Close the Agent case with a confirmed fraud disposition.

## A.4 Escalated Agent Case

This morning John Smith called customer service claiming to have lost money out of his account. John claims that there was a wire transfer for \$129 out of his account last week that he did not initiate. The CSR opens case 321 for John via his user name jsmith and enters notes based on the information he provided. The case displays John's user name in the title so any CSR viewing the case can always see what user this case is for. The CSR escalates the case and tells jsmith he will be contacted within 24 hours by an investigator. Mike works on the BigBank Security team. He is responsible for investigating customer service related security issues. He searches for cases with an escalated status and filters by date. Mike opens the newly escalated case from the CSR. Mike can view customer/user specific data and the notes from the CSR as a starting point. He searches for wire transfer transactions John Smith has performed for values

between \$100 and \$200. Mike compares the transactions returned to determine if this looks like fraud.

1. CSR opens a new case for the customer.
  - a. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console as a CSR.
  - b. In the **Cases Search** page, click the **New Case** button.  
The **Create Case** screen is displayed.
  - c. Enter the John Smith's user name, xxxx, in the **User ID** field and select the **Organization ID** (group John Smith belongs to).
  - d. For severity level, select **High** from the **Severity Level** list.
  - e. In Canned field, selects **Possible Fraud**.
2. Enters into note box, "Customer claims that there was a wire transfer for \$129 out of his account last week that he did not initiate." Then clicks **Create**.
3. On the toolbar of Case Details page, clicks **More Actions** and then selects **Escalation**.  
The **Escalation** screen is displayed.
4. In the **Type** list, selects the Agent as type of case and escalates the case to investigation team.
5. Investigator searches for cases.
  - a. Filter by escalated status.
  - b. Filter results by ascending time stamp.
6. Searches for transactions.
  1. Wire transfer transactions.
  2. Between \$100 and \$200.
7. Compares transactions.

## A.5 Search Transactions: Add Filter 1

Jeff is a security analyst at Acme Corp. Acme has online purchase and user profile change transactions defined in the deployment. Jeff is searching for transactions that involved addresses in the 95060 zipcode. He selects all transaction types and adds a filter for address.zipcode. When he runs the query the zipcode column appears in the results. When the zipcode column is added the rest of the columns resize horizontally to optimize the screen real estate available.

1. In Agent page, click the Transactions tab.
2. In the Transaction Type field, select Retail Ecommerce and other items.
3. Click the **Add Fields** down arrow button.
4. From the list, choose address.zipcode as the additional filter.
5. Use the search operator, Equals, to refine your query in the text field.
6. In the search field, enter 95060.

The transactions that match the search criteria, 95060, appear in the Search Results table. You can view a transaction in detail by clicking the transaction name link.

## A.6 Search Transactions: Add Filter 2

Jeff is a security analyst at Acme Corp. Acme has online purchase and user profile change transactions defined in the deployment. Jeff is searching for e-commerce transactions that involved dollar totals greater than \$500. He selects the e-commerce transaction type and adds a filter for total dollar amount. The add fields menu contains all the specific entities, entity data and linked entity data. When he runs the query the dollar total column appears in the results. When the new column is added the rest of the columns resize horizontally to optimize the screen real estate available.

1. In Agent page, click the Transactions tab.
2. In the Transaction Type field, select ecommerce.
3. Click the **Add Fields** down arrow button.
4. From the list, choose Transaction Amount as one of the additional filters.
5. Use the search operator, Greater Than, for the Transaction Amount.
6. In the search field, enter 500, to search for Transaction Amounts greater.

The transactions that are greater than \$500 appear in the Search Results table. You can view a transaction in detail by clicking the transaction name link.

## A.7 Wire Transfer Dollar Amount Pattern

Mike is a security administrator who needs to profile user's behavior based on the online banking wire transfers they complete. In this case Mike wants to track the ranges of dollar amounts each user normally transfers. He creates a user multi-bucket pattern to create dollar ranges of \$100. Mike then implements a rule to challenge if the current dollar range bucket transfer has fallen into is one the user has hit less than 5% of the time in the last three months.

**Prerequisites:** Default snapshot is loaded. A transaction that represents a banking wire transfer, such as the "Internet Banking" transaction is configured for the application.

### Create the Pattern

Create a multi-bucket pattern on the Internet Banking transaction with User as the Member Type and add Transaction Amount as a range attribute with a \$100 increment.

1. Open the OAAM Administration Console.
2. In the Navigation tree, double-click **Patterns**. The **Patterns Search** page is displayed.
3. Click the **New Pattern** button.
4. Create a new multi-bucket pattern on the Internet Banking transaction to create dollar ranges of \$100.
  - a. In the "New Pattern" dialog, select Transaction Type as "Internet Banking," Creation Method as "Multi-Bucket," Member Types as "User," and Evaluation Priority as "High".
  - b. In the Attributes tab, add a new attribute, selecting "Transaction Amount" from the list. For the Attribute Details, select Compare Operator as "Range," Start Value as " 0", End Value as blank, and Increment Step as "100."

The transaction amount is collected in ranges of 100.



**Create the Rule**

Create a rule to challenge if the current dollar range bucket transfer has fallen into is one the user has hit less than 5% of the time in the last three months.

1. Create a new policy to run in the Transaction Update checkpoint.
2. Create the transaction definitions in OAAM.
3. Create an alert group with an alert for unusual wire transfer amounts.
4. Add a rule to the Transaction Update policy.
5. Add the "Transaction: Check Current Transaction using the filter conditions" to check if the current transaction type is Internet Banking.
6. Add the "Transaction: Check Transaction Count using filter conditions" to check if this user has had at least five successful Internet Banking transactions over the last 3 months.
7. Add the "Pattern (Transaction): Entity is member of pattern less than some percent times" to check if this user has been a member of this pattern less than 5% of the time over the last 3 months.

Values to enter are: Pattern Hit Percent less than as "5," Pattern name for membership as the name of the pattern created, Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent as "True," Time period type for pattern membership as "Months," Time period for pattern membership as "3", and Member type for pattern membership as "User."

8. Set the rule results to trigger the alert and challenge the user.

Set the rule result Action Group to "OAAM Challenge."

Set the rule result Alert Group to the alert for unusual wire transfer amounts.

**Test**

1. Perform 5 Internet Banking transactions for the same user, all with a dollar amount between 1 and 99.
2. Perform an Internet Banking transaction for the same user, with a dollar amount of 250. You should be presented with a challenge question, because this transaction amount is outside the user's normal range. If you answer the question correctly, you should see a "success" message.

## A.8 Shipping Address Country Pattern and Billing Mismatch

Mike is a security administrator who needs to profile e-commerce transactions based on the country the goods are shipping to and if the billing and shipping addresses are from different countries. He creates a pattern to create a bucket for each country and count the transactions shipped to each. He then implements a rule to alert if a transaction is shipping to a country that less then 5% of all other orders have shipped to in the last 3 months and if the shipping address country and billing address country are not the same.

Prerequisites: Default snapshot is loaded. System has a defined transaction that represents the e-commerce transaction, such as the "Retail Ecommerce" transaction. The transaction has entities or attributes that indicates the country in the shipping address and the country in the billing address.

**Create the Pattern**

1. Open the OAAM Administration Console.

2. In the Navigation tree, double-click **Patterns**. The **Patterns Search** page is displayed.
3. Click the **New Pattern** button.
4. Create a new multi-bucket pattern on the e-commerce transaction to create a bucket for each country and count the transactions shipped to each.
  - a. In the "New Pattern" Dialog, select Transaction Type as "Retail Ecommerce," Creation Method as "Multi-Bucket," Member Types as "Shipping Address," and Evaluation Priority as "High."
  - b. In the Attributes tab, add a new attribute, selecting "Country" from the list and selecting "for Each" as the Compare Operator.

### Create the Rule

Create a rule to generate an alert if a transaction is shipping to a country that less than 5% of all other orders have shipped to in the last 3 months and if the shipping address country and billing address country are not the same.

1. Create a new policy to run in the Transaction Update checkpoint.
2. Create the transaction definitions in the OAAM Administration Console.
3. Create an alert group with an alert for if the billing and shipping addresses are from different countries.
4. Add a rule to the Transaction Update policy.
5. Add the "Transaction: Check Current Transaction using the filter conditions" to check if the current transaction type is Retail Ecommerce.
6. Add the "Transaction: Check Transaction Count using filter conditions" to check if this user has had at least five successful Retail Ecommerce transactions over the last 3 months.
7. Add the "Session: Compare two parameter values" condition to the rule, with Parameter key 1 as "Transaction.billingAddress.country," Operation as "Not Equal To," Parameter key 2 as "Transaction.shippingAddress.country," Ignore case as "True," and if no data, return as "False".
8. Add the "Pattern (Transaction): Entity is member of pattern less than some percent times" condition to the rule, with Pattern Hit Percent less than as "5," Pattern name for membership: pattern created in step 4, Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent as "True," Time period type for pattern membership as "Months," Time period for pattern membership as "3," and Member type for pattern membership as "Shipping Address."
9. Set the rule result to generate an alert.

Post conditions: If a user ships to a country different from his billing address, and the shipping country is one that is used less than 5% of the time, then an alert is generated.

## A.9 Browser Locale Pattern

Mike is a security administrator who needs to profile users based on the browser locales they use when accessing. He creates a multi-bucket pattern for users by locale. This will create a bucket for each locale. He then develops a rule to challenge if the locale being used is one this user has never used previously.

Prerequisites: Default snapshot is loaded.

**Create the Pattern**

1. Open the OAAM Administration Console.
2. In the Navigation tree, double-click **Patterns**. The **Patterns Search** page is displayed.
3. Click the **New Pattern** button.
4. Create a new multi-bucket pattern on the authentication transaction to track each browser locale.
  - a. In the "New Pattern" Dialog, select Transaction Type as "Internet Banking," Creation Method as "Multi-Bucket," Member Types as "User," and Evaluation Priority as "High."
  - b. In the Attributes tab, add a new attribute, selecting "Locale" from the list and select Compare Operator as "for Each".

**Create the Rule**

Create a rule to challenge if the locale being used is one this user has never used previously.

1. Create a new policy to run in the Transaction Update checkpoint.
2. Create the transaction definitions using the OAAM Administration Console.
3. Create an alert group with an alert for locale being used is one this user has never used previously.
4. Add a rule to the Transaction Update policy.
5. Add the "Transaction: Check Current Transaction using the filter conditions" to check if the current transaction type is Internet Banking.
6. Add the "Pattern (Transaction): Entity is member of pattern for first time in certain time period" condition to the rule, with Is condition True as "True," Time period type for bucket membership as "Years," Time period for bucket membership as "999," Member type for pattern-bucket membership as "User," and First Time count as "1."
7. Set the rule result Action Group to "OAAM Challenge."

## A.10 Credit Card by Shipping Address Country Pattern

Mike is a security administrator who needs to profile e-commerce transactions based on the credit card and country the goods are shipping to. He creates a pattern to create a bucket for each credit card and shipping address country and count the transactions. He then implements a rule to alert if a transaction uses a credit card that has been used more than 5 items and has shipped to the current country less than 5% of the time in the last 3 months.

Prerequisites: Default snapshot is loaded. System has a defined transaction that represents the e-commerce transaction. The transaction has entities that represent the credit card and the shipping address.

**Create the Pattern**

Create a multi-bucket pattern on the Retail Ecommerce transaction with User as the Member Type. Add Shipping Address.Country as a For Each attribute.

1. Open the OAAM Administration Console.

2. In the Navigation tree, double-click **Patterns**. The **Patterns Search** page is displayed.
3. Click the **New Pattern** button.
4. Create a new multi-bucket pattern on the e-commerce transaction for each credit card and shipping address country and count the transactions.
  - a. In the "New Pattern" Dialog, select Transaction Type as "Retail Ecommerce," Creation Method as "Multi-Bucket," Member Types as "User," and Evaluation Priority as "High."
  - b. In the Attributes tab, add a new attribute, selecting "Shipping Address.Country" for the shipping address from the list and select "for Each" as the Compare Operator.

### **Create the Rule**

Create a rule to alert if a transaction uses a credit card that has been used more than five items and has shipped to the current country less than 5% of the time in the last 3 months.

1. Create a new policy to run in the Transaction Update checkpoint.
2. Create the transaction definitions using the OAAM Administration Console.
3. Create an alert group with an alert for unusual shipping address country.
4. Add a rule to the Transaction Update policy.
5. Add the "TRANSACTION: Check Current Transaction using the filter conditions" to check if the current transaction type is Internet Banking.
6. Add the "TRANSACTION: Check Transaction Count using filter conditions" to check if this user has had at least five successful Internet Banking transactions over the last 3 months.

Values: Select Transaction to check as "Retail Ecommerce," Select Entity or Element to count as "User," Specified Condition for Count as "Greater Than," Specified Check value for Count as 5, Duration as "3 Rolling months," Ignore Current Transaction in count? as "True," for the same user? as "False," and apply the filter checks on Current Transaction as "False."

7. Use the "PATTERN (TRANSACTION): Entity is member of pattern less than some percent times" to check if this user has been a member of this pattern less than 5% of the time over the last 3 months.

Values: Pattern Hit Percent less than as "5," Pattern name for membership: pattern created, Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent as "True," Time period type for pattern membership as "Months," Time period for pattern membership as "3," and Member type for pattern membership as "User."

8. Set the rule results to trigger the alert and challenge the user.

### **Test**

1. Perform 5 Internet Banking transactions for the same user, all with a dollar amount between 1 and 99.
2. Perform an Internet Banking transaction for the same user, with a dollar amount of 250. You should be presented with a challenge question, because this transaction amount is outside the user's normal range.

## A.11 Linked Entities

Adam is a security administrator at Acme Corporation. He has defined a Customer entity that will be used in an e-commerce transaction. As part of the customer entity definition Adam links the Address entity twice. He links Address as a Shipping Address and as a Billing Address. The e-commerce transaction has been defined to include both the Customer entity and the linked Address entities. At runtime the transaction will include all this data and risk evaluations can be made against the data.

1. Determine what fields are needed for the Customer entity in Retail Ecommerce transactions.

The Retail Ecommerce transaction fields for Customer are First Name, Last Name, Is Shipping Address Same, Credit Card, CC Expiration Date, CC Issuing Country, Item, Count, Price, Address Line1 (for Shipping Address), Address Line2 (for Shipping Address), Address Line3 (for Shipping Address), City (for Shipping Address), State (for Shipping Address), Country (for Shipping Address), Pin Code (for Shipping Address), Address Line1 (for Billing Address), Address Line2 (for Billing Address), Address Line3 (for Billing Address), City (for Billing Address), State (for Billing Address), Country (for Billing Address), and Pin Code (for Billing Address).

2. Determine the transaction definition and the mapping of the source data to transaction definition. Source data elements are the fields from the customer application. Make sure the source data keys match the keys used by the customer application.

An example is provided below for a transaction with Transaction Name Retail Ecommerce and Transaction Key `trx_re`.

**Table A-1 Data Fields and Source Keys**

Data Name	Internal ID
Item	itemId
Price	itemPrice
Count	itemCount
First Name	customer.firstName
Last Name	customer.lastName
Credit Card	creditCard.number
CC Expiration Date	creditCard.expDate
CC Issuing Country	creditCard.issuingCountry
Is Shipping Address Same?	shippingAddress.addressSame
Address Line1	shippingAddress.addressLine1
Address Line2	shippingAddress.addressLine2
Address Line3	shippingAddress.addressLine3
City	shippingAddress.city
State	shippingAddress.state
Country	shippingAddress.country
Pin Code	shippingAddress.pinCode
Address Line1	billingAddress.addressLine1

**Table A-1 (Cont.) Data Fields and Source Keys**

Data Name	Internal ID
Address Line2	billingAddress.addressLine2
Address Line1	billingAddress.addressLine3
City	billingAddress.city
State	billingAddress.state
Country	billingAddress.country
Pin Code	billingAddress.pinCode

3. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console and double-click **Entities** in the Navigation tree to create entities for item, Customer, and Address.

An entity is a data structure you reuse in multiple transactions. For example, an address entity could be used as a shipping address, billing address, home address, and so on. Most entities also combine multiple datapoints into this structure for data optimization. For example, an address may have street number, street name, apartment number, city, state, postal code and country.

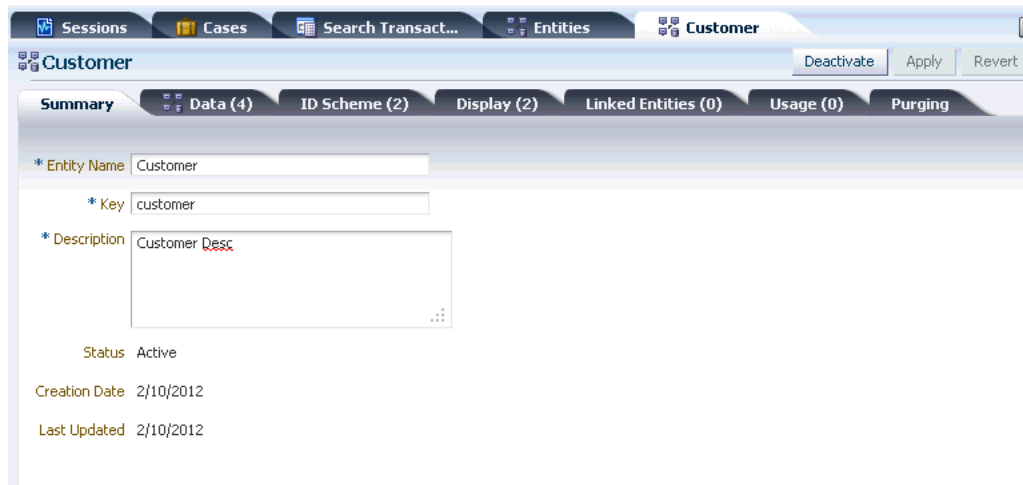
4. Create the Address entity by clicking the **New Entity** button in the Entities search page.
5. In the Summary tab, specify the following values:

**Entity Name:** *Address*

**key:** *key*

**Description:** *description*

**Figure A-1 Entity Summary**



6. In Data tab, click the **Add** button to add a data element. Numeric data types cannot be encrypted (use string type).

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**Note:** Internal ID must have a unique value

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Label: Text used to identify component data in a web page.

Description: Description about the data element.

Data Key: The Data Key is used to identify a data element in the Entity. The data keys specified in the Data tab are for internal use. They are typically used in rule conditions. Do not change this key after it is defined.

Required: True/False. Some data elements are not populated all the time as the data might not be available. For example "Address Line 2" in an address is not required since many addresses will not have "Address Line2."

Is Encrypted?: If encrypted is set to true, data is encrypted before it is stored in the database. This feature protects sensitive data. These fields should not be used in rules. If they are used, you cannot specify regular values for comparing against these fields; the values must be encrypted values. These fields cannot be used in the search criteria while querying for transactions through the query screen. Numeric fields cannot be encrypted.

Data Type: A data type is an attribute that specifies the type of data that the attribute can take: Boolean data type, Date data type, Name value profile, Numeric data type, and String data type.

7. In ID Scheme tab, use the table to add, configure and edit data elements of the entity. Also choose Data Identification Scheme: By Key or By Digest.

Identification Scheme determines how an entity is uniquely identified using the elements that are part of the entity. The elements that are selected should be stored as plain text (**key**) or encrypted (**digest**).

**By Key:** This scheme creates a unique identifier by simply concatenating the selected elements of the entity.

**By Digest:** This scheme creates a unique identifier by hashing the values of the selected elements of the entity. The resultant key is usually cryptic. Use this scheme when the data values are large or if they need to be secured.

8. In Display tab, use the table to add, configure and edit display elements of the entity.

The Address entity has Street Address Line1, Street Address Line2, City, State, Country, Zip, and Phone as attributes. The Street Address Line1, City, Country, and Zip attributes can be used to identify the address uniquely. The Street Address Line2 and Phone attributes are not necessary.

Street Address Line1 alone would not uniquely identify an address. For example, 150 Main Street can exist in more than one location.

9. In Purging tab, set the values to determine when the entity data should be purged from the database.

Purge all entity data that has not been updated over the past [number] days

Do not purge any entity data

10. Click Activate.

11. Create the Customer entity by clicking the **New Entity** button in the Entities search page.

12. In the Summary tab, specify the following values:

**Entity Name:** Customer

**key:** *key*

**Description:** *description*

13. In Data tab, click the **Add** button to add a data element. Numeric data types cannot be encrypted (use string type).

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**Note:** Internal ID must have a unique value

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14. In ID Scheme tab, use the table to add, configure and edit data elements of the entity. Also choose Data Identification Scheme: By Key or By Digest.

15. In Display tab, use the table to add, configure and edit display elements of the entity.

16. In Purging tab, set the values to determine when the entity data should be purged from the database.

Purge all entity data that has not been updated over the past [number] days

Do not purge any entity data

17. Click Activate.

18. In the Linked Entity tab, link entity. Click **Link Entity** button in toolbar.

19. In Link Entity dialog, search for Address entity to link to Customer entity.

20. Select entity and click Next.

21. Provide a name for the link to Customer entity and click the **Add** button. The data Preview shows:

Address Line1

Address Line2

Address Line3

City

State

Country

Zip

Pin Code

22. In the Linked Entity tab, link entity. Click **Link Entity** button in toolbar.

23. In Link Entity dialog, search for Address entity to link to Customer entity.

24. Select entity and click Next.

25. Provide a name for the link to Customer entity and click the **Add** button.

26. Click Activate.

27. Create the Item entity.



28. Double-click Transactions.
29. Enter the following information to start the creation of a transaction definition.
  - Transaction Type
  - Description
  - Definition Key
30. Add existing or new entities to this transaction.
31. Add transaction data. This data is unique for each transaction occurrence and therefore not reusable across different transactions. For example, the total dollar amount of a transaction would not be reused in multiple transactions so it should be transaction data and not an entity.
32. In Data Source, provide:
  - Source Data Name
  - Internal ID
  - Description
33. Connect the source data to OAAM entities and transaction data using mapping.
34. In Purging, Set the values to determine when the transaction data should be purged from the database.
35. Link Shipping Address to Customer.
36. Log in to the application and create/generate some test transactions.
37. Log in to the OAAM Administration Console and check the transaction data to make sure the transactions are created.
38. Determine which transaction rule conditions to use to model the rules you want.
39. Create a policy of transaction rules by creating a new policy first.
40. Use your application to create transactions that trigger the rules.
41. Use the OAAM Administration Console to verify whether the rules you configured are triggering.



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## Conditions Reference

Conditions are configurable evaluation statements that are the basic building blocks of decision making in the OAAM rule evaluation process and flow. They use datapoints from historical and runtime data to evaluate risk or business logic. Conditions are grouped based on the type of data used in the condition. For example, user, device, and location. Conditions are pre-packaged in the system and cannot be created by a user. Conditions may take user inputs when adding them to a rule.

This appendix contains the following sections:

- [Available Conditions](#)
- [Autolearning Conditions](#)
- [Device Conditions](#)
- [Location Conditions](#)
- [Session Conditions](#)
- [System Conditions](#)
- [Transactions Conditions](#)
- [User Conditions](#)

### B.1 Available Conditions

Table B-1 lists the available standard conditions.

**Table B-1** Rule Conditions

Condition	Description
Always On - User	This rule always gets processed
Device: Browser Header Substring	Checks whether the supplied string exists as a substring in the browsers header information
Device: Check if Device is of Given Type	Checks whether the current device is of selected device type.
Device: Check if Device is using Mobile Browser	Checks whether the current device is using mobile browser to access the site based on the user agent string
Device: Device First Time for User	Checks whether this device is used for the first time by this user
Device: Device in Group	Checks if this device is in group
Device: Excessive Use	Checks whether device is excessively used but not used before
Device: Is Registered	Checks if the user has registered this device

**Table B-1 (Cont.) Rule Conditions**

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Description</b>
Device: Timed not Status	Checks the maximum login attempts for all but the given status within the given time period
Device: User Count	Checks the unique user count using this device in past "x" seconds
Device: Used Count for User	Checks the device used count. This condition ignores the current request for calculating the device count.
Device: User Status Count	Checks the user count with the given status from this device in specified duration
Device: Velocity from Last Login	Triggers when miles per hour is more than specified value and the IP does not belong to ignore IP group
Location: ASN in Group	Checks whether the ASN for the current IP address is (or is not) in the ASN group
Location: Carrier in Group	Checks if the IP is in the given carrier group
Location: City in Group	Checks if the IP is in the given city group
Location: Domain in Group	Checks if the Second Level Domain is in the group
Location: In Country Group	Checks if the IP is in the given country group
Location: IP Connection Speed in Group	Checks if the IP Connection Speed is in the group
Location: IP Connection Type	Checks the connection type for the IP. The connection type could be DSL, Cable, ISDN, Dialup, Fixed Wireless, Mobile Wireless, Satellite, Frame Relay, T1/T3, OCx, and others
Location: IP Connection Type in Group	Checks if the IP connection type is in the group
Location: IP Excessive Use	Checks if IP is excessively used but not used before
Location: IP in Group	Checks if the IP is in the IP group
Location: IP in Range Group	Checks if the IP is in the IP range specified in an IP Range group. Condition will check if IP of activity belongs to one of the IP ranges specified in the list of ranges.
Location: IP is AOL	Checks if the IP is from an AOL proxy
Location: IP Line Speed Type	Checks the connection line speed type for the IP. This is categorized into High, Medium, Low or Unknown
Location: IP Maximum Logins	Checks the maximum number of logins using the current IP address within the given time duration. This condition ignores the current request during evaluation of maximum logins count.
Location: IP Maximum Users	Checks the maximum number of users using the current IP address within the given time duration
Location: IP Multiple Devices	Checks the maximum number of devices from IP address within the given time duration
Location: IP Routing Type	Checks the routing type for the IP. It could be fixed/static, anonymizer, AOL, POP, Super POP, Satellite, Cache Proxy, International Proxy, Regional Proxy, Mobile Gateway or Unknown
Location: IP Routing Type in Group	Checks if the IP Routing Type is in the group
Location: IP Type	Checks if IP is valid, unknown or private
Location: Is IP from AOL	Checks if the IP is from AOL proxy
Location: ISP in Group	Checks if the ISP for the current IP address is (or is not) in the ISP group
Location: State in Group	Checks if the IP is in the given State group

**Table B-1 (Cont.) Rule Conditions**

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Description</b>
Location: Timed not Status	Checks the maximum login attempts for all but the given status within the given time period
Location: Top Level Domain in Group	Checks if the Top Level Domain is in the group
Location: User Status Count	Check the user count with the given status from this location in specified duration
Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less than Some Percent of Time	Evaluates if the entity of the type specified (user, device, location, and so on) involved in the current access request has been a member of the pattern specified less/more than the defined percentage within the time range configured.
Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of Pattern for the First Time in a Certain Time Period	Checks if this Entity is member of pattern bucket for first time in certain time period
Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less than Some Percent with All Entities in the Picture	Checks if this entity has been member of this pattern bucket based on percent basis, taking into account all other entities
Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times	Checks to determine whether the entity is a member of the pattern more than "n" number of times. This condition is intended to be used only with single bucket type patterns since it evaluates pattern membership as opposed to individual bucket membership.
Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N times in a Given Time Period	Checks if this entity has been member of this bucket. You can compare if this entity has been belonging to this bucket before.
Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern for the First Time in a Certain Time Period	Checks if this entity is member of pattern bucket for first time in certain time period
Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less than Some Percent with All Entities in the Picture	Checks if this entity has been member of this pattern bucket based on percent basis, taking into account all other entities
Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less than Some Percent of Time	Evaluates if the entity of the type specified (user, device, location, and so on) involved in the current access request has been a member of the pattern specified less/more than the defined percentage within the time range configured.
Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times	Checks to determine whether this entity is a member of the pattern more than "n" number of times. This condition is intended to be used only with single bucket type patterns since it evaluates pattern membership as opposed to individual bucket membership.
Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period	Checks to determine whether this entity has been a member of the current pattern bucket more than "n" number of times within the given time range. This condition is intended to be used only with both single bucket and multi-bucket type patterns. It evaluates individual bucket membership.
Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently All Entities' Average over Last N Time Periods	Checks if this entity has been member of this pattern condition more (or less) frequently than is typical for all entities.
Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently than Entity's Average over Last N Time Periods	Checks if this entity has been member of this pattern condition more (or less) frequently than is typical for this entity.
Transaction: Check Count of Any Entity or Element of a Transaction using Filter Conditions	Checks count of any entity or element of a Transaction using filter conditions

**Table B-1 (Cont.) Rule Conditions**

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Description</b>
Transaction: Check Current Transaction using the Filter Conditions	Checks current transaction using filter conditions
Transaction: Check if Consecutive Transactions in Given Duration Satisfy the Filter Conditions	Check if consecutive transactions in given duration satisfy the filter conditions
Transaction: Check Number of Times Entity used in Transaction.	Compares the number of times an entity used has been used with the specified count.
Transaction: Check Transaction Aggregate and Count using Filter Conditions	Checks the transaction aggregate and count using filter conditions
Transaction: Check Transaction Count using Filter Conditions	Checks the transaction count using filter conditions
Transaction: Check Unique Transaction Entity Count with the Specified Count	Checks the unique transaction entity count with the specified count
Transaction: Compare Transaction Aggregates (Sum/ Avg/Min/Max) Across Two Different Durations	Compares the transaction aggregates (Sum/ Avg/Min/Max) across two different durations
Transaction: Compare Transaction Counts Across Two Different Durations	Compares the transaction counts across two different durations
Transaction: Compare Transaction Entity or Element Counts Across Two Different Durations	Compares the transaction entity or element counts across two different durations
Session: Check Parameter Value	Checks if specified parameter value is more than specified value
Session: Check Parameter Value for Regular Expression	Checks if specified parameter value matches regular expression
Session: Check Parameter Value in Group	Checks if specified parameter value is in group
Session: Check Risk Score Classification	Checks the risk score classification based on the risk score from previous checkpoint execution
Session: Check String Parameter Value	Checks to compare string value
Session: Check Two String Parameter Value	Checks to compare two parameters string value
Session: Check Value in Comma Separated Values	Checks if specified value is present in comma separated value list.
Session: Compare Two Parameter Values	Compares two parameter values
Session: Check Current Session using the Filter Conditions	Check Current Session using (up to 5) filter conditions
Session: Compare with Current Date Time	Compares specified parameter value with current time
Session: Cookie Mismatch	Checks to see if there is mismatch of supplied cookie with the expected cookie
Session: IP Changed	Checks if IP Address is changed since transaction is started
Session: Mismatch in Browser Fingerprint	Checks to see if there is mismatch in browser fingerprint with the fingerprint supplied during authentication. Fingerprint is constructed using the context values passed to Rules Engine
Session: Time Unit	Checks if the current time unit matches the specified time unit criteria.
System - Check Boolean Property	Checks the system property

**Table B-1 (Cont.) Rule Conditions**

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Description</b>
System: Check if Enough Data is Available for Any Pattern	Checks if a defined minimum amount of pattern data has been captured in the OAAM database. Generally the threshold should be set to between 1-3 months for best results. The standard policies use this rule to determine if there is enough pattern data captured to start running pattern based risk analysis.
System: Check if Enough Pattern Data is Available	Checks if enough pattern data is available. This condition will check if pattern data is available in the system for last several days for a given pattern.
System - Check Integer Property	Checks system property
System - Check Policy Max Score	Checks Policy maximum score
System - Check Policy Min Score	Checks Policy minimum score
System - Check Request Date	Checks request date
System - Check String Property	Checks system property
System - Evaluate Policy	Processes the policy as rule and evaluate results
User: Account Status	Checks account status of the user
User: Action Count	Checks action counter for the given action. This condition has dependency on action configuration
User: Action Count Timed	Checks if the given action count is more than specified count. If checkpoint is not specified, action is checked in all checkpoints
User: Action Timed	Checks maximum number of actions in the past "x" seconds
User: ASN for First Time	Checks if user using this ASN for the first time
User: Authentication Image Assigned	Checks if authentication image is assigned to user
User: Authentication Mode	Check user authentication mode
User: Challenge Channel Failure	Checks if a user has a failure counter value over a specified value from specific channel
User: Challenge Failure is Last Challenge Before	Checks if it is the last challenge before number of hours, since number of days have passed.
User: Challenge Failure - Minimum Failures	Checks if a user has a failure counter value over a specified value.
User: Challenge Maximum Failures	Checks if user failed to answer challenge question for specified number of times
User: Challenge Questions Failure	Checks how many questions have failures
User: Challenge Timed	Checks if user answered challenge question successfully in last n days
User: Check Anomalous User Request	Checks if the current User Request is Anomalous
User: Check Devices of Certain Type are Used	Checks if devices of certain type are used for successful sessions within "n" seconds
User: Check Devices Used	Checks the number of devices tried in given time
User: Check First Login Time	Checks if user first logged in within range. First login is the first successful login
User: Check Fraudulent User Request	Checks if the current User Request is fraudulent
User: Check Information	Checks to see if user information is set. Information data to check is sent as key value pair.
User: Check Last Session Action	Checks if the given action is in last session. If checkpoint is not specified, action is checked in all checkpoints of that session

**Table B-1 (Cont.) Rule Conditions**

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Description</b>
User: Check Login Count	Checks user login count within specified duration
User: Check Login Time	Checks if user login time is within the specified time
User: Check OTP Failures	Checks if user's OTP failure counter value over a specified value
User: Check User Data	Checks User Data for the given key
User: Checkpoint Score	Checks if the score is within limits
User: City First Time for User	Checks whether the user is using this city for the first time
User: Client And Status	Checks account status of the user
User: Country Failure Count for User	Checks failure count for the user from the given country
User: Country First Time for User	Checks if the user is using this Country for the first time
User: Country First Time from Group	Checks if this country is used for the first time by this user from the given country group
User: Distance from Last Successful Login	Checks the distance from last successful login within specified time
User: Distance from Last Successful Login within Limits	Checks if distance from last successful login within specified time is within limits
User: Image Status	Checks the image status of the user
User: In Group	Checks if the user is in the given group
User: IP Carrier for First Time	Checks if the user is using this IP carrier for the first time
User: Is Last IP Match with Current IP	Checks if user login IP address matches with that of previous login
User: Is User Agent Match	Checks if user agent matches with that of previous login from same device
User: Last Login Status	Checks to see if user login status is in specified list
User: Last login within Specified Time	Checks the last login within specified time
User: Location Used Timed	Checks if user used this location within the given time period
User: Login for First Time	Checks if user is logging in for the first time
User: Login in Group	Checks if the user login is in the given group
User: Login Time Between Specified Times	Checks the login time between specified time
User: Maximum Cities	Checks the number of cities within the given time period
User: Maximum Countries	Checks the number of countries within the given time period
User: Maximum IPs Timed	Checks the maximum number of IP within the given time period
User: Maximum Locations Timed	Checks the maximum number of locations within the given time period
User: Maximum States	Checks the number of states within the given time period
User: Multiple Failures	Checks if user failed multiple times
User: Check Number of Registered Devices of Given Type	Number of registered devices of given type.
User: Phrase Status	Checks phrase status of the user
User: Preferences Configured	Checks if the user preferences are set
User: Question Status	Checks Question status of the user



**Table B-1 (Cont.) Rule Conditions**

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Description</b>
User: Stale Session	Checks if a newer session was established after this session is created
User: State First Time for User	Checks if the user is using this state for the first time
User: Status Count Timed	Checks if user attempted multiple logins in specified time
User: User Agent Percentage Match	Checks if user agent percentage match is above specified percentage. Compares with browser user agent string (UAS) of previous login from same device
User: User Carrier for First Time	Checks to see if the user has used this Carrier successfully previously
User: User City for First Time	Checks to see if the user has used this City successfully previously
User: User Country for First Time	Checks to see if the user has used this Country successfully previously
User: User Group in Group	Checks if the user group is in the given group
User: User IP for First Time	Checks if the user has used this IP successfully previously
User: User ISP for First Time	Checks if the user has used this ISP successfully previously
User: User is Member of Pattern N Times	Checks if this user has been member of this pattern Condition
User: User State for First Time	Checks if the user has used this state successfully previously
User: Velocity from Last Successful Login	Checks the velocity from last successful login
User: Velocity from Last Successful Login within Limits	Triggers when velocity from last successful login is within specified limits

Table B-2 lists the device fingerprinting conditions.

**Table B-2 Device ID Conditions**

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Description</b>
Device ID: Cookies Match	Checks if tracker node matches for both cookies
Device ID: Cookie State	Checks the cookie state for the given device and user
Device ID: Header Data Match	Checks if header data match
Device ID: Header Data Match Percentage	Checks if header data match percentage is within specified range
Device ID: Header Data Present	Checks if header data is present
Device ID: HTTP Header Data Browser Match	Checks if browser is matched based on HTTP header data
Device ID: HTTP Header Data Browser Upgrade	Checks if browser is upgraded based on HTTP header data
Device ID: HTTP Header Data OS Match	Checks if OS match based on HTTP header data
Device ID: HTTP Header Data OS Upgrade	Checks if OS is upgraded based on HTTP header data. Check is based on versions
Device ID: Is Cookie Disabled	Checks if cookie is disabled for the user based on history
Device ID: Is Cookie Empty	Checks if cookie value is empty or not empty. Validation check is not included
Device ID: Is Cookie from Same Device	Checks if the HTTP and flash cookies are from same device. Automatically checks old nodes, if current node is not found
Device ID: Is Cookie Old	Checks if the cookie sent is from old cookie

**Table B–2 (Cont.) Device ID Conditions**

Condition	Description
Device ID: Is Cookie Valid	Checks if there is a valid node for given cookie value
Device ID: Known Header Data Match Percentage	Checks if known header data match percentage is within specified range
Device ID: User ASN for First Time	Checks if the user has used this ASN successfully previously
Device ID: User used this Fingerprint	Checks if the user has used this fingerprint previously

## B.2 Autolearning Conditions

The section provides information on the autolearning conditions.

### B.2.1 Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Bucket for First Time in Certain Time Period

Table B–3 provides general information about the Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Bucket for First Time in Certain Time Period condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–3 Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Bucket for First Time in Certain Time Period**

Condition	Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Bucket for First Time in Certain Time Period
Description	The "Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Bucket for First Time in Certain Time Period" condition determines whether the entity is a member of the "First Time" pattern bucket in a certain time period.  "First time" can be considered as a relative function. If you want to truly track "first time" membership, use "Years" as the time period type and a long value such as 5 years around 5 years in the rule / policy configuration.
Prerequisites	An authentication type pattern must be created with a first class entity member type defined. This pattern operates on first class entities such as user, device, IP, city, state, country.
Assumptions	Autolearning is enabled.
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints. See the First Time count parameter for details on configuring the checkpoint.

#### Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Bucket for First Time in Certain Time Period Condition Parameters

Table B–4 describes the parameters in the Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Bucket for First Time in Certain Time Period condition.

**Table B-4 Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Bucket for First Time in Certain Time Period Condition Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Pattern name for bucket First Time	Name of the pattern for which the "first time" pattern bucket is checked.	<p>The following patterns are available out-of-the box:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ User: Device profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: ISP profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: Country profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: Connection type profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: ASN profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: State profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: Locale profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: Day of the week profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: Routing type profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: Time range profiling pattern</li> </ul> <p>You may use other patterns you created.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only active patterns appear in the drop-down list.</p>	No
Is condition True	<p>The <code>Is condition True</code> parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.</p> <p>If the user falls in the "First Time" bucket and the value of this parameter is <code>True</code>, the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>If the user does not fall into the "First Time" bucket and the value of this parameter is <code>False</code>, the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>In all other cases, the condition evaluates to <code>False</code>.</p>	True or False	No
Time period type for bucket membership	The time period type (hours, days, months, and years)	<p>The time period type is defined in the <code>work.type.enum</code> property. The time period types are hour, day, month, and year.</p> <p>Time period type to select from the drop-down list are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Hours (for "First Time" in the last "n" hours)</li> <li>■ Days (for "First Time" in the last "n" days)</li> <li>■ Months (for "First Time" in the last "n" months)</li> <li>■ Years (for "First Time" in the last "n" years)</li> </ul>	No

**Table B–4 (Cont.) Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Bucket for First Time in Certain Time Period Condition Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Time period for bucket membership	The time period over which the bucket membership is evaluated.	Use 1 through 23 for hours. 1 through 30 for days. 1 through 12 for months and 1 through 8 for years. The OAAM Server will use the maximum values if you enter values more than the above specified.	No
Member type for pattern bucket membership	The type of member about which the pattern collects data.	Type of members that is applicable for the transaction. For authentication, select <i>User, Device, IP, City, State, and/or Country</i> .	No
First Time count	The count of occurrences (value) against which the pattern bucket count is compared.	The default value is 1.  If the rule is used in a policy that is run in the Preauthentication checkpoint, select 0 as the value since autolearning takes place after the authentication is successful. In the Preauthentication checkpoint, autolearning would not have taken place for the current login. For all other checkpoints (post-authentication and any checkpoints after post-authentication), select 1 as the value.	No

**Example Usage**

A pattern and rule could be configured to detect if the current access request is the first time the user has accessed from the state they are in now in the given time frame. For example, is this the first time in the last six months that John has logged in from California?

**B.2.2 Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time**

Table B–5 provides general information about the Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a member of the pattern less than some percent of time condition.

**Table B–5 Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time**

Condition	Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time
Description	Checks if this entity has been a member of this pattern condition based on a percent basis
Prerequisites	An authentication transaction type pattern has been created with a first class entity member type defined.
Assumptions	Autolearning is enabled.
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints. This condition can be used in any checkpoint, but if the data is not processed by then, the data used will be stale by a session. This condition is for the authentication type only.

### Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time Parameters

Table B-6 describes the Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time condition parameters.

**Table B-6** Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Less Than Some Percent Time Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Pattern hit percent	<p>Percent hit count of the pattern used for comparison.</p> <p>If the current entity behavior has occurred less than the specified percentage and Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent parameter is True, the condition triggers.</p> <p>For example, if the rule is to trigger the condition if the user is coming from this pattern less than 10%. The pattern hit percent value is 10.</p> <p>If you create the city pattern and configure the rule to trigger if the user is coming in from a given city less than 10% of the time, the rule triggers when the user comes in from the city until 10% is reached.</p> <p>Pattern Hit Percent is the threshold in which the condition stops triggering.</p>	Use only integer values.	No
Pattern name for membership	Name of the pattern that is used to check the membership count.	<p>The following patterns are available out-of-the box:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ User: Device profiling pattern</li> <li>▪ User: ISP profiling pattern</li> <li>▪ User: Country profiling pattern</li> <li>▪ User: Connection type profiling pattern</li> <li>▪ User: ASN profiling pattern</li> <li>▪ User: State profiling pattern</li> <li>▪ User: Locale profiling pattern</li> <li>▪ User: Day of the week profiling pattern</li> <li>▪ User: Routing type profiling pattern</li> <li>▪ User: Time range profiling pattern</li> </ul> <p>You may use other patterns that you created.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only active patterns appear in the drop-down list.</p>	No

**Table B–6 (Cont.) Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Less Than Some Percent Time**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent	<p>This setting controls if the evaluation triggers when it is above or below the specified percentage.</p> <p>You can use this parameter to negate the outcome of the condition.</p> <p>If this parameter is <code>True</code> and the pattern hit percentage is less than the specified percentage is <code>True</code>, then the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>If this parameter is <code>False</code> and the pattern hit percentage is less than the specified percentage is <code>False</code>, then the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>The condition evaluates to <code>False</code> in all other cases.</p>	True or False	No
Time period type for pattern membership	The time period type (hours, days, months, or years)	<p>The time period type is defined in the <code>work.type.enum</code> property. The time period types are <code>hour</code>, <code>day</code>, <code>month</code>, and <code>year</code>.</p> <p>Time period type to select from the drop-down list are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Hours</li> <li>■ Days</li> <li>■ Months</li> <li>■ Years</li> </ul>	No
Time period for pattern membership	The time period over which the pattern membership is evaluated.	Use 1 through 23 for hours. 1 through 30 for days. 1 through 12 for months and 1 through 8 for years. The OAAM Server will use the maximum values if you enter values more than the above specified.	No
Member type for pattern membership	The member type (user, device, IP, city, country)	Type of members applicable for that pattern type. Choices for the authentication type are <b>User</b> , <b>Device</b> , <b>IP</b> , <b>City</b> , <b>State</b> , and/or <b>Country</b> .	No

**Example Usage**

Trigger if this user accessed from the current state they are in less than 3% of the time in the last two months. For example, has John logged in from California less than 5% of the time in the last two months?

## B.2.3 Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket Less Than Some Percent with All Entities in the Picture

Table B-7 provides general information about the Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket Less Than Some Percent with All Entities in the Picture condition.

**Table B-7** *Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Less Than Some Percent with All Entities in Picture*

Condition	Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket Less Than Some Percent with All Entities in the Picture
Description	Checks if this entity has been a member of this pattern bucket based on percent basis taking all other entities into account.
Prerequisites	Entities and patterns must be defined before adding the condition to the rule/policy.
Assumptions	Autolearning is enabled.
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	This condition can be used in any checkpoint, but if data is not processed by then the data used will be stale by a session.

### Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Less Than Some Percent with All Entities in Picture Parameters

Table B-8 describes the parameters in the Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Less Than Some Percent with All Entities in Picture condition.

**Table B-8** *Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Less Than Some Percent with All Entities in Picture Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Pattern bucket hit percent less than	Percent hit count of the pattern that is used for comparison  If the current entity behavior has occurred less than the specified percentage, the condition triggers.  If Jim logs in 30 times from the city and all users, including Jim, logged in 300 times, Jim's percentage is 10.	Integers. Decimals are not recommended.	No

**Table B–8 (Cont.) Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Less Than Some Percent with All Entities in Picture Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Pattern name for membership	Name of the pattern for which the membership count is checked.	<p>The following patterns are available out-of-the box:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ User: Device profiling pattern</li> <li>▪ User: ISP profiling pattern</li> <li>▪ User: Country profiling pattern</li> <li>▪ User: Connection type profiling pattern</li> <li>▪ User: ASN profiling pattern</li> <li>▪ User: State profiling pattern</li> <li>▪ User: Locale profiling pattern</li> <li>▪ User: Day of the week profiling pattern</li> <li>▪ User: Routing type profiling pattern</li> <li>▪ User: Time range profiling pattern</li> </ul> <p>You may use other patterns you created.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only active patterns appear in the drop-down list.</p>	No
Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent	<p>This setting controls if the evaluation triggers when it is above or below the specified percentage.</p> <p>You can use this parameter to negate the outcome of the condition.</p> <p>If this parameter is <code>True</code> and the pattern hit percentage is less than the specified percentage is <code>True</code>, then the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>If this parameter is <code>False</code> and the pattern hit percentage is less than the specified percentage is <code>False</code>, then the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>The condition evaluates to <code>False</code> in all other cases.</p>	True or False	No
Time period type for pattern membership	The time period type (hours, days, months, and years)	<p>The time period type is defined in the <code>work.type.enum</code> property. The time period types are <code>hour</code>, <code>day</code>, <code>month</code>, and <code>year</code>.</p> <p>Time period type to select from the drop-down list are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hours</li> <li>▪ Days</li> <li>▪ Months</li> <li>▪ Years</li> </ul>	No



**Table B–8 (Cont.) Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern Less Than Some Percent with All Entities in Picture Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Time period for pattern membership	The time period over which the pattern membership is evaluated.	Use 1 through 23 for hours. 1 through 30 for days. 1 through 12 for months and 1 through 8 for years. The OAAM Server will use the maximum values if you enter values more than the above specified.	No
Member type for pattern membership	The member type (user, device, location, city, country)	Type of members applicable for that transaction. For authentication type it can be user, device, IP, city, state, or country.	No

**Example Usage**

Trigger if the current state a user is accessing from is one that other users have used a very low percentage of the time within the specified time range. For example, have all users logged in from California less than 5% of the time in the last year?

**B.2.4 Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times**

Table B–9 provides general information about the Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times condition.

**Table B–9 Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times**

Condition	Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times
Description	Checks if this entity has been member of this pattern condition. This condition is intended to be used only with single bucket type patterns. It evaluates individual bucket membership.
Prerequisites	You should have entities and patterns defined before you try to add this to rule / policy.
Assumptions	Autolearning is enabled.
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

**Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times Parameters**

Table B–10 summarizes the parameters in the Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times condition.

**Table B–10 Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Pattern hit count more than	If the current entity behavior has occurred more than the specified count, the condition triggers.	For Pre-Authentication execution, set the count one less than what you want the rule to trigger on.	No
Pattern name for membership	Name of the pattern this rule condition will evaluate against.	<p>The following patterns are available out-of-the box:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ User: Device profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: ISP profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: Country profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: Connection type profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: ASN profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: State profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: Locale profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: Day of the week profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: Routing type profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: Time range profiling pattern</li> </ul> <p>You may have other patterns you created to choose from.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only active patterns appear in the drop-down list.</p>	No
Is Membership Count More than patternHitCountFor User	<p>Boolean value that is used to return <code>True</code> or <code>False</code> from the condition.</p> <p>Use this parameter to negate the outcome of the condition.</p> <p>If this parameter is <code>True</code> and the pattern hit count is more than the specified hit count for the user is <code>True</code>, then the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>If this parameter is <code>False</code> and the pattern hit count is more than the specified hit count for the user is <code>False</code>, then the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>The condition evaluates to <code>False</code> in all other cases.</p>	True or False	No

**Table B–10 (Cont.) Pattern (Authentication): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Time period type for pattern membership	The time period type (hours, days, months, and years)	The time period type is defined in the <code>work.type.enum</code> property. The time period types are hour, day, month, and year.  Time period type to select from the drop-down list are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Hours</li> <li>■ Days</li> <li>■ Months</li> <li>■ Years</li> </ul>	No
Time period for pattern membership	The time period over which the pattern membership is evaluated.	Positive integers	No
Member type for pattern membership	The member type (user, device, IP, city, country)	Type of members applicable for that transaction. For authentication type, the type can be user, device, IP, city, state, and country.	No

**Example Usage**

A single bucket pattern for China is created. Trigger if the current user is coming from China and has accessed from China more than a set number of times within a time range. For example, has John logged in from China more than 4 times in the last six months?

**B.2.5 Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period**

Table B–11 provides general information about the Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period condition.

**Table B–11 Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period**

Condition	Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period
Description	Checks if the entity has been a member of the current pattern bucket more than "n" number of times within the given time range.  This condition is intended to be used only with single bucket type patterns.
Prerequisites	Ensure that the following prerequisites are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 10.1.4.5.2 or later must be installed.</li> <li>■ Entities and patterns must be defined before adding this condition to rules/policies.</li> </ul>
Assumptions	Autolearning is enabled.
Available since version	10.1.4.5.2
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period Parameters**

Table B–12 summarizes the parameters in the Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period condition.

**Table B–12 Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Pattern name for membership	Name of the pattern this rule condition will evaluate against.	<p>The following patterns are available out-of-the box:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ User: Device profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: ISP profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: Country profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: Connection type profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: ASN profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: State profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: Locale profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: Day of the week profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: Routing type profiling pattern</li> <li>■ User: Time range profiling pattern</li> </ul> <p>You may have other patterns you created to choose from.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only active patterns appear in the drop-down list.</p>	No
Time period for bucket membership	The time period over which the bucket membership is evaluated.	Use 1 through 23 for hours. 1 through 30 for days. 1 through 12 for months and 1 through 8 for years. The OAAM Server will use the maximum values if you enter values more than the above specified.	No
Time period type for bucket membership	The time period type (hours, days, months, and years)	<p>The time period type is defined in the <code>work.type.enum</code> property. The time period types are hour, day, month, and year.</p> <p>Time period type to select from the drop-down list are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Hours</li> <li>■ Days</li> <li>■ Months</li> <li>■ Years</li> </ul>	No
Member type for pattern membership	The member type (user, device, location [city, state, country], IP)	It is one of the type of members applicable for that transaction. For authentication type it is one of user, device, IP, city, state, country.	No

**Table B–12 (Cont.) Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Bucket hit count	The number of request for the application which will be compared against. Hit count for the bucket and the compare operator used in <a href="#">Pattern (Authentication): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period</a> evaluate the outcome of the condition together.	The default value is 3.  For preauthentication execution, set the count to be one less than what you want the rule to trigger on.	No
Compare operator for the count	Comparison operator to be used for comparing the count in the system with <code>bucketHitCountForEntity</code> . For example if you specified the compare operator as <code>Less than</code> and bucket hit count as 3, the condition evaluates to <code>true</code> as long as the hit count for that bucket is less than 3 for that authentication.	Possible values are defined in the <code>bharosa.numeric.eval.operator.enum</code> property: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Equal to</li> <li>■ Less than</li> <li>■ Less than equal to</li> <li>■ More than</li> <li>■ More than equal to</li> <li>■ Not equal to</li> </ul>	No
Return value if condition is true	Value to return if the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> . If the condition does not evaluate to <code>True</code> then the opposite of the success value is returned.  For example, if you specify <code>False</code> as the value to return if the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> , <code>False</code> is returned if the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> .	<code>True / False</code>	No
Return value if condition encounters an error	Value returned if the condition execution encounters an issue. Possible errors are that the pattern was not active, incorrect parameters were passed (configured), or values for the parameters were not in the expected range.	<code>True / False</code>	No

**Example Usage**

Trigger if the current user has accessed from the current location less than a set number of times within a time range. For example, out of all the states John has logged in from, has he come from California less than 4 times in the last month?

Common use cases for this condition involve whitelists and blacklists. For example, "how many times has the user come in from this IP address?" You can create a single bucket type pattern with Remote IP as an attribute, `Like` as the compare operator, and provide a comma-separated list of IP addresses for the compare value. This condition

increments the user's profile when the user comes in from a remote IP from the remote IP address list. You can use this remote IP list to check if the user came in from a certain remote IP address the last 10 times in the last 3 months. You are essentially evaluating the user's behavior against the list of remote IP addresses. For this example, you would not want to create a multi-bucket pattern because this condition would not take advantage of multiple buckets. The condition does not consider how many times the end user individually came from a certain remote IP.

## B.2.6 Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times

Table B–13 provides general information about the Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times condition.

**Table B–13** Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times

Condition	Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times
Description	Checks if this entity has been member of this pattern condition.
Prerequisites	Entities and patterns must be defined before you try to add this to rule / policy. The patterns must be active and ones that make use of the transactions in the server.
Assumptions	Auto Learning is enabled.
Available since version	11.1.2.0
Checkpoints	All Checkpoints. Refer to the note for transaction create.

### Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times Parameters

Table B–14 summarizes the parameters in the Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times condition.

**Table B–14** Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Pattern Hit Count More than	If the current entity behavior has occurred more than the specified value, the condition should trigger.	For transaction create execution set the count one less than what you want the rule to trigger on.	No
Pattern Name for membership	Name of the pattern this rule condition will evaluate against.	Choices are only available if there are active patterns that make use of the transactions in the server.	No
Is Membership Count More than patternHitCountFor User	Boolean value that is used to return <code>True</code> or <code>False</code> from the condition. Use this parameter to negate the outcome of the condition. If this parameter is <code>True</code> and the pattern hit count is more than the specified value for the user is <code>True</code> , then the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> . If this parameter is <code>False</code> and the pattern hit count is more than the specified value for the user is <code>False</code> , then the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> . The condition evaluates to <code>False</code> in all other cases.	<code>True</code> or <code>False</code>	No

**Table B–14 (Cont.) Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern N Times Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Time period type for pattern membership	The time period type (hours, days, months, and years)	The time period type is defined in the <code>work.type.enum</code> property. The time period types are hour, day, month, and year.  Time period type to select from the drop-down list are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hours</li> <li>▪ Days</li> <li>▪ Months</li> <li>▪ Years</li> </ul>	No
Time period for pattern membership	The time period over which the pattern membership is evaluated.	Use 1 through 23 for hours, 1 through 30 for days, 1 through 12 for months, and 1 through 8 for years. If you enter values that are greater than the maximum values for the time period type, OAAM Server uses the maximum possible values.	No
Member type for pattern membership	The member type (user, device, IP, city, country)	Type of members applicable for that transaction. For authentication type, choices are User, Device, IP, City, State, Country.	No

**Example Usage**

Trigger if the current destination account has had more than 5 transfers to it between \$100 - \$500 within the last 8 hours.

**B.2.7 Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period**

Table B–15 provides general information about the Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period condition.

**Table B–15 Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period**

Condition	Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period
Description	This condition checks if the entity has been a member of the current pattern bucket more than "n" number of times within the given time range. This condition is intended to be used only with single bucket type patterns. It evaluates individual bucket membership.
Prerequisites	Entities and patterns must be defined before you try to add this to rule / policy.  The patterns must be active and ones that make use of the transactions in the server.
Assumptions	Autolearning is enabled.
Available since version	11.1.2.0
Checkpoints	All checkpoints. See possible values for the bucket hit count in the table following.

**Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period Parameters**

Table B–16 summarizes the parameters in the Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period condition.

**Table B–16 Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Pattern Name for membership	Name of the pattern for which bucket membership is checked. When adding or editing conditions in a rule, select the pattern name from a drop down list of active patterns that are presented.	Choices are only available if there are active patterns that make use of the transactions in the server.	No
Time period for bucket membership	The time period over which the bucket membership is evaluated.	Use 1 through 23 for hours. 1 through 30 for days. 1 through 12 for months and 1 through 8 for years. The OAAM Server will use the maximum values if you enter values more than the above specified.	No
Time period type for bucket membership	The time period type (hours, days, months, and years)	The time period type is defined in the <code>work.type.enum</code> property. The time period types are <code>hour</code> , <code>day</code> , <code>month</code> , and <code>year</code> .  Time period type to select from the drop-down list are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hours</li> <li>▪ Days</li> <li>▪ Months</li> <li>▪ Years</li> </ul>	No
Member type for pattern-bucket membership	The member type: user, device, location, and IP	It is one of the type of members applicable for that transaction. For authentication type, it is one of user, device, IP, city, state, country.	No
Bucket Hit Count	The hit count that will be compared against. Hit count for the bucket and the compare operator evaluate the outcome of the condition together.	For Transaction Create execution set the count one less than what you want the rule to trigger on.	No
Compare Operator for the count	Comparison operator to use for comparing the count in the system with Bucket Hit Count. For example if you specify the Compare Operator as <code>Less than</code> and Bucket Hit Count as 3, then if in the system, the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> as long as hit count for that bucket is less than 3 for that authentication.	Possible values are defined in the <code>bharosa.numeric.eval.operator.enum</code> property: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Equal to</li> <li>▪ Less than</li> <li>▪ Less than equal to</li> <li>▪ More than</li> <li>▪ More than equal to</li> <li>▪ Not equal to</li> </ul>	No



**Table B–16 (Cont.) Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern N Times in a Given Time Period Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Return value if condition is True	Value to return if the condition evaluates to True. If the condition does not evaluate to True, then the opposite of the success value is returned.	True/False.	No
Return value if condition encounters an error	Value returned if the condition execution encounters an issue. Possible errors are that the pattern was not active, incorrect parameters were passed (configured), or values for the parameters were not in the expected range.	True/False.	No

**Example Usage**

Trigger if the current originating account has transferred to the current destination account less than a set number of times within a time range. For example, has Account 123456 transferred funds to Account 789012 less than 2 times in the last two months?

**B.2.8 Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket for the First Time in a Certain Time Period**

Table B–17 provides general information about the Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket for the First Time in a Certain Time Period condition.

**Table B–17 Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket for the First Time in a Certain Time Period**

Condition	Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket for the First Time in a Certain Time Period
Description	Checks if the entity is a member of a pattern bucket for the first time in a certain time period. First time is a relative function. To track first time, in the rule / policy, configure user years as the time period type and use a long value like 5 years.
Prerequisites	Entities and patterns must be defined before you try to add this to rule / policy. The patterns must be active and ones that make use of the transactions in the server.
Assumptions	Autolearning is enabled.
Available since version	11.1.2.0
Checkpoints	All checkpoints. Read the details on the <code>First time count</code> parameter for configuring the checkpoint.

**Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket for the First Time in a Certain Time Period Parameters**

Table B–18 summarizes the parameters in the Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket for the First Time in a Certain Time Period condition.

**Table B–18 Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket for the First Time in a Certain Time Period Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Pattern Name for bucket first time	Name of the pattern for which bucket first time is to be checked.	Choices are only available if there are active patterns that make use of the transactions in the server.	No
Is Condition True	<p>Evaluate this condition to <code>True</code> if this parameter is <code>True</code> and first time bucket is <code>True</code>.</p> <p>The <code>Is condition True</code> parameter controls the outcome of the condition.</p> <p>You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.</p> <p>If the user falls in the "First Time" bucket and the value of this parameter is <code>True</code>, the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>If the user does not fall into the "First Time" bucket and the value of this parameter is <code>False</code>, the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>In all other cases, the condition evaluates to <code>False</code>.</p>	True or False	No
Time period type for bucket membership	The time period type (hours, days, months, and years)	<p>The time period type is defined in the <code>work.type.enum</code> property. The time period types are <code>hour</code>, <code>day</code>, <code>month</code>, and <code>year</code>.</p> <p>Time period type to select from the drop-down list are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Hours</li> <li>■ Days</li> <li>■ Months</li> <li>■ Years</li> </ul>	No
Time period for bucket membership	The time period over which the bucket membership is evaluated.	Use 1 through 23 for hours. 1 through 30 for days. 1 through 12 for months and 1 through 8 for years. The OAAM Server will use the maximum values if you enter values more than the above specified.	No

**Table B–18 (Cont.) Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket for the First Time in a Certain Time Period Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Member type for pattern-bucket membership	The member type (user, device, location, city, country)	Type of members applicable for that transaction. For authentication type it is one of user, device, IP, city, state, country.	No
First time count	The count of occurrences (value) against which the pattern bucket count is compared.	The default value is 1.  If the rule is used in a policy that is run in the Preauthentication checkpoint, select 0 as the value since autolearning takes place after the authentication is successful. In the Preauthentication checkpoint, autolearning would not have taken place for the current login. For all other checkpoints (post-authentication and any checkpoints after post-authentication), select 1 as the value.	No

**Example Usage**

Trigger if this is the first time the current originating account has transferred to the current destination account within a time range. For example, is this the first time account 123456 has transferred funds to account 789012 in the last 2 years?

**B.2.9 Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time**

Table B–19 provides general information about the Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time condition.

**Table B–19 Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time**

Condition	Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time
Description	Condition to check if this entity is member of the pattern bucket for less than a certain percent in a certain time period. This condition checks the pattern membership percent against the pattern usage of the same entity. OAAM is counting the entity's membership count for percentage and not the number of entities that belong to that pattern.
Prerequisites	Entities and patterns must be defined before you try to add this to rule / policy. The patterns must be active and ones that make use of the transactions in the server.
Assumptions	Autolearning is enabled.
Available since version	11.1.2.0
Checkpoints	All Checkpoints

**Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time Parameters**

Table B–20 summarizes the parameters in the Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time condition.

**Table B–20 Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Less Than Some Percent of Time Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Pattern Hit Percent less than	Percent hit count of the pattern that will be used for comparison.	Integers The rule will calculate the percentage membership of an entity belonging to a pattern.	No
Pattern Name for membership	Name of the pattern that is used to check the membership percentage.	Choices are only available if there are active patterns that make use of the transactions in the server.	No
Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent	This setting controls if the evaluation triggers when it is above or below the specified percentage. Use this parameter to negate the outcome of the condition. If this parameter is <code>True</code> and the pattern hit percent is less than the specified value is <code>True</code> , then the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> . If this parameter is <code>False</code> and the pattern hit percent is more than the specified value is <code>False</code> , then the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> . The condition evaluates to <code>False</code> in all other cases.	True or False	No
Time period type for pattern membership	The time period type (hours, days, months, and years)	The time period type is defined in the <code>work.type.enum</code> property. The time period types are <code>hour</code> , <code>day</code> , <code>month</code> , and <code>year</code> . Time period type to select from the drop-down list are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Hours</li> <li>■ Days</li> <li>■ Months</li> <li>■ Years</li> </ul>	No
Time period for pattern membership	The time period over which the pattern membership is evaluated.	Use 1 through 23 for hours. 1 through 30 for days. 1 through 12 for months and 1 through 8 for years. The OAAM Server will use the maximum values if you enter values more than the above specified.	No
Member type for pattern membership	The member type (user, device, location, city, country)	One of the types of members applicable for that transaction. For the authentication type, it is one of user, device, IP, city, state, country.	No

**Example Usage**

Trigger if the current originating account has transferred to the current destination account less than the specified percent of the time within a time range. For example,

has account 123456 transferred funds to account 789012 less than 10% of the time in the last two months?

## B.2.10 Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket Less than Some Percent with All Entities in the Picture

Table B–21 provides general information about the Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket Less than Some Percent with All Entities in the Picture condition.

**Table B–21** *Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket Less than Some Percent with All Entities in the Picture*

Condition	Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket Less than Some Percent with All Entities in the Picture
Description	Checks if this entity has been member of this pattern bucket based on percent basis, taking into account all other entities
Prerequisites	Entities and patterns should be defined before adding this to a rule / policy.
Assumptions	Autolearning is enabled.
Available since version	11.1.2.0
Checkpoints	Transaction checkpoints

### Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket Less than Some Percent with All Entities in the Picture Parameters

Table B–22 summarizes the parameters in the Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket Less than Some Percent with All Entities in the Picture condition.

**Table B–22** *Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket Less than Some Percent with All Entities in the Picture Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Pattern Bucket Hit Percent less than	If the current entity behavior has occurred less than the specified percentage the condition should trigger.	Positive integer	No
Pattern Name for membership	Name of the pattern for which bucket percentage is checked.	Choices are only available if there are active patterns that make use of the transactions in the server.	No
Is Membership Count Less than patternHitPercent	Use this parameter to negate the outcome of the condition.  Evaluate this condition to True if this parameter is True and the percentage is less than the specified percentage.  Evaluate this condition to True if this parameter is False and the percentage is not less than the specified percentage.  The condition evaluates to False in all other cases.	True or False	No

**Table B–22 (Cont.) Pattern (Transaction): Entity is a Member of the Pattern Bucket Less than Some Percent with All Entities in the Picture Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Time period type for pattern membership	The time period type (hours, days, months, and years)	The time period type is defined in the <code>work.type.enum</code> property. The time period types are hour, day, month, and year. Time period type to select from the drop-down list are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Hours</li> <li>■ Days</li> <li>■ Months</li> <li>■ Years</li> </ul>	No
Time period for pattern membership	The time period over which the pattern membership is evaluated.	Use 1 through 23 for hours. 1 through 30 for days. 1 through 12 for months and 1 through 8 for years. The OAAM Server will use the maximum values if you enter values more than the above specified.	No
Member type for pattern membership	The member type (user, device, location, city, country)	It is one of the type of members applicable for that transaction. For authentication type it is one of user, device, IP, city, state, country.	No

**Example Usage**

Trigger if less than the specified percent of all users have transferred within the same dollar range the current dollar amount this user is transferring within a time range. For example, John is trying to transfer \$625. Have less than 5% of all users performed a funds transfer in the \$500-\$700 range in the last two months?

**B.2.11 Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently All Entities' Average Over Last N Time Periods**

Table B–23 provides general information about the Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently All Entities' Average Over Last N Time Periods condition.

**Table B–23 Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently All Entities' Average Over Last N Time Periods**

Condition	Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently All Entities' Average Over Last N Time Periods
Description	Checks if this entity has been a member of this pattern condition more (or less) frequently than is typical for all entities.
Prerequisites	Entities and patterns must be defined before adding this condition to the rule/policy.

**Table B–23 (Cont.) Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently All Entities' Average Over Last N Time Periods**

Condition	Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently All Entities' Average Over Last N Time Periods
Assumptions	Autolearning is enabled.
Available since version	11.1.2.0
Checkpoints	Transaction checkpoints

### Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently All Entities' Average Over Last N Time Periods Parameters

Table B–24 summarizes the parameters in the Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently All Entities' Average Over Last N Time Periods condition.

**Table B–24 Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently All Entities' Average Over Last N Time Periods Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Pattern Bucket Hit Percent More than	Percent hit count of the pattern that will be used for comparison.	0 - 100	No
Pattern Name for membership	Name of the pattern for which the bucket membership is to be checked.	Choices are only available if there are active patterns that make use of the transactions in the server.	No
Is current frequency more than average frequency	The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.  If the current frequency is more than the average frequency and the value of this parameter is <code>True</code> , the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> .  If the current frequency is less than the average frequency and the value of this parameter is <code>False</code> , the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> .  In all other cases, the condition evaluates to <code>False</code> .	True/false	No
Time period type for pattern membership	The time period type (hours, days, months, and years)	The time period type is defined in the <code>work.type.enum</code> property. The time period types are hour, day, month, and year.  Time period type to select from the drop-down list are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Hours</li><li>■ Days</li><li>■ Months</li><li>■ Years</li></ul>	No

**Table B–24 (Cont.) Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently All Entities' Average Over Last N Time Periods Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Time period for pattern membership	The time period over which the bucket membership is evaluated.	Use 1 through 23 for hours. 1 through 30 for days. 1 through 12 for months and 1 through 8 for years. The OAAM Server will use the maximum values if you enter values more than the above specified.	No
Member type for pattern membership	The member type (user, device, location [city, state, country], IP)	Member type applicable for the transaction. For authentication type, it is one of user, device, IP, city, state, country.	No

**Example Usage**

Mike is a security administrator who needs to profile and evaluate a user's behavior based on the frequency and volume of access requests he makes to an HR application for employee records compared to the access requests of others. Mike wants to track the number of records per 8-hour time period normally accessed by any HR representative. He creates a multi-bucket pattern to capture the count of requests over each 8-hour period for a day. Mike then implements a rule to alert him if the current access falls into an 8-hour range that exceeds the average for all users over the last month by 30%.

1. Define a pattern with user as the member type. Add Time as a Range attribute with start, end, and step as 0, 23, and 8, respectively.
2. Create a rule and add this condition to that rule.
3. Create a policy (Transaction Create Runtime) and add the rule to the policy. While doing this, add the pattern condition when creating the rule and provide the values of 30 and Days for time period and time period type respectively. Choose the value of 30 for the pattern hit percent. Leave other values as default.
4. Configure the alert in the rule if it evaluates to true.
5. Over the course of several days, log in as several users and perform an average of 10 employee record lookup transactions in each eight-hour period. Then, log in and perform 14 employee record lookup transactions in an eight-hour period. Since the current frequency (14) is more than 30% higher than the average frequency for all users (10), the rule triggers and an alert is generated.

**B.2.12 Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently Than Entity's Average Over Last N Time Periods**

Table B–25 provides general information about the Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently Than Entity's Average Over Last N Time Periods condition.



**Table B–25 Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently Than Entity's Average Over Last N Time Periods**

Condition	Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently Than Entity's Average Over Last N Time Periods
Description	Checks if this entity has been member of this pattern condition more (or less) frequently than is typical for this entity.
Prerequisites	Entities and patterns must be defined before adding this condition to the rule/policy.
Assumptions	Autolearning is enabled.
Available since version	11.1.2.0
Checkpoints	All Checkpoints, see the note for transaction create.

### Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently Than Entity's Average Over Last N Time Periods Parameters

Table B–26 summarizes the parameters in the Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently Than Entity's Average Over Last N Time Periods condition.

**Table B–26 Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently Than Entity's Average Over Last N Time Periods Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Pattern Bucket Hit Percent More than	Percent hit count of the pattern that will be used for comparison.	0 - 100	No
Pattern Name for membership	Name of the pattern for which the pattern membership is checked. When adding or editing a condition in a rule, select the pattern name from a drop down of active patterns that will be presented.	Choices are only available if there are active patterns that make use of the transactions in the server.	No
Is current frequency more than average frequency	The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.  If the current frequency is more than the average frequency and the value of this parameter is <code>True</code> , the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> .  If the current frequency is less than the average frequency and the value of this parameter is <code>False</code> , the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> .  In all other cases, the condition evaluates to <code>False</code> .	True/false	No

**Table B–26 (Cont.) Pattern (Transaction): Entity is Member of Pattern X% More Frequently Than Entity's Average Over Last N Time Periods Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Time period type for pattern membership	The time period type (hours, days, months, and years)	The time period type is defined in the <code>work.type.enum</code> property. The time period types are hour, day, month, and year.  Time period type to select from the drop-down list are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Hours</li> <li>■ Days</li> <li>■ Months</li> <li>■ Years</li> </ul>	No
Time period for pattern membership	The time period over which the pattern membership is evaluated.	Use 1 through 23 for hours. 1 through 30 for days. 1 through 12 for months and 1 through 8 for years. The OAAM Server will use the maximum values if you enter values more than the above specified.	No
Member type for pattern membership	The member Type (user, device, location [city, state, country], IP)	It is one of the type of members applicable for that transaction. For authentication type it is one of user, device, IP, city, state, country.	No

**Example Usage**

Mike is a security administrator who needs to profile and evaluate user's behavior based on the frequency and volume of access requests they make to an HR application for employee records. Mike wants to track the number of records per 8-hour time period normally accessed by each HR representative. He creates a multi-bucket pattern to capture the count of requests over each 8-hour period for a day. Mike then implements a rule to alert if the current access falls into an 8-hour range that exceeds the user's average over the last month by 40%.

1. Define a pattern with `user` as the member type. Add `Time` as a Range attribute with `start`, `end`, and `step` as 0, 23, and 8, respectively.
2. Create a rule and add this condition to that rule.
3. Create a policy (Transaction Create runtime) and add the above rule to this policy. While doing this choose the pattern you defined from a drop down list available in the Pattern Name list. Choose the values of 30 and `Days` for time period and time period type respectively. Choose the value of 40 for the pattern hit percent. Leave other values as default.
4. Configure the alert in the rule if it evaluates to `true`.
5. Over the course of several days, log in as the same user perform an average of 10 employee record lookup transactions in each eight-hour period. Then log in as this user and perform 15 employee record lookup transactions in an eight-hour period.

Since the current frequency (15) is more than 40% higher than the average frequency (10), the rule will trigger.

## B.3 Device Conditions

This section provides information on the device conditions.

### B.3.1 Device: Browser Header Substring

Table B–27 provides general information about the Device: Browser Header Substring condition.

**Table B–27** Device: Browser Header Substring

Condition	Device: Browser Header Substring
Description	Checks whether the supplied string exists as a substring in the browser's header information. The string comparison is performed by ignoring the case (uppercase or lowercase) of the strings.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	The rule is configured through a policy.
Available since version	Pre-10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

#### Device: Browser Header Substring Parameters

Table B–28 summarizes the parameters in the Device: Browser Header Substring condition.

**Table B–28** Device: Browser Header Substring Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Substring to check for	Substring to be checked with the string present in the browser.		Yes

### B.3.2 Device: Check if Device is of Given Type

Table B–29 provides general information about the Device: Check if Device is of Given Type condition.

**Table B–29** Device: Check if Device is of Given Type

Condition	Device: Check if Device is of Given Type
Description	Checks whether the current device is of selected device type. It is very helpful to detect mobile or generic devices.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	11.1.2.0.0
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

**Device: Check if Device is of Given Type Parameters**

Table B–30 summarizes the parameters in the Device: Check if Device is of Given Type condition.

**Table B–30** Device: Check if Device is of Given Type Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Device Type	Select Device type to compare with that of current device	Enumeration The default is Mobile Device. Other possible value is Desktop Device	No
Return value when device is of selected type	Specify the value to be returned if device is of selected type.	Boolean. True or False The default is True.	No

**Example Usage**

Used to check if the device being used is of given type.

To achieve this, you must use this condition in a rule.

1. Configure the Devices Type of this condition as Mobile Device and configure the Return value when device is of selected type of this condition as true.
2. Run authentications from a mobile device, and this rule will trigger.

**B.3.3 Device: Device First Time for User**

Table B–31 provides general information about the Device: Device First Time for User condition.

**Table B–31** Device: Device First Time for User

Condition	Device: Device First Time for User
Description	Checks to see if the user is using this device for the first time. Note that "device" is the combination of the physical device and the browser in most of the test scenarios. Check the page of the recent login to determine the Device ID associated with the login sessions to verify the rule. The user's current (session) device is also counted if is found to be used for the first time.
Prerequisites	The rule should be configured through a policy.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	Pre-10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

**Device: Device First Time for User Parameters**

Table B–32 summarizes the parameters in the Device: Device First Time for User condition.

**Table B–32** Device: Device First Time for User Parameter

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is	Checks if the condition should return True or False if the user is using this device for the first time	True (default) or False	No

**Example Usage**

This condition is used to determine if the user is logging in using this device for the first time irrespective of the status.

This condition could potentially be used to determine if the user is logging in from a different device or different devices and to challenge him when it is the case.

**B.3.4 Device: Excessive Use**

Table B-33 provides general information about the Device: Excessive Use condition.

**Table B-33 Device: Excessive Use**

Condition	Device: Excessive Use
Description	Checks to see if this device is used excessively. Basically, checks to see if a device was not active for several days and suddenly a large number of users are logging in from the same device in a short period (in a few hours). This condition can be potentially used to track the compromised device of automated programs that obtained access to the code and then tries to log in several users.
Prerequisites	You should have this rule configured through a policy.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

**Device: Excessive Use Parameters**

Table B-34 summarizes the parameters in the Device: Excessive Use condition.

**Table B-34 Device: Excessive Use Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Number of users	Number of users logging in from a single device in a short period.	positive integers	No
Within (hours)	This parameter defines the short period in which OAAM must find excessive use.	positive integer	No
and not used in (days)	This parameter describes the number of days the device was not in use.	positive integer	No

**Example Usage**

This condition can be potentially used to determine if the device used in the current activity is compromised. For example, you might have certain devices that are deemed as compromised and you may want to block users logging in from them. For example, an individual could be "hacking" into a bank computer and then trying to perform various activities. Typically, activity logging should be set up for that computer for several days.

**B.3.5 Device: In Group**

Table B-35 provides general information about the Device: In Group condition.

**Table B–35 Device: In Group**

Condition	Device: In Group
Description	Checks to see if the device is in the specified list.
Prerequisites	A list defined already which has devices (IDs) as members. You should have this rule configured through a policy.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

**Device: In Group Parameters**

Table B–36 summarizes the parameters in the Device: In Group condition.

**Table B–36 Device: In Group Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is in group	The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.  If the device is in the group and the value of this parameter is <code>True</code> , the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> .  If the device is not in the group and the value of this parameter is <code>False</code> , the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> .  In all other cases, the condition evaluates to <code>False</code> .	True / [False]	Yes.
Device in group	This is the list of IDs of a list of devices. The OAAM Administration Console will display a menu with the possible lists of device lists. Use the Group editor in the OAAM Administration Console to edit the device list.		Yes

**Example Usage**

This condition can be potentially used to determine if the device of the current activity belongs to a particular list of devices.

For example,

- You may want to block users logging in from the device that is considered "compromised."
- You may not want users to perform certain activities if they are logging in from a device that is a kiosk.

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

**B.3.6 Device: Is Registered**

Table B–37 provides general information about the Device: Is Registered condition.

**Table B–37 Device: Is Registered**

Condition	Device: Is Registered
Description	Condition checks to see if the device where that the user is logging in is registered for the user.
Prerequisites	You should have this rule configured through a policy.

**Table B–37 (Cont.) Device: Is Registered**

Condition	Device: Is Registered
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

**Device: Is Registered Parameters**

Table B–38 summarizes the parameters in the Device: Is Registered condition.

**Table B–38 Device: Is Registered Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
If registered, return	Boolean parameter to decide if the default return value should be true or false if the device is registered.	[True] / False	Yes

**Example Usage**

Use this condition to identify if the user is logging in from a device that he has not registered before. This can basically prevent a fraud where the user's login information is stolen and the thief tries to log in using the user's login information from another otherwise safe location.

**B.3.7 Device: Timed Not Status**

Table B–39 provides general information about the Device: Timed Not Status condition.

**Table B–39 Device: Timed Not Status**

Condition	Device: Timed Not Status
Description	This condition counts the attempts by users from the same device (the device used in the attempt) in the last few seconds where the authentication status is not the one given in the condition. If this count exceeds the count configured in the condition, then this condition evaluates to true.
Prerequisites	You should have this rule configured through a policy.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

**Device: Timed Not Status Parameters**

Table B–40 summarizes the parameters in the Device: Timed Not Status condition.

**Table B–40** *Device: Timed Not Status Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
status	Count the attempts that are not equal to this specified status. Authentication status is configured through <code>auth.status.enum</code> . For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Blocked</li> <li>▪ Locked</li> <li>▪ Database Error</li> <li>▪ Password Expired</li> <li>▪ Invalid User</li> <li>▪ Pending</li> <li>▪ Pending activation</li> <li>▪ Session expired</li> <li>▪ Session reused</li> <li>▪ Success</li> <li>▪ System Error</li> <li>▪ User is disabled</li> <li>▪ Wrong answer</li> <li>▪ Wrong password</li> <li>▪ Wrong pin</li> </ul>	<code>auth.status.enum</code> ( <code>auth.status.enum.success</code> is the default)	No
within seconds	This parameter defines the short period in which the number of login attempts that use that device are counted.	positive integer	No
attempts	Maximum number of attempts to watch for. If the attempt count in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager exceeds this number, then the condition will evaluate to true.	positive integer	No

**Example Usage**

This condition can be potentially used to determine if the device used in the current activity is compromised. A possible fraud scenario can be detected where:

- An individual (or a automated program) uses the same device to make login attempts and the attempts are either failing or passing based on the data that was stolen.
- A program is used to break the password in an automated manner.

In these cases, there are repeated failed login attempts from the same device in a short amount of time.

**B.3.8 Device: Used Count for User**

[Table B–41](#) provides general information about the `Device: Used Count for User` condition.



**Table B–41 Device: Used Count for User**

Condition	Device: Used Count for User
Description	This condition counts the attempts by users from the same device (the device used in the attempt) in the last few seconds with an authentication status that is not the one that is specified in the condition. If this count exceeds the count configured in the condition, then this condition evaluates to true.
Prerequisites	You should have this rule configured through a policy.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

**Device: Used Count for User Parameters**

Table B–42 summarizes the parameters in the Device: Used Count for User condition.

**Table B–42 Device: Used Count for User Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Authentication Status	Count the attempts with the status that are not equal to this status.	auth.status.enum (auth.status.enum.success is the default)	No
more than	Maximum number of attempts to watch for. If the attempt count exceeds this number then the condition will evaluate to true.	positive integer	No
Is	The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.  If the count exceeds the count specified in the condition and the authentication is not equal to the status specified in the condition, the condition evaluates to True.  If the count does not exceed the count specified in the condition and the authentication is equal to the status specified in the condition, the condition evaluates to True.  In all other cases, the condition evaluates to False.	True or False	No

**Example Usage**

This condition can be potentially used to determine if the device used in the current activity is compromised.

Possible fraud scenarios that can be detected are:

- An individual (or an automated program) is using same device to make login attempts and the attempts are either failing or passing based on the data that was stolen
- A program is trying to break the password for user in automated fashion

In these cases, repeated failed login attempts are made from the same device in a short period.

### B.3.9 Device: User Count

Table B–43 provides general information about the Device: User Count condition.

**Table B–43 Device: User Count**

Condition	Device: User Count
Description	Check to see if this device is used by several unique users in the last few seconds. This can potentially be fraud since if this condition is true then it will be potentially a compromised device or compromised login information for a number of users.
Prerequisites	You should have this rule configured through a policy.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

#### Device: User Count Parameters

Table B–44 summarizes the parameters in the Device: User Count condition.

**Table B–44 Device: User Count Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Seconds elapsed	This parameter defines the short period in which the number of users try to log in to the system using that device.	positive integer	No
The maximum number of users allowed	Number of users logging in from the same device in a short period.	positive integers	No

#### Example Usage

This condition can be potentially used to determine if the device used in the current activity is compromised. It could be possible that a fraudster had stolen the login information for several users and tried to ruin their accounts. The result is that many users are logging in from the same device in intervals that are a few seconds each.

### B.3.10 Device: User Status Count

Table B–45 provides general information about the Device: User Status Count condition.

**Table B–45 Device: User Status Count**

Condition	Device: User Status Count
Description	Checks user count with the given status from this device in specified duration
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

#### Device: User Status Count Parameters

Table B–46 summarizes the parameters in the Device: User Status Count condition.

**Table B–46 Device: User Status Count Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Within	Number of time units to look back in history	Positive Integer. The default is 3.	No
Time Unit	Time units to be associated with the "Within" parameter	Select a time unit configured from the <code>time.unit.enum</code> property:  Milliseconds, Seconds, Minutes, Hours, Days, Weeks, Months, Years	No
Maximum number of users allowed	Maximum number of users allowed for this condition to start triggering	Positive Integer The default is 3.	No
With Status	Name of the group that is of type <code>auth status</code> .	Long. ID of the group	Yes

**Example Usage**

Determine if too many users have logins from the logins that failed from the device in the last three hours.

1. Create a Group of Authentication statuses and add "wrong\_password" status to this group.
2. Configure the **Within** parameter to 5.
3. Configure the **Time Unit** to `Minutes`.
4. Configure the **Maximum number of users allowed** to 3.
5. Configure the **With Status** to the group name that your created above.

Perform logins from this device with the wrong password for four users. The rule triggers for the fifth login. Wait for longer than 5 minutes, and perform the login again; rule will not trigger.

**B.3.11 Device: Velocity from Last Login and Ignore IP Group**

Table B–47 provides general information about the Device: Velocity from Last Login and Ignore IP Group condition.

**Table B–47 Device: Velocity from Last Successful Login**

Condition	Device: Velocity from Last Login and Ignore IP Group
Description	Condition evaluates if the user's velocity in miles per hour is more than the specified value. The location database is used to determine the location of the user for this login and previous login. It takes into account the current session as well. Note that the velocity calculation is dependent on the accuracy of the location data.
Prerequisites	This rule is configured through a policy. Location database should be loaded for the rule.
Assumptions	Location database is loaded.
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

**Device: Velocity from Last Login and Ignore IP Group Parameters**

Table B–48 summarizes the parameters in the Device: Velocity from Last Login and Ignore IP Group condition.

**Table B–48** Device: Velocity from Last Login and Ignore IP Group Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Miles per Hour is more than	Positive number that indicates the user's speed in miles per hour. If the condition determines that the user has traveled faster than this value, then condition will evaluate to true.  Miles per hour is the ratio of the distance traveled (in miles) to the time spent traveling (in hours).	positive integer The default is 60.	No
Last login within (Seconds)	Positive integer that specifies the time difference between this login and last successful login to calculate user's velocity.	positive integer The default is 172800 which is 48 hours.	No
Ignore IP Group	This parameter allows you to specify a list of IPs to ignore. If a user's IP is from that list, then this condition always evaluates to false. If the user's IP is not in that list or if the list is null or empty, then the condition evaluates the velocity of the user or the device from the last login and evaluates to true if the velocity exceeds the configured value.		

**Example Usage**

Use this condition to determine the users' location and the risk it poses because of changes in the user's login location between the time of the current login and the last successful login.

Examples are shown below:

- For a case with a user traveling by ground transportation, you can configure this rule so that 60 is the value for miles per hour and the time is in seconds for the last successful login (use default values).
- For users traveling on air transport, you can use different values (for example, 500 miles an hour) to ensure that login locations and speed are within reason.

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**Note:** Be aware that the velocity calculation depends highly on location databases.

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**B.3.12 Device: Check if Device is Using Mobile Browser**

Table B–49 provides general information about the Device: Check if Device is Using Mobile Browser condition.

**Table B–49 Device: Check if Device is Using Mobile Browser**

Condition	Device: Check if Device is Using Mobile Browser
Description	Checks whether the current device is using a mobile browser to access the site based on the user agent string. A mobile browser is a web browser designed for use on a mobile device such as a mobile phone or PDA.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	Groups have been configured with names of mobile browsers.
Available since version	11.1.2
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

**Device: Check if Device is Using Mobile Browser Parameters**

Table B–50 summarizes the parameters in the Device: Check if Device is Using Mobile Browser condition.

**Table B–50 Device: Check if Device is Using Mobile Browser Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Mobile Browsers Group	Select the group that has a list of mobile browsers	OAAM Mobile Browser Group	No
Default value to return in case of errors	Specify the value to be returned in case of errors.	Boolean. The default is False. True or False	No

**Example Usage**

This condition is used in the Is Mobile Device rule in the OAAM Base Device ID Policy. It is used to check if the device is using a mobile browser.

To achieve this, you need to use this condition in a rule.

1. In the Device: Check if device is using Mobile Browser condition, configure the Mobile Browsers Group parameter as OAAM Mobile Browser Group and configure the Default value to return in case of errors parameter as False. The Mobile Browser Group contains names of mobile browsers.
2. Add the Device: Browser header substring condition to the rule with the Substring to check for parameter as OIC.
3. Run authentications from a mobile device using one of the browsers in the Mobile Browser group with browser header substring of OIC, and the Is Mobile Device rule will trigger. Since the OAAM Base Device Policy trigger combination is configured so that if Is Mobile Device returns true, the OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy is run.

For more information on the OAAM Base Device ID policy, see [Section 10.5.2, "OAAM Base Device ID Policy."](#)

## B.4 Location Conditions

This section provides information on the location conditions.

## B.4.1 Location: ASN in Group

Table B–51 provides general information about the Location: ASN in Group condition.

**Table B–51** Location: ASN in Group

Condition	Location: ASN in Group
Description	Checks to see if the ASN for this IP location is in the group of ASNs that might be of interest. ASN is autonomous system number.
Prerequisites	There should be a list of ASNs already defined. You should have this rule configured through a policy.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

### Location: ASN in Group Parameters

Table B–52 summarizes the parameters in the Location: ASN in Group condition.

**Table B–52** Location: ASN in Group Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
Is in group	The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.  If the ASN is in the group and the value of this parameter is True, the condition evaluates to True.  If the ASN is not in the group and the value of this parameter is False, the condition evaluates to True.  In all other cases, the condition evaluates to False.	[True] / False
ASN in ASN group	This is a list of ASN groups. The Rule's Conditions tab will display a menu of possible ASNs groups to for this parameter. Use the Group editor in the OAAM Administration Console to edit the ASN group.	

### Example Usage

This condition can be potentially used to determine if the ASN of the current activity (IP) belongs to a particular group of ASNs. For example you might have certain ASNs those can be deemed as dangerous and you may want to block users logging in from these. Or you might not want users to perform a certain activity if they are logging in from an ASN that is from a particular country or region.

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

## B.4.2 Location: in City Group

Table B–53 provides general information about the Location: in City Group condition.

**Table B-53** Location: City in Group

Condition	Location: in City Group
Description	Checks whether the current activity belongs to a given city group.
Prerequisites	There should be a group defined already which has cities as members. You should have this rule configured using a policy. IP location data is useful for this condition. Most production environments will have an IP location database populated.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

### Location: in City Group Parameters

Table B-54 summarizes the parameters in the Location: in City Group condition.

**Table B-54** Location: City in Group Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
Is in group	The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.  If the city is in the city group and the value of this parameter is True, the condition evaluates to True.  If the city is not in the city group and the value of this parameter is False, the condition evaluates to True.  In all other cases, the condition evaluates to False.	[True] / False
City in city group	This is a list of city groups. The Rule's Conditions tab displays a drop-down list of possible groups of cities. Use the Group editor in the OAAM Administration Console to edit this group list.	(java Long values)

### Example Usage

Use this condition to determine if the current activity seems to originate from one of several cities of interest. For example you might have a list of cities and if the current IP of the activity occurs in one of those cities, you can configure the system to take an action or generate an alert.

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

## B.4.3 Location: In Carrier Group

Table B-55 provides general information about the Location: In Carrier Group condition.

**Table B-55** Location: In Carrier Group

Condition	Location: Carrier in Group
Description	Checks to see if the IP is in the given carrier group
Prerequisites	There should be a list of carriers already defined. You should have this rule configured using a policy. Location data is helpful for the condition.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

### Location: In Carrier Group Parameters

Table B-56 summarizes the parameters in the Location: In Carrier Group condition.

**Table B-56** Location: In Carrier Group Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
Is in group	The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.  If the carrier is in the carrier group and the value of this parameter is True, the condition evaluates to True.  If the carrier is not in the carrier group and the value of this parameter is False, the condition evaluates to True.  In all other cases, the condition evaluates to False.	[True] / False
IP in carrier group	This is a list of the groups of carriers. The Rule's Condition tab displays drop-down list of possible lists of carriers groups to configure for this parameter. Use the Group editor in the OAAM Administration Console to edit carrier group.	

#### Example Usage

This condition can be potentially used to check to see if the carrier of the current activity (IP) belongs to a particular list of carriers. For example you might have certain carriers that can be deemed as "dangerous" (hackers stole all of a carrier's phone numbers recently) and you may want to block users logging in from a carrier, or you might not want users to perform a certain activity if they are logging in from a carrier that is from a particular country or region.

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

## B.4.4 Location: In Country Group

Table B-57 provides general information about the Location: In Country Group condition.

**Table B-57** Location: In Country Group

Condition	Location: In Country Group
Description	Checks whether the IP belongs to a given country group.
Prerequisites	There should be a group defined already which has countries as members. You should have this rule configured using a policy.  IP location data is required for this condition. (Most production environments will have application database populated.)
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

### Location: In Country Group Parameters

Table B-58 summarizes the parameters in the Location: In Country Group condition.



**Table B–58 Location: In Country Group Parameters**

Parameters	Description	Possible Value
Is in group	The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.  If the IP is in the country group and the value of this parameter is <code>True</code> , the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> .  If the IP is not in the country group and the value of this parameter is <code>False</code> , the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> .  In all other cases, the condition evaluates to <code>False</code> .	[ <code>True</code> ] / <code>False</code>
Country in country group	This is a list of group of countries. The Rule's Condition tab will display a drop-down list of possible groups.  Use the Group editor in the OAAM Administration Console to edit the group.	(java Long values)

**Example Usage**

This condition can be potentially used to determine if the current activity seems to originate from one of several countries of interest. For example you might have a list of countries and if the current IP used for the activity belongs to one of those countries, then you can configure the policy to take an action or generate an alert.

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

**B.4.5 Location: IP Connection Type in Group**

[Table B–59](#) provides general information about the Location: IP Connection Type in Group condition.

**Table B–59 Location: IP Connection Type in Group**

Condition	Location: IP Connection Type in Group
Description	Determine whether the connection type of this IP location is in the group of connection types that might be of interest.
Prerequisites	There should be a list of connection types already defined. You should have this rule configured using policies.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

**Location: IP Connection Type in Group Parameters**

[Table B–60](#) summarizes the parameters in the Location: IP Connection Type in Group condition.

**Table B–60** Location: IP Connection Type in Group

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
Is in group	<p>The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.</p> <p>If the IP's connection type is in the connection type group and the value of this parameter is <code>True</code>, the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>If the IP's connection type is not in the connection type group and the value of this parameter is <code>False</code>, the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>In all other cases, the condition evaluates to <code>False</code>.</p>	[True] / False
Connection type in group	This list of connection type groups. The Rule's Condition tab will display a drop-down list of possible lists of connection types. Use the Group editor in administration user interface to edit this group list.	

**Example Usage**

Use the `Location: IP Connection Type in Group` condition to determine whether the IP of the current activity comes from a connection type that can be of particular interest to determine fraud. For example, you might have connection type of "satellite link."

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

**B.4.6 Location: IP in Range Group**

[Table B–61](#) provides general information about the `Location: IP in Range Group` condition.

**Table B–61** Location: IP in Range Group

Condition	Location: IP in Range Group
Description	Checks whether the IP of the current activity belongs to a list of IP-ranges specified.
Prerequisites	There should be a group defined already which has IP-ranges as members. You should have this rule configured through a policy.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5.1
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

**Location: IP in Range Group Parameters**

[Table B–62](#) summarizes the parameters in the `Location: IP in Range Group` condition.

**Table B–62** Location: IP in Range Group Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
Is IP in IP-range group	<p>The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.</p> <p>If the IP belongs to one of the IP ranges and the value of this parameter is <code>True</code>, the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>If the IP does not belong to one of the IP ranges and the value of this parameter is <code>False</code>, the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>In all other cases, the condition evaluates to <code>False</code>.</p>	[True] / False
IP range group	Specify the group that contains the IP ranges. Condition checks if the IP belongs to one of the ranges from this group.	

**Example Usage**

The `Location: IP in Range Group` condition can be potentially used to determine if the IP of the current activity belongs to one of several ranges of IPs that may be of interest. For example you might have ranges of IPs from a particular subnet and you might want to take action if that is the case.

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

**B.4.7 Location: IP Line Speed Type**

General information about the `Location: IP Line Speed Type` condition is provided in [Table B–63](#).

**Table B–63** Location: IP Line Speed Type

Condition	Location: IP Line Speed Type
Description	Checks whether the current IP has connection line speed as one of the specified connection speed. This (connection speed) is categorized into High, Medium, Low or Unknown.
Prerequisites	You should have this rule configured using a policy. IP location data is required for this condition. Most production environments will have an IP location database populated.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

**Location: IP Line Speed Type Parameters**

[Table B–64](#) summarizes the parameters in the `Location: IP Line Speed Type` condition.

**Table B–64** Location: IP Line Speed Type Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
is	<p>The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.</p> <p>If the current IP has a connection line speed as one of the specified connection line speeds and the value of this parameter is <code>True</code>, the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>If the current IP does not have a connection line speed as one of the connection line speeds and the value of this parameter is <code>False</code>, the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>In all other cases, the condition evaluates to <code>False</code>.</p>	[True] / False
speed type	<p>This is the enumeration value that indicates connection speed type. This (connection speed) is categorized into High, Medium, Low or Unknown</p> <p>The enum that is used for this parameter is <code>location.linespeed.enum</code></p>	(Integer) Default value is <code>location.linespeed.enum.low</code>

**Example Usage**

The `Location: IP Line Speed Type` condition can be used potentially to determine whether the current activity seems to originate from an IP that has a particular speed type. For example, you may want an alert generated if the speed type is high for the user who usually logs in from a dial-up network.

**B.4.8 Location: IP Maximum Users**

General information about the `Location: IP Maximum Users` condition is provided in [Table B–65](#).

**Table B–65** Location: IP Maximum Users

Condition	Location: IP Maximum Users
Description	Condition checks to see if the maximum number of distinct users using the current IP address within the given time duration exceeds the configured condition attribute value. Notice that the current request is also counted in finding the number of unique users from the IP.
Prerequisites	You should have this rule configured using a policy.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

**Location: IP Maximum Users Parameters**

[Table B–66](#) summarizes the parameters in the `Location: IP Maximum Users` condition.

**Table B–66** Location: IP Maximum Users Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
Seconds elapsed	This is the time period in which the number of users from this IP is to be counted.	integer The default is 300.
The maximum number of users	Maximum number of users allowed.	integer The default is 5.

**Example Usage**

Use this condition to determine if a particular IP is used by fraudsters to perform logins / transactions by using different login IDs they have stolen. In such cases you see a number of different logins from the same IP during a relatively short period.

**B.4.9 Location: IP Routing Type in Group**

General information about the Location: IP Routing Type in Group condition is provided in [Table B-67](#).

**Table B-67** Location: IP Routing Type in Group

Condition	Location: IP Routing Type in Group
Description	Checks to see if the IP Routing Type is in the group.
Prerequisites	There should be a group defined already which has routing types as members. You should have this rule configured using a policy. IP location data is required for this condition. Most production environments will have an IP location database populated.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

**Location: IP Routing Type in Group Parameters**

[Table B-68](#) summarizes the Location: IP Routing Type in Group parameters in the condition.

**Table B-68** Location: IP Routing Type in Group Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
Is in group	The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter. If the IP routing type is in the group and the value of this parameter is True, the condition evaluates to True. If the IP routing type is not in the group and the value of this parameter is False, the condition evaluates to True. In all other cases, the condition evaluates to False.	[True] / False
Routing type in group	This is a list of groups of IP routing types. A drop-down list of possible lists of IP routing type groups. Use the Group editor in the OAAM Administration Console to edit this group list.	(java Long values)

**Example Usage**

The Location: IP Routing Type in Group condition can be potentially used to determine whether the current activity is from an IP that belongs to a particular routing type. For example, you might have a list of routing types that can potentially lead to fraud and if the current IP of the activity has one of those routing types, you can configure to take an action or generate an alert.

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

**B.4.10 Location: Is IP from AOL**

General information about the Location: Is IP from AOL condition is provided in [Table B-69](#).

**Table B–69** *Location: Is IP from AOL*

Condition	Location: Is IP from AOL
Description	Determine whether the IP is from AOL proxy
Prerequisites	You should have this rule configured using a policy to test it.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

**Location: Is IP from AOL Parameters**

[Table B–70](#) summarizes the parameters in the `Location: Is IP from AOL` condition.

**Table B–70** *Location: Is IP from AOL Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is AOL	<p>The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.</p> <p>If the IP is from AOL and the value of this parameter is <code>True</code>, the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>If the IP is not from AOL and the value of this parameter is <code>False</code>, the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>In all other cases, the condition evaluates to <code>False</code>.</p>	Boolean [ <code>True</code> ] / <code>False</code>	No

**Example Usage**

Use the `Location: Is IP from AOL` condition to determine if the IP is from an AOL proxy. Customers may want to set up the system to take certain actions for users logging in from AOL.

**B.4.11 Location: In State Group**

General information about the `Location: In State Group` condition is provided in [Table B–71](#).

**Table B–71** *Location: In State Group*

Condition	Location: In State Group
Description	Checks whether the country/state of this session belongs to a given country/states group. For example, California belongs to a given states group.
Prerequisites	<p>There should be a group defined already which has states as members. You should have this rule configured in a policy.</p> <p>IP location data is required. Most production environments will have application database populated.</p>
Checkpoints	All checkpoints other than Device ID.

**Location: In State Group Parameters**

[Table B–72](#) summarizes the `Location: In State Group` parameters in the condition.

**Table B-72 Location: In State Group Parameters**

Parameters	Description	Possible Value
Is in group	<p>The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.</p> <p>If the country/state is in the country/state group and the value of this parameter is <code>True</code>, the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>If the country/state is not in the country/state group and the value of this parameter is <code>False</code>, the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>In all other cases, the condition evaluates to <code>False</code>.</p>	<p>[True] / False</p> <p>If state is in group is true, trigger this rule.</p> <p>Is state is in group is false, do not trigger.</p>
State in state group	<p>This is a list of group of states. The Rule's Condition tab will display a drop-down list of possible groups.</p> <p>Use the Group editor in the OAAM Administration Console to edit the group.</p>	java Long values

**Example Usage**

The `Location: In State Group` condition can be potentially used to determine if the current activity seems to originate from one of several states in the group. If this user comes in from this state, and the state is part of the state group you created, then this condition will be triggered. For example, there are states that do not charge sales tax on purchases, so if you are an online merchant, and if the user comes in from one of these states, then you can bypass your tax calculation rules.

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

**B.4.12 Location: IP Connection Type**

General information about the `Location: IP Connection Type` condition is provided in [Table B-73](#).

**Table B-73 Location: IP Connection Type**

Condition	Location: IP Connection Type
Description	<p>Check connection type for the IP address. Refer to the <code>location.connection.type.enum</code> for connection types.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cable</li> <li>■ Consumer Satellite</li> <li>■ Dialup</li> <li>■ DSL</li> <li>■ Fixed Wireless</li> <li>■ Frame Relay</li> <li>■ ISDN</li> <li>■ Mobile Wireless</li> <li>■ Optical Circuit</li> <li>■ Satellite</li> <li>■ T1/T3</li> </ul> <p>Connection type is from the geolocation provider. OAAM is prepopulated with connection type enums for the common connection types that the geolocation provides. If the geolocation data provides new connection types, you must configure enums for them.</p>
Prerequisites	There should be a list of connection types already defined. You should have this rule configured using policies.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

**Location: IP Connection Type Parameters**

Table B-74 summarizes the parameters in the `Location: IP Connection Type` condition.

**Table B-74 Location: IP Connection Type Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
Is	<p>The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.</p> <p>If the connection type is the one specified and the value of this parameter is <code>True</code>, the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>If the connection type is not the one specified and the value of this parameter is <code>False</code>, the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>In all other cases, the condition evaluates to <code>False</code>.</p>	<p>[True]/ False</p> <p>Checks if the connection type is the specified one and if true, then trigger the condition.</p>
Connection type	This lists connection types to choose from.	

**Example Usage**

Use the `Location: IP Connection Type` condition to determine whether the IP of the current activity is from a connection type that can be of particular interest to determine fraud. For example, you might have connection type of "satellite link."



## B.4.13 Location: IP Maximum Logins

General information about the Location: IP Maximum Logins condition is provided in [Table B-75](#).

**Table B-75** Location: IP Maximum Logins

Condition	Location: IP Maximum Logins
Description	Maximum number of logins using the current IP address within the given time duration. This condition ignores the current request during evaluation of maximum logins count.
Prerequisites	You should have this rule configured using a policy.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

### Location: IP Maximum Logins Parameters

[Table B-76](#) summarizes the parameters in the Location: IP Maximum Logins condition.

**Table B-76** Location: IP Maximum Logins Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
Authentication status is	Authentication status.	Authentication status is configured through <code>auth.status.enum</code> . For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Blocked</li> <li>▪ Locked</li> <li>▪ Database Error</li> <li>▪ Password Expired</li> <li>▪ Invalid User</li> <li>▪ Pending</li> <li>▪ Pending activation</li> <li>▪ Session expired</li> <li>▪ Session reused</li> <li>▪ Success</li> <li>▪ System Error</li> <li>▪ User is disabled</li> <li>▪ Wrong answer</li> <li>▪ Wrong password</li> <li>▪ Wrong pin</li> </ul>
Seconds elapsed	This is the time period in which the number of logins from this IP is to be counted.	integer The default is 300.
The maximum number of logins	Maximum number of logins for this condition to start triggering	Positive integer. The default is 3.

**Example Usage**

Use this condition to determine if a particular IP is used by fraudsters to perform logins by using the same login ID. In such cases you see a number of logins from the same IP during a relatively short period. Maximum number of users allowed to log in from a particular IP address is 3 within 300 seconds.

Configure the rule such that if there are more than "x" logins within "y" seconds using the current IP an action may be taken and an alert generated.

**B.4.14 Location: IP Excessive Use**

General information about the Location: IP Excessive Use condition is provided in [Table B-77](#).

**Table B-77 Location: IP Excessive Use**

Condition	Location: IP Excessive Use
Description	Checks to see if this IP is used excessively. Basically, checks to see if a large number of users are using this IP excessively prior than before within a short period (in a few hours) when the IP hadn't been used for "n" number of days.
Prerequisites	You should have this rule configured through a policy.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

**Location: IP Excessive Use Parameters**

[Table B-78](#) summarizes the parameters in the Location: IP Excessive Use condition.

**Table B-78 Location: IP Excessive Use Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
Number of users	Number of users logging in from a single IP in a short period.	Positive integers The default is 5 users.
Within (hours)	This parameter defines the short period in which OAAM must find excessive use.	Positive integer The default is 24 hours.
and not used in (days)	This parameter describes the number of days the IP was not in use.	Positive integer The default is not used in 30 days.

**Example Usage**

Use this condition to monitor IP addresses and check for IP surges within a particular duration when the IP address had not been used in d days. For example, configure a policy and rule to track the number of logins from the same IP address and if there are more than "n" logins in "x" hour from an IP address and the IP address had not been used in "d" days, a high alert should be triggered.

**B.4.15 Location: Timed Not Status**

General information about the Location: Timed Not Status condition is provided in [Table B-79](#).

**Table B-79 Location: Timed Not Status**

Condition	Location: Timed Not Status
Description	Checks the maximum login attempts for all but the given status within the given time period. For example there are n number of attempts from this location, and the authentication is not success in y seconds. You are trying to figure out if there are more than n number of failures in the last five minutes in geolocation (IP).
Prerequisites	You should have this rule configured through a policy.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

### Location: Timed Not Status Parameters

Table B-80 summarizes the parameters in the Location: Timed Not Status condition.

**Table B-80 Location: Timed Not Status Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
Authentication status is not	Authentication status is configured through <code>auth.status.enum</code> . For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Blocked</li> <li>▪ Locked</li> <li>▪ Database Error</li> <li>▪ Password Expired</li> <li>▪ Invalid User</li> <li>▪ Pending</li> <li>▪ Pending activation</li> <li>▪ Session expired</li> <li>▪ Session reused</li> <li>▪ Success</li> <li>▪ System Error</li> <li>▪ User is disabled</li> <li>▪ Wrong answer</li> <li>▪ Wrong password</li> <li>▪ Wrong pin</li> </ul>	
within duration (seconds)	This parameter defines the short period in which the number of login attempts that use that location are counted.	Positive integer The default is 300.
for more than	Maximum number of attempts to watch for. If the attempt count exceeds this number, then the condition will evaluate to true.	Positive integer The default is 3.

### Example Usage

If there are a number of login attempts from that particular location and the authentication status is not `Success`, then trigger this rule. This is based on the number of users and not location.

The Location: Timed Not Status condition is generalized for all locations if the defined number of users coming in is more than the number set and the status is the value that has been set, then trigger the rule. For example, if the user is not

authenticated and he tries to log in to a particular Web site and the number of user is more than 4 in the duration, then trigger the rule.

Another example: you can use this condition to find out if there were more than 10 attempts from this location where the status is not *Success* during this time period. A fraudster may have tried to access the system, but he was not successful 10 times. This may be an "alarm" that the location is not good.

This condition can be potentially used to determine if the IP address used in the current activity is compromised. A possible fraud scenario can be detected where a program is used to break the password in an automated manner.

## B.4.16 Location: IP in Group

General information about the *Location: IP in Group* condition is provided in [Table B-81](#).

**Table B-81** *Location: IP in Group*

Condition	Location: IP in Group
Description	Checks to see if the IP address is in a group of IP addresses.
Prerequisites	There should be a group defined already which has IP addresses as members. You should have this rule configured using a policy. IP location data is required for this condition. Most production environments will have an IP location database populated.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

### Location: IP in Group Parameters

[Table B-82](#) summarizes the parameters in the *Location: IP in Group* condition.

**Table B-82** *Location: IP in Group Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
Is in group	The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter. If the IP address is in the group of IP addresses and the value of this parameter is <i>True</i> , the condition evaluates to <i>True</i> . If the IP address is not in the group of IP addresses and the value of this parameter is <i>False</i> , the condition evaluates to <i>True</i> . In all other cases, the condition evaluates to <i>False</i> .	True/ [False]
IP group	This is a list of IP address groups. Use the Group editor in the OAAM Administration Console to edit this group list.	

### Example Usage

This condition can be potentially used to determine whether the current activity is from a certain IP address. For example, you might have a list of addresses that can be monitored and if the current IP of the activity is one of the IP addresses listed in the group, you can configure to take an action or generate an alert.

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

## B.4.17 Location: Domain in Group

General information about the Location: Domain in Group condition is provided in [Table B-89](#).

**Table B-83** Location: Domain in Group

Condition	Location: Domain in Group
Description	Checks if the second-level domain is in the group of domains. In the Domain Name System (DNS) hierarchy, a second-level domain (SLD) is a domain that is directly below a top-level domain (TLD). Second-level domains commonly refer to the organization that registered the domain name.
Prerequisites	A group must be defined already which has second-level domains as members. You should have this rule configured using a policy. Internet Protocol address (IP address) location data is required for this condition. Most production environments will have an IP location database populated.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

### Location: Domain in Group Parameters

[Table B-84](#) summarizes the parameters in the Location: Domain in Group condition.

**Table B-84** Location: Domain in Group Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
Is in group	The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.  If the second-level domain is in the group of second-level domains and the value of this parameter is <code>True</code> , the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> .  If the second-level domain is not in the group of second-level domains and the value of this parameter is <code>False</code> , the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> .  In all other cases, the condition evaluates to <code>False</code> .	[True] / False
Second level Domain in group	This is a list of groups that contain second-level domain names. The Conditions tab of the rule displays a drop-down list of groups that contains second-level domain names. Use second-level domain names to pass and block entire sites such as <code>*.example.org</code> or entire intranet levels such as <code>*.sales.*</code> or <code>*.admin.*</code> Use the Group editor in the OAAM Administration Console to edit this group list.	(java Long values)

### Example Usage

Use this condition to determine if the current activity seems to originate from one of the second-level domains of interest. For example you might have a list of second-level domain groups and if the current IP used for the activity belongs to one of those second-level domains, you can configure the system to take an action or generate an alert.

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

## B.4.18 Location: IP Connection Speed in Group

General information about the Location: IP Connection Speed in Group condition is provided in [Table B-85](#).

**Table B–85** Location: IP Connection Speed in Group

Condition	Location: IP Connection Speed in Group
Description	Checks if the IP connection speed is in the group. Internet connection speed is categorized into High, Medium, Low or Unknown. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ high: A user connecting to the Internet through OCX, TX, and Framereelay</li> <li>▪ medium: A user connecting to the Internet through Satellite, DSL, Cable, Fixed Wireless, and ISDN</li> <li>▪ low: A user connecting to the Internet through Dialup and Mobile Wireless</li> <li>▪ unknown: Quova/Neustar was unable to obtain any line speed information</li> </ul>
Prerequisites	There should be a group defined already which has IP connection speeds as members. You should have this rule configured using a policy. IP location data is required for this condition. Most production environments will have an IP location database populated.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

**Location: IP Connection Speed in Group Parameters**

[Table B–86](#) summarizes the parameters in the Location: IP Connection Speed in Group condition.

**Table B–86** Location: IP Connection Speed in Group Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
Is in group	The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.  If the IP connection speed is in the IP connection speed group and the value of this parameter is <code>True</code> , the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> .  If the IP connection speed is not in the IP connection speed group and the value of this parameter is <code>False</code> , the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> .  In all other cases, the condition evaluates to <code>False</code> .	[True] / False
Connection speed in group	This is a list of connection speeds. The Rule's Conditions tab displays a drop-down list of possible groups of connection speeds. Use the Group editor in the OAAM Administration Console to edit this group list.	(java Long values)

**Example Usage**

This condition can be used potentially to determine whether the current activity seems to originate from an IP that has a particular speed. For example, you may want an alert generated if the speed is high for the user who usually logs in from a dial-up network.

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

**B.4.19 Location: ISP in Group**

General information about the condition is provided in [Table B–87](#).

**Table B-87 Location: ISP in Group**

Condition	Location: ISP in Group
Description	Checks if the ISP for the current IP address is (or is not) in the ISP group. This group contains Internet Service Providers. Examples of ISPs are Comcast, Verizon, AOL, and so on.
Prerequisites	There should be a list of ISP groups already defined. You should have this rule configured using policies.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

**Location: ISP in Group Parameters**

Table B-88 summarizes the parameters in the Location: ISP in Group condition.

**Table B-88 Location: ISP in Group Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
Is in group	The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.  If the ISP is in the ISP group and the value of this parameter is True, the condition evaluates to True.  If the ISP is not in the ISP group and the value of this parameter is False, the condition evaluates to True.  In all other cases, the condition evaluates to False.	[True] / False
ISP in ISP group	This list of ISP groups. The Rule's Condition tab will display a drop-down list of possible lists of ISP groups. Use the Group editor in administration user interface to edit this group list.	

**Example Usage**

Use this condition to determine whether the ISP of the current activity comes from an ISP that can be of particular interest to determine fraud. For example, in the Pre-authentication Policy rule, Blacklist ISPs, the ISP group is OAAM Restricted ISPs. The action is to OAAM Block and the Alert is OAAM Restricted ISP.

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

**B.4.20 Location: Top-Level Domain in Group**

General information about the condition is provided in [Table B-89](#).

**Table B–89 Location: Top Level Domain in Group**

Condition	Location: Top Level Domain in Group
Description	<p>Checks if the Top Level Domain is in the group.</p> <p>This group contains top-level domain names (the last part of an Internet domain name, that is, the letters that follow the final dot of any domain name).</p> <p>Use top-level domain names to pass and block whole countries, for example, .uk, .ru, or .ca, and entire communities, for example, .mil, .info, .gov, or edu.</p>
Prerequisites	A group must be defined already which has top-level domains as members. You should have this rule configured using a policy. Internet Protocol address (IP address) location data is required for this condition. Most production environments will have an IP location database populated.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

### Location: Top Level Domain in Group Parameters

Table B–90 summarizes the parameters in the Location: Top Level Domain in Group condition.

**Table B–90 Location: Top Level Domain in Group Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
Is in group	<p>The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.</p> <p>If the top-level domain is in the group of top-level domain names and the value of this parameter is <code>True</code>, the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>If the top-level domain is not in the group of top-level domain names and the value of this parameter is <code>False</code>, the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>In all other cases, the condition evaluates to <code>False</code>.</p>	[True] / False
Top level Domain in group	This is a list of groups that contain top-level domain names. The Conditions tab of the rule displays a drop-down list of groups that contains top-level domain names. Use top-level domain names to pass and block entire sites such as *.example.org or entire intranet levels such as *.sales.* or *.admin.* Use the Group editor in the OAAM Administration Console to edit this group list.	(java Long values)

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#) You must enter values when creating the domain groups.

### Example Usage

Use this condition to determine if the current activity seems to originate from one of the top-level domains of interest. For example you might have a list of top-level domain groups and if the current IP used for the activity belongs to one of those top-level domains, you can configure the system to take an action or generate an alert.

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)



## B.4.21 Location: IP Multiple Devices

General information about the condition is provided in [Table B-91](#).

**Table B-91** Location: IP Multiple Devices

Condition	Location: IP Multiple Devices
Description	Checks for the maximum number of devices from the IP address within the given time duration
Prerequisites	You should have this rule configured using a policy. IP location data is required for this condition. Most production environments will have an IP location database populated.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

### Location: IP Multiple Devices Parameters

[Table B-92](#) summarizes the parameters in the Location: IP Multiple Devices condition.

**Table B-92** Location: IP Multiple Devices Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
Authentication status is	<p>Authentication status is configured through <code>auth.status.enum</code>.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Blocked</li> <li>▪ Locked</li> <li>▪ Database Error</li> <li>▪ Password Expired</li> <li>▪ Invalid User</li> <li>▪ Pending</li> <li>▪ Pending activation</li> <li>▪ Session expired</li> <li>▪ Session reused</li> <li>▪ Success</li> <li>▪ System Error</li> <li>▪ User is disabled</li> <li>▪ Wrong answer</li> <li>▪ Wrong password</li> <li>▪ Wrong pin</li> </ul>	
Duration	This is the time period in which the number of devices from this IP is to be counted.	The default is 300.
Time	The time value.	
for more than	Maximum number of devices to watch for. If the device count exceeds this number, then the condition will evaluate to true.	The default is 3.

## B.4.22 Location: IP Routing Type

General information about the Location: IP Routing Type condition is provided in Table B-93.

**Table B-93** Location: IP Routing Type

Condition	Location: IP Routing Type
Description	Check routing type for the IP. It could be fixed/static, anonymizer, AOL, POP, Super POP, Satellite, Cache Proxy, International Proxy, Regional Proxy, Mobile Gateway or Unknown
Prerequisites	You should have this rule configured using policies.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID

### Location: IP Routing Type Parameters

Table B-94 summarizes the parameters in the Location: IP Routing Type condition.

**Table B-94** Location: IP Routing Type Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is	The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.  If the routing type is the one specified and the value of this parameter is <code>True</code> , the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> .  If the routing type is not the one specified and the value of this parameter is <code>False</code> , the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> .  In all other cases, the condition evaluates to <code>False</code> .	[True]/ False	No
Routing type	This lists routing types to choose from.		No

### Example Usage

Use this condition to determine whether the IP of the current activity uses a routing type that can be of particular interest to determine fraud.

Sometimes you might not want to perform a task if the IP is unknown or private.

## B.4.23 Location: IP Type

General information about the Location: IP Type condition is provided in Table B-95.

**Table B-95** Location: IP Type

Condition	Location: IP Type
Description	Checks to see if IP type is one of the following values: valid, unknown, or private.
Prerequisites	IP location data is required for this condition. Most production environments will have an IP location database populated.

**Table B–95 (Cont.) Location: IP Type**

Condition	Location: IP Type
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

**Location: IP Type Parameters**

Table B–96 summarizes the parameters in the Location: IP Type condition.

**Table B–96 Location: IP Type Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
IP type	This is a single IP location type value. If you need to check for multiple IP location types, you will need multiple conditions.  The IP location type is a single valid from the enum, location.ip.type.enum.	
Is	This is a boolean parameter that defines a default return value if the IP is valid, unknown, or private.	True/ [False]

**Example Usage**

If you want to check for an IP type, valid, private, or unknown, then use this condition.

**B.4.24 Location: User Status Count**

General information about the Location: User Status Count condition is provided in Table B–97.

**Table B–97 Location: User Status Count**

Condition	Location: User Status Count
Description	Check the number of times users are allowed with this status during the specified duration
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints except Device ID.

**Location: User Status Count Parameters**

Table B–98 summarizes the parameters in the Location: User Status Count condition.

**Table B–98** Location: *User Status Count Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values
Within	Number of time units to look back in history	Positive Integer. The default is 3.
Time unit	Time unit to be associated with the "Within" parameter	Select a time unit configured from the <code>time.unit.enum</code> property: Milliseconds, Seconds, Minutes, Hours, Days, Weeks, Months, Years
Maximum number of users allowed	Maximum number of users allowed for this condition to start triggering	Positive Integer The default is 3.
With Status	Name of the group that is of type auth status.	Long. ID of the group

**Example Usage**

Determine if too many users have logins from the logins that failed from the IP in the last n hours.

## B.5 Session Conditions

The Session conditions are documented in this section.

### B.5.1 Session: Check Parameter Value

General information about the `Session: Check Parameter Value` condition is provided in [Table B–99](#).

**Table B–99** Session: *Check Parameter Value*

Condition	Session: Check Parameter Value
Description	Check to see whether the specified parameter value is above the given threshold. Use this condition to determine whether the value of a particular parameter in the transaction is above a known threshold and then actions can be taken accordingly. Basically provided a mathematical function for integrators. This will be very useful in native integration.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All Checkpoints.

#### B.5.1.1 Session: Check Parameter Value Parameters

[Table B–100](#) summarizes the parameters in the `Session: Check Parameter Value` condition.

**Table B-100 Session: Check Parameter Value Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is	If the "Is" is true and the value is above the threshold provided then condition evaluates to true. If the "Is" is false and the value is below the threshold provided then condition evaluates to true.	[True] / False	No
Parameter Key	The "key" or the look up name of the parameter in the transaction. For example if the transaction is purchase and the name of the attribute is "creditcard" and whose value at Checkpoint is to be populated by users credit card, then key is "creditcard" in this case. If key is null then defaultError return value is the result of the condition.		Yes
Value above	This is basically the threshold value. Use this parameter to see if the time is greater than the time parameter present in the transaction. It accepts string representations of long values. Note: If you want to create a rule that uses a decimal value, use the condition Session: Check string parameter value.	Long values	Yes

### B.5.1.2 Example Usage

Use this condition when you want to determine whether the value of a particular attribute of the transaction exceeds a threshold.

For example, you configured a transaction called purchase want to trigger a rule whenever the customer purchase exceeds \$1000 Mark.

For accomplish this, you must use this rule with this condition.

1. Configure the `Parameter Key` of your transaction to `purchase.orderTotal` assuming that you have such an attribute in your transaction.
2. Configure `Value above` to 1000. Configure an alert that says `Too Big Purchase`.
3. Process a transaction by providing a few total value numbers above 1000 and a few below 1000.
4. Verify that for the ones above 1000 the rule is triggered.

## B.5.2 Session: Check Parameter Value in Group

General information about the `Session: Check Parameter Value in Group` condition is provided in [Table B-101](#).

**Table B-101 Session: Check Parameter Value in Group**

Condition	Session: Check Parameter Value in Group
Description	Checks to see if specified parameter value matches the regular expression and the group identified by the expression matcher is in the list of strings. Regular expression matching is not sensitive to case (uppercase and lowercase letters are treated same)
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition for it to work.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

**Session: Check Parameter Value in Group Parameters**

Table B–102 summarizes the parameters in the Session: Check Parameter Value in Group condition.

**Table B–102 Session: Check Parameter Value in Group Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Value	Can be Null
Is	If the "Is" is true and the key's value matches the regular expression and the first group string found by the regex matcher is in the string group, then the condition evaluates to "true."	[True] / False	Yes
Parameter Key	The "key" or the look up name of the parameter in the transaction. For example, if the transaction is "internet banking" and the name of the attribute is "bankName" and its value at checkpoint is to be populated by users, then key is "Transaction.bankName" in this case. You should be able to find this key in the Internal ID column in the Transaction Source Data tab in transaction details. If the key is null, then defaultReturnValue is the result of the condition.		Yes
Regular Expression	The character pattern with which you want to match the "value" which has its look up name given by "Parameter Key". In same banking example, if you want to determine whether the bankName equals "SomeBank," you should define this pattern in the policy/rule as "(SomeBank)" without the quotation marks. If the regular expression is null, then defaultReturnValue is the result of the condition.		Yes
In list	The condition checks to see if the character group obtained by the regular expression matcher belongs to this string group. If the list name is null or if the list specified by the name is empty, then defaultReturnValue is the result of the condition.		Yes
Default Return value	If there is any error or if the condition cannot be evaluated because of insufficient data, then return (evaluate to) this value. If this value is not specified (null) then "False" is assumed.	[False] / True	Yes

**Example Usage**

Use this condition when you want to determine whether a part of the value of a particular attribute of the transaction matches a character pattern, and to see if this part of the value is present in the pre-determined group of strings.

For example, you have configured a transaction called internet banking and you want to trigger a rule if the bank name is "bank1" or "bank2."

To achieve this, you must use this rule with this condition:

1. Configure the "Parameter Key" of your transaction to "Transaction.bankName" (assuming that you have such an attribute in your transaction).
2. Configure "Regular Expression" to "(bank.)". Configure an alert that says "Some specified bank transaction".
3. Create a group of generic strings called "interesting banks" and add "bank1" and "bank2" to it.
4. Configure the group name as "In List" parameter for this condition.

5. Configure "Is" to true and default return value to false.
6. Process a few transaction by providing bank names, "bank1" and "bank2","bank3", and so on. Verify that the alert is generated for "bank1" and "bank2" only.
7. Verify that alerts are generated for "BANK1". This shows that the regular expression matching is not case-sensitive.

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

### B.5.3 Session: Check Parameter Value for Regular Expression

General information about the `Session: Check Parameter Value for Regular Expression` condition is provided in [Table B-103](#).

**Table B-103** *Session: Check Parameter Value for Regular Expression*

Condition	Session: Check Parameter Value for Regular Expression
Description	Determine whether the specified parameter value matches regular expression. Use this condition to determine whether a string value of a particular parameter in the transaction matches a known pattern and then action can be taken accordingly. This provided a mathematical function for integrators and is useful in native integration.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All Checkpoints.

#### B.5.3.1 Session: Check Parameter Value for Regular Expression Parameters

[Table B-104](#) summarizes the parameters in the `Session: Check Parameter Value for Regular Expression` condition.

**Table B-104** *Session: Check Parameter Value for Regular Expression Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is	If the "Is" is true and regular expression matches to the provided criteria then condition evaluates to true.  If the "Is" is false and regular expression does not match to the provided criteria then condition evaluates to true.	[True] / False	No
Parameter Key	The "key" or the look up name of the parameter in the transaction. For example if the transaction is purchase and the name of the attribute is "creditcard" and whose value at Checkpoint is to be populated by users credit card, then key is "creditcard" in this case. If key is null then defaultError return value is the result of the condition. You should be able to find this key in the Internal ID column in Transaction Source Data tab in transaction details.		Yes

**Table B–104 (Cont.) Session: Check Parameter Value for Regular Expression Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Regular Expression	The character pattern with which you want to match the "value" whose look up name is given by "Parameter Key". In same credit card example. Check to see whether the user entered all correct in credit card so you might look for pattern "[0-9]".		Yes
Error Return value	If there is any error then return (evaluate to) this value. If this value is not specified (null) then "False" is assumed.	[False] / True	Yes

### B.5.3.2 Example Usage

Use this condition to determine whether the value of a particular attribute of the transaction matches a character pattern.

For example, you configured a transaction called "purchase" and want to trigger a rule whenever the customer e-mail field ends with ".gov" or ".mil" so you can track government and military business for your firm.

For accomplish this, you must use this rule with this condition.

1. Configure the "Parameter Key" of your transaction to "customer.e-mail" assuming that you have such an attribute in your transaction.
2. Configure "Regular Expression" to "\*[.gov][.mil]".
3. Configure an alert that says "Government/Military business."
4. Process a few transaction by providing e-mail addresses ending with ".gov" or ".mil".
5. Verify that the alert is generated.
6. Process a few transactions by giving another e-mail address ending with ".com" or any ending other than ".gov" or ".mil".

Notice that alert is not generated.

### B.5.4 Session: Check Two String Parameter Values

General information about the Session: Check Two String Parameter Values condition is provided in [Table B–105](#).

**Table B–105 Session: Check Two String Parameter Values**

Condition	Session: Check Two String Parameter Value
Description	Check to see whether the specified parameter value is equal to a given character string. Use this condition to determine whether the value of a particular parameter in the transaction matches an expected string so that action can be taken accordingly. Basically the condition provided a string equality function for integrators. This is useful in native integration.  Note that the comparison is case-sensitive. That is "Good" is not equal to "GOOD".
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All Checkpoints.



### Session: Check Two String Parameter Values Parameters

Table B–106 summarizes the parameters in the Session: Check Two String Parameter Values condition.

**Table B–106** Session: Check Two String Parameter Values Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Parameter Key	The "key" or the look up name of the parameter in the transaction. For example if the transaction is purchase and the name of the attribute is "creditCardType" and whose value at Checkpoint is to be populated by users credit card type, then key is "creditCardType" in this case.		Yes
Value	This is basically the value to compare with.		Yes

#### Example Usage

Use this condition when you want to determine whether the value of a particular attribute of the transaction equals a given string.

For example, you have configured a transaction called purchase and you want to trigger a rule whenever the customer credit card is American Express.

To accomplish this, you must use this rule with this condition:

1. Configure the "Parameter Key" of your transaction to "purchase.creditCardType" assuming that you have such an attribute in your transaction.
2. Configure "Value" to "A\_CARD". Configure an alert that says "A\_CARD Used"
3. Process a few transactions by providing the card type as A\_CARD and a few with another card type.
4. Verify that when A\_CARD is used, the rule is triggered.

## B.5.5 Session: Check String Value

General information about the Session: Check String Value condition is provided in Table B–107.

**Table B–107** Session: Check String Value

Condition	Session: Check String Value
Description	Check to see whether the specified parameter value is equal to a given character string. Use this condition to determine whether the value of a particular parameter in the transaction matches an expected string so that action can be taken accordingly. Basically the condition provided a string equality function for integrators. This is useful in native integration.  Note that the comparison is case-sensitive. That is "Good" is not equal to "GOOD".
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must configure a rule with this condition for the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All Checkpoints.

### B.5.5.1 Session: Check String Value Parameters

Table B-108 summarizes the parameters in the Session: Check String Value condition.

**Table B-108** Session: Check String Value Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Value	Can be Null?
Parameter Key	The "key" or the look up name of the parameter in the transaction. For example if the transaction is purchase and the name of the attribute is "creditCardType" and whose value at Checkpoint is to be populated by users credit card type, then key is "creditCardType" in this case.		Yes
StringValue	This is basically the value to compare with.		Yes

### B.5.5.2 Example Usage

Use this condition when you want to determine whether the value of a particular attribute of the transaction equals a given string.

For example, you have configured a transaction called purchase and you want to trigger a rule whenever the customer credit card is American Express.

To accomplish this, you must use this rule with this condition:

1. Configure the "Parameter Key" of your transaction to "purchase.creditCardType" assuming that you have such an attribute in your transaction.
2. Configure "Value" to "A\_CARD". Configure an alert that says "A\_CARD Used"
3. Process a few transactions by providing the card type as A\_CARD and a few with another card type.
4. Verify that when A\_CARD is used, the rule is triggered.

## B.5.6 Session: Time Unit Condition

General information about the Session: Time Unit condition is provided in Table B-109.

**Table B-109** Day of Week

Condition	Day of Week
Description	Checks to see if time unit in current date matches certain criteria. The condition determines if a particular time unit (that is part of the current time) belongs to a particular position in the time unit. This condition uses the request date if available to evaluate the date function requested with the help of parameters. If the request date is not available, then current server date time will be used.
Example	This condition can determine if the day of the week is equal to (or not equal to or ...) Monday or Tuesday and so on. It can also determine if the day of the month matches certain criteria of the day of the month. It can also try to match the same criteria if month of the year is X or not X or in or not in X.

### Session: Time Unit Parameters

Table B-110 summarizes the parameters in the Session: Time Unit condition.

**Table B-110 Day of Week Parameters**

Parameters	Description	Possible Values
Time Unit	Enum What is the time unit you are looking for? The default value is Day Of The Week	Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Day Of the Week</li> <li>■ Day Of the Month</li> <li>■ Day of the year</li> <li>■ Month of the Year</li> <li>■ Hour of the day</li> <li>■ Week Of the Month</li> <li>■ Week Of The year</li> <li>■ Year</li> </ul>
Comparison operator	Enum What comparison you want to make with the time unit. The default value is Equal To	Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Equal to</li> <li>■ Not equal to</li> <li>■ Less than</li> <li>■ More than</li> <li>■ Less than equal to</li> <li>■ more than equal to</li> <li>■ In</li> <li>■ Not in</li> </ul>
Comparison value	String The default value is "" (empty string), that represents integer or string that represents comma separated integers. Example: "1" or "1,2,3,4". The user can use comma-delimited values when using IN or NOT in operator. If comma-delimited values are used for any other operators, it will be determined as an error and value of the number 5 parameter (shown in Error Return) will be returned. If the string does not represent number (or a list of comma separated numbers) then it is determined as error and value of parameter number 5 will be returned.	Correct values of this parameter for different time units. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Day Of The week: 1 through 7 (1 is Sunday).</li> <li>■ Day Of the month: 1 through 31</li> <li>■ Day of the year: 1 through 366</li> <li>■ Month of the year: 0 through 11 (0 is January)</li> <li>■ Hour of the day: 0 through 23</li> <li>■ Week of the Month: 0 through 6</li> <li>■ Week of the Year 1 through 53</li> <li>■ Year: Positive integer</li> </ul>

**Table B–110 (Cont.) Day of Week Parameters**

Parameters	Description	Possible Values
Is Condition True	<p>Boolean</p> <p>True or False</p> <p>Default value is True.</p> <p>The "Is Condition True" parameter controls the outcome of the condition.</p> <p>You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.</p> <p>If the comparison is True and the value of this parameter is True, the condition evaluates to True.</p> <p>If the comparison is False and the value of this parameter is False, the condition evaluates to True.</p> <p>In all other cases, the condition evaluates to False.</p>	
Error Return value	<p>Boolean</p> <p>Default value is false</p> <p>If the user has configured the value of Comparison Value (#3) incorrectly, or if there is any other error determining date then this value will be returned.</p> <p>The days of the weeks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 1 = Sunday</li> <li>■ 2 = Monday</li> <li>■ 3 = Tuesday</li> <li>■ 4 = Wednesday</li> <li>■ 5 = Thursday</li> <li>■ 6 = Friday</li> <li>■ 7 = Saturday</li> </ul> <p>The week day is 2,3,4,5,6</p> <p>Time Unit is Day of the Week</p> <p>Comparison Operator is "IN"</p> <p>Comparison Value is "1,2,3,4,5"</p> <p>Is Condition True is True</p> <p>Error Return value is "false"</p>	

### B.5.7 Session: Compare Two Parameter Values

General information about the Session: Compare Two Parameter Values condition is provided in [Table B–111](#).

**Table B–111 Session: Compare Two Parameter Values**

Condition	Session: Compare Two Parameter Values
Description	Compares the specified parameter values based on the compare operator, and if based on flag if case (upper / lower) should be used for string type parameters. Use this condition to check if the value of a particular parameter in the transaction is above / below / equal to another parameter. Basically provided a mathematical function for integrators. Before doing the compare the values of the actual items in the transaction are converted to string (characters) for comparison.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have the rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All runtimes

**Session: Compare Two Parameter Values Parameters**

Table B–112 summarizes the parameters in the Session: Compare Two Parameter Values condition.

**Table B–112 Session: Compare Two Parameter Values Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Parameter Key1	The "key" or the look up name of the parameter in the transaction. For example if the transaction is purchase and the name of the attribute is "shippingaddresszip" and whose value at runtime is to be populated by users shipping address zip code, then key is "shippingaddresszip" in this case. If key is null then defRetVal return value is the result of the condition.	String	No
Parameter Key2	The "key" or the look up name of the parameter in the transaction. For example if the transaction is purchase and the name of the attribute is "billingaddresszip" and whose value at runtime is to be populated by users billing address zip code, then key is "billingaddresszip" in this case. If key is null then defRetVal return value is the result of the condition.	String	No
Operation	This is the compare operation to be used on the values associated with two keys above. This operator is used as result = (value1) [This compare operation] (value2)  For example if value1 = numeric amount1 (say = 100.00 Dollars) and value2 = numeric amount2 (say = 53.23 dollars) and this operator is say "more than" then the condition evaluates to  100.00 [ More than] 53.23 === False.	=, <, >, <=, >=, <>, contains, starts with, ends with	Yes

**Table B–112 (Cont.) Session: Compare Two Parameter Values Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
IgnoreCase	Whether case (upper case / lower case) should be ignored for string representations of the parameters.	[True] / False	No
Default Return Value	Default value of the condition if there is any error in obtaining the parameters or if one of both of the parameters cannot be found, or are empty or null.	[False] / True	No

**Example Usage**

Use this condition whenever you want to compare the values of two attributes of the transaction. For example, you have configured a transaction called purchase and you want to trigger a rule whenever the customer's billing zip code and shipping zip code are not same. For achieving this, you must use this rule with this condition.

1. Configure the **Parameter Key1** of your transaction as **purchase.billingZipCode**. This assumes that you have such an attribute in your transaction.
2. Configure the **Parameter Key2** of your transaction as **purchase.shippingZipCode**. This assumes that you have such an attribute in your transaction.
3. Configure **Compare Operator** as **not equals**. Configure an alert that says "Billing and Shipping Code no match."
4. Process a transaction by providing different billing and shipping zip codes.
5. Verify that the rule is triggers. Also verify that if the transaction has the same billing and shipping zip code, the rule does not trigger.

**B.5.8 Session: Check Current Session Using the Filter Conditions**

General information about the Session: Check Current Session Using the Filter Conditions condition is provided in [Table B–113](#).

**Table B–113 Session: Check Current Session Using the Filter Conditions**

Condition	Session: Check Current Session Using the Filter Conditions
Description	<p>Compares the attributes of the session with the specified value of the current value. This condition can use up to six filter condition which are logical "AND"ed to obtain the final result of the condition.</p> <p>This condition lets you build a expression. You can build expression that have the attributes of session also available. Expression building can be viewed as</p> <p>Expr1 = right side variable &lt;Operator&gt; left side variable or Value</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Expr2 = right side variable &lt;Operator&gt; left aide variable or Value</p> <p>.... and so on.</p> <p>You can add up to 6 expressions to build your logic.</p> <p>The variables available are the attributes of the session that are available in the environment when this condition is evaluated.</p>
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.

**Table B–113 (Cont.) Session: Check Current Session Using the Filter Conditions**

Condition	Session: Check Current Session Using the Filter Conditions
Assumptions	
Available since version	11.1.2.0.0
Checkpoints	All Checkpoints except Device ID.

**Session: Check Current Session Using the Filter Conditions Parameters**

Table B–114 summarizes the parameters in the Session: Check Current Session Using the Filter Conditions condition.

**Table B–114 Session: Check Current Session Using the Filter Conditions Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Check If (or the right side of the expression)	The attribute of the session to be compared. This should be selected from pre-determined list of attributes that are available. It is required to have at least one attribute (row) in the condition.	Drop_Down	No
Operator	Select the appropriate operator from the list of available operators.	Drop Down, select one of <, >, <=, >=, =, Not Equal to, Equals Ignore case, is null, is not null, in, not in, like, not like	No
Value / Current	Choose the value if you want to specify absolute value or current if you want to compare with the the current other attribute of the session.	Value / Current	No
Right side of value	If you selected the value in the value/current, you will be provided with the text box to enter the absolute value to be used as right side of expression.  If you chose Current in the previous box, then you will obtain a drop down of the available attributes to compare.	String Value	Yes
and	You can repeat the rows of left side: operator: right side to build your expression.		

**Example Usage**

This condition can be used whenever you want to compare the values of the session and build a chain of expressions and build your own logic

For example, if you want to see if the IP Address of the session is not localhost and users are logging in from Mozilla type browsers. For achieving this, you must use this condition in a rule.

1. Configure on the first expression, "Check If" "IP Address" "Not Equals" "Value" and type in "127.0.0.1" in the box
2. On the second line of expression configure, "AND" "Session.Browser.UserAgent" "Like" "Value" and then type in "Mozilla".

3. Perform logins from an IP address other than 127.0.0.1 with the Mozilla web browser, and the rule triggers.
4. Perform logins from the same IP address with the other web browser, such as Internet Explorer or Safari, and the rule does not trigger.

## B.5.9 Session: Check Risk Score Classification

General information about the Session: Check Risk Score Classification condition is provided in [Table B-115](#).

**Table B-115** Session: Check Risk Score Classification

Condition	Session: Check Risk Score Classification
Description	Checks the risk score classification based on the risk score from previous checkpoint execution
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	11.1.2.0.0
Checkpoints	All Runtimes.

### Session: Check Risk Score Classification Parameters

[Table B-116](#) summarizes the parameters in the Session: Check Risk Score Classification condition.

**Table B-116** Session: Check Risk Score Classification Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Classification Type	Type or Range of risk score. Out of box risk score classified in three types or ranges. (low is 0 to 0, medium is 1 to 500, high is 501 to 1000).  Note: you can change the default values or add more classifications using the following enum:  oracle.oaam.common.rules.riskscore.classification.enum	(Integer = 0,1,2)  Select from Drop down  [0=low], 1=medium, 2=high	No
Default Return Value	Default value of the condition if there is any error.	[False] / True	No

### Example Usage

This condition can be used whenever you want to see if the risk score was in pre-determined range in the previous checkpoints for the same session.

For example, if you want to see if the risk score was in high range in any previous checkpoint in this session. The assumption here is you have only 2 checkpoints here namely pre-authentication and post authentication that have policies in them.

For achieving this, you must use this rule with this condition.

1. Configure the "risk score type" of your condition as "high."
2. Configure "default return value" as "false".
3. Configure this rule in the post authentication checkpoint.



4. In Pre-authentication checkpoint configure a rule that emits a high score. (It can be done by creating the rule in that checkpoint by adding the "always on" condition to it.)
5. Verify that the rule is triggers.

## B.5.10 Session: Cookie Mismatch

General information about the `Session: Cookie Mismatch` condition is provided in [Table B-117](#).

**Table B-117** *Session: Cookie Mismatch*

Condition	Session: Cookie Mismatch
Description	Checks to see if there is mismatch of supplied cookie with the expected cookie.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All Runtimes except Device ID.

### Session: Cookie Mismatch Parameters

[Table B-118](#) summarizes the parameters in the `Session: Cookie Mismatch` condition.

**Table B-118** *Session: Cookie Mismatch Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Fingerprint Type	Fingerprint type enum for the cookie. Valid values will be browser or flash.	[Browser] or Flash	No
CookieKey	Context data key for the cookie value.	String [ browser_securecookie] or any String	No
Trigger If Match	If set to true, the condition will evaluate to true if the cookies match.	[True] / False	Yes

### Example Usage

This condition can be used whenever you want to check if the expected cookie and the actual cookie coming in from this device matches or not.

To use this condition, add it to a rule and use it in say post authentication checkpoint.

You will need to use a simulator or browser modifier extensions to send another cookie instead of the expected one.

1. Add this condition with default values to the rule.
2. Perform logins to make sure that your logins are from the same device--view the Device ID field in the session data.
3. Now use the browser modifier extension or simulator to send a different cookie than expected one.

This rule should trigger.

## B.5.11 Session: Mismatch in Browser Fingerprint

General information about the Session: Mismatch in Browser Fingerprint condition is provided in [Table B-119](#).

**Table B-119** *Session: Mismatch in Browser Fingerprint*

Condition	Session: Mismatch in Browser Fingerprint
Description	Checks to see if there is mismatch in browser fingerprint with the fingerprint supplied during authentication. Fingerprint is constructed using the context values passed to Rules Engine.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All Runtimes except Device ID.

### Session: Mismatch in Browser Fingerprint Parameters

[Table B-120](#) summarizes the parameters in the Session: Mismatch in Browser Fingerprint condition.

**Table B-120** *Session: Mismatch in Browser Fingerprint Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
User Agent Key	Context data key for browser user agent value.	String [ browser_uas] or any String	No
Local Language Key	Key to Local Lang value	String[browser_localLang] or any String	Yes
Local Country Key	Key to Local Country value	String[browser_localCountry] or any String	Yes
localVariantKey	Key to Local Country value	String[browser_localVariant] or any String	Yes
Trigger If Match	If Set (to true), condition is triggered when fingerprints match	[True] / False	Yes

### Example Usage

This condition can be used whenever you want to check if the browser fingerprint matches the actual one logging in from the browser for this session.

To use this condition, add it to a rule and use it in the post authentication checkpoint.

You will need to use a simulator or browser modifier extensions to send the desired user agent strings.

1. Add this condition with default values to the rule.
2. Perform logins to make sure that your logins are coming in from the same device. View the Device ID field in the session data.
3. Use the browser modifier extension or simulator to send a different fingerprint than the expected one.

The rule should trigger.

## B.5.12 Session: Compare with Current Date Time

General information about the Session: Compare with Current Date Time condition is provided in Table B-121.

**Table B-121** Session: Compare with Current Date Time

Condition	Session: Compare with current date time
Description	Compare specified parameter value with current time
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All Runtimes.

### Session: Compare with Current Date Time Parameters

Table B-122 summarizes the parameters in the Session: Compare with Current Date Time condition.

**Table B-122** Session: Compare with Current Date Time Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Parameter Key	The "key" or the look up name of the parameter in the transaction. For example if the transaction is purchase and the name of the attribute is "po_time" and whose value at runtime is to be populated by date-time type data., then key is "po_time" in this case. If key is null then condition evaluates to false.  If key returns a null date object then "IfNull" return value is the result of the condition.	String	Yes
Is after current date?	This is the boolean parameter to configure if the date field should be checked for condition after the current date or before (or equal to) the current date.	Boolean [True]/ False	Yes
If given date key returns empty date (ifNull)	This boolean parameter specifies what to do if the Parameter Key did not return a valid date object from transaction data.	Boolean [True]/ False	Yes

### Example Usage

This condition can be used whenever you want to compare the value of the date attribute in a transaction with the transaction date itself.

For example, if you have configured a transaction called "Purchase" and you want to trigger a rule whenever the purchase order date is after the current time.

To achieve this, you must:

1. Use this rule with this condition.
2. Configure the Parameter Key of your transaction to purchase.po\_date assuming that you have such an attribute in your transaction.
3. Configure the Is after current date of your transaction to true.
4. Configure If given date key returns empty to false
5. Process a few transaction by providing different po\_date values.

6. Verify that the rule is triggers when po\_date is after the current date.

### B.5.13 Session: IP Changed

General information about the Session: IP Changed condition is provided in [Table B-123](#).

**Table B-123** *Session: IP Changed*

Condition	Session: IP Changed
Description	IP Address is changed since transaction is started
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All Runtimes

#### Session: IP Changed Parameters

[Table B-124](#) summarizes the parameters in the Session: IP Changed condition.

**Table B-124** *Session: IP Changed Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
IP Key	The "key" or the look up the IP value in the transaction data.	String	Yes

#### Example Usage

This condition can be used mostly in transaction related scenarios to compare the value of the IP attribute in a transaction with the current IP address of the session.

For example, if you have configured a transaction called purchase and you want to trigger a rule whenever the IP address coming in the transaction does not match the one that the session is coming from.

To achieve this, you must use this rule with this condition.

Configure the "IP Key" of your transaction as "purchase.ip\_addr" assuming that you have such an attribute in your transaction.

Process a few transaction by providing different ip\_addr values.

Verify that the rule is triggers when ip\_addr is not the same as the session's IP address.

### B.5.14 Session: Check Value in Comma Separated Values

General information about the Session: Check Value in Comma Separated Values condition is provided in [Table B-125](#).

**Table B–125 Session: Check Value in Comma Separated Values**

Condition	Session: Check Value in Comma Separated Values
Description	Checks if specified value is present in comma separated value list. Here the comma separated values is the set of values in the transaction data associated with the specified key.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All Runtimes

**Session: Check Value in Comma Separated Values Parameters**

Table B–126 summarizes the parameters in the Session: Check Value in Comma Separated Values condition.

**Table B–126 Session: Check Value in Comma Separated Values Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Parameter Key	The "key" or the look up the value in the transaction data. The value associated with this key may be comma separated.	String	Yes
Value to Check	Value check against	String	Yes
Is True	The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter. If the value of the key is in the list and the value of this parameter is True, the condition evaluates to True. If the value of the key is not in the list and the value of this parameter is False, the condition evaluates to True. In all other cases, the condition evaluates to False.	Boolean	True

**Example Usage**

This condition can be used mostly in transaction related scenarios to compare if one of the data values associated with specified key is the one we are interested in.

For example, you want to identify if the merchant is interested in knowing if the user has stayed in a specified country as part of evaluating the credit card application that is coming in. The countries information comes in as a comma-delimited list of strings with country codes. For example: US, UK, and so on.

You configure your transaction as `credit_card_application` which has a data field that says `countries_resided_last_3_years`.

Add this condition to the rule that will be executed.

Configure the "Parameter Key" of your transaction as `"countries_resided_last_3_years"`

Configure Value to Check as `"US."`

Configure `isTrue` as `"true"`

Process / perform a few transactions with various combinations of countries resided.

When your comma-delimited list of countries resided contains "US" the rule will trigger.

## B.6 System Conditions

The system conditions are documented in this section.

### B.6.1 System - Check Boolean Property

General information about the System - Check Boolean Property condition is provided in [Table B-127](#).

**Table B-127 System - Check Boolean Property**

Condition	System - Check Boolean Property
Description	Verify if specified property equals true of false.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

#### B.6.1.1 System - Check Boolean Property Parameters

[Table B-128](#) summarizes the parameters in the System - Check Boolean Property condition.

**Table B-128 System - Check Boolean Property Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Value	Can be Null?
Property	The complete name of the property that must be checked.		Yes
PropertyValue	The expected value of the property. If the property has this value then the condition will evaluate to true.	[True] / false	Yes
Defaultvalue	The value of the property to be used if the property is not found in the system.	[True] / false	Yes

#### B.6.1.2 Example Usage

Use this condition when you want to determine whether the value of a particular property is true or false.

For example, you have a property "trigger.sample.rule" and its value is true.

You want to trigger a rule based on this property.

For accomplish this, you must use this rule with this condition.

1. Configure the "Property" of this condition to "trigger.sample.rule".
2. Configure the PropertyValue to "true".
3. Configure DefaultValue to "false"
4. Run authentication of users to see if the rule triggers.
5. Use the property editor to change the value of the property "trigger.sample.rule" to false.

6. Run authentication of users again and notice that the rule does not trigger.

## B.6.2 System - Check Enough Pattern Data

General information about the System - Check Enough Pattern Data condition is provided in [Table B-129](#).

**Table B-129** System - Check enough pattern data

Details	System - Check Enough Pattern Data
Condition	System - Check enough pattern data
Description	Checks if enough profiling data is available for a given pattern. This condition checks if pattern data is available in the system for the last several days.  It checks only for a particular pattern. So if data is available that is collected by the given pattern for more than the specified number of days, this condition evaluates to true.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Available since version	11.1.2.0
RunTimes	All Runtimes.

### System - Check Enough Pattern Data Parameters

[Table B-130](#) summarizes the parameters in the System - Check Enough Pattern Data condition.

**Table B-130** System - Check enough pattern data parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be null?
Pattern name to check for data	Name of the pattern for which the data availability is to be checked.	Pattern names from drop down list	No
Number of days of data	How many days should the condition "look back" from the current login's request time. Typical value is 90 (days).  The condition checks these many number of days of data. If pattern profiling data is available for at least these number of days, the condition evaluates to true	Positive integer	No
Is pattern data available	Condition evaluates to true if this value is true and there is enough autolearning data OR if this value is false and there is not enough autolearning data. In all other cases, the condition evaluates to false. Use this parameter to decide the outcome of the condition.	[True] / False	Yes
Return value if condition encounters an error	Value to return if the condition runs into an error.	[False] / True	Yes

### Example Usage

Use this condition to check if enough autolearning data exists in the system that had been collected by a given pattern.

"Enough data" can be termed as data gathered over the last several days, depending on the customer scenarios.

For example, this condition can determine if the given autolearning pattern has gathered the data for the last 90 days and based on that, the autolearning rules are used.

The condition provides time for autolearning data to reach statistical stability. If autolearning rules work on a very small set of data, the results may be skewed, depending on how small data sample is.

For example, on a system that just had the pattern enabled today, a customer may want the OAAM Server to gather pattern data for three months before starting testing.

In that case, this condition is useful because it will evaluate to true only after three months (90 days). Then, autolearning rules can trigger and evaluate the risk.

### B.6.3 System - Check If Enough Data is Available for Any Pattern

General information about the System - Check If Enough Data is Available for Any Pattern condition is provided in [Table B-131](#).

**Table B-131 System - Check If Enough Data is Available for Any Pattern**

Details	System - Check If Enough Data is Available for Any Pattern
Condition	Checks if enough profiling data is available for any pattern. This condition will check if pattern data is available in the system for last several days.
Description	This condition will check if a defined minimum amount of pattern data has been captured in the OAAM database. Generally the threshold should be set to between 1-3 months for best results. The standard policies use this rule to determine if there is enough pattern data captured to start running pattern based risk analysis.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	Autolearning is enabled. Without active patterns collecting profiling data, this conditions will not be meaningful.
Available since version	11.1.1.5.0
RunTimes	All Runtimes.

#### System - Check If Enough Data is Available for Any Pattern Parameters

[Table B-132](#) summarizes the parameters in the System - Check If Enough Data is Available for Any Pattern condition.



**Table B–132 System - Check If Enough Data is Available for Any Pattern Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Value	Can be Null?
Number of days of data	How many days should condition "look back" from the current login's request time. Typical value is 90 (days).  Condition checks these many number of days of data. If pattern profiling data is available for at least these number of days, the condition will evaluate to true.	Positive integer	No
Is pattern data available	Condition evaluates to true if this value is true and there is enough autolearning data OR if this value is false and there is not enough autolearning data. In all other cases, the condition evaluates to false. Use this parameter to decide the outcome of the condition.	[True] / False	Yes
Return value if condition encounters an error	Value to return if the condition runs into an error.	[False] / True	Yes

**Possible Scenarios**

Use this condition to check if enough autolearning data exists in the system.

"Enough data" can be termed as data gathered over the last several days depending on the customer scenarios.

This condition can determine if any of the autolearning pattern have gathered data for the last 90 days, and based on that, auto learning rules can be used.

This provides time for autolearning data to reach statistical stability. Otherwise, if autolearning rules work on a very small set of data, the results may be skewed depending on how small the data sample is.

For example: on a system that has patterns enabled today, customers may want OAAM Server to gather pattern data for three months before starting to use autolearning rules. In that case, this condition is useful. It evaluates to true only after three months (90 days) and then autolearning rules can trigger and evaluate the risk.

**B.6.4 System - Check Integer Property**

General information about the System - Check Integer Property condition is provided in [Table B–133](#).

**Table B–133 System - Check Integer Property**

Condition	System - Check Integer Property
Description	Verify if specified property equals expected integer value
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

**System - Check Integer Property Parameters**

Table B–134 summarizes the parameters in the System - Check Integer Property condition.

**Table B–134 System - Check Integer Property Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Value	Can be Null?
Property	The complete name of the property that must be checked.		Yes
Value	The expected value of the property. If the property has this value then the condition will evaluate to true.	Integer	Yes
default value (if null)	The value of the property to be used if the property is not found in the system.	Integer	Yes

**Possible Scenarios**

Use this condition when you want to determine whether the value of a particular property equals the expected integer value.

For example, you might have a property `trigger.sample.rule.test.integer` and its value to 25.

You want to trigger a rule based on this property.

For accomplish this, you must use this rule with this condition.

1. Configure the Property of this condition to `trigger.sample.rule.test.integer`. Configure the Value to 25.
2. Configure default value (if null) to 30.
3. Run authentication users to see the rule trigger.
4. Use the Property editor to change the value of the property `trigger.sample.rule.test.integer` to 88.
5. Run authentication users again.

Notice that the rule does not trigger.

**B.6.5 System - Check Request Date**

General information about the System - Check Request Date condition is provided in Table B–135.

**Table B–135 System - Check Request Date**

Condition	System - Check Request Date
Description	Verify if the request date of the transaction or authentication is after a specific date. Notice that only the year, month and day part of the date is used. So basically the "time" portion of the date is ignored when comparing dates.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All Checkpoints.

**System - Check Request Date Parameters**

Table B–136 summarizes the parameters in the System - Check Request Date condition.

**Table B–136 System - Check Request Date Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Value	Can be Null?
Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	The date string which the user wants to check the request date against.		No
Is After Request Date	To check to see whether the specified date is after the request date or not after request date <b>Example:</b> If we suppose that request data is today: Case A Set parameter to false if date entered is < today, the rule is triggered if date entered is > today, the rule is not triggered Case B Set parameter to true if date entered is < today, the rule is not triggered if date entered is > today, the rule is triggered	[True] / False	Yes

**Example Usage**

Use this condition when you want to determine whether the transaction or authentication occurred after a certain date.

For example, if you want to direct users to a certain other policy after a given date, you might use this rule.

To do this, you must use this rule with this condition.

1. Configure the "Date" of this condition to "12/22/2009" if you want to trigger a rule starting the 23rd December of 2009.
2. Configure the "Is After" to "true".
3. Run authentication on users.  
If the date is after 12/22/2009, the rule triggers.
4. Using the Policy editor, change the date in this condition to a future date.

5. Run authentication on the users again.

Notice that the rule does not trigger.

## B.6.6 System - Check String Property

General information about the System - Check String Property condition is provided in [Table B-137](#).

**Table B-137 System - Check String Property**

Condition	System - Check String Property
Description	Verify if specified property equals expected string value
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All Checkpoints.

### System - Check String Property Parameters

[Table B-138](#) summarizes the parameters in the System - Check String Property condition.

**Table B-138 System - Check String Property Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Value	Can be Null?
Property	The complete name of the property that must be checked.		Yes
Value	The expected value of the property. If the property has this value then the condition will evaluate to true.	String	Yes
default value (if null)	The value of the property to be used if the property is not found in the system.	String	Yes

### Example Usage

Use this condition when you want to determine whether the value of a particular property equals the expected the string value.

For example, you have a property `trigger.sample.rule.test.string` and its value is `test_string`. You want to trigger a rule based on this property.

For achieving this, you must use this rule with this condition.

1. Configure Property to `trigger.sample.rule.test.string`.
2. Configure Value to `test_string` and configure default value (if null) to `some_other_string`.
3. Run authentication on users to trigger the rule.
4. Use the Property editor to change the value of the property `trigger.sample.rule.test.instringteger` to a completely different string value.
5. Run authentication on users again.

The rule does not trigger.

## B.7 Transactions Conditions

This section provides information on the following transaction conditions:

- Transaction: Check Count of Any Entity or Element of a Transaction Using Filter Conditions
- Transaction: Check Current Transaction Using Filter Condition
- Transaction: Check if Consecutive Transactions in Given Duration Satisfy the Filter Conditions
- Transaction: Check Number of Times Entity Used in Transaction
- Transaction: Check Transaction Aggregate and Count Using Filter Conditions
- Transaction: Check Transaction Count Using Filter Condition
- Transaction: Compare Transaction Aggregates (Sum/Avg/Min/Max) Across Two Different Durations
- Transaction: Compare Transaction Counts Across Two Different Durations
- Transaction: Compare Transaction Entity/Element Counts Across Two Different Durations
- Transaction: Check Unique Transaction Entity Count with the Specified Count

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**Note:** The filter operators "like" and "not like" work only on transaction data and entity data where the data type is string.

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### B.7.1 About Duration Types

You may need to specify a duration type in some of the Transaction conditions. This section describes the "rolling" and "calendar" duration types.

#### Duration Types: Rolling

In Transaction conditions, if you specify the duration type as `rolling`, the following property controls how the date/time for the start point is calculated:

```
tracker.transaction.condition.computeDuration.useSystemTime
```

#### If you set the property to true

If the property is set to `true`, OAAM takes the current system time as the end point to count backward to the start point. This property is set to `true` by default and calculates system time. When the duration is described as "last" x seconds/minutes/hours/days, use the rolling type duration. For example, if you specify 1 day using the rolling duration type, the rolling day starts 24 hours (exactly 1 day) from the current system time.

For example, if it is 11:33 am, and you specify 1 day, the "rolling" day will start from 11:33 am of the previous day and end at the current time today. If you specify 1 hour using `rolling` duration type, it simply subtracts 60 minutes from the current time to compute the start time of the duration window.

Examples of the `rolling` duration type are as follows:

A "rolling" week starts 7 days from the current day.

A "rolling" month starts from the same day of the previous month.

A "rolling" year starts from the same day of the previous year.

When you specify the rolling duration type, the end date/time is the current time. The duration type affects how the start time of the duration is computed.

### **If you set the property to false**

If the property is set to false, OAAM takes the last transaction time as the end point to count backward to the start point. For example, if you specify 1 day using the rolling duration type, the rolling day starts 24 hours (exactly 1 day) from the last transaction time.

The `tracker.transaction.condition.computeDuration.useSystemTime` property fixes Bug 12960845 for online (real-time) transaction processing. For offline execution, it is mandatory to set this property to false so that OAAM will use the last transaction time instead of current system time.

### **Before/Skip Option**

If `tracker.transaction.condition.computeDuration.useSystemTime` is set to True.

The Before/Skip configuration is useful for rule requirement like the following:

Rule should check for the transactions with "is the transactionType been used by this user in the last 6 months excluding the last 7 days?" If yes, then allow the user to perform the transaction. If no, then challenge the user. If the rule execution was on 12/Dec/2014 at 11:00:00 am for the online scenario, the rule should check for the duration from 05/Jun/2014 11:00:00 am to 05/Dec/2014 11:00:00 am.

If `tracker.transaction.condition.computeDuration.useSystemTime` is set to False.

Consider the same rule requirement for offline scenario where rule is executed for the transaction/session of 12/Dec/2014 11:00:00am at some time later than the transaction/session time. Offline can be loading/running rules for the session/transaction at 20/Dec/2014 05:00:00am. In this scenario, OAAM Offline should consider the transaction/session time as 12/Dec/2014 11:00:00am and not the 20/Dec/2014 05:00:00am.

### **Duration Types: Calendar**

There will be occasions where you want to specify the duration window to start at 0.00. For those occasions, use the duration type as "calendar".

Therefore, if you specify 1 day using "calendar" as the duration type, the "calendar" day starts at 0.00 (12:00 am) of that day and ends at the current time.

For example, suppose the current time is 3.35pm and you want to count behavior that occurred between 3pm and 3.35 pm then you can specify it has 1 hour with duration type as 'calendar'.

Examples of the calendar duration type are as follows:

- A "calendar" week starts from Sunday regardless of the current day.
- A "calendar" month starts from the 1st of the current month.
- A "calendar" year starts from January 1st of the current year.

When you specify the "calendar" duration type, the end date/time is the current time. The duration type affects how the start time of the duration is computed.

The "Before" option is used when you want to skip over an interval of time before you begin counting backward to the start point. For example, if you want to calculate 7 days worth of data, but you do not want the data from the last 7 days, you would specify the interval of time you want to skip. For example, if today is February 6, and

you want to look at data from January 17 to the 23rd, you would specify "Before" 15 days.

## B.7.2 Transaction: Check Count of Any Entity or Element of a Transaction Using Filter Conditions

General information about the Transaction: Check Count of Any Entity or Element of a Transaction Using Filter Conditions condition is provided in [Table B-139](#).

**Table B-139** *Transaction: Check Count of Any Entity or Element of a Transaction Using Filter Conditions*

Condition	Transaction: Check Count of Any Entity or Element of a Transaction Using Filter Conditions
Condition	Transaction: Check Count of any entity or element of a Transaction using filter conditions
Description	Check to see whether the count of a transaction entity or entity/data element with a given count where transactions matches ALL the conditions specified. Up to 6 conditions can be specified.
Prerequisites	Ensure that you are using 10.1.4.5.2 or later. Transactions should be defined; Transaction type of the current transaction should be same as the transaction type specified in the rule condition
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5.2
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

### Transaction: Check Count of Any Entity or Element of a Transaction Using Filter Conditions Parameters

[Table B-140](#) summarizes the parameters in the Transaction: Check Count of Any Entity or Element of a Transaction Using Filter Conditions condition.

**Table B-140** *Transaction: Check Count of Any Entity or Element of a Transaction Using Filter Conditions Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Select Transaction to check	Transaction Definition fully qualified key. This is specified using list box that has list of transaction definitions		No
Select Entity or Element to count	Transaction Entity/Element that must be counted for checking		No
Specified Condition For Count	Condition for the count check. Select only valid operators that are relevant to numeric values		No
Specified Check Value for Count	Count value to check. Specify only valid positive integers.		No
Duration	Duration Descriptor		No
Ignore Current Transaction in count?	Flag to indicate if the current transaction must be ignored in the count		
for the same user?	Boolean flag to indicate whether only transactions belonging to the current user to be counted or not		Yes

**Table B–140 (Cont.) Transaction: Check Count of Any Entity or Element of a Transaction Using Filter Conditions Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Apply the filter checks on Current Transaction?	Flag to indicate if the filter conditions have to validated on current transaction before doing the count		No
Filter Key 1 Filter Key 2 Filter Key 3 Filter Key 4 Filter Key 5 Filter Key 6	These parameters specify the left hand side of the filter conditions. It represents fully qualified key of the transaction field.  This field could be an entity field or data field or transaction attribute or request attribute.  Note: There is a widget for this that renders list box with all the data fields.		Yes
Filter Condition 1 Filter Condition 2 Filter Condition 3 Filter Condition 4 Filter Condition 5 Filter Condition 6	These parameters represent the operator and right hand side of the filter condition. It represents fully qualified key of the filter condition.  Note: There is a widget for this that renders the list box of operators and a way to specify simple value or group name (in case of IN or NOT IN operator) or select another field in the transaction.		Wherever the filterKey is specified, appropriate condition must be specified

**Example Usage**

Use this condition when you want to trigger a rule based on the count of an entity or entity/data element of the transaction.

For example, you configured a transaction called "purchase" and want to trigger a rule if the same user is trying to use more than 5 different credit cards in the last 2 hours and the amount of purchase is more than \$100.

To achieve this:

1. Select the "Credit Card" entity name as the one to be counted, so that the rule counts the distinct number of credit cards used.
2. Then, select "For the same current user" flag as true.
3. Then, select the duration as 2 rolling hours and the filter condition as "Amount" greater than 100.

There is provision to specify up to six (6) conditions for filtering the transactions that need to be considered for counting.

**B.7.3 Transaction: Check Current Transaction Using Filter Condition**

General information about the Transaction: Check Current Transaction Using Filter condition is provided in [Table B–141](#).



**Table B–141 Transaction: Check Current Transaction Using Filter**

Condition	Transaction: Check Current Transaction Using Filter
Description	Check to see whether the current transaction matches ALL the conditions specified. Up to 6 conditions can be specified.
Prerequisites	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transactions should be defined.</li> <li>2. Transaction type of the current transaction should be the same as the transaction type specified in the rule condition</li> </ol>
Assumptions	If there are multiple transactions in the current session, then this condition is applied on the last transaction
Available since version	10.1.4.5.1
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

**Transaction: Check Current Transaction Using Filter Parameters**

Table B–142 summarizes the parameters in the Transaction: Check Current Transaction Using Filter condition.

**Table B–142 Transaction: Check Current Transaction Using Filter Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Select Transaction to check	Transaction type of the transaction to be counted. It represents the Transaction Definition fully qualified key. This is specified using the list box that has the list of transaction definitions		No
Filter Key 1 Filter Key 2 Filter Key 3 Filter Key 4 Filter Key 5 Filter Key 6	<p>These parameters specify the left hand side of the filter conditions. The left hand side represents the fully qualified key of the transaction field.</p> <p>This field could be an entity field or data field or transaction attribute or request attribute.</p>		Yes
Filter Condition 1 Filter Condition 2 Filter Condition 3 Filter Condition 4 Filter Condition 5 Filter Condition 6	<p>These parameters represent the operator and right hand side of the filter condition. The operator and the right hand side represent the fully qualified key of the filter condition.</p> <p>The right hand side is the value, which could be a simple value, the value of the current transaction, or a group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Value: A simple value that is entered into a field</li> <li>▪ Current: A value from the current transaction. A value is selected from a list of values based on the current entities.</li> <li>▪ Group: Group is automatically selected if you chose the condition as IN or NOT IN. After Group is selected, you will have to select a type of group. Then, based on type, a list box appears with other values to select from, and so on.</li> </ul>		Wherever the filterKey is specified, an appropriate condition must be specified

**Example Usage**

This condition can be used whenever you want to trigger a rule based on checks on the current transaction.

For example, you have configured a transaction called purchase and you want to trigger a rule whenever the amount field of the purchase transaction is greater than \$1000 and country is in the list of High Risk countries (that you have configured).

Dollar amounts must be integer values.

For achieving this, you must use this rule with two filter conditions: one for checking if the amount field is greater than 1000 and the second filter condition for checking if the country of the current session is in the list of High Risk countries.

You can use this condition to specify up to six (6) filter conditions on the current transaction.

**B.7.4 Transaction: Check if Consecutive Transactions in Given Duration Satisfy the Filter Conditions**

General information about the Transaction: Check if Consecutive Transactions in Given Duration Satisfy the Filter Conditions condition is provided in [Table B-143](#).

**Table B-143** *Transaction: Check if Consecutive Transactions in Given Duration Satisfy the Filter Conditions*

Condition	Transaction: Check if Consecutive Transactions in Given Duration Satisfy the Filter Conditions
Description	Check to see whether consecutive transactions in a given duration satisfy the specified filter conditions
Prerequisites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transactions should be defined</li> <li>▪ Transaction type of the current transaction should be same as the transaction type specified in the rule condition</li> <li>▪ Ensure that you are using 10.1.4.5.2 or later.</li> </ul>
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5.2
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

**Transaction: Check if Consecutive Transactions in Given Duration Satisfy the Filter Conditions Parameters**

[Table B-144](#) summarizes the parameters in the Transaction: Check if Consecutive Transactions in Given Duration Satisfy the Filter Conditions condition.

**Table B-144 Transaction: Check if Consecutive Transactions in Given Duration Satisfy the Filter Conditions Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Select Transaction to check	Transaction Definition fully qualified key. This is specified using list box that has list of transaction definitions		No
Duration	Duration Descriptor		No
Select transaction Status Group	Group of Transaction Statuses that should be considered. If no group is specified then Transaction Status is ignored in the query.		Yes
Ignore Current Transaction in count? for the same user?	Flag to indicate if the current transaction must be ignored  Flag to indicate if only transactions belonging to the current user to be counted. If this flag is false then transactions irrespective of users will be considered.		No
Allow gaps in transactions during checks?	Flag to indicate if gaps are allowed while checking for conditions. If this value is TRUE then gaps would be allowed while checking for conditions.		No
No of transactions to check for 1st set of conditions	Number of transactions that should satisfy the 1st check. Specify positive integers.		No
Filter Key 101 Filter Key 102 Filter Key 103 Filter Key 104 Filter Key 105 Filter Key 106	Filter Keys for 1st check.  These parameters specify the left hand side of the filter conditions. It represents fully qualified key of the transaction field.  This field could be an entity field or data field or transaction attribute or request attribute.  Note: There is a widget for this that renders list box with all the data fields.		Yes
Filter Condition 101 Filter Condition 102 Filter Condition 103 Filter Condition 104 Filter Condition 105 Filter Condition 106	Filter Conditions for 1st check.  These parameters represent the operator and right hand side of the filter condition. It represents fully qualified key of the filter condition.  Note: There is a widget for this that renders the list box of operators and a way to specify simple value or group name (in case of IN or NOT IN operator) or select another field in the transaction.		Wherever the filterKey is specified, appropriate condition must be specified

**Table B–144 (Cont.) Transaction: Check if Consecutive Transactions in Given Duration Satisfy the Filter Conditions Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
No of transactions to check for 2nd set of conditions	Number of transactions that should satisfy the 2nd check. Specify positive integers.		No
Filter Key 201 Filter Key 202 Filter Key 203 Filter Key 204 Filter Key 205 Filter Key 206	Filter Keys for 2nd check.  These parameters specify the left hand side of the filter conditions. It represents fully qualified key of the transaction field.  This field could be an entity field or data field or transaction attribute or request attribute.  Note: There is a widget for this that renders list box with all the data fields.		
Filter Condition 201 Filter Condition 202 Filter Condition 203 Filter Condition 204 Filter Condition 205 Filter Condition 206	Filter Conditions for 2nd check.  These parameters represent the operator and right hand side of the filter condition. It represents fully qualified key of the filter condition.  Note: There is a widget for this that renders the list box of operators and a way to specify simple value or group name (in case of IN or NOT IN operator) or select another field in the transaction.		Wherever the filterKey is specified, appropriate condition must be specified

**Example Usage**

Use this condition when you want to trigger a rule based on checks that are satisfied on consecutive transactions in a given duration.

For example, you configured a transaction called purchase and want to trigger a rule if the current/last transaction amount is greater than \$1000 and there were at least 3 transactions before that where the amount was less than \$10.

So, the rule is looking at the last 4 transactions and checking for a fraud pattern of small transactions first and then a big transaction.

Configure a rule with this rule condition and select the appropriate transaction type.

1. Select the number of transactions for the first check as 1 and select the condition to check as "Amount" "Greater Than" 1000, since you want to check only one transaction for the large amount.
2. Select the number of transactions for the second check as "3" and select the condition to check as "Amount" "Less Than" 10, since you want to check 3 transactions for smaller amounts.
3. If you want to allow other transactions in between the checks for the first check and the second check, select "Allow Gaps in Transactions during checks?" as TRUE otherwise select FALSE.

## B.7.5 Transaction: Check Number of Times Entity Used in Transaction

General information about the Transaction: Check Number of Times Entity Used in Transaction condition is provided in [Table B-145](#).

**Table B-145** Transaction: Check Number of Times Entity Used in Transaction

Condition	Transaction: Check Number of Times Entity Used in Transaction
Description	Compares the number of times an entity used has been used with the specified count.
Prerequisites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transactions should be defined</li> <li>▪ Transaction type of the current transaction should be same as the transaction type specified in the rule condition</li> </ul>
Assumptions	
Available since version	11.1.2.0
Checkpoints	All Checkpoints.

### Transaction: Check Number of Times Entity Used in Transaction Parameters

[Table B-146](#) summarizes the parameters in the Transaction: Check Number of Times Entity Used in Transaction condition.

**Table B-146** Transaction: Check Number of Times Entity Used in Transaction Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Select Transaction to check	Transaction Definition fully qualified key. This is specified using list box that has list of transaction definitions		No
Select Transaction Entity to count	Select the entity/element to be counted. Only distinct values will be counted		No
Specified Condition	Specified Condition		No
Specified Count	Count value to check. Specify only valid positive integers.		No
Duration	Specify the duration during which the transactions must be counted. Duration descriptor widget renders the user interface for specifying the duration.		No
Transaction Status	Specify the transaction status that must be considered for counting. If you want to consider all transactions regardless of their status then don't specify any status		Yes
Ignore Current Transaction in count?	Flag to indicate if the current transaction must be ignored		Yes

### Example Usage

This condition can be used whenever you want to trigger a rule based on the number of times the same entity has been used over a specified time period.

For example, you have configured a transaction called purchase and you want to trigger if a credit card is used more than 10 times in one day.

To achieve this, select `Credit card` as the element to be counted and select `1st` duration as `1 calendar day`.

Then select comparison condition as `Greater than` and the specified count as `10`.

## B.7.6 Transaction: Check Transaction Aggregate and Count Using Filter Conditions

General information about the Transaction: Check Transaction Aggregate and Count Using Filter Conditions condition is provided in [Table B-147](#).

**Table B-147** Transaction: Check Number of Times Entity Used in Transaction

Condition	Transaction: Check Transaction Aggregate and Count Using Filter
Description	Check the aggregate of a numeric field and transaction count. You can specify the criteria for transaction to be counted using the filter conditions (up to 6 conditions) and you can also specify the other parameters like duration to be considered and the transaction status to consider and so on.
Prerequisites	Transactions should be defined. Transaction type of the current transaction should be same as the transaction type specified in the rule condition
Assumptions	Aggregate can be applied only on numeric fields. So the transaction definition should have at least one numeric field.
Available since version	10.1.4.5.1
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

### Transaction: Check Transaction Aggregate and Count Using Filter Conditions Parameters

[Table B-148](#) summarizes the parameters in the Transaction: Check Transaction Aggregate and Count Using Filter Conditions condition.

**Table B-148** Transaction: Check Transaction Aggregate and Count Using Filter Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Select Transaction to check	Transaction Definition fully qualified key. This is specified using list box that has list of transaction definitions		No
Select the aggregate function	Aggregate function to check. Available functions are sum, min, max, avg		
Select Entity or Element to count	Numeric element on which aggregate check must be performed. It represents fully qualified key of the numeric field. This is specified using list box that has list of all numeric data fields.		No
Specified Condition for Aggregate	Operator to be applied for the aggregate condition. Specify greater than, greater than or equals, less than, less than or equals		No
Specified Check Value for Aggregate	Aggregate numeric value to check		No
Specified Condition For Count	Operator to be applied for the count condition. Specify greater than, greater than or equals, less than, less than or equals		Yes
Specified Check Value for Count	Transaction count numeric value to check		Yes

**Table B–148 (Cont.) Transaction: Check Transaction Aggregate and Count Using Filter Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Duration	Specify the duration during which the transactions must be counted. The duration descriptor enables you to specify the duration.		No
Transaction Status	Specify the transaction status that must be considered for counting. If you want to consider all transactions regardless of their status, do not specify any status		Yes
Ignore Current Transaction in count?	Specify if you want to ignore current transaction (if any) in the count. If there are multiple transactions and if this is specified as true, only the last transaction is ignored.		Yes
for the same user?	Boolean flag to indicate whether only transactions belonging to the current user to be counted or not		Yes
Apply the filter checks on Current Transaction	Specify if you want to check the filter conditions on the current transaction before performing the count. If the filter conditions fail on the current transaction then the rule condition is evaluated to false without performing the count.		

**Table B–148 (Cont.) Transaction: Check Transaction Aggregate and Count Using Filter Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Filter Key 1 Filter Key 2 Filter Key 3 Filter Key 4 Filter Key 5 Filter Key 6	These parameters specify the left hand side of the filter conditions. The left hand side represents the fully qualified key of the transaction field.  This field could be an entity field or data field or transaction attribute or request attribute.		
Filter Condition 1 Filter Condition 2 Filter Condition 3 Filter Condition 4 Filter Condition 5 Filter Condition 6	These parameters represent the operator and right hand side of the filter condition. The operator and the right hand side represent the fully qualified key of the filter condition.  The right hand side is the value, which could be a simple value, the value of the current transaction, or a group. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Value: A simple value that is entered into a field</li> <li>▪ Current: A value from the current transaction. A value is selected from a list of values based on the current entities.</li> <li>▪ Group: Group is automatically selected if you chose the condition as IN or NOT IN. After Group is selected, you will have to select a type of group. Then, based on type, a list box appears with other values to select from, and so on.</li> </ul>		Wherever the filterKey is specified, appropriate condition must be specified

**Example Usage**

Use this condition when you want to trigger a rule based on an aggregate of a transaction numeric value and transaction count.

This is designed to reduce the number of conditions since you can specify checks for both aggregate and count in a single condition

For example, suppose you have configured a transaction called purchase and you want to challenge if a user is performing a lot of purchases (for example, more than 2 per hour with average amount that is greater than 500) from a high-risk country.

For achieving this, you must use this rule with the following:

1. Specify Aggregate condition as Average.
2. Specify Aggregate value to check as 500.
3. Specify Count condition as Greater Than Equals.
4. Specify Count to check as 2.
5. Specify the duration with duration type as rolling and duration as 1 hour.
6. Specify false for Ignore Current Transaction in count? since you want to consider current transaction in the count.



7. Specify true for Apply the filter checks on Current Transaction.
8. One filter condition: for checking if the country of the current session is in the list of High Risk countries.

You can use this condition to specify up to six (6) filter conditions that are applied on transactions that are considered for counting

### B.7.7 Transaction: Check Transaction Count Using Filter Condition

General information about the Transaction: Check Transaction Count Using Filter condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–149 System - Check String Property Parameters**

Condition	Transaction: Check Transaction Count Using Filter
Description	Check the transaction count with a specified value. You can specify the criteria for the transaction to be counted using the filter conditions (up to 6 conditions) and you can also specify the other parameters like the duration to be considered and the transaction status to consider and so on.
Prerequisites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Transactions should be defined.</li> <li>■ Transaction type of the current transaction should be same as the transaction type specified in the rule condition</li> </ul>
Assumptions	If there are multiple transactions in the current session, then this condition is applied on the last transaction
Available since version	10.1.4.5.1
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

#### Transaction: Check Transaction Count Using Filter Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the Transaction: Check Transaction Count Using Filter condition.

**Table B–150 Transaction: Check Transaction Count Using Filter Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Select Transaction to count	Transaction type of the transaction to be counted. It represents the Transaction Definition fully qualified key. This is specified using the list box that has the list of transaction definitions		No
Specified Condition For Count	Operator to be applied for the count condition. Specify greater than, greater than or equals, less than, less than or equals		No
Specified Check Value for Count	Transaction count numeric value to check		No
Duration	Specify the duration during which the transactions must be counted. The duration descriptor enables you to specify the duration.		No

**Table B–150 (Cont.) Transaction: Check Transaction Count Using Filter Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Transaction Status	Specify the transaction status that must be considered for counting.  Do not specify any status if you want to consider all transactions regardless of their status.		Yes
Ignore Current Transaction in count?	Specify if you want to ignore the current transaction (if any) in the count.  If there are multiple transactions and if this is specified as true, only the last transaction is ignored.		Yes
for the same user?	Boolean flag to indicate whether only transactions belonging to the current user to be counted or not		Yes
Apply the filter checks on Current Transaction?	Specify if you want to check the filter conditions on the current transaction before performing the count.  If the filter conditions fail on the current transaction, then the rule condition is evaluated to false without performing the count.		
Filter Key 1 Filter Key 2 Filter Key 3 Filter Key 4 Filter Key 5 Filter Key 6	These parameters specify the left hand side of the filter conditions. The left hand side represents the fully qualified key of the transaction field.  This field could be an entity field or data field or transaction attribute or request attribute.		Yes
Filter Condition 1 Filter Condition 2 Filter Condition 3 Filter Condition 4 Filter Condition 5 Filter Condition 6	These parameters represent the operator and right hand side of the filter condition. The operator and the right hand side represent the fully qualified key of the filter condition.  The right hand side is the value, which could be a simple value, the value of the current transaction, or a group. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Value: A simple value that is entered into a field</li> <li>■ Current: A value from the current transaction. A value is selected from a list of values based on the current entities.</li> <li>■ Group: Group is automatically selected if you chose the condition as IN or NOT IN. After Group is selected, you will have to select a type of group. Then, based on type, a list box appears with other values to select from, and so on.</li> </ul>		Wherever the filterKey is specified, appropriate condition must be specified

**Example Usage**

Use this condition when you want to trigger a rule based on transaction count condition.

For example, suppose you have configured a transaction called Purchase and you want to challenge the user if the user is performing a large number of purchases (for example more than 2 per hour with amount greater than 1000 for each purchase) from a high risk country, you may want to use this condition.

For achieving this, you must use this rule with the following:

1. Specify Specified Condition For Count as Greater Than Equals.
2. Specify Count to check as 2.
3. Specify the Duration with duration type as rolling and duration as 1 hour.
4. Specify false for Ignore Current Transaction in count? since you want to consider the current transaction in count.
5. Specify true for Apply the filter checks on Current Transaction?.
6. Configure two filter conditions:
  - One for checking if the amount field is greater than 1000.
  - Another for checking if the country of the current session is in the list of High Risk countries.

You can use this condition to specify up to six (6) filter conditions that are applied on transactions that are considered for counting.

## B.7.8 Transaction: Compare Transaction Aggregates (Sum/Avg/Min/Max) Across Two Different Durations

General information about the Transaction: Compare Transaction Aggregates (Sum/Avg/Min/Max) Across Two Different Durations condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–151 Transaction Aggregates (Sum/Avg/Min/Max) Across Two Different Durations**

Condition	Transaction: Compare Transaction Aggregates (Sum/Avg/Min/Max) Across Two Different Durations
Description	Compare transactions aggregates across two different durations
Prerequisites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transactions should be defined</li> <li>▪ Transaction entity/data field that must be aggregated should be of type numeric</li> <li>▪ Transaction type of the current transaction should be same as the transaction type specified in the rule condition</li> <li>▪ Ensure that you are using 10.1.4.5.2 or later.</li> </ul>
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5.2
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

### Transaction: Compare Transaction Aggregates (Sum/Avg/Min/Max) Across Two Different Durations Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the Transaction: Compare Transaction Aggregates (Sum/Avg/Min/Max) Across Two Different Durations condition.

**Table B-152 Transaction: Compare Transaction Aggregates (Sum/Avg/Min/Max) Across Two Different Durations Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Select Transaction to check	Transaction Definition fully qualified key. This is specified using list box that has list of transaction definitions		No
Select the aggregate function	Aggregate function that must be used		No
Select Entity or Element to count	Transaction Entity/Data Element that must be aggregated		No
Specify Duration for the 1st Aggregate	Select duration for the first aggregate		No
Specify Duration for the 2nd Aggregate	Select duration for the second aggregate		No
Select Comparison Condition to compare 1st aggregate with 2nd aggregate	Comparison condition		No
Multiplier for 2nd Aggregate	Multiplier value for the second aggregate. Only nonzero and null values will be considered		Yes
Ignore Current Transaction in Aggregate?	Flag to indicate if the current transaction must be ignored		No
for the same user?	Boolean flag to indicate whether only transactions belonging to the current user to be counted or not		Yes
Specify condition for count	Condition for the count check. Select only valid operators that are relevant to numeric values		No
Specified value for count	Count value to check. Specify only valid positive integers.		No
Apply the filter checks on Current Transaction?	Flag to indicate if the filter conditions have to validated on current transaction before doing the count		No

**Table B–152 (Cont.) Transaction: Compare Transaction Aggregates (Sum/Avg/Min/Max) Across Two Different Durations Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Filter Key 1 Filter Key 2 Filter Key 3 Filter Key 4 Filter Key 5 Filter Key 6	These parameters specify the left hand side of the filter conditions. It represents fully qualified key of the transaction field.  This field could be an entity field or data field or transaction attribute or request attribute.  Note: There is a widget for this that renders list box with all the data fields.		Yes
Filter Condition 1 Filter Condition 2 Filter Condition 3 Filter Condition 4 Filter Condition 5 Filter Condition 6	These parameters represent the operator and right hand side of the filter condition. It represents fully qualified key of the filter condition.  Note: There is a widget for this that renders the list box of operators and a way to specify simple value or group name (in case of IN or NOT IN operator) or select another field in the transaction.		Wherever the filterKey is specified, appropriate condition must be specified

**Example Usage**

Use this condition when you want to trigger a rule based on the comparison of aggregates of a transaction entity/data element across two different durations.

For example, you configured a transaction called `Purchase` and want to trigger if the sum of the transaction amount for the current day is 20% more than the sum of all transactions amount of the previous day for that user.

To achieve this:

1. Select the `Amount` as the element to be aggregated and `Sum` as the aggregate function.
2. Then, select first duration as `1 calendar day` and the second duration as `1 calendar day before 1 day`.
3. Then select the comparison condition as `Greater than` and multiplier value as `1.2 (100%+20%)`.

**B.7.9 Transaction: Compare Transaction Counts Across Two Different Durations**

General information about the `Transaction: Compare Transaction Counts Across Two Different Durations` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–153 Transaction: Compare Transaction Counts Across Two Different Durations**

Condition	Transaction: Compare Transaction Counts Across Two Different Durations
Description	Compare transactions counts across two different durations
Prerequisites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Transactions should be defined</li> <li>■ Transaction type of the current transaction should be same as the transaction type specified in the rule condition</li> <li>■ Ensure that you are using 10.1.4.5.2 or later.</li> </ul>
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5.2
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

### Transaction: Compare Transaction Counts Across Two Different Durations Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the Transaction: Compare Transaction Counts Across Two Different Durations condition.

**Table B–154 Transaction: Compare Transaction Counts Across Two Different Durations Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Select Transaction to check	Transaction Definition fully qualified key. This is specified using list box that has list of transaction definitions		No
Specify Duration for the 1st count	Select duration for the first count		No
Specify Duration for the 2nd count	Select duration for the second count		No
Select Comparison Condition to compare 1st count with 2nd count	Comparison condition		No
Multiplier for 2nd count	Multiplier value for the second aggregate. Only nonzero and null values will be considered		Yes
Ignore Current Transaction in count?	Flag to indicate if the current transaction must be ignored		No
for the same user?	Boolean flag to indicate whether only transactions belonging to the current user to be counted or not		Yes
Specify condition for count	Condition for the count check. Select only valid operators that are relevant to numeric values		No
Specify value for count	Count value to check. Specify only valid positive integers.		No

**Table B–154 (Cont.) Transaction: Compare Transaction Counts Across Two Different Durations Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Apply the filter checks on Current Transaction?	Flag to indicate if the filter conditions have to validated on current transaction before doing the count		No
Filter Key 1 Filter Key 2 Filter Key 3 Filter Key 4 Filter Key 5 Filter Key 6	These parameters specify the left hand side of the filter conditions. It represents fully qualified key of the transaction field.  This field could be an entity field or data field or transaction attribute or request attribute.  Note: There is a widget for this that renders list box with all the data fields.		Yes
Filter Condition 1 Filter Condition 2 Filter Condition 3 Filter Condition 4 Filter Condition 5 Filter Condition 6	These parameters represent the operator and right hand side of the filter condition. It represents fully qualified key of the filter condition.  Note: There is a widget for this that renders the list box of operators and a way to specify simple value or group name (in case of IN or NOT IN operator) or select another field in the transaction.		Wherever the filterKey is specified, appropriate condition must be specified

**Example Usage**

Use this condition when you want to trigger a rule based on the comparison of transaction counts across two different durations.

For example, you configured a transaction called *Purchase* and want to trigger the rule if the number of transactions for the current day is 20% more than the number of all transactions of the previous day for that user.

To achieve this:

1. Select the first duration as 1 calendar day and the second duration as 1 calendar day before 1 day.
2. Then, select the comparison condition as *Greater than* and multiplier value as 1.2 (100%+20%).

**B.7.10 Transaction: Compare Transaction Entity/Element Counts Across Two Different Durations**

General information about the *Transaction: Compare Transaction Entity/Element Counts Across Two Different Durations* condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–155 Transaction: Compare Transaction Entity/Element Counts Across Two Different Durations**

Condition	Transaction: Compare Transaction Entity/Element Counts Across Two Different Durations
Description	Compare transaction entity/element counts across two different durations
Prerequisites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Transactions should be defined</li> <li>■ Transaction type of the current transaction should be same as the transaction type specified in the rule condition</li> <li>■ Ensure that you are using 10.1.4.5.2 or later.</li> </ul>
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5.2
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

**Transaction: Compare Transaction Entity/Element Counts Across Two Different Durations Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the Transaction: Compare Transaction Entity/Element Counts Across Two Different Durations condition.

**Table B–156 Transaction: Compare Transaction Entity/Element Counts Across Two Different Durations Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
durationDescriptorFor1stDuration	Select duration for the first count		No
durationDescriptorFor2ndDuration	Select duration for the second count		No
comparisonConditionEnum	Comparison condition		No
multiplierFor2ndDurationValue	Multiplier value for the second aggregate. Only nonzero and null values will be considered		Yes
forTheSameCurrentUserId	Boolean flag to indicate whether only transactions belonging to the current user to be counted or not		Yes
ignoreCurrentTransactionInCount	Flag to indicate if the current transaction must be ignored		No
specifiedConditionEnumForCount	Condition for the count check. Select only valid operators that are relevant to numeric values		No
specifiedValueForCount	Count value to check. Specify only valid positive integers.		No



**Table B–156 (Cont.) Transaction: Compare Transaction Entity/Element Counts Across Two Different Durations Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
applyFilterOnCurrentTransaction	Flag to indicate if the filter conditions have to be validated on current transaction before doing the count		No
Filter Key 1 Filter Key 2 Filter Key 3 Filter Key 4 Filter Key 5 Filter Key 6	These parameters specify the left hand side of the filter conditions. It represents fully qualified key of the transaction field.  This field could be an entity field or data field or transaction attribute or request attribute.  Note: There is a widget for this that renders list box with all the data fields.		Yes
Filter Condition 1 Filter Condition 2 Filter Condition 3 Filter Condition 4 Filter Condition 5 Filter Condition 6	These parameters represent the operator and right hand side of the filter condition. It represents fully qualified key of the filter condition.  Note: There is a widget for this that renders the list box of operators and a way to specify simple value or group name (in case of IN or NOT IN operator) or select another field in the transaction.		Wherever the filterKey is specified, appropriate condition must be specified

**Example Usage**

Use this condition when you want to trigger a rule based on the comparison of any transaction entity/element counts across two different durations.

For example, you configured a transaction called `Purchase` and want to trigger if the number of distinct credit cards used in the current day is 20% more than the number of distinct credit cards used on the previous day for that user.

To accomplish this:

1. Select `Credit card` as the element to be counted and select the first duration as 1 calendar day and the second duration as 1 calendar day before 1 day.
2. Then, select the comparison condition as `Greater than` and the multiplier value as 1.2 (100%+20%).

**B.7.11 Transaction: Check Unique Transaction Entity Count with the Specified Count**

General information about the `Transaction: Check Unique Transaction Entity Count with the Specified Count` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–157 Transaction: Check Unique Transaction Entity Count with the Specified Count**

Condition	Transaction: Check Unique Transaction Entity Count with the specified count
Description	Check Unique Transaction Entity Count with the specified count
Prerequisites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Transactions should be defined</li> <li>■ Transaction type of the current transaction should be same as the transaction type specified in the rule condition</li> </ul>
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints.

### Transaction: Check Unique Transaction Entity Count with the Specified Count Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the Transaction: Check Unique Transaction Entity Count with the Specified Count condition.

**Table B–158 Transaction: Check Unique Transaction Entity Count with the Specified Count Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Select Transaction	Transaction Definition fully qualified key. This is specified using list box that has list of transaction definitions	Select one from list presented on the screen	No
Select Transaction Entity to count	Select the entity/element to be counted. Only distinct values will be counted		No
Specified Condition	Specified condition	Select from drop down list.	No
Duration	Specify the duration during which the transactions must be counted. The duration descriptor field shows types of durations you can choose from in the user interface.	Select from list.	No
Transaction Status	This parameter specifies the transaction status to consider for counting. To consider all transactions regardless of their status, do not specify any status	Enumeration from list Enumeration element of tracker.transaction.status.enum	Yes
For the same user?	This parameter specifies whether to evaluate the condition for the current users	Boolean. True or False	No
Ignore Current Transaction in count?	Flag to indicate if the current transaction must be ignored		Yes

### Example Usage

This condition can be used whenever you want to trigger a rule based on the number of times the same entity has been used over a specified time period.

For example, you have configured a transaction called `Purchase` and you want to trigger if a credit card is used more than 10 times in one day by the same user. To achieve this, proceed as follows:

1. Select `Credit card` as the element to be counted and select 1st duration as 1 calendar day. Note: You must have the `Credit card` entity configured.
2. Select `For the same user` as `true`.
3. Then select the comparison condition as `Greater than` and the specified count as 10.
4. Set `Transaction Status` to `Success`.
5. Select `Ignore Current Transaction in count?` to `true`, so that your current transaction will not be counted.

## B.8 User Conditions

The user conditions are documented in this section.

### B.8.1 User: Stale Session

General information about the `User: Stale Session` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–159** *User: Stale Session*

Condition	User: Stale Session
Description	Verify if a newer session is established after this session is created
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoint	All checkpoints.

#### Example Usage

This condition can be used whenever you want to determine whether the user has established a successful login from another channel while this authentication is in progress (concurrency check). The `OAAM Session ID` is checked. For example, you can configure your rules so that an action occurs when a user logs in and gets a `Session ID` and a fraudster logs in with the same `ID` and gets a new `Session ID` (the user is on the old session and the fraudster creates a new session).

### B.8.2 User: Devices Used

General information about the `User: Devices Used` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–160** *User: Check User Data*

Condition	User: Devices Used
Description	Number of devices tried in a given time
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All Checkpoints.

**User: Devices Used Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Devices Used condition.

**Table B–161 User: Check User Data Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Value	Can be Null?
Number of devices	Provide the number of devices to be compared with the devices to be found for the user.	[Integer] The default is 0. Provide a positive integer number. (>=0)	No
Within Duration (seconds)	Users session history look-back period in seconds.	[Integer] The default is 3600. Positive integer indicates that condition looks for finite time before this request. 0 value will mean that condition will look for all available history of sessions. If negative value is provided for this parameter then condition will always evaluate to false.	No

**Example Usage**

This condition can be used whenever you want to check if the user is using too many devices in certain time period immediately preceding this request.

For example, you want to restrict users to use only N number of devices in last 24 hours.

To achieve this, you must use this condition in a rule.

1. Configure `Number of devices` to be "N-1".
2. Configure `Within Duration (seconds)` to be 86400.
3. Run authentications with the registered users and you can see the rule triggering when they have used "N" devices within last 24 hours.

**B.8.3 User: Check If Devices Of Certain Type Are Used**

General information about the User: Check If Devices Of Certain Type Are Used condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–162 User: Check If Devices Of Certain Type Are Used**

Condition	User: Check If Devices of a Certain Type are Used
Description	Number of devices of given type used in given time.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	11.1.2.0.0
Checkpoints	All Checkpoints.

**User: Check If Devices Of Certain Type Are Used Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Check If Devices Of Certain Type Are Used condition.

**Table B–163 User: Check If Devices Of Certain Type Are Used Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Value	Can be Null?
Number of devices	Compare operator for number of actual devices found of given type and the number configured in this condition.	[enumeration] The default is More Than. Possible values are More than equal to, Less than, Less than Equal to, Equal to, Not equal to	No
Number of devices to compare	Provide the number of devices to be compared with the devices to be found for the user.	[Integer] The default is 0. Provide a positive integer number. (Greater than or equal to 0)	No
Device of type	Select Device type to look for.	[Enumeration] The default is Mobile Device. Other possible value is Desktop Device	No
Within Duration (seconds)	Time period in seconds to look back into users session history.	[Integer] The default is 3600. Positive integer indicates that condition looks for finite time before this request. 0 value will mean that condition will look for all available history of sessions. If negative value is provided for this parameter then condition will always evaluate to false.	No

**Example Usage**

This condition can be used whenever you want to check if the user is using too many devices of certain type in certain time period immediately preceding this request. For example, lets say you want to restrict users to use only N number of mobile devices in last 24 hours.

To achieve this, you must use this condition in a rule.

1. **Configure** Number of devices to compare as Greater Than. **Configure the** Number of Devices as *N-1*.
2. **Configure** Devices of type as Mobile Device and **configure** Within Duration (seconds) as 86400.
3. Run authentications with the registered users and you can see the rule triggering when they have used "N" devices within last 24 hours.

**B.8.4 User: Check Number of Registered Devices Of Given Type**

General information about the User: Check Number of Registered Devices Of Given Type condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–164 User: Check Number of Registered Devices Of Given Type**

Condition	User: Check Number of Registered Devices Of Given Type
Description	Number of registered devices of given type.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have the rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	11.1.2.0.0
Checkpoints	All Runtimes.

**User: Check Number of Registered Devices Of Given Type Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Check Number of Registered Devices Of Given Type condition.

**Table B–165 User: Check Number of Registered Devices of Given Type Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Compare Number Of Devices	Compare operator for number of actual registered devices found of given type and the number configured in this condition	[enumeration] The default is More Than. More Than Equal To, Less Than, Less Than Equal To, Equal To, Not Equal To	No
Number of (registered) devices to compare	Number of devices to compare.	[Integer] The default is 4. Provide a positive number. If this number is less than zero the condition will always evaluate to false.	No
Device of Type	Select Device type to look for.	[Enumeration] The default is Mobile Device. Other possible value is Desktop Device	No

**Example Usage**

This condition can be used whenever you want to check if the user has too many devices registered.

For example, you want to restrict users to use only N number of registered mobile devices.

To achieve this, you must use this condition in a rule.

1. Configure the Compare Number of Devices operator of this condition as Greater Than. Configure Number of (registered) devices to compare as 4.
2. Configure Devices of type as Mobile Device.
3. Run a few authentications with the registered users from a new device every time (clear cookies) you register those devices for the user.

When the user has 5 devices registered and comes in from either a new or an existing device, the rule will be triggered.

## B.8.5 User: Velocity from Last Success

General information about the User: Velocity from Last Success condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–166** *User: Velocity from Last Success*

Condition	User: Velocity from Last Success
Description	Condition evaluates to check to see if <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The user's login was successful earlier, and</li> <li>■ The velocity in miles per hour is more than the specified value, and</li> <li>■ The user belongs to the same Device ID</li> </ul>
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All Checkpoints.

## B.8.6 User: Velocity from Last Successful Login

General information about the User: Velocity from Last Successful Login condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–167** *User: Velocity from Last Success*

Condition	User: Velocity from Last Success
Description	Condition evaluates to check to see if <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The user's login was successful earlier, and</li> <li>■ The velocity in miles per hour is more than the specified value, and</li> <li>■ The user belongs to the same IP group</li> </ul>
Prerequisites	You must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior. There should be a list of IP groups already. A geolocation database is needed if you want this condition to return more accurate outcomes; otherwise all IPs are shown as Private and the condition will be a default value such as False. The condition will work without geolocation, but it would not be useful. Outcome is more accurate if there is geolocation data.
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All Checkpoints.

### User: Velocity from Last Successful Login Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Velocity from Last Successful Login condition.

**Table B–168** *User: Velocity from Last Success Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Miles per Hour is more than	Maximum number to watch for in the ratio of the distance traveled (in miles) to the time spent traveling (in hours)	Positive integer with a default of 60	No
Ignore if last login device is same	Ignore the condition if the login is from the same device.	Default is true  True will return null during condition evaluation if more than one successful login of the same user from the same Device ID. If the same user has a different Device ID associated with the login, then this will not return null and an alert/action occurs.  False ignores the parameter and condition evaluates only based on miles per hour.	No
Ignore IP Group	IP group to be ignored for this condition  This is a list of groups that contain IP groups. The Conditions tab of the rule displays a drop-down list of IP address groups. Use the Group editor in the OAAM Administration Console to create a group or edit this group list.	IP group created through Group editor. Examples are OAAM Restricted IPs and OAAM Risky IPs.	Yes

The condition evaluates if the user's login was successful earlier and the velocity in miles per hour is more than specified value and the user has the same Device ID. If there are multiple logins of the same user from the same device then parameter "ignore if last login device is same" is used. In order to return null from this condition, there must be multiple logins that are successful from the same user who has the same Device ID. Location database is used to determine the location of the user for this login and previous login.

True for "Ignore if last login device is same" will return null during condition evaluation if more than one successful login of the same user from the same Device ID. If the same user has a different Device ID associated with the login, then this will not return null and an alert/action occurs. False ignores the parameter and condition evaluates only based on miles per hour.

This Ignore IP Group parameter allows you to specify a list of IPs to ignore. If the user's IP belongs to the list of IPs (the IP group), then this condition always evaluates to false and no action and/or alert is triggered. If the user's IP is not in that list or if the list is null or empty, then the condition evaluates the velocity of the user from the last login. If the velocity of the user from the last login is more than the configured value in the rule, the condition evaluates to true and the condition is triggered.

Use this condition if you have a requirement that an evaluation be performed based on the physical distance between the location a user is logging in from now versus the last location he logged in from and the velocity/speed required to travel between the locations given the time if the device used is different.

1. Create a policy and add a User Velocity rule with the condition, User: Velocity from last successful login.



2. Enter a number for **Miles per Hour is more than**. For example, 500.
3. Select **True** for **Ignore if last login device is same**.
4. Add a KBA challenge as a result of the User Velocity rule.

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

## B.8.7 User: Velocity from Last Successful Login within Limits

General information about the User: Velocity from Last Successful Login within Limits condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–169** User: Velocity from Last Successful Login within Limits

Condition	User: Velocity from Last Successful Login within Limits
Description	This condition triggers when velocity from last successful login is within specified limits
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

### User: Velocity from Last Successful Login within Limits Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Velocity from Last Successful Login within Limits condition.

**Table B–170** User: Velocity from Last Successful Login within Limits Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Velocity above or equal	Lower bound of the distance traveled.	Default is 100	No
And below or equal	Upper bound of the distance traveled.	Default is 300	No
Then, trigger	If then trigger is True, the rule triggers if the condition is met. If then trigger is False, the rule condition will trigger only if the condition is not met.	Default is True	No
Ignore if last login device is same	If last login device is the same, do not perform any action	Default is True	No

It is possible for a user to log in to their application, then board a Jet and fly to another city and once again log in to the same application.

1. The Rule first picks up the last successful login in last N seconds. (If there are multiples then the last one (with the highest timestamp) will be picked.
2. The Rule looks at cityLastLogin and currentCurrentLogin and finds the distance between them which is equal to the distance.
3. Then calculates thisDistance divided by the difference in login times. That becomes the velocityCalculated.

4. If velocityCalculated is more than velocityConfigured in the rule (from the UI) then the rule will trigger.

## B.8.8 User: Distance from Last Successful Login

General information about the User: Distance from Last Successful Login condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–171** User: Distance from Last Successful Login

Condition	User: Distance from Last Successful Login
Description	Distance from last successful login within specified time
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

### User: Distance from Last Successful Login Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Distance from Last Successful Login condition.

**Table B–172** User: Distance from Last Successful Login Parameters

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Miles more than	Maximum number of miles to watch for. If the number of miles exceeds this number, then the condition will evaluate to true.	Default is 300	No
Within Duration (seconds)	Time period in seconds to look back into users session history. Seconds elapsed	[Integer] The default is 3600. Positive integer indicates that condition looks for finite time before this request. 0 value will mean that condition will look for all available history of sessions. If negative value is provided for this parameter then condition will always evaluate to false.	No

## B.8.9 User: Distance from Last Successful Login within Limits

General information about the User: Distance from Last Successful Login within Limits condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B-173** *User: Distance from Last Successful Login within Limits*

Condition	User: Distance from Last Successful Login within Limits
Description	Checks if distance from last successful login within specified time is within limits
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Distance from Last Successful Login within Limits Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Distance from Last Successful Login within Limits condition.

**Table B-174** *Distance from Last Successful Login within Limits Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
in past (seconds)	Seconds elapsed	Default is 3600	No
Distance above or equal	Lower limit of distance value	Default is 100	No
And below or equal	Upper limit of distance value	Default is 300	No
Then, trigger	If then trigger is true, the rule triggers if the condition is met.  If then trigger is False, the rule condition will trigger only if the condition is not met.	Default is True	No

**B.8.10 User: Authentication Image Assigned**

General information about the User: Authentication Image Assigned condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B-175** *User: Authentication Image Assigned*

Condition	User: Authentication Image Assigned
Description	Checks if authentication image is assigned to the user
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Authentication Image Assigned Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Authentication Image Assigned condition.

**Table B-176** *User: Authentication Image Assigned*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is assigned	Checks if the condition should return true or false if the authentication image is assigned to the user.	True/false	No

If you want the user to register an image, use this condition to check if the user has already registered an image. If an image has not been registered, an action may be taken such as forcing the user to register an image. If an image is registered, an action might be taken such that the authentication image is displayed in an assisted page.

As standard, the default OAAM rules are in place so that if the user registered an image, the virtual authenticator with authentication image is displayed in an OAAM Server page.

### B.8.11 User: Authentication Mode

General information about the `User: Authentication Mode` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B-177** *User: Authentication Mode*

Condition	User: Authentication Mode
Description	Check user authentication mode
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

#### User: Authentication Mode Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the `User: Authentication Mode` condition.

**Table B-178** *User: Authentication Mode Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Authentication mode is	Authentication mode of the user. For example, the condition checks if the authentication mode of the user is "Full KeyPad"	The authentication values are from the <code>auth.client.type.enum</code> property. For example, possible values can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Full KeyPad</li> <li>▪ TextPad</li> </ul>	No

The condition checks the authentication mode of the user, for example, Textpad or Full Keypad. If you have an option to upgrade from Textpad to Keypad, this is the condition used to check the state.

The list of authentication modes is defined in Java properties as user-defined-enum "auth.client.type.enum".

### B.8.12 User: Status Count Timed

General information about the `User: Status Count Timed` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B-179** *User: Status Count Timed*

Condition	User: Status Count Timed
Description	User attempted multiple logins in specified time
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Status Count Timed Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Status Count Timed condition.

**Table B-180** *User: Status Count Timed Parameter*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Authentication status is	Authentication status.	Authentication status is configured through <code>auth.status.enum</code> . For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Blocked</li> <li>▪ Locked</li> <li>▪ Database Error</li> <li>▪ Password Expired</li> <li>▪ Invalid User</li> <li>▪ Pending</li> <li>▪ Pending activation</li> <li>▪ Session expired</li> <li>▪ Session reused</li> <li>▪ Success</li> <li>▪ System Error</li> <li>▪ User is disabled</li> <li>▪ Wrong answer</li> <li>▪ Wrong password</li> <li>▪ Wrong pin</li> </ul>	No
Within Minutes	This parameter defines the period in which the login attempts that the user made are counted.	Default is 30	No
for more than	Maximum number of logins to watch for. If the login count exceeds this number within minutes with a certain authentication status, then the condition will evaluate to true.	Default is 3	No

**B.8.13 User: Challenge Timed**

General information about the User: Challenge Timed condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–181 User: Challenge Timed**

Condition	User: Challenge Timed
Description	Checks if user answered challenge question successfully in last n minutes
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Challenge Timed Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Challenge Timed condition.

**Table B–182 User: Challenge Timed**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is	This is a boolean parameter that defines a default return value if user answered challenge question successfully in last n minutes.	Default is True	No
Within Minutes	This parameter defines the period in which the challenge questions that were answered correctly are counted.	Default is 30	No

**B.8.14 User: Challenge Channel Failure**

General information about the User: Challenge Channel Failure condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–183 User: Challenge Channel Failure**

Condition	User: Challenge Channel Failure
Description	If a user has a failure counter value over a specified value from specific channel. The total number of challenge failures a user is allowed before an action occurs that is configured in this rule condition.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Challenge Channel Failure Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Challenge Channel Failure condition.

**Table B–184 User: Challenge Channel Failure**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Challenge Channel	The challenge rule action for challenging the user; whether or not customer care asks the challenge question or it is a challenge by online method  Value is from tracker.challenge.channel.enum.	Possible values are Online (Online challenge channel) and Cases (Customer care challenge channel)	No
Current Question Count only?	Count failures for current KBA challenge questions only or for all KBA challenge questions.	Default is False  For example, does the user make 3 or 4 attempts for the current question or does the user can make 3 or 4 attempts counting the current question along with the previous questions?	No
Failures greater than or equal to	Number of failures	Default is 3	No

This condition is used to check if the user has been asked the question a certain number of times for a challenge channel, and if the failure counter value is over a specified value, the rule triggers to take an action, such as proceeding to the next question.

An example scenario could be the following:

For the Online Counter: If the user is answering challenge questions online, and if the user is given a maximum of three attempts to provide a correct answer, one attempt per question, each failure to answer a question increments the Online Counter. An action could be for the user to be locked out of the session after three failures.

For the Phone Counter: If the CSR is asking the user challenge questions by phone, and if the user is given a maximum of three attempts per question, a total of nine attempts is allowed. The user is advanced to the next question after three attempts in answering the current question. Each failure to answer the question increments the Phone Counter. An action could be for the user to be locked out of the session after three failures (nine attempts).

### B.8.15 User: Challenge Questions Failure

General information about the User: Challenge Questions Failure condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–185 User: Challenge Questions Failure**

Condition	User: Challenge Questions Failure
Description	Checks how many questions have failures. This condition checks for the total number of failures without the options to count the failure for the current question only or specify the challenge channel used.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Challenge Questions Failure Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Challenge Questions Failure condition.

**Table B-186 User: Challenge Questions Failure**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Failures more than or equal to	Maximum number of failures to watch for. If the failure count exceeds this number, then the condition will evaluate to true.	Default is 1	No

Use this condition if you are using KBA questions, and you want to check the number of failures the user has, triggering the rule if the user has failed to answer multiple challenge questions.

If the user answers the KBA question incorrectly, he is allowed other attempts until he either answers correctly or the maximum number of failures is reached and the rule triggers. An action that results when the rule triggers could be that he is locked out of his account. In the OAAM-server based policies, the user is allowed three attempts total to provide the correct answer. If there are more than three failed attempts, the rule triggers.

**B.8.16 User: Challenge Failure - Minimum Failures**

General information about the User: Challenge Failure - Minimum Failures condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B-187 User: Challenge Failure - Minimum Failures**

Condition	User: Challenge Failure - Minimum Failures
Description	If a user has a failure counter value over a specified value.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Challenge Failure - Minimum Failures Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Challenge Failure - Minimum Failures condition.

**Table B-188 User: Challenge Failure - Minimum Failures Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Failures greater than	Maximum number of failures to watch for. If the failure count exceeds this number, then the condition will evaluate to true.	Default is 0	No

**B.8.17 User: Challenge Maximum Failures**

General information about the User: Challenge Maximum Failures condition is provided in the following table.



**Table B–189** *User: Challenge Maximum Failures*

Condition	User: Challenge Maximum Failures
Description	Checks if user failed to answer challenge question for specified number of times. You can choose to count the failure for the current question only.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Challenge Maximum Failures Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Challenge Maximum Failures condition.

**Table B–190** *User: Challenge Maximum Failures*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Number of Failures More than or equal to	Maximum number of failures to watch for. If the failure count exceeds this number, then the condition will evaluate to true.	Default is 3	No
Current Question Count only?	Increment question counter per question?	Default is False	Yes
If above or equal, return	The value to return if above or equal to the number of failed attempts allowed.	Default is True	Yes

Use this condition when you want to trigger a rule based on the number of times per question or number of times in a row the user can fail to answer a question correctly.

**B.8.18 User: Challenge Failure Is Last Challenge Before**

General information about the User: Challenge Failure Is Last Challenge Before condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–191** *User: Challenge Failure Is Last Challenge Before*

Condition	User: Challenge Failure Is Last Challenge Before
Description	If it is a last challenge before number of hours, since number of days have passed.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Challenge Failure Is Last Challenge Before Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Challenge Failure Is Last Challenge Before condition.

**Table B–192** *User: Challenge Failure Is Last Challenge Before Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Client Type	Client used	Possible values are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Alpha Keypad</li> <li>▪ Applet Tracker</li> <li>▪ Challenge Response</li> <li>▪ Default</li> <li>▪ Email</li> <li>▪ Eye Scan</li> <li>▪ Flash Tracker</li> <li>▪ Full KeyPad</li> <li>▪ Hand Fingerprint</li> <li>▪ Image Tracker</li> <li>▪ Login Page</li> <li>▪ Native Mobile Client</li> <li>▪ Normal</li> <li>▪ OCS Question</li> <li>▪ OTP</li> <li>▪ Partial Password</li> <li>▪ PinPad</li> <li>▪ Question and Answer</li> <li>▪ SMS</li> <li>▪ Slider</li> <li>▪ TextPad</li> <li>▪ Token</li> <li>▪ Transaction Signing</li> <li>▪ Unknown</li> <li>▪ Wheel</li> </ul>	No
Minimum days since last Challenge	Minimum amount of time elapsed since the last challenge	Default is 1	No
Maximum days to look back	Maximum amount of time elapsed to consider	Default is 30	No

### B.8.19 User: Check OTP Failures

General information about the User: Check OTP Failures condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–193** *User: Check OTP Failures*

Condition	User: Check OTP Failures
Description	Checks if user's OTP failure counter value is over a specified value.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.

**Table B–193 (Cont.) User: Check OTP Failures**

Condition	User: Check OTP Failures
Assumptions	None
Available since version	11.1.1.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Check OTP Failures Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Check OTP Failures condition.

**Table B–194 User: Check OTP Failures Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Failures more than or equal to	When the number of failures is more than this number, the condition triggers.	Default is 0	No
If above or equal, return	The value to return if above or equal to the number of failed attempts in which this condition will trigger.  For example, if the number is 5, and the OTP failures are more than 5, the condition will trigger.  0 returns True or False if above or equal.	Default is True	No
OTP Challenge Type	Challenge Type is the configuration of a type of challenge (ChallengeEmail, ChallengeSMS, ChallengeQuestion)	Default is ChallengeSMS  Possible challenge type values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ChallengeEmail: OTP challenge via e-mail</li> <li>▪ ChallengeSMS: OTP challenge via Short Message Service (SMS)</li> <li>▪ ChallengeIM: OTP challenge via instant messaging</li> </ul> Values are from the challenge.type.enum property.  Through this enum, you can add challenge types.	No

This condition is used in a rule that OTP-challenges users for specific scenarios. If the user answers OTP incorrectly, he is allowed other attempts until he either answers correctly or is locked out of his account after a certain number of failures. When a user fails the OTP challenge, a counter is updated to indicate that user has had a failure. In the OAAM-server based policies, the user is allowed three attempts to provide the correct answer. If there are more than three failed OTP attempts, the rule triggers. The failure counter is set by default in the OAAM Challenge Policy, but you can customize it.

## B.8.20 User: Multiple Failures

General information about the `User: Multiple Failures` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–195** *User: Multiple Failures*

Condition	User: Multiple Failures
Description	User failed multiple times
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

### User: Multiple Failures Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the `User: Multiple Failures` condition.

**Table B–196** *User: Multiple Failures Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Authentication status is not	User account status	Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Blocked</li> <li>■ Database Error</li> <li>■ Invalid User</li> <li>■ Locked</li> <li>■ Password Expired</li> <li>■ Pending</li> <li>■ Pending Activation</li> <li>■ Session Expired</li> <li>■ Session Reused</li> <li>■ Success</li> <li>■ System Error</li> <li>■ User Disabled</li> <li>■ Wrong Answer</li> <li>■ Wrong PIN</li> <li>■ Wrong Password</li> </ul>	No
for more than	Maximum number of failures to watch for. If the failure count exceeds this number, then the condition will evaluate to true.	Default is 3	No

This checks if the user has failed multiple times with a user account status that is not the one specified.

## B.8.21 User: In Group

General information about the `User: In Group` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–197** *User: In Group*

Condition	User: In Group
Description	Checks if user is in the group specified
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

### User: In Group Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: In Group condition.

**Table B–198** *User: In Group Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is in group	The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.  If the user is in the user group and the value of this parameter is <code>True</code> , the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> .  If the user is not in the user group and the value of this parameter is <code>False</code> , the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> .  In all other cases, the condition evaluates to <code>False</code> .	Default is <code>True</code>	No
User Group	This is a list of groups that contain users. The Conditions tab of the rule displays a drop-down list of user groups. Use the Group editor in the OAAM Administration Console to create a group or edit this group list.	Default or OAAM Restricted Users	No

Use this condition to determine if an action needs to be performed on a user of the current activity. For example, a group of users could be considered high risk, so you can configure a policy to always challenge the users in the High Risk user group.

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

### B.8.22 User: Login in Group

General information about the User: Login in Group condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–199** *User: Login in Group*

Condition	User: Login in Group
Description	If the user login is in the given group
Prerequisites	You must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior. Use the Group editor in the OAAM Administration Console to create a group or edit this group list.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Login in Group Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Login in Group condition.

**Table B–200** *User: Login in Group Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is in group	The parameter controls the outcome of the condition. You can negate the outcome of the condition with this parameter.  If the user login is in the group and the value of this parameter is <code>True</code> , the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> .  If the user login is not in the group and the value of this parameter is <code>False</code> , the condition evaluates to <code>True</code> .  In all other cases, the condition evaluates to <code>False</code> .	Default is <code>False</code>	No
User Group	This is a list of groups that contain users. The Conditions tab of the rule displays a drop-down list of user groups. Use the Group editor in the OAAM Administration Console to create a group or edit this group list.	User group from a list of user groups	No

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

**B.8.23 User: User Group in Group**

General information about the User: User Group in Group condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–201** *User: User Group in Group*

Condition	User: User Group in Group
Description	If the user group is in the given group
Prerequisites	You must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior. Use the Group editor in the OAAM Administration Console to create a group or edit this group list.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: User Group in Group Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: User Group in Group condition.

**Table B–202 User: User Group in Group Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is in group	This is a boolean parameter that defines a default return value if the user group is in the group.	Default is True	No
Group List	This is a list of groups that contain users. The Conditions tab of the rule displays a drop-down list of user groups. Use the Group editor in the OAAM Administration Console to create a group or edit this group list.	User group from a list of user groups	No

This condition checks if the user belongs or does not belong to a certain user group.

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

**B.8.24 User: Action Count**

General information about the User: Action Count condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–203 User: Action Count**

Condition	User: Action Count
Description	Checks action counter for the given action. This condition has dependency on action configuration
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Action Count Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Action Count condition.

**Table B–204 User: Action Count Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Action	Contains action	Default is Password Values are specified in the rule.action.enum property.	No
Count Above or Equal to	Maximum number of actions to watch for. If the action count for this action exceeds this number, then the condition will evaluate to true.	Default is 3	No

This condition checks if the maximum count of an action has been met.

## B.8.25 User: Action Count Timed

Checks if the given action count is more than specified count. If checkpoint is not specified, action is checked in all checkpoints

General information about the `User: Action Count Timed` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–205** *User: Action Count Timed*

Condition	User: Action Count Timed
Description	Checks if the given action count is more than specified count. If checkpoint is not specified, action is checked in all checkpoints
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	Action is check against a specific checkpoint or against all checkpoints.

### User: Action Count Timed Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the `User: Action Count Timed` condition.

**Table B–206** *User: Action Count Timed Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Checkpoint (Optional)	A specific checkpoint is provided or if it is not, the action is checked against all checkpoints.	Possible values configured through the <code>profile.type.enum</code> property.	Yes
Action	Action to be checked. This condition is cumulative for all actions counted that occurred across sessions.	Possible values configured through the <code>rule.action.enum</code> property. An example of an action is <code>Challenge</code> .	No



**Table B–206 (Cont.) User: Action Count Timed Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
in seconds	Seconds elapsed in which to check action count.	Default is 300	No
Count Action only once per session?	Specify if you want the action only counted once per session.  An action can occur a number of times within a session. For example, a user can be challenged more than once in a given session.  If you specify <b>Count Action only once per session?</b> as <code>false</code> , if the end user is challenged 3 times in the one session, OAAM counts all of the Challenge actions that occurred in the last 300 seconds. If the end user is challenged 10 times in 5 sessions, OAAM counts the Challenge action as 10. If you specify <b>Count Action only once per session?</b> as <code>True</code> , if the end user is challenged 3 times in one session, OAAM counts the Challenge actions that occurred in the last 300 seconds as 1. If the end user is challenged 3 times each session in 5 sessions, OAAM counts the Challenge actions as 5.	Default is <code>True</code>	No
More than	Maximum action count across sessions in specified n seconds.	Default is 3	No

Use this condition if you want to check if the action count across sessions in the last n seconds is more than the number specified. The condition has a parameter to specify if you want to count the action as one time per session or a number of separate times in a session. For example, you might want to count the actual number of Challenges irrespective to the number of sessions if you are running a transaction scenario and want to send an OTP challenge a number of times in the last n seconds. You might want to challenge the user only 2 or 3 times and not challenge him again or you might want to keep challenging him even if the user has been challenged a number of times in a session. For example, if in the last 5 minutes, irregardless of the number of sessions, you do not want the end user to be challenged a third time. On the other hand, you might only want the user to be challenged once per session or transfer.

### B.8.26 User: Check Last Session Action

General information about the User: Check Last Session Action condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–207** *User: Check Last Session Action*

Condition	User: Check Last Session Action
Description	Checks if the given action is in last session. If checkpoint is not specified, action is checked in all checkpoints of that session
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Check Last Session Action Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the `User: Check Last Session Action` condition.

**Table B–208** *User: Check Last Session Action*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Checkpoint (Optional)	Checkpoints to choose from	Possible values configured through the <code>profile.type.enum</code> property.	No
Action	Contains action	Default is <code>Password</code>	No
in seconds	Seconds elapsed	Default is 300	No

**B.8.27 User: Account Status**

General information about the `User: Account Status` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–209** *User: Account Status*

Condition	User: Account Status
Description	Checks the account status of the user.
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Account Status Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the `User: Account Status` condition.

**Table B-210 User: Account Status Parameter**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
User Account Status	Account status of the user	<p>Account status is configured through the <code>vcrypt.user.account.status.enum</code> property.</p> <p>Values are.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Active The user is active and available in the system. He has completed registration and can perform all operations.</li> <li>■ Deleted The user is not available in the system.</li> <li>■ Disabled The user is available in the system, but not active. He maybe disabled because of fraud or other reasons and cannot perform any operations.</li> <li>■ Invalid The user name is not valid.</li> <li>■ Pending Activation The user started registration, but has not completed it. He has entered his user name and password and his information has been stored in the database, but he will not be activated until he has completed registration. The user is available in the system, but he is not yet active and cannot perform any operations.</li> </ul>	No
Is	Boolean parameter to decide if the default return value should be <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> if the account status is the one specified.	True or False	No

Use this condition if you want to check the account status of the user. For example, if the user status is `Disabled` or `Invalid`, you may have configured an action to block the user because you do not want the user to proceed with the steps to access the resource.

### B.8.28 User: Client And Status

General information about the `User: Client And Status` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B-211 User: Client And Status**

Condition	User: Client And Status
Description	Account status of the user
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Client And Status Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Client And Status condition.

**Table B-212 User: Client And Status Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Used client	Client type	Possible values are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Alpha Keypad</li> <li>▪ Applet Tracker</li> <li>▪ Challenge Response</li> <li>▪ Default</li> <li>▪ Email</li> <li>▪ Eye Scan</li> <li>▪ Flash Tracker</li> <li>▪ Full KeyPad</li> <li>▪ Hand Fingerprint</li> <li>▪ Image Tracker</li> <li>▪ Login Page</li> <li>▪ Native Mobile Client</li> <li>▪ Normal</li> <li>▪ OCS Question</li> <li>▪ OTP</li> <li>▪ Partial Password</li> <li>▪ PinPad</li> <li>▪ Question and Answer</li> <li>▪ SMS</li> <li>▪ Slider</li> <li>▪ TextPad</li> <li>▪ Token</li> <li>▪ Transaction Signing</li> <li>▪ Unknown</li> <li>▪ Wheel</li> </ul>	No

**Table B–212 (Cont.) User: Client And Status Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Within duration (minutes)	The period to count the number of times the user logged in from the client type successfully.	Default is 1440	No
More than	Number of times the user logged in from the client type successfully.	Default is 3	No

Use this condition to check if the user logged in successfully from the client type within the specified minutes. This condition checks for the status of Success.

## B.8.29 User: Question Status

General information about the User: Question Status condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–213 User: Question Status**

Condition	User: Question Status
Description	Question status of the user
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

### User: Question Status Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Question Status condition.

**Table B–214 User: Question Status Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
User Question Status	User question registration status Status value is from <code>vcrypt.user.question.status.enum</code> .	Set or Not Set	No
is	Checks if the condition should return Yes or No if the question status is the one specified.	Default is Yes	No

Use this condition to check if the challenge questions are set for the user. If the challenge questions are not set for the user (unregistered users), an action may be taken such as forcing the user to register questions. If the questions are set, an action might be taken such that the challenge questions are used for risky situations.

## B.8.30 User: Image Status

General information about the User: Image Status condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–215** *User: Image Status*

Condition	User: Image Status
Description	Image status of the user
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Image Status Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Image Status condition.

**Table B–216** *User: Image Status*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
User Image Status	User account status	Set or Not set	No
Is	Checks if account status is set	Default is True	No

**B.8.31 User: Phrase Status**

General information about the User: Phrase Status condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–217** *User: Phrase Status*

Condition	User: Phrase Status
Description	Phrase status of the user
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Phrase Status Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Phrase Status condition.

**Table B–218** *User: Phrase Status parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
User Phrase Status	User account status	Set or Not set	No
Is	Checks if the condition should return true or false if the user has his phrase registered or not.	Default is True	No

Use this condition to check if the user has or has not registered his security phrase.

**B.8.32 User: Preferences Configured**

General information about the User: Preferences Configured condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–219** *User: Preferences Configured Parameters*

Condition	User: Preferences Configured
Description	Checks if the user preferences are set
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Preferences Configured Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Preferences Configured condition.

**Table B–220** *User: Preferences Configured*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is configured	Boolean parameter to decide if the default return value should be true or false if the user preferences are set.	Default is True	No

Use this condition to check if the user has or has not set user preferences.

**B.8.33 User: Check Information**

General information about the User: Check Information condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–221** *User: Check Information*

Condition	User: Check Information
Description	Checks to see if user information is set. Information data to check is sent as a key-value pair.
Prerequisites	To make use of this condition, a rule must be configured with this condition.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Check Information Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Check Information condition.

**Table B–222** *User: Check Information Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Key to comma separated values to check	Key to context map with comma separated values to check	Default is key You must enter this value. The condition checks for a non-null parameter key.	No

**Table B–222 (Cont.) User: Check Information Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
If information is set, return	Value to return true or false if the information is set.	Default is True	No

Use this condition to check if the value specified in the key is set or if the value specified by the key is empty ("") or null for the user. If the value is empty, OAAM sets it as null. A value that is made of spaces (" ") is set. A value made up of equal signs (=) is not set. You can specify true or false to check if the value of the key is set or if the value of the key is empty or null. This condition is mainly used to check the input fields for OTP. For a comma-separated list of keys, if all the keys have their values set, then it will return true if you specified to return true if the value is set, or false if you specify to return false if the value is set. In a comma-separated list, if any of the keys do not have their value set, the negative of the return value for if the information is set is returned.

### Example Usage

This condition can be used whenever you want to check to see whether the user has associated data for the key. For example, you may want to determine whether the user has an e-mail defined in his OTP configuration, so you want to trigger a rule based on whether this email field is defined (non-empty) for the user. If the email field is set, the condition evaluates to true.

1. Configure the User Data Key of this condition with `user_otpContactInfo_email` (for mobile phone, use key to `user_otpContactInfo_mobile`).
2. Use the new standard base policies that are shipped with 11g. The user will register for OTP on the first or second login.
3. Run authentications with the registered users.  
You can see the rule triggers when they are registered for the OTP email (or mobile if you have used that as key).
4. Then go to policy editor and change the value of the key.
5. Run authentications for the users again and notice that the rule does not trigger.  
Notice that the rule does not trigger. (The assumption is that no such key data exists for this usual key)

## B.8.34 User: Check User Data

### General Information about the User: Check User Data Condition

General information about the User: Check User Data condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–223 User: Check User Data**

Condition	User: Check User Data
Description	Verify if specified key has any related data for the user
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.



**Table B–223 (Cont.) User: Check User Data**

Condition	User: Check User Data
Assumptions	
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All Checkpoints.

**User: Check User Data Parameters**

The following table summarizes the User: Check User Data condition parameters.

**Table B–224 User: Check User Data**

Parameter	Description	Possible Value	Can be Null?
User Data Key	The complete name of the key which may have associated data for that user.  Consider this a property or a configuration property for only that user.	[Strings]  You must know the key to check. Note: You can only check one key.	No

Use the User: Check User Data condition to validate if the key is set or not. The condition always returns true if there is a value.

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**Note:** Use the User: Check Information condition instead of this condition. The User: Check Information condition allows you to specify if you want true or false returned when checking whether the key is set or not.

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**B.8.35 User: User Agent Percentage Match****General Information about the User: User Agent Percentage Match Condition**

General information about the User: User Agent Percentage Match condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–225 General Information about the User: User Agent Percentage Match Condition**

Condition	User: User Agent Percentage Match
Description	Checks if user agent percentage match is above specified percentage. Compares with browser user agent string (UAS) of previous login from same device
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: User Agent Percentage Match Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: User Agent Percentage Match condition.

**Table B–226 User: User Agent Percentage Match Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is	Boolean parameter to decide if the default return value should be <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> if the agent percentage match is above the specified percentage.	Default is <code>False</code>	No
percentage match above	Agent percentage match is above specified percentage	Default is 60	No
From Same Device?	Boolean parameter to decide if the default return value should be <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> if the device is the same device.	Default is <code>True</code>	No

This condition assumes that you know the keys that you are expecting in a user agent string. The condition checks how many of those values match (how similar is the user agent string to the previous user agent string). This condition is used for the Device ID rules.

### B.8.36 User: Is User Agent Match

General information about the `User: Is User Agent Match` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–227 User: Is User Agent Match**

Condition	User: Is User Agent Match
Description	Checks if user agent matches with that of previous login from the same device
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

#### User: Is User Agent Match Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the `User: Is User Agent Match` condition.

**Table B–228 User: Is User Agent Match**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is	This is a boolean parameter that defines a default return value if the user agent matches that of the previous login from the same device.	Default is <code>False</code>	No
From Same Device?	Device is the same device	Default is <code>True</code>	No

Use this condition to check if the user agent string matches that of the previous login's user agent string from the same device.

### B.8.37 User: Check Fraudulent User Request

General information about the `User: Check Fraudulent User Request` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–229 User: Check Fraudulent User Request**

Condition	User: Check Fraudulent User Request
Description	Check if the current User Request is fraudulent
Prerequisites	Prerequisites are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A rule must be configured with this condition to experience the behavior.</li> <li>■ ODM Database User has been created.</li> <li>■ Feedback is essential to keep up with newly classified data.</li> <li>■ Feedback is also required to keep up with trends in recent data.</li> <li>■ Rebuild models with recent data is the feedback mechanism so that models are up-to-date.</li> <li>■ The date range for the data to be considered can be configured using the property oracle.oaam.predictive_analysis.request.period.</li> </ul>
Assumptions	None
Available since version	11g
Checkpoints	Post Authentication checkpoint

**User: Check Fraudulent User Request Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Check Fraudulent User Request condition.

**Table B–230 User: Check Fraudulent User Request Parameter**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Select the Classification Model to use for evaluation	Choose the classification model you want to use to evaluate the current request.	OAAM Anomalous Request Model or OAAM Fraud Request Model The classification type is from an enum.	No
Select the required classification type	This should be the same as the value of the target column of your ODM model.	Fraud or Not Fraud	No
Enter the minimum value of probability required to predict the given classification type	Threshold probability value for fraudulent requests	Default is 0.80 Probability value should be between 0 (lowest probability) and 1 (highest probability). You can also specify decimal values like 0.85 Based on the data and requirements, range of probability can be adjusted.	No
Enter the maximum value of probability required to predict the given classification type	Minimum probability value for fraudulent requests	Default is 1.00 Probability value should be between 0 (lowest probability) and 1 (highest probability). You can also specify decimal values like 0.85 Based on the data and requirements, range of probability can be adjusted.	No
Default value to return in case of errors	The value to return in case of errors	Default is False	No

This condition is based on ODM data. The underlying triggers in ODM returns a value, that value is compared to the OAAM value, and an action can be triggered because of that. Predictive Analysis rules check if the outcome from ODM is in the specified range of probability.

Use this condition to check if the request looks similar to any of the known fraud requests.

### B.8.38 User: Check Anomalous User Request

General information about the User: Check Anomalous User Request condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–231 User: Check Anomalous User Request**

Condition	User: Check Anomalous User Request
Description	Check if the current User Request is Anomalous
Prerequisites	Prerequisites are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A rule must be configured with this condition to experience the behavior.</li> <li>■ ODM Database User has been created.</li> <li>■ Feedback is essential to keep up with newly classified data.</li> <li>■ Feedback is also required to keep up with trends in recent data.</li> <li>■ Rebuild models with recent data is the feedback mechanism so that models are up-to-date.</li> <li>■ The date range for the data to be considered can be configured using the property oracle.oaam.predictive_analysis.request.period.</li> </ul>
Assumptions	None
Available since version	11g
Checkpoints	Post Authentication checkpoint

#### User: Check Anomalous User Request Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Check Anomalous User Request condition.

**Table B–232 User: Check Anomalous User Request**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Select Anomaly Model to use for evaluation	Choose the anomaly model you want to use to evaluate the current request.	OAAM Anomalous Request Model or OAAM Fraud Request Model	No
Enter the minimum value of probability required to classify the user request as anomalous	Probability value should be between 0 and 1. You can specify decimal values like 0.85	Default is 0.80 Based on the data and requirements, range of probability can be adjusted.	No
Enter the maximum value of probability required to classify the user request as anomalous	Probability value should be between 0 and 1. You can specify decimal values like 0.85	Default is 1.00 Based on the data and requirements, range of probability can be adjusted.	No
Default value to return in case of errors	Specify the value to be returned in case of errors.	Default is False	Yes

OAAM submits the request to ODM to see how problematic the request looks based on the configured percentage, a number between 0 and 1. It depends on the model that exists in ODM. Predictive Analysis rules check if the outcome from ODM is in the specified range of probability.

Use this condition to check if the request is anomalous compared to the existing set of requests.

### B.8.39 User: User is Member of Pattern N Times

General information about the User: User is Member of Pattern N Times condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–233** User: User is Member of Pattern N Times

Condition	User: User is Member of Pattern N Times
Description	Checks if this user has been member of this pattern condition
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

#### User: User is Member of Pattern N Times Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: User is Member of Pattern N Times condition.

**Table B–234** User: User is Member of Pattern N Times

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Pattern Hit Count More than	If the current entity behavior has occurred more than the specified count, the condition should trigger.	Default is 0	No
Pattern Name for membership	Pattern for which membership count will be checked.	Out-of-the-box patterns are listed as follows, although you can use your own patterns: User: Device profiling pattern User: ISP profiling pattern User: Country profiling pattern User: Connection type profiling pattern User: ASN profiling pattern User: State profiling pattern User: Locale profiling pattern User: Day of Week profiling pattern User: Routing type profiling pattern User: Time range profiling pattern	No

**Table B–234 (Cont.) User: User is Member of Pattern N Times**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is Membership Count More than patternHitCountFor User	<p>Boolean value that is used to return true or false from the condition.</p> <p>Use this parameter to negate the outcome of the condition.</p> <p>If this parameter is <code>True</code> and the pattern hit count is more than the specified amount for the user is <code>True</code>, then the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>If this parameter is <code>False</code> and the pattern hit count is more than the specified amount for the user is <code>False</code>, then the condition evaluates to <code>True</code>.</p> <p>The condition evaluates to <code>False</code> in all other cases.</p>	Default is <code>True</code>	No
Time period type for pattern membership	The time period type (hours, days, months, and years)	<p>The time period type is defined in the <code>work.type.enum</code> property. The time period types are hour, day, month, and year.</p> <p>Time period type to select from the drop-down list are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Hours</li> <li>■ Days</li> <li>■ Months</li> <li>■ Years</li> </ul>	No
Time period for pattern membership	The time period over which the pattern membership is evaluated.	Use 1 through 23 for hours. 1 through 30 for days. 1 through 12 for months and 1 through 8 for years. The OAAM Server will use the maximum values if you enter values more than the above specified.	

### B.8.40 User: User Country for First Time

General information about the `User: User Country for First Time` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–235 User: User Country for First Time**

Condition	User: User Country for First Time
Description	This checks to see if the user has logged in from this country successfully before
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

### User: User Country for First Time Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: User Country for First Time condition.

**Table B–236** *User: User Country for First Time parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
First Time	Checks if the condition should return true or false if the country has been used successfully before.	Default is True	No

Use this condition to check whether the user has logged in successfully from this country before. The status must be "Success".

### B.8.41 User: Country First Time for User

General information about the User: Country First Time for User condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–237** *User: Country First Time for User*

Condition	User: Country First Time for User
Description	Is the user using this country for the first time?
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

### User: Country First Time for User Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Country First Time for User condition.

**Table B–238** *User: Country First Time for User*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is First Time?	Checks if the condition should return true or false if the user is using the country for the first time.	Default is True	No

This condition is used to determine if the user is logging in from this country for the first time irrespective of the status. This condition is different from the User: User Country for First Time condition because it is irrespective of the status, whereas the User: User Country for First Time condition must have the status of "Success."

This condition could potentially be used to determine if the user is logging in from a different country or different countries and to challenge him when it is the case.

### B.8.42 User: Country First Time from Group

General information about the User: Country First Time from Group condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–239** *User: Country First Time from Group*

Condition	User: Country First Time from Group
Description	If this country is used for the first time by this user from the given country group
Prerequisites	You must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior. Use the Group editor in the OAAM Administration Console to create a group or edit this group list.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Country First Time from Group Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Country First Time from Group condition.

**Table B–240** *User: Country First Time from Group Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
From group	Is in group	Default is True	No
Country in country group	This is a list of groups that contain countries. The Conditions tab of the rule displays a drop-down list of country groups. Use the Group editor in the OAAM Administration Console to create a group or edit this group list.	OAAM Monitoring Countries or OAAM Restricted Countries	No

This condition could potentially be used to determine if the user is logging in from a country in a group of countries and to challenge him when it is the case.

For more information on group creation, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Groups."](#)

**B.8.43 User: User State for First Time**

General information about the User: User State for First Time condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–241** *User: User State for First Time*

Condition	User: User State for First Time
Description	This checks if the user has used this state successfully previously
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: User State for First Time Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: User State for First Time condition.



**Table B–242** *User: User State for First Time Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
First Time	Checks if the condition should return true or false if the city has been used before.	Default is True	No

Use this condition to check whether the user has logged in successfully from this state before. The status must be "Success".

### B.8.44 User: State First Time for User

General information about the User: State First Time for User condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–243** *User: State First Time for User*

Condition	User: State First Time for User
Description	Is the user using this state for the first time?
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

#### User: State First Time for User Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: State First Time for User condition.

**Table B–244** *User: State First Time for User Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is	This is a boolean parameter that defines a default return value if the user is using the state for the first time.	Default is True	No

This condition is used to determine if the user is logging in using this state for the first time irrespective of the status.

This condition could potentially be used to determine if the user is logging in from a different state or different states and to challenge him when it is the case.

### B.8.45 User: User City for First Time

General information about the User: User City for First Time condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–245** *User: User City for First Time*

Condition	User: User City for First Time
Description	This checks to see if the user has used this city successfully previously
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.

**Table B–245 (Cont.) User: User City for First Time**

Condition	User: User City for First Time
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: User City for First Time Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: User City for First Time condition.

**Table B–246 User: User City for First Time Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
First Time	Checks if the condition should return true or false if the city has been used successfully before.	Default is True	No

Use this condition to check whether the user has logged in successfully from this city before. The status must be "Success".

**B.8.46 User: City First Time for User**

General information about the User: City First Time for User condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–247 User: City First Time for User**

Condition	User: City First Time for User
Description	Is the user using this city for the first time?
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: City First Time for User Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: City First Time for User condition.

**Table B–248 User: City First Time for User Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is	Checks if the condition should return true or false if the user had logged in from this city before.	Default is True	No

This condition checks if the user has logged in from this city before.

### B.8.47 User: Login for First Time

General information about the User: Login for First Time condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–249** *User: Login for First Time*

Condition	User: Login for First Time
Description	Checks if user is logging in for the first time
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

### B.8.48 User: IP Carrier for First Time

General information about the User: IP Carrier for First Time condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–250** *User: IP Carrier for First Time*

Condition	User: IP Carrier for First Time
Description	Is the user using this IP carrier for the first time?
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

#### User: IP Carrier for First Time Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: IP Carrier for First Time condition.

**Table B–251** *User: IP Carrier for First Time parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is	Checks if the condition should return true or false if the IP Carrier is the one specified.	Default is True	No

Use this condition to check whether the user has logged in successfully using this IP carrier before. The status must be "Success".

### B.8.49 User: User IP for First Time

General information about the User: User IP for First Time condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B-252** *User: User IP for First Time*

Condition	User: User IP for First Time
Description	This checks if the user has used this IP successfully previously
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: User IP for First Time Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: User IP for First Time condition.

**Table B-253** *User: User IP for First Time Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is First Time	Checks if IP has been used before.	Default is True	No

Use this condition to check whether the user has logged in successfully from this IP address before. The status must be "Success".

**B.8.50 User: User ISP for First Time**

General information about the User: User ISP for First Time condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B-254** *User: User ISP for First Time*

Condition	User: User ISP for First Time
Description	This checks if the user has used this ISP successfully previously
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: User ISP for First Time Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: User ISP for First Time condition.

**Table B-255** *User: User ISP for First Time*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
First Time	Checks if the condition should return true or false if the ISP has been used successfully before.	Default is True	No

Use this condition to check whether the user has logged in successfully using this internet service provider before. The status must be "Success".

If the user has never logged in using this internet service provider, trigger the rule.

## B.8.51 User: Check First Login Time

General information about the User: Check First Login Time condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–256** *User: Check First Login Time*

Condition	User: Check First Login Time
Description	Checks if user first logged in within range. First login is the first successful login
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

### User: Check First Login Time Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Check First Login Time condition.

**Table B–257** *User: Check First Login Time parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
First time login within	Value to watch for in first login	Default is 3	No
Time Unit	Time units to be associated with the First time login within parameter	Select time unit configured from the <code>time.unit.enum</code> property. Milliseconds, Seconds, Minutes, Hours, Days, Weeks, Months, Years	No
Before	Checks if first login is before the specified duration	False or True	No

## B.8.52 User: ASN for First Time

General information about the User: ASN for First Time condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–258** *User: ASN for First Time*

Condition	User: ASN for First Time
Description	Is the user using this ASN for the first time?
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

### User: ASN for First Time Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: ASN for First Time condition.

**Table B–259** *User: ASN for First Time*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is	This is a boolean parameter that defines a default return value if the user is using this ASN for the first time.	Default is True	No

Use this condition to check whether the user has logged in successfully using this ASN before. The status must be "Success".

### B.8.53 User: User Carrier for First Time

General information about the `User: User Carrier for First Time` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–260** *User: User Carrier for First Time*

Condition	User: User Carrier for First Time
Description	This checks to see if the user has used this carrier successfully previously
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

#### User: User Carrier for First Time Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the `User: User Carrier for First Time` condition.

**Table B–261** *User: User Carrier for First Time*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
First Time	Checks if the condition should return true or false if the carrier has been used successfully before.	True	No

Use this condition to check whether the user has logged in successfully using this carrier before. The status must be "Success".

### B.8.54 User: Maximum Countries

General information about the `User: Maximum Countries` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–262** *User: User Carrier for First Time*

Condition	User: Maximum Countries
Description	Number of countries within the given time period
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Maximum Countries Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Maximum Countries condition.

**Table B–263 User: Maximum Countries Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
More than	Maximum number of countries to watch for. If the country count exceeds this number within the duration with a certain status, then the condition will evaluate to true.	Default is 3	No
Within Duration (seconds)	Time period in seconds to look back into users session history.	[Integer] The default is 3600. Positive integer indicates that condition looks for finite time before this request. 0 value will mean that condition will look for all available history of sessions. If negative value is provided for this parameter then condition will always evaluate to false.	No
Authentication status	Authentication status	Authentication status is configured through auth.status.enum. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Blocked</li> <li>▪ Locked</li> <li>▪ Database Error</li> <li>▪ Password Expired</li> <li>▪ Invalid User</li> <li>▪ Pending</li> <li>▪ Pending activation</li> <li>▪ Session expired</li> <li>▪ Session reused</li> <li>▪ Success</li> <li>▪ System Error</li> <li>▪ User is disabled</li> <li>▪ Wrong answer</li> <li>▪ Wrong password</li> <li>▪ Wrong pin</li> </ul>	No

**B.8.55 User: Maximum States**

General information about the User: Maximum States condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B-264** *User: Maximum States*

Condition	User: Maximum States
Description	Number of states within the given time period
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Maximum States Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Maximum States condition.

**Table B-265** *User: Maximum States Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
More than	Maximum number of states to watch for. If the state count exceeds this number within a duration, then the condition will evaluate to true.	Default is 3	No
Within Duration (seconds)	Time period in seconds to look back into users session history.	[Integer] The default is 3600. Positive integer indicates that condition looks for finite time before this request. 0 value will mean that condition will look for all available history of sessions. If negative value is provided for this parameter then condition will always evaluate to false.	No



**Table B–265 (Cont.) User: Maximum States Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Authentication status	Authentication status	<p>Authentication status is configured through <code>auth.status.enum</code>.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Blocked</li> <li>▪ Locked</li> <li>▪ Database Error</li> <li>▪ Password Expired</li> <li>▪ Invalid User</li> <li>▪ Pending</li> <li>▪ Pending activation</li> <li>▪ Session expired</li> <li>▪ Session reused</li> <li>▪ Success</li> <li>▪ System Error</li> <li>▪ User is disabled</li> <li>▪ Wrong answer</li> <li>▪ Wrong password</li> <li>▪ Wrong pin</li> </ul>	No

### B.8.56 User: Maximum Cities

General information about the `User: Maximum Cities` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–266 User: Maximum Cities**

Condition	User: Maximum Cities
Description	Checks the number of cities within the given time period
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

#### User: Maximum Cities Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the `User: Maximum Cities` condition.

**Table B–267 User: Maximum Cities Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
More than	Maximum number of cities to watch for. If the number of cities exceeds the number within the duration with a certain authentication status, the condition triggers.	Default is 3	No

**Table B–267 (Cont.) User: Maximum Cities Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Within duration (seconds)	Time period in seconds to look back into users session history.	Default is 3600	No
Authentication status	Authentication status for which to check.	Authentication status is configured through the <code>auth.status.enum</code> property.	No

The condition is used to check the number of cities the user logged in from within the duration with a certain authentication status.

## B.8.57 User: Maximum Locations Timed

General information about the `User: Maximum Locations Timed` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–268 User: Maximum Locations Timed**

Condition	User: Maximum Locations Timed
Description	Maximum number of locations within the given time period
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

### User: Maximum Locations Timed Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the `User: Maximum Locations Timed` condition.

**Table B–269 User: Maximum Locations Timed**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Location Attribute	Location characteristic	Used location attributes can be, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ASN</li> <li>▪ Carrier</li> <li>▪ Connection Type</li> <li>▪ ISP</li> <li>▪ Second level domain</li> <li>▪ Top level domain</li> </ul>	No

**Table B–269 (Cont.) User: Maximum Locations Timed**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
More than	Maximum number of locations to watch for. If the location count exceeds this number with the location attribute within a certain duration, then the condition will evaluate to true.	Default is 3	No
Within duration (seconds)	Time period in seconds to look back into users session history.	[Integer] The default is 3600. Positive integer indicates that condition looks for finite time before this request. 0 value will mean that condition will look for all available history of sessions. If negative value is provided for this parameter then condition will always evaluate to false.	No

### B.8.58 User: Maximum IPs Timed

General information about the User: Maximum IPs Timed condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–270 User: Maximum IPs Timed**

Condition	User: Maximum IPs Timed
Description	Maximum number of IP within the given time period
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

#### User: Maximum IPs Timed Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Maximum IPs Timed condition.

**Table B–271 User: Maximum IPs Timed Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
More than	Maximum number of IP addresses to watch for. If the IP address count exceeds this number within a period of time, then the condition will evaluate to true.	Default is 3	No
Within	Within the time period	Default is 3600	No
Time	Time units to be associated with the Within parameter	Select a time unit configured in the enum time.unit.enum. Choices are: Milliseconds, Seconds, Minutes, Hours, Days, Weeks, Months, Years	No

## B.8.59 User: Country Failure Count for User

General information about the `User: Country Failure Count for User` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B-272** *User: Country Failure Count for User*

Condition	User: Country Failure Count for User
Description	Check failure count for the user from the given country
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

### User: Country Failure Count for User Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the `User: Country Failure Count for User` condition.

**Table B-273** *User: Country Failure Count for User Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is Country First time?	Checks if the condition should return true or false if the country has not been used before.	Default is True	No
Failure count more than	Maximum number of failures to watch for in seconds. If the failure count exceeds this number in seconds, then the condition will evaluate to true.	Default is 2	No
in seconds	Seconds elapsed.	Default is 3600	No
If error, return	Value to return if there are any errors.	Default is False	Yes

Use this condition to check the number of times the user is failing login (incorrect password) from the same country.

## B.8.60 User: Check Login Count

General information about the `User: Check Login Count` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B-274** *User: Check Login Count*

Condition	User: Check Login Count
Description	Check user login count within specified duration
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Check Login Count Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Check Login Count condition.

**Table B–275 User: Check Login Count Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Check only current user	Condition to check for the current users	Default is True	No
Authentication status	Account status	Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Blocked</li> <li>■ Database Error</li> <li>■ Invalid User</li> <li>■ Locked</li> <li>■ Password Expired</li> <li>■ Pending</li> <li>■ Pending Activation</li> <li>■ Session Expired</li> <li>■ Session Reused</li> <li>■ Success</li> <li>■ System Error</li> <li>■ User Disabled</li> <li>■ Wrong Answer</li> <li>■ Wrong PIN</li> <li>■ Wrong Password</li> </ul>	No
in seconds	Seconds elapsed	Default is 3600	No
with login more than	Maximum number of logins to watch for. If the login count exceeds this number, then the condition will evaluate to true.	Default is 5	No
If error, return	Value to return if error occurs.	Default is False	Yes
Consider current request or not	Consider the current request or not	Default is False	Yes

Use this condition if you want to check the user login count within specified duration.

**B.8.61 User: Last Login Status**

General information about the User: Last Login Status condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–276 User: Last Login Status**

Condition	User: Last Login Status
Description	Checks to see if user login status is in specified list
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.

**Table B–276 (Cont.) User: Last Login Status**

Condition	User: Last Login Status
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Last Login Status Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Last Login Status condition.

**Table B–277 User: Last Login Status Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Check last login Within	Duration from login time	Default is 4	No
Time	Time unit to be associated with the Check last login within parameter	The time unit is from the enum time.unit.enum. Select from: Milliseconds, Seconds, Minutes, Hours, Days, Weeks, Months, Years	No
Ignore logins with status in	Ignore logins with Authentication Status in this group	Authentication status group	
Trigger if last login status in	List of Authentication Status to Check	Authentication status	

**B.8.62 User: Last Login within Specified Time**

General information about the User: Last Login within Specified Time condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–278 User: Last Login within Specified Time**

Condition	User: Last Login within Specified Time
Description	Checks last login within specified time
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

**User: Last Login within Specified Time Parameters**

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Last Login within Specified Time condition.

**Table B–279 User: Last Login within Specified Time Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Within duration (seconds)	This parameter defines the period in which the last login attempts was made.	Default is 30	No
Is from different IP	Boolean parameter to decide if the default return value should be true or false if the login is from a different IP.	Default is False	No

### B.8.63 User: Check Login Time

General information about the User: Check Login Time condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–280 User: Check Login Time**

Condition	User: Check Login Time
Description	Checks if user login time is within the specified time
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

#### User: Check Login Time Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Check Login Time condition.

**Table B–281 User: Check Login Time Condition Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Trigger	If the Trigger parameter is set to True, the rule condition triggers if the condition is met.  If the Trigger parameter is set to False, the rule condition will only trigger if the condition is not met.	Default is True	No
Above or Equal To Hour (0-23)	Lower bound of hour of the day, values between 0 and 23	Default is 9	No
Below Hour (0-23)	Upper bound of hour of the day, values between zero and 23	Default is 18	No

### B.8.64 User: Login Time Between Specified Times

General information about the User: Login Time Between Specified Times condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–282 User: Login Time Between Specified Times**

Condition	User: Login Time Between Specified Times
Description	Login time between specified time
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

#### User: Login Time Between Specified Times Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the User: Login Time Between Specified Times condition.

**Table B–283** *User: Login Time Between Specified Times*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
From time	Beginning of time range	Default is 2:00	No
To time	End of time range	Default is 4:00	No
Try Location Based Time Zone	Timezone	Default is False	No

This condition checks if the user logged in during a specified time range.

If the `useTimeZone` parameter is set to `true` then OAAM uses the time based on desktop time, as provided by the IP Location data.

For example, this condition checks if the time is between 1 PM and 2 PM.

If you set the `useTimeZone` parameter to `true`, then OAAM will try to see if it is between 1 PM and 2PM in the user's geographical location, based on IP location data.

### B.8.65 User: Is Last IP Match with Current IP

General information about the `User: Is Last IP Match with Current IP` condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–284** *User: Is Last IP Match with Current IP*

Condition	User: Is Last IP Match with Current IP
Description	Checks if user login IP address matches with that of previous login
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

#### User: Is Last IP Match with Current IP Parameters

The following table summarizes the parameters in the `User: Is Last IP Match with Current IP` condition.

**Table B–285** *User: Is Last IP Match with Current IP Parameters*

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
<code>is</code>	Boolean parameter to decide if the default return value should be true or false if the IP address matches.	Default is False	No
Class C Match (False, if full IP match)	Class C IP address. Each Class C network address has a 24-bit network prefix, with the three highest order bits set to 1-1-0 and a 21-bit network number, followed by an 8-bit host number.	Default is True	No



**Table B–285 (Cont.) User: Is Last IP Match with Current IP Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Within duration (seconds)	Time period in seconds to look back into users session history.	[Integer] The default is 3600. Positive integer indicates that condition looks for finite time before this request. 0 value will mean that condition will look for all available history of sessions. If a negative value is provided for this parameter then condition will always evaluate to false.	No
Default Return Value	Default return value, in case the login is not found in specified time period or in case of error.	[False] / True	No

### B.8.66 User: Location Used Timed

General information about the User: Location Used Timed condition is provided in the following table.

**Table B–286 User: Location Used Timed**

Condition	User: Location Used Timed
Description	If user used this location within the given time period
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition to experience the behavior.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

#### User: Location Used Timed Parameters

The following table summarizes the User: Location Used Timed condition parameters.

**Table B–287 User: Location Used Timed Condition Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Is	Checks if the condition should return true or false if the user used this location within a given time period.	Default is True	No
Used Location (Attribute)	The location attribute	Use condition attributes are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ASN</li> <li>▪ Carrier</li> <li>▪ Connection type</li> <li>▪ ISP</li> <li>▪ Metro</li> <li>▪ Second level domain</li> <li>▪ Top level domain</li> <li>▪ City</li> <li>▪ Country</li> <li>▪ IP routing type</li> <li>▪ State</li> </ul>	No
Within	This parameter defines the short period in which the location is used.	Default is 3600	No
Time	Time unit to be associated with the Within parameter.	The time unit is from the enum time.unit.enum. Select from: Milliseconds, Seconds, Minutes, Hours, Days, Weeks, Months, Years	No
Minimum Records Needed for the Check	Checks if number of records are met	Default is 1	No

### B.8.67 User: Checkpoint Score

Table B–288 provides general information about the User: Checkpoint Score condition.

**Table B–288 User: Checkpoint Score**

Condition	User: Checkpoint Score
Description	Checks if the score is within limits
Prerequisites	None for the condition as such, but you must have a rule configured with this condition.
Assumptions	None
Available since version	10.1.4.5
Checkpoints	All checkpoints

#### User: Checkpoint Score Condition Parameters

Table B–289 describes the parameters in the User: Checkpoint Score condition.

**Table B-289 User: Checkpoint Score Condition Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Possible Values	Can be Null?
Checkpoint (optional)	Checkpoints from a list of checkpoints	Possible values are configured through the <code>profile.type.enum</code> property.	Yes
Score Above or equal to	Minimum score	Default is 500	No
And below or equal to	Maximum score	Default is 1000	No
Trigger	<p>If the <code>Trigger</code> parameter is set to <code>True</code>, the rule condition triggers if the condition is met.</p> <p>If the <code>Trigger</code> parameter is set to <code>False</code>, the rule condition will only trigger if the condition is not met.</p>	Default is <code>True</code>	No
If multiple executions, pick	Choose a score if there are multiple executions	Select from the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Any score</li><li>■ Last</li><li>■ Max score</li><li>■ Min score</li></ul>	No



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## OAAM Properties

This appendix provides essential OAAM properties and enums.

OAAM properties are summarized in the following sections:

- About Adding User Defined Enum Elements or Changing the Enabled Attribute of an Enum Element
- Access Manager and Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Integration
- Agent Cases Properties
- Autolearning Properties
- Configurable Action Properties
- Cookie Properties
- Customer Care Properties
- Database Activity
- Device Registration Properties
- Digital Fingerprint Properties
- Encrypted Data Masking Properties
- Encryption
- Entities and Transactions Properties
- Fuzzy Logic
- Groups Properties
- Integration Properties
- Investigation Properties
- KBA Properties
- Mobile Properties
- Offline Scheduler Properties
- OTP Properties
- Performance
- Policies, Rules, and Conditions Properties
- Properties Editor Properties
- Proxy Properties

- SOAP Configuration Properties
- Status: Account Status Properties
- Status: Authentication Status
- Time Zone Properties
- User Interface Properties
- Virtual Authentication Devices Properties

## C.1 About Adding User Defined Enum Elements or Changing the Enabled Attribute of an Enum Element

The creation of any new user defined enum element or changing the enabled attribute of an enum element from `false` to `true` will require a restart of the managed servers.

## C.2 Access Manager and Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Integration

These properties and default values are used to create the Oracle Access Manager Client Object Pool. These parameters can be configured to higher values if the login volume is high.

**Table C-1** Pool Configuration Properties

Properties	Description
oaam.oam.oamclient.minConInPool	Defines the minimum number of OAP connections that OAAM will maintain in its pool. It is recommended to keep this value the same as Max Connections as oaam.uio.oam.num_of_connections.
oaam.oam.oamclient.initDelayForWatcher	Defines the initial delay (in milliseconds) before the OAAM Pool Watcher thread starts to check connections.
oaam.oam.oamclient.periodForWatcher	Defines the rest period (in milliseconds) for the OAAM Pool Watcher thread, a thread which periodically checks the health of connections in the pool. Keep this a low value, if connections can go bad frequently.
oaam.oam.oamclient.timeout	Period (in milliseconds) that a request will wait for an available OAP connection before timing out if no connections are available in the pool. Keep this value to a low number.
oaam.uio.oam.num_of_connections	Primary OAM Server Setting Defines the target (maximum) number of OAP connections to the primary OAM server that OAAM will maintain in its pool. Change default to sufficiently high number.
oaam.uio.oam.secondary.host.num_of_connections	Secondary OAM Server Setting (if used) Defines the target (maximum) number of OAP connections to the secondary OAM server that OAAM will maintain in its pool. Change default to sufficiently high number.

## C.3 Agent Cases Properties

**Table C-2 Agent Case Properties**

Properties	Description
oaam.customercare.agent.case.allow.userinfo	<p>Turns on/off user information for Agent case, which are not in the Escalated status.</p> <p>When an OAAM Agent Case is autogenerated from the Configurable Action, the User Details panel is populated with user details for the session for which the case was created. When manually creating a case and linking to a session, user details can be populated. As a result, subsequent searches of cases by Username or User ID can locate manually created cases.</p> <p>The Agent case creation page can optionally accept entry of a valid Username and/or User ID if the  oaam.customercare.agent.case.allow.userinfo property is set to true. If a Username and/or User ID is entered it is mapped to the Agent case. Agent cases with a mapped Username and/or User ID are searchable by Username and/or User ID. These cases display the mapped user identifier in the Username and/or User ID column on the search cases page.</p>
oaam.admin.investigator.default.landing.page	<p>customercare</p> <p>Changes the landing page to either Cases, Sessions or Search Transactions.</p>
oaam.admin.investigator.landing.page2	<p>sessions</p> <p>Changes the landing page to either Cases, Sessions or Search Transactions.</p>
oaam.admin.investigator.landing.page3	<p>transactionlogs</p> <p>Changes the landing page to either Cases, Sessions or Search Transactions.</p>

## C.4 Autolearning Properties

**Table C-3** *Autolearning Properties*

<b>Properties</b>	<b>Description</b>
<code>vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.enabled</code>	Enables/disables the autolearning feature. This property must always be set to <code>true</code> for autolearning to work.
<code>vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.use.auth.status.for.analysis</code>	Enables/disables the authentication patterns. Authentication patterns are the patterns that analyze the data related to authentication (login) related information only. You can set it to <code>True</code> or <code>False</code> .
<code>vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.use.tran.status.for.analysis</code>	Enables the transaction-related patterns. Set to <code>true</code> for the transaction-related patterns to work. Transaction related patterns analyze the transaction related data for autolearning. An example is a pattern that profiles users who are performing wire transfer operations.
<code>oracle.oaam.transactions.analyzepatterns</code>	Enables the collection of pattern data for transactions. Set to <code>true</code> for pattern data to be collected for transactions.
<code>vcrypt.bharosa.autolearning.numPriorities</code>	Creates the number of thread pools as the number of priorities. These thread pools are used for post processing the autolearning data. This number should be more than 1.
<code>vcrypt.bharosa.autolearning.threadMultiplier</code>	Create the number of threads for post processing. These threads are part of the thread pool that is used for post processing autolearning data. Keep this number to at least 5.
<code>vcrypt.tracker.autolearnin.enabled</code>	Controls the status for the product level. Setting the value to <code>false</code> disables some of the post processing for autolearning. Rules continue to run but may be using stale data.



**Table C-3 (Cont.) Autolearning Properties**

Properties	Description
vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.use.auth.status.for.analysis	<p>Enables/disables autolearning post processing if you do not want to change the client code. Setting this property to true results in autolearning processing for the authentication type of updateAuthStatus requests if the status is SUCCESS for that authentication request. However if the status is not SUCCESS, autolearning does not occur. Running autolearning rules with this property set to false runs the rules on the data that is stale. If this property is set to false and autolearning rules are running, and if the log level is set to "debug" for "com.bharosa.vcrypt.tracker.rules.impl.VCryptTrackerAutoLearningImpl" class; then a message is written to the log saying that this property is disabled and rules are still being run.</p> <p>Use this property when the client code does not explicitly call the autolearning API.</p>
oracle.oaam.transactions.analyzepatterns	<p>Enables/disables the collection of pattern data for transactions. Set to true for pattern data to be collected for transactions.</p>
vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.use.tran.status.for.analysis	<p>Enable this property if you want autolearning (post processing) to occur but do not want to change the client code. Setting this property to true results in autolearning processing for updateTransactionStatus requests if the status is SUCCESS for that transaction request. However if the status is not SUCCESS, autolearning does not occur. Running autolearning rules with this property set to false runs the rules on the data that is stale. If this property is set to false and you have autolearning rules running, and if the log level is set to "debug" for the "com.bharosa.vcrypt.tracker.rules.impl.VCryptTrackerAutoLearningImpl" class; a message is written to the log saying that this property is disabled and rules are still running.</p>

**Table C-3 (Cont.) Autolearning Properties**

Properties	Description
<code>vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.use.synchronous.execution.for.pattern.analysis</code>	Controls whether the pattern analysis occurs in synchronous mode. If set to true, pattern analysis is performed synchronously. The <code>updateAuthStatus</code> or <code>updateTransactionStatus</code> call may take longer to complete since all the pattern data update occurs as part of the same <code>updateStatus</code> call.
<code>vcrypt.tracker.autolearning.update.entity.profile.for.auth.patterns</code>	Enables/disables update of profiles for entities as part of pattern analysis.
<code>bharosa.menu.queries.entities</code>	Determines whether the menu item to view historical data should be shown in the OAAM Administration Console.
<code>bharosa.arm.pagetitle.queries.entities.patternworkflow</code>	Default location of the menu for the pattern historical data. Use this historical data page to check to see whether pattern data collection is functioning properly.

## C.5 Configurable Action Properties

**Table C-4 Configuration Action Properties**

Properties	Description
<code>dynamicactions.enabled</code>	Enables the configurable actions feature if set to true.
<code>com.bharosa.vcrypt.tracker.dynamicactions.impl.CaseCreationAction</code>	Create case action
<code>com.bharosa.vcrypt.tracker.dynamicactions.impl.AddToListConfigurableAction</code>	Add to list action

## C.6 Cookie Properties

**Table C-5 Cookie Properties**

Properties	Description
<code>oaam.cookies.secure</code>	Sets the Secure Only flag on any cookies set by OAAM applications directly (does not apply to JSESSIONID). It will mainly apply to the VSC cookie <code>ora_oaam_vsc</code> . Other cookies may include <code>ora_oaam_clientoffset</code> . Default value is false. If set to true, the cookie(s) are only sent over HTTPS.

## C.7 Customer Care Properties

**Table C-6** Customer Care Properties

Properties	Description
bharosa.uio.default.username.case.sensitive	If set to false, the user name will be in lower case regardless of the actual case that was typed into the User Name field when creating CSR cases.
customercare.case.expirybehavior.enum.csrcode.behavior	expiry Sets expiry behavior for CSR cases
customercare.case.expirybehavior.enum.csrcode.label	Expired Sets expiry behavior for CSR cases
customercare.case.expirybehavior.enum.csrcode.durationInHrs	24 Sets expiry behavior for CSR cases
customercare.case.expirybehavior.enum.csrcode.resetonaccess	false Sets expiry behavior for CSR cases
customercare.case.expirybehavior.enum.csrcode.behavior	none Disables the expiry behavior for CSR cases
oaam.permission.creatagentcase	oaam.perm.create.case.type.csr Allows investigator access to create Agent cases
customercare.case.actiontype.enum.accesscase.description	The values for the <b>Notes</b> column in the <b>Logs</b> tab for notes that are not added by the user will appear in English by default. The notes are taken from the action enums "note" field (property). The value of that property is saved into database (as notes). After it is saved, users cannot change that data. Implementations can customize the "note" in the enum property to the localized value. "Access case" is inside the oaam_resources.properties file: customercare.case.actiontype.enum.accesscase.description=Access case  Case creation / access logic will use that string for the creating records after that point.
customercare.case.expirybehavior.enum.agentcase.behavior	none Disables the "overdue/expiry" behavior for Agent cases overdue Sets "expiry/overdue" behavior for Agent cases

**Table C-6 (Cont.) Customer Care Properties**

<b>Properties</b>	<b>Description</b>
customercare.case.expirybehavior.enum.agentcase.label	Overdue Sets "expiry/overdue" behavior for Agent cases
customercare.case.expirybehavior.enum.agentcase.durationInHrs	24 Sets "expiry/overdue" behavior for Agent cases
customercare.case.expirybehavior.enum.agentcase.resetonaccess	true Sets "expiry/overdue" behavior for Agent cases
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone.enabled	Enables Auto Change of Case Status if set to true. Disables Auto Change of Case Status if set to false.
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone	customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone=1
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone.name	customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone.name=Flow
onecustomercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone.description	onecustomercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone.description=Status flow
onecustomercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone.enabled	onecustomercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone.enabled=true
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone.from	customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone.from=new
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone.to	customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowone.to=pending
	Configurable actions create cases with a status of "New". When the case is opened, the status is changed to "Pending." For these cases to change from "New" to "Pending" automatically on access, the properties are configured by default to the values.

**Table C-6 (Cont.) Customer Care Properties**

<b>Properties</b>	<b>Description</b>
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo	customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo=2
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo.name	customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo.name=Flow Two
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo.description	customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo.description=Status flow two
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo.enabled	customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo.enabled=true
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo.from	customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo.from=escalated
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo.to	customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo.to=pending
customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo.casetype	customercare.case.autostatuschange.enum.flowtwo.casetype=agent  Escalated cases have a Case Status of Escalated. When the case is opened, the status is changed to "Pending". For cases to change from Escalated to Pending automatically on access, the properties are configured by default.
oaam.comparetrx.max.rows.allowed	oaam.comparetrx.max.rows.allowed=10  Limits the number of transaction rows selected for Compare Transaction.
oaam.generic.idmshellrhs.tab.width	oaam.generic.idmshellrhs.tab.width=400  IDM shell right hand side width
oaam.customercare.linksessions.max.rows.allowed	oaam.customercare.linksessions.max.rows.allowed=25  Limits the number of session rows to be linked to agent case.
oaam.admin.investigator.default.landing.page	oaam.admin.investigator.default.landing.page=customercare
oaam.admin.investigator.landing.page2	oaam.admin.investigator.landing.page2=sessions
oaam.admin.investigator.landing.page3	oaam.admin.investigator.landing.page3=transactionlogs
oaam.admin.investigator.landing.showhometab	oaam.admin.investigator.landing.showhometab=false  Default landing page for the investigator
oaam.admin.csr.default.landing.page	oaam.admin.csr.default.landing.page=customercare  Default landing page for the CSR; points to the taskId(oaam.menu.enum)
oaam.utility.max.filter.items.allowed	oaam.utility.max.filter.items.allowed=15  Maximum filter items under tagged panel
oaam.utility.filter.isconjunctionall	oaam.utility.filter.isconjunctionall=true  Utility filter items conjunction type (all or any)

**Table C-6 (Cont.) Customer Care Properties**

Properties	Description
oaam.utility.filter.timerange.default	oaam.utility.filter.timerange.default=oneday Utility filter default time-range: oaam.session.filter.timerange.enum
oaam.customercare.agent.case.allow.userinfo	oaam.customercare.agent.case.allow.userinfo=false Turns on/off user information for Agent case (which is not in escalated status)
customercare.case.agent.landingtf.access customercare.case.csr.landingtf.access	customercare.case.agent.landingtf.access=oaam.perm.do.case.agent.landingtf customercare.case.csr.landingtf.access=oaam.perm.do.case.csr.landingtf High-level permissions for landing pages for CSR and Investigator
bharosa.multitenant.boolean	Turns on the access control in the OAAM Administration Console for multitenant deployments, you must set the bharosa.multitenant.boolean property to true. By default, the value is set to false.

## C.8 Database Activity

**Table C-7 Database Activity**

Property	Description
bharosa.db.query.performance.warning.threshold.ms	Prints out every SQL if the property is set to zero.
oracle.oaam.allentitycache.lifetime.min	5 This property should not be changed.
oracle.oaam.allentitycache.monitor.sec	30 This property should not be changed.
oracle.oaam.autolearning.allentities.counts.cache.enabled	true This property should not be changed.

## C.9 Device Registration Properties

Table C-8 lists properties to enable device registration for all applications on the server. To enable on a application specific basis, "default" can be replaced with the appropriate *appId* in each of the prior property names.

**Table C–8 Device Registration Properties**

Properties	Description
bharosa.uio.default.registerdevice.enabled	Enables device registration. Adds text and a check box to the bottom of the challenge page if the property is set to true. When a user is challenged, the check box and text would allow him to register the current device (if it is not already registered). If the device is already registered for that user, the option will not appear unless the user unregisters the device in user preferences.
bharosa.uio.default.register.questions.registerdevice.enabled	true Adds device registration to the challenge question registration page.
bharosa.uio.default.register.userinfo.registerdevice.enabled	true Adds device registration to the Contact Information registration page.
bharosa.uio.default.userpreferences.unregister.this.enabled	Enables user to be able to unregister current device in user preferences.
bharosa.uio.default.userpreferences.unregister.all.enabled	Enables user to be able to unregister all devices in user preferences
bharosa.tracker.send.devidId	Enables device registration in native integration if property is set to true so that data can be captured.

## C.10 Digital Fingerprint Properties

**Table C–9 Digital Fingerprint Properties**

Properties	Description
bharosa.uio.default.device.identification.scheme	Enables use of custom digital fingerprints if you set this property to the type of digital fingerprint you want to capture. For Instance, bharosa.uio.default.device.identification.scheme=applet Note: Flash is set to be the default digital fingerprint in OAAM.

## C.11 Encrypted Data Masking Properties

**Table C–10 Encrypted Data Masking Properties**

Properties	Description
oaam.transaction.encrypted.data.mask.suffix.length	Shows the number of characters unmasked. The default length is 3.
oaam.transaction.encrypted.data.mask.char	Shows mask characters to represent encrypted transaction data. For example, set the property to *****
oaam.transaction.encrypted.data.mask	Set to true to enables masking of encrypted transaction data globally.
oaam.transaction.encrypted.data.unmask.perm	Permissions to enable/disable masking at role level.

## C.12 Encryption

**Table C–11 Encryption Properties**

Property	Description
bharosa.cipher.encryption.algorithm.system.default	Switches to different encryption types
keystorepasswd	Password for opening the keystore.
keystorealiaspasswd	Password reading alias (key) in the keystore
keyFile	keyFile=soap_key.file File containing from key. Please note, keys in AES could be binary. Also note algorithms like 3DES require minimum 24 characters in the key
keystorefilename	keystorefilename=system_soap.keystore Keystore file name.
keystorealias	keystorealias=vcrypt.soap.call.passwd This is the keystore alias.
vcrypt.soap.auth.keystorePassword=<base64 encoded keystore password>	Properties with the encoded passwords and the authentication user name to add to oaam_custom.properties.
vcrypt.soap.auth.aliasPassword=<based64 encoded password to the alias>	
vcrypt.soap.auth.username=<user configured for accessing the soap services>	
vcrypt.soap.auth.keystoreFile=system_soap.keystore	

## C.13 Entities and Transactions Properties

**Table C–12 Entity and Transaction Properties**

Properties	Description
bharosa.trackeradmin.show.transaction.detail	Enables you to view transactions in the Session Details page if set to true. Turns off the display for transactions is set to false.
oaam.admin.detail.ip.enabled	Enables you to be able to use the details pages.
oaam.admin.detail.user.enabled	
oaam.admin.detail.device.enabled	
oaam.admin.detail.fingerprint.enabled	
oaam.admin.detail.alert.enabled	
oaam.admin.detail.challengecount.enabled	
oaam.transaction.mapping.startindex.min	Starts the substring operation from the first character of the string if you set this property to 0.



## C.14 Fuzzy Logic

**Table C–13 Fuzzy Logic Properties**

Property	Description
bharosa.authenticator.EnableMatchScore	Selectively enables/disables the Fuzzy logic functionality in knowledge-based authentication (KBA).

## C.15 Groups Properties

**Table C–14 Group Properties**

Properties	Description
admin.group.userid.maxlength	Allows you to increase the maximum length to enter for Login IDs. Default is 255.
admin.group.name.maxlength 255	Allows you to increase the maximum length to enter for User IDs. Default is 255.
admin.group.genstring.maxlength	Allows you to increase the maximum length for Gen String fields.

## C.16 Integration Properties

**Table C–15 Integration Properties**

Properties	Description
oaam.uio.oam.integration.stepup.enabled	Disables the Step-up use case in Access Manager-OAAM TAP integration, you must set the property to false.
oaam.server.integration.app_id.param	Configures the HTTP request parameter key that the integration processor will use to try to read AppId from when entering OAAM entry point

## C.17 Investigation Properties

**Table C–16 Investigation Properties**

Properties	Description
bharosa.trackeradmin.show.transaction.detail	Set to true to be able to view transactions in the Session Details page. Setting the property to false turns off the display for transactions.
oaam.customercare.agent.case.allow.userinfo	Turns on/off user information display for Agent case (which is not in escalated status)
oaam.admin.investigator.default.landing.page=customercare oaam.admin.investigator.landing.page2=sessions oaam.admin.investigator.landing.page3=transactionlogs	Changes the landing page to either Cases, Sessions or Search Transactions with the use of property
incrementCacheCounter	Set to true in the rule.action.enum so that different actions performed by the user along with the aggregate count for each one of them is available in the user details: profile data.

## C.18 KBA Properties

**Table C-17** KBA Properties

Properties	Description
bharosa.kba.active	Enables KBA if set to true.
bharosa.config.type.kba_config.enum.regQuestionsCount.validation.minValue bharosa.config.type.kba_config.enum.regQuestionsCount.validation.maxValue	<p>Specifies the maximum and minimum limits for questions the user will register.</p> <p>bharosa.config.type.kba_config.enum.regQuestionsCount.validation.minValue=3 bharosa.config.type.kba_config.enum.regQuestionsCount.validation.maxValue=7</p> <p>The setting should be between 3 and 7 to offer security but not over burden a user's memory. The basic industry standard for KBA is 3 registered questions.</p>
challenge.question.registration.groups.minimum.questions.per.category.count challenge.question.registration.groups.categories.count challenge.question.registration.groups.questions.count challenge.question.registration.groups.count challenge.question.registration.groups.maxlimit	<p>Controls the listing of questions in the OAAM server.</p> <p>challenge.question.registration.groups.minimum.questions.per.category.count =1 challenge.question.registration.groups.categories.count=5 challenge.question.registration.groups.questions.count=5 challenge.question.registration.groups.count=3 challenge.question.registration.groups.maxlimit=5</p>
bharosa.config.type.kba_config.enum.maxCategoryPerMenuCount.property_name	Controls the minimum number of questions in a category that must exist before changes can be made to a question in the category. The default is 5. You cannot edit questions in a category if the number of questions in the category is below the minimum. For example, you cannot change the locale for a question unless there are at least 5 other questions for that locale in that category.

## C.19 Mobile Properties

**Table C–18 Mobile Properties**

Properties	Description
oaam.admin.detail.mobile.enabled	Turns off the mobile fields.  Setting it to false hides these fields in the user interface. You want to enable this property if the deployment supports mobile access. If not, set it to false.

## C.20 Offline Scheduler Properties

**Table C–19 Offline Scheduler Properties**

Properties	Description
vcrypt.reports.scheduler.activate	Enables/disables scheduler so that jobs are run.  By default, the property is set to false. Jobs can be created, but they will not run until the property is changed to true.
bharosa.ra.loadrun.resetbeforerun	Performing a Load and Run job multiple times appends rule data to existing sessions, resulting in duplicate checkpoints for each time the job is performed. If you want old checkpoint data to be erased before checkpoint rules are run, ensure that <code>bharosa.ra.loadrun.resetbeforerun</code> has been set to true. If you do not want existing checkpoint data to be erased when performing Load and Run multiple times, set this property to false.
oaam.admin.detail.mobile.enabled=true	By default, the Client-Application and Latitude and Longitude attributes are not displayed in the Session Details page in the OAAM Offline whereas they are displayed in the same page in OAAM Admin. To display these attributes in the Session Details page, add the <code>oaam.admin.detail.mobile.enabled=true</code> property to the <code>oaam_admin.properties</code> file of the offline server

## C.21 OTP Properties

**Table C–20 OTP Properties**

Properties	Description
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.webservice	<code>http://UMS_Server_URL:UMS_Port/ucs/messaging/webservice</code>  UMS Server Web service URL
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.parlayx.endpoint	<code>http://UMS_Server_URL:UMS_Port/sdpMessaging/parlayx/SendMessageService</code>  UMS Server ParlayX Endpoint URL
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.useParlayX	False  Configures the use of web service or parlayx API. The value is false by default (Web services recommended).
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.userName	User name for UMS server
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.password	Password for UMS server
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integtaion.policies	UMS authentication policies
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.fromAddress	demo@example.com  OAAM from address for OTP messages.

**Table C–20 (Cont.) OTP Properties**

<b>Properties</b>	<b>Description</b>
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.message.status.poll.attempts	3 Number of times to attempt status poll each time the wait page is displayed.
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.message.status.poll.delay	1000 Delay between status polls while the wait page is being displayed
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.sleepInterval	10000
bharosa.uio.default.ums.integration.deliveryPage.delay	3000
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS	2 SMS Challenge enum value
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS.name	SMS Challenge Name of SMS challenge type
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS.description	SMS Challenge Description of SMS challenge type
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS.processor	com.bharosa.uio.processor.challenge.SMSUMSOTPChallengeProcessor Processor class for SMS challenge type Specifies the java class for handling challenges of this type. The challenge mechanism is customizable through Java classes. See the <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager</i> for information.
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS.requiredInfo	mobile Required fields to challenge user with SMS challenge type A comma separated list of inputs from registration input enum
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS.available	Makes available the SMS challenge type Specifies if the challenge type is available for use (service ready and configured). To enable/disable an OTP challenge type, the available flag should be set.
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS.otp	true OTP property for SMS challenge type
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail	1 Email Challenge enum value
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail.name	Email Challenge Name of e-mail challenge type
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail.description	Email Challenge Description of e-mail challenge type

**Table C–20 (Cont.) OTP Properties**

<b>Properties</b>	<b>Description</b>
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail.processor	com.bharosa.uio.processor.challenge.EmailUMSOTPChallengeProcessor  Processor class for e-mail challenge type  Specifies the java class for handling challenges of this type. The challenge mechanism is customizable through Java classes. See the <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager</i> for information.
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail.requiredInfo	e-mail  Required fields to challenge user with e-mail challenge type  A comma separated list of inputs from registration input enum
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail.available	false  Makes available the e-mail challenge type  Specifies if the challenge type is available for use (service ready and configured). To enable/disable an OTP challenge type, the available flag should be set.
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeEmail.otp	true  OTP property for e-mail challenge type
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms	4  Terms and Conditions enum value
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.name	Terms and Conditions  Name for Terms and Conditions check box
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.description	Terms and Conditions  Description for Terms and Conditions check box
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.inputname	terms  HTML input name for Terms and Conditions check box
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.inputtype	checkbox  HTML input type for Terms and Conditions check box
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.values	true  Required values for Term and Conditions check box during registration and user preferences
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.maxlength	40  HTML input max length for Terms and Conditions check box
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.required	true  Required flag for Term and Conditions check box during registration and user preferences

**Table C–20 (Cont.) OTP Properties**

<b>Properties</b>	<b>Description</b>
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.order	5 Order on the page for Terms and Conditions check box
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.enabled	true Enabled flag for Terms and Conditions enum item
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.regex	.+ Regular expression for validation of Terms and Conditions check box
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.errorCode	otp.invalid.terms Error code to obtain error message from if validation of Terms and Conditions fails
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.terms.managerClass	com.bharosa.uio.manager.user.DefaultContactInfoManager Java class to use to save / retrieve Terms and Conditions from data storage
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile	0 Mobile phone enum value
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.name	Mobile Phone Name for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.description	Mobile Phone Description for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.inputname	cell number HTML input name for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.inputtype	text HTML input type for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.maxlength	15 HTML input max length for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.required	true Required flag for mobile phone field during registration and user preferences
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.order	1 Order on the page for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.enabled	true Enabled flag for mobile phone enum item
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.regex	If configuring through properties: \\D?(\\d{3})\\D?\\D?(\\d{3})\\D?(\\d{4}) If configuring through OAAM Admin: \\D?(\\d{3})\\D?\\D?(\\d{3})\\D?(\\d{4})
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.errorCode	otp.invalid.mobile Error code to obtain error message from if validation of mobile phone entry fails

**Table C–20 (Cont.) OTP Properties**

<b>Properties</b>	<b>Description</b>
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile.managerClass	com.bharosa.uio.manager.user.DefaultContactInfoManager Java class to use to save / retrieve mobile phone from data storage
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2	2 Mobile phone enum value
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.name	Mobile Phone 2 Name for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.description	Mobile Phone 2 Description for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.inputname	cell number 2 HTML input name for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.inputtype	text HTML input type for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.maxlength	15 HTML input max length for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.required	true Required flag for mobile phone field during registration and user preferences
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.order	2 Order on the page for mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.enabled	true Enabled flag for mobile phone enum item
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.regex	If configuring through properties: \\D?(\\d{3})\\D?\\D?(\\d{3})\\D?(\\d{4}) If configuring through OAAM Admin: \\D?(\\d{3})\\D?\\D?(\\d{3})\\D?(\\d{4}) Regular expression for validation of mobile phone field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.errorCode	otp.invalid.mobile Error code to obtain error message from if validation of mobile phone entry fails
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.mobile2.managerClass	com.bharosa.uio.manager.user.DefaultContactInfoManager Java class to use to save / retrieve mobile phone from data storage
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email	1 Email address enum value
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.name	Email Address Name for email address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.description	Email Address Description for email address field

**Table C–20 (Cont.) OTP Properties**

<b>Properties</b>	<b>Description</b>
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.inputname	email HTML input name for email address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.inputtype	text HTML input type for email address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.maxlength	40 HTML input max length for email address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.required	true Required flag for email address field during registration and user preferences
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.order	2 Order on the page for email address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.enabled	false Enabled flag for email address enum item
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.regex	Regular expression for validation of email address field If configuring through properties: . +@[a-zA-Z_]+?\.\ [a-zA-Z]{2,3} If configuring through OAAM Admin: . +@[a-zA-Z_]+?\.\ [a-zA-Z]{2,3}
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.errorCode	otp.invalid.email Error code to obtain error message from if validation of email address entry fails
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email.managerClass	com.bharosa.uio.manager.user.DefaultContactInfoManager Java class to use to save / retrieve email address from data storage
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2	2 Email address enum value
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.name	Email Address 2 Name for email address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.description	Email Address 2 Description for email address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.inputname	email2 HTML input name for email address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.inputtype	text HTML input type for email address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.maxlength	40 HTML input max length for email address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.required	true Required flag for email address field during registration and user preferences



**Table C–20 (Cont.) OTP Properties**

<b>Properties</b>	<b>Description</b>
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.order	2 Order on the page for email address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.enabled	false Enabled flag for email address enum item
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.regex	.\+@[a-zA-Z_]+?\.\[a-zA-Z]{2,3} Regular expression for validation of email address field
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.errorCode	otp.invalid.email Error code to obtain error message from if validation of email address entry fails
bharosa.uio.default.userinfo.inputs.enum.email2.managerClass	com.bharosa.uio.manager.user.DefaultContactInfoManager Java class to use to save / retrieve email address from data storage
bharosa.uio.default.register.userinfo.enabled	Enables/disables the profile registration pages if the OTP channel is enabled and requires registration.
bharosa.uio.default.userpreferences.userinfo.enabled	Enables/disables the ability to set preferences if the OTP channel is enabled and allows preference setting. User Preferences is a page that allows the user to change their image/phrase, challenge questions, un-register devices, and update their OTP profile.
bharosa.uio.default.challenge.type.enum.ChallengeSMS.available	Enables the Short Message Service (SMS) Challenge Type. This makes it possible for the policies to challenge using OTP via SMS.
bharosa.uio.default.messages.enum.terms.name	Terms and Conditions
bharosa.uio.default.messages.enum.terms.description	PLACEHOLDER TEXT FOR TERMS AND CONDITIONS
bharosa.uio.default.messages.enum.privacy.name	Privacy Policy
bharosa.uio.default.messages.enum.privacy.description	PLACEHOLDER TEXT FOR PRIVACY POLICY

## C.22 Performance

**Table C–21 Performance Properties**

<b>Properties</b>	<b>Description</b>
bharosa.trackernodehistory.enable	If the history of the device is not required, then device history logging can be turned OFF by setting the property bharosa.trackernodehistory.enable to false

**Table C–21 (Cont.) Performance Properties**

Properties	Description
vcrypt.tracker.rulelog.detailed.minMillis	Controls threshold and logging for rules. By default, the Session Details page does not display the trigger sources if the execution time for alerts is less than 2000 millisecond (2000 ms) since detailed logging is dependent on the execution time. Set this property to 2000.
tracker.wf.createHourlyEntries tracker.wf.createDailyEntries	The Auto-learning feature tracks transactions and authentications being performed by different actors based on patterns you create. This process establishes what is "normal" or average behavior for an individual or a population. By default, Auto-learning collects data for hourly, daily granularity that is not used by the out-of-the-box patterns. If there are no custom patterns that use hourly, daily granular data, then that data collection can be disabled by setting the properties to false. <b>Note:</b> When auto-learning is disabled, no pattern-based risk analysis will be performed. Consider this before you disable auto-learning as the risk analysis may be an important part of your data collection.
vcrypt.tracker.soap.url	To reduce DNS resolution issues, specify the IP Address of the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Server where SOAP services are hosted as the value of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Host in vcrypt.tracker.soap.url property.

## C.23 Policies, Rules, and Conditions Properties

**Table C–22 Policies, Rules, and Condition Properties**

Properties	Description
vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet.XXXXXX	Specifies the checkpoint in which to log the rules. Make sure that "vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet.XXXXXX" is set to True for that checkpoint. (XXXX corresponds to that checkpoint)
vcrypt.tracker.rules.allowControlledActions	Enables/disables the Action Override feature. This feature is turned off by default.

## C.24 Properties Editor Properties

**Table C–23 Properties Editor Properties**

Properties	Description
bharosa.config.ui.list.filter.enum	Enables the enumerations to be listed in the Properties Editor if set to false.

## C.25 Proxy Properties

**Table C–24 Proxy Properties**

Properties	Description
vcrypt.tracker.ip.detectProxiedIP	Enables use of the "X-Forwarded-For" IP, set this property to true. OAAM does not use the header IP by default.
bharosa.ip.header.name	<p>When using OAAM with LBR and SNAT enabled, the client IP address needs to be preserved. This is critical since OAAM relies on the client IP Address when evaluating policies.</p> <p>Make sure the following OAAM properties are set as follows:</p> <pre>vcrypt.tracker.ip.detectProxiedIP=true bharosa.ip.header.name=X-Forwarded-For</pre> <p>For information on load balancers preserving the Client IP Addresses, see the "Preparing the Network for an Enterprise Deployment" chapter in <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Enterprise Deployment Guide for Oracle Identity Management</i>.</p>
bharosa.uio.proxy.mode.flag	Indicates that the application is not protected by the OAAM proxy solution and that OAAM server should not proxy requests for UIO to the OAAM admin system. Set it to true for proxy mode. OAAM Server is configured to be in non-proxy mode with the flag set to false by default.

## C.26 SOAP Configuration Properties

**Table C–25 SOAP Web Service Access Properties**

Property	Description
vcrypt.soap.auth	Disables or enables HTTP authentication for Authenticator. set the following property to true (enabled) or false (disabled).
vcrypt.tracker.soap.url	SOAP Server Side URL. This setting is the location of the web services with which the application will communicate.
vcrypt.common.util.vcryptsoap.impl.classname	<p>Specifies for the application which libraries to use when creating SOAP messages to exchange with the OAAM services.</p> <p>The available option is</p> <pre>com.bharosa.vcrypt.common.impl.VCryptSOAPGenericImpl</pre>
vcrypt.soap.call.timeout	SOAP call timeout in milliseconds
keystorepasswd	Password for opening the keystore.
keystorealiaspasswd	Password reading alias (key) in the keystore
keyFile=	File containing from key. Please note, keys in AES could be binary. Also note algorithms like 3DES require minimum 24 characters in the key. For example, keyFile=soap_key.file.

**Table C–25 (Cont.) SOAP Web Service Access Properties**

Property	Description
keystorefilename	keystorefilename=system_soap.keystore Keystore file name.
keystorealias	keystorealias=vcrypt.soap.call.passwd Keystore alias.
vcrypt.soap.auth.keystorePassword=<base64 encoded keystore password>	Properties with the encoded passwords and the authentication user name to add to oaam_custom.properties.
vcrypt.soap.auth.aliasPassword=<based64 encoded password to the alias>	
vcrypt.soap.auth.username=<user configured for accessing the soap services>	
vcrypt.soap.auth.keystoreFile=system_soap.keystore	

## C.27 Status: Account Status Properties

The account statuses are globalized values. The base definitions are in `oaam_core.properties`, but the names and descriptions are used from `oaam_resources.properties`. Overriding the strings would require adding values to a `client_resource_locale.properties` file in the OAAM Extensions war file.

**Table C–26 Account Status**

Properties	Description
vcrypt.user.account.status.enum.pending_activation.name	Pending Activation The user started registration, but has not completed it. He has entered his user name and password and his information has been stored in the database, but he will not be activated until he has completed registration. The user is available in the system, but he is not yet active and cannot perform any operations.
vcrypt.user.account.status.enum.active.name	Active The user is active and available in the system. He has completed registration and can perform all operations.
vcrypt.user.account.status.enum.disabled.name	Disabled The user is available in the system, but not active. He maybe disabled because of fraud or other reasons and cannot perform any operations.
vcrypt.user.account.status.enum.deleted.name	Deleted The user is not available in the system.
vcrypt.user.account.status.enum.invalid.name	Invalid The user name is not valid.

## C.28 Status: Authentication Status

The authentication statuses are globalized values. The base definitions are in `oaam_core.properties`, but the names and descriptions are used from `oaam_resources.properties`. Overriding the strings would require adding values to a `client_resource_locale.properties` file in the OAAM Extensions war file.

**Table C–27 Authentication Status**

Properties	Description
<code>auth.status.enum.success.name</code>	Success The user is successfully authenticated.
<code>auth.status.enum.invalid_user.name</code>	Invalid user The user name was invalid and not available in the system.
<code>auth.status.enum.wrong_password.name</code>	Wrong password The user entered the wrong password. The user name was entered correctly, but the password was incorrect.
<code>auth.status.enum.wrong_pin.name</code>	Wrong PIN If user has PIN as a password and it was entered incorrectly.
<code>auth.status.enum.session_expired.name</code>	Session expired The user logged in to the application then left it inactive for a length of time. When the user tries to use the application again, a message appears telling him the session has expired. The user will have to log in again.
<code>auth.status.enum.session_reused.name</code>	Session reused When the session had expired and the user logged in successfully, the status changes from session expired to session reused.
<code>auth.status.enum.user_disabled.name</code>	User disabled The user was available in the system, but had been disabled in the system for a variety of reasons. The user name is valid, but he has been disabled.
<code>auth.status.enum.pending_activation.name</code>	Pending activation The user has not completed the registration yet.
<code>auth.status.enum.wrong_answer.name</code>	Wrong Answer The user entered the wrong answer to a challenge question.
<code>auth.status.enum.db_error.name</code>	Database Error When user was performing a database operation, he encountered an error.
<code>auth.status.enum.system_error.name</code>	System Error When user was using the application, he encountered an error.
<code>auth.status.enum.block.name</code>	Blocked If a user is "Blocked," it is because a policy has found certain conditions to be "true" and is set up to respond to these conditions with a "Block Action." If those conditions change, the user may no longer be "Blocked." The "Blocked" status is not necessarily permanent and therefore may or may not require an administrator action to resolve. For example, if the user was blocked because he was logging in from a blocked country, but he is no longer in that country, he may no longer be "Blocked."

**Table C-27 (Cont.) Authentication Status**

Properties	Description
auth.status.enum.challenge_block.name	Locked "Locked" is the status that Oracle Adaptive Access Manager sets if the user fails a challenge. If the user exceeds the number of retries when attempting to provide a correct answer, then his account becomes "Locked." After that, a Customer Service Representative must reset the status to "Unlocked" before the user can use the account to enter the system.
auth.status.enum.pending.name	Pending The user has logged into the application, completed registration, but the he did not go through the entire flow.
auth.status.enum.expired_password.name	Password Expired The user's password has expired.

## C.29 Time Zone Properties

**Table C-28 Timezones Properties**

Properties	Description
oaam.adf.timezone	To set the time zone that will be used for all timestamps in the user interface, use the Property Editor to set <code>oaam.adf.timezone</code> to the desired time zone. For example, <code>oaam.adf.timezone = Atlantic/Reykjavik</code> <code>oaam.adf.timezone = Pacific/Midway</code> <code>oaam.adf.timezone = America/Anchorage</code>  The time zones are as follows: Pacific/Midway (GMT-11:00) Midway - Samoa Time (ST) Pacific/Pago_Pago (GMT-11:00) Pago Pago - Samoa Time (ST) Pacific/Honolulu (GMT-10:00) Honolulu - Hawaii Time (HT) Pacific/Fiji (GMT+12:00) Fiji - Fiji Time (FJT)

**Table C–28 (Cont.) Timezones Properties**

<b>Properties</b>	<b>Description</b>
oaam.adf.timezone	America/Anchorage (GMT-09:00) Alaska Time (AKT)
	America/Tijuana (GMT-08:00) Tijuana - Pacific Time (PT)
	America/Vancouver (GMT-08:00) Vancouver - Pacific Time (Canada) (PT)
	America/Los_Angeles (GMT-08:00) Los Angeles - Pacific Time (PT)
	America/Chihuahua (GMT-07:00) Chihuahua - Mexico Time 2 (MT)
	America/Denver (GMT-07:00) Denver - Mountain Time (MT)
	America/Edmonton (GMT-07:00) Mountain Time
	Canada (MT)
	America/Panama (GMT-05:00) Panama - Eastern Time (ET)
	America/Montreal (GMT-05:00) Montreal - Eastern Time (Canada) (ET)
	America/New_York (GMT-05:00) New York - Eastern Time (ET)
	America/Puerto_Rico (GMT-04:00) Puerto Rico - Atlantic Time (AT)
	America/Halifax (GMT-04:00) Canada Atlantic Time (AT)
	America/Santiago (GMT-04:00) Santiago - Chile Time (CLT)
	America/Caracas (GMT-04:00) Caracas - Venezuela Time (VET)
	America/Godthab (GMT-03:00) Godthab - Western Greenland Time (WGT)
	America/Argentina/Buenos_Aires (GMT-03:00) Buenos Aires - Argentine Time (ART)
	America/Sao_Paulo (GMT-03:00) Sao Paulo - Brasilia Time (BRT)
	America/St_Johns (GMT-03:30) St Johns - Newfoundland Time (NT)
	America/Noronha (GMT-02:00) Noronha - Fernando de Noronha Time (FNT)
	Atlantic/Azores (GMT-01:00) Azores - Azores Time (AZOT)
	Atlantic/Cape_Verde (GMT-01:00) Cape Verde - Cape Verde Time (CVT)

**Table C–28 (Cont.) Timezones Properties**

<b>Properties</b>	<b>Description</b>
oaam.adf.timezone	Europe/Dublin (GMT+00:00) Dublin - Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
	Europe/London (GMT+00:00) London - Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
	Etc/UTC (GMT+00:00) Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)
	Africa/Casablanca (GMT+00:00) Casablanca - Western European Time (WET)
	Europe/Lisbon (GMT+00:00) Lisbon - Western European Time (WET)
	Africa/Nouakchott (GMT+00:00) Nouakchott - Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
	Atlantic/Reykjavik (GMT+00:00) Reykjavik - Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
	Europe/Prague (GMT+01:00) Prague - Central European Time (CET)
	Europe/Budapest (GMT+01:00) Budapest - Central European Time (CET)
	Europe/Madrid (GMT+01:00) Madrid - Central European Time (CET)
	Europe/Vienna (GMT+01:00) Vienna - Central European Time (CET)
	Africa/Algiers (GMT+01:00) Algiers - Central European Time (CET)
	Africa/Lagos (GMT+01:00) Lagos - Western African Time (WAT)
	Europe/Belgrade (GMT+01:00) Belgrade - Central European Time (CET)
	Europe/Oslo (GMT+01:00) Oslo - Central European Time (CET)
	Europe/Rome (GMT+01:00) Rome - Central European Time (CET)
	Africa/Tunis (GMT+01:00) Tunis - Central European Time (CET)
	Europe/Stockholm (GMT+01:00) Stockholm - Central European Time (CET)
	Europe/Copenhagen (GMT+01:00) Copenhagen - Central European Time (CET)
	Europe/Tirane (GMT+01:00) Tirane - Central European Time (CET)
	Europe/Zurich (GMT+01:00) Zurich - Central European Time (CET)
	Europe/Paris (GMT+01:00) Paris - Central European Time (CET)
	Europe/Berlin (GMT+01:00) Berlin - Central European Time (CET)
	Europe/Warsaw (GMT+01:00) Warsaw - Central European Time (CET)
	Europe/Amsterdam (GMT+01:00) Amsterdam - Central European Time (CET)
	Europe/Brussels (GMT+01:00) Brussels - Central European Time (CET)
	Europe/Luxembourg (GMT+01:00) Luxembourg - Central European Time (CET)
	Europe/Bucharest (GMT+02:00) Bucharest - Eastern European Time (EET)



**Table C–28 (Cont.) Timezones Properties**

<b>Properties</b>	<b>Description</b>
oaam.adf.timezone	Asia/Nicosia (GMT+02:00) Nicosia - Eastern European Time (EET)
	Europe/Kiev (GMT+02:00) Kiev - Eastern European Time (EET)
	Europe/Sofia (GMT+02:00) Sofia - Eastern European Time (EET)
	Europe/Riga (GMT+02:00) Riga - Eastern European Time (EET)
	Africa/Johannesburg (GMT+02:00) Johannesburg - South Africa Time (SAT)
	Europe/Athens (GMT+02:00) Athens - Eastern European Time (EET)
	Africa/Tripoli (GMT+02:00) Tripoli - Eastern European Time (EET)
	Africa/Cairo (GMT+02:00) Cairo - Egypt Time (ET)
	Asia/Beirut (GMT+02:00) Beirut - Eastern European Time (EET)
	Europe/Tallinn (GMT+02:00) Tallinn - Eastern European Time (EET)
	Europe/Vilnius (GMT+02:00) Vilnius - Eastern European Time (EET)
	Europe/Helsinki (GMT+02:00) Helsinki - Eastern European Time (EET)
	Asia/Amman (GMT+02:00) Amman - Eastern European Time (EET)
	Asia/Damascus (GMT+02:00) Damascus - Eastern European Time (EET)
	Africa/Harare (GMT+02:00) Harare - Central African Time (CAT)
	Asia/Jerusalem (GMT+02:00) Jerusalem - Israel Time (IT)
	Europe/Istanbul (GMT+02:00) Istanbul - Eastern European Time (EET)
	Africa/Khartoum (GMT+03:00) Khartoum - Eastern African Time (EAT)
	Asia/Aden (GMT+03:00) Aden - Arabia Time (AT)
	Africa/Mogadishu (GMT+03:00) Mogadishu - Eastern African Time (EAT)
	Asia/Baghdad (GMT+03:00) Baghdad - Arabia Time (AT)
	Asia/Bahrain (GMT+03:00) Bahrain - Arabia Time (AT)
	Africa/Djibouti (GMT+03:00) Djibouti - Eastern African Time (EAT)
	Africa/Nairobi (GMT+03:00) Nairobi - Eastern African Time (EAT)
	Europe/Moscow (GMT+03:00) Moscow - Moscow Time (MSK)

**Table C–28 (Cont.) Timezones Properties**

<b>Properties</b>	<b>Description</b>
oaam.adf.timezone	Europe/Moscow (GMT+03:00) Moscow - Moscow Time (MSK)
	Asia/Qatar (GMT+03:00) Qatar - Arabia Time (AT)
	Asia/Kuwait (GMT+03:00) Kuwait - Arabia Time (AT)
	Asia/Riyadh (GMT+03:00) Riyadh - Arabia Time (AT)
	Asia/Tehran (GMT+03:30) Tehran - Iran Time (IRT)
	Asia/Dubai (GMT+04:00) Dubai - Gulf Time (GT)
	Asia/Baku (GMT+04:00) Baku - Azerbaijan Time (AZT)
	Asia/Muscat (GMT+04:00) Muscat - Gulf Time (GT)
	Asia/Kabul (GMT+04:30) Kabul - Afghanistan Time (AFT)
	Asia/Yekaterinburg (GMT+05:00) Yekaterinburg - Yekaterinburg Time (YEKT)
	Asia/Karachi (GMT+05:00) Karachi - Pakistan Time (PKT)
	Asia/Tashkent (GMT+05:00) Tashkent - Uzbekistan Time (UZT)
	Asia/Kolkata (GMT+05:30) Kolkata - India Time (IT)
	Asia/Colombo (GMT+05:30) Colombo - Sri Lanka Time (LKT)
	Asia/Katmandu (GMT+05:45) Katmandu - Nepal Time (NPT)
	Asia/Dhaka (GMT+06:00) Dhaka - Bangladesh Time (BDT)
	Asia/Almaty (GMT+06:00) Almaty - Alma-Ata Time (ALMT)
	Asia/Novosibirsk (GMT+06:00) Novosibirsk - Novosibirsk Time (NOVT)
	Asia/Rangoon (GMT+06:30) Rangoon - Myanmar Time (MMT)
	Asia/Krasnoyarsk (GMT+07:00) Krasnoyarsk - Krasnoyarsk Time (KRAT)
	Asia/Ho_Chi_Minh (GMT+07:00) Ho Chi Minh - Indochina Time (ICT)
	Asia/Jakarta (GMT+07:00) Jakarta - West Indonesia Time (WIT)
	Asia/Bangkok (GMT+07:00) Bangkok - Indochina Time (ICT)
	Asia/Kuala_Lumpur (GMT+08:00) Kuala Lumpur - Malaysia Time (MYT)

**Table C–28 (Cont.) Timezones Properties**

<b>Properties</b>	<b>Description</b>
oaam.adf.timezone	Asia/Kuala_Lumpur (GMT+08:00) Kuala Lumpur - Malaysia Time (MYT)
	Asia/Shanghai (GMT+08:00) Shanghai - China Time (CT)
	Asia/Taipei (GMT+08:00) Taipei - China Time (CT)
	Asia/Irkutsk (GMT+08:00) Irkutsk - Irkutsk Time (IRKT)
	Asia/Singapore (GMT+08:00) Singapore - Singapore Time (SGT)
	Asia/Hong_Kong (GMT+08:00) Hong Kong - Hong Kong Time (HKT)
	Asia/Manila (GMT+08:00) Manila - Philippines Time (PHT)
	Australia/Perth (GMT+08:00) Perth - Western Time (Australia) (WT)
	Asia/Yakutsk (GMT+09:00) Yakutsk - Yakutsk Time (YAKT)
	Asia/Tokyo (GMT+09:00) Tokyo - Japan Time (JT)
	Asia/Seoul (GMT+09:00) Seoul - Korea Time (KT)
	Australia/Adelaide (GMT+09:30) Adelaide - Central Time (South Australia) (CT)
	Australia/Darwin (GMT+09:30) Darwin - Central Time (Northern Territory) (CT)
	Asia/Vladivostok (GMT+10:00) Vladivostok - Vladivostok Time (VLAT)
	Pacific/Guam (GMT+10:00) Guam - Chamorro Time (ChT)
	Australia/Hobart (GMT+10:00) Hobart - Eastern Time (Tasmania) (ET)
	Australia/Sydney (GMT+10:00) Sydney - Eastern Time (New South Wales) (ET)
	Australia/Brisbane (GMT+10:00) Brisbane - Eastern Time (Queensland) (ET)
	Asia/Magadan (GMT+11:00) Magadan - Magadan Time (MAGT)
	Pacific/Auckland (GMT+12:00) Auckland - New Zealand Time (NZT)
	Pacific/Fiji (GMT+12:00) Fiji - Fiji Time (FJT)
	Asia/Kamchatka (GMT+12:00) Kamchatka - Petropavlovsk-Kamchatski Time (PETT)
	Etc/GMT-12 (GMT+12:00) Dateline Standard Time (UTC+12:00)
	Pacific/Tongatapu (GMT+13:00) Tongatapu - Tonga Time (TOT)

## C.30 User Interface Properties

**Table C–29** *User Interface Properties*

Properties	Description
bharosa.uio.default.username.case.sensitive	<p>Specifies the user name to be in lowercase if set to false. By default this property is set to true.</p> <p>When it is set to true, the user name is always in lower case. If it is set to false, the user name is taken as is.</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>myusername MyUserName myUserName</p> <p>If property is true (default), all of these are the same user and will appear in the OAAM Administration Console as "myusername".</p> <p>If property is false, all of these are different users and will appear in the OAAM Administration Console as entered.</p>
oaam.export.max.rows.allowed	Limits the maximum row selection for exporting a report of the results to Microsoft Excel. Reports are the results from the Search pages for policies, questions, validations, snapshots, properties, entities, transactions, conditions, groups, patterns, and so on.
fa.default.daterange.in.hours	Search screen default time range.
oaam.session.filter.timerange.enum.oneday.typevalue	Session screen default time range.
oaam.alerts.max.rows.display	Limits the number of alerts to display in the Transaction and Alert pop-ups for viewing alert messages through the "..." or "more..." option in the Linked Sessions tab of the Agent case and the Search Sessions screens. The other screens that show alerts are the Session tab for the Detail screens (User, Device, Fingerprint, IP, Country, State, City), Transaction Search, and Session Details pages. The maximum limit is currently set to five alerts in the pop-up.
oracle.oaam.db.query.maxrows	Allows you to set a limit to the number of result rows. The default value for this parameter is 0. This value should never be set to be smaller than 100 or smaller than the number of members in your largest group with a full cache policy.

## C.31 Virtual Authentication Devices Properties

**Table C-30** Virtual Authentication Device Properties

Properties	Description
bharosa.user.noun.list bharosa.user.adj.list	<p>Customize the phrase in the virtual authentication device by setting the following two parameters.</p> <p>The authenticator phrase is created by these two properties.</p> <p>Both are comma-delimited lists of words.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>actors,age,air,aircraft abundant,accessible,accommodating</p>
vcrypt.user.image.dirlist.property.name=bharosa.image.dirlist bharosa.image.dirlist= <i>imagePath</i>	<p>Set the properties for images to be displayed. bharosa.image.dirlist sets the location of the image files that the application will use when creating authentication images. The directory contains 1000 images.</p> <p>bharosa.image.dirlist=/bharosa_images/allpads/textpad/</p> <p>vcrypt.user.image.dirlist.property.name=bharosa.image.dirlist</p>
bharosa.authentipad.questionpad.datafield.input.type	<p>The property in <code>client_resource_locale.properties</code> determines whether the QuestionPad is set for visible text input or password (non-visible) input.</p> <p>Valid values are text and password.</p>
bharosa.authentipad.image.url	<p>bharosa.authentipad.image.url=kbimage.jsp action=kbimage&amp;</p> <p>Specifies the URL file and query parameters to use when displaying an image for challenge.</p>
bharosa.uio.default.DeviceTextPad.default.image	<p>default background property textpad_bg/TP_NCC_bg.jpg</p>
bharosa.authentipad.textpad.datafield.maxLength	<p>25</p> <p>Controls the number of bytes the TextPad accepts for a password.</p>
vcrypt.caption.assignDefault	<p>Instructs the server not to assign a caption to the user's registration image if set to false.</p>
desertref.authentipad.isADACompliant	<p>Enables accessible versions of the virtual authentication devices in native integration if this ADA compliant property is set to true.</p> <p>The accessible versions of the pads contain tabbing, directions and ALT text necessary for navigation via screen reader and other assistive technologies.</p>

**Table C–30 (Cont.) Virtual Authentication Device Properties**

<b>Properties</b>	<b>Description</b>
bharosa.uio.default.authentipad.is_ada_compliant	Enables accessible versions of the virtual authentication devices in UIO if this ADA compliant property is set to true.  The accessible versions of the pads contain tabbing, directions and ALT text necessary for navigation via screen reader and other assistive technologies.
bharosa.uio.default.signon.links.enum.whererepassword.enabled	Enables/disables single login page.

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## Setting Up Archive and Purge Procedures

This chapter describes how to archive and purge data from the OAAM database using SQL scripts.

This appendix contains the following sections:

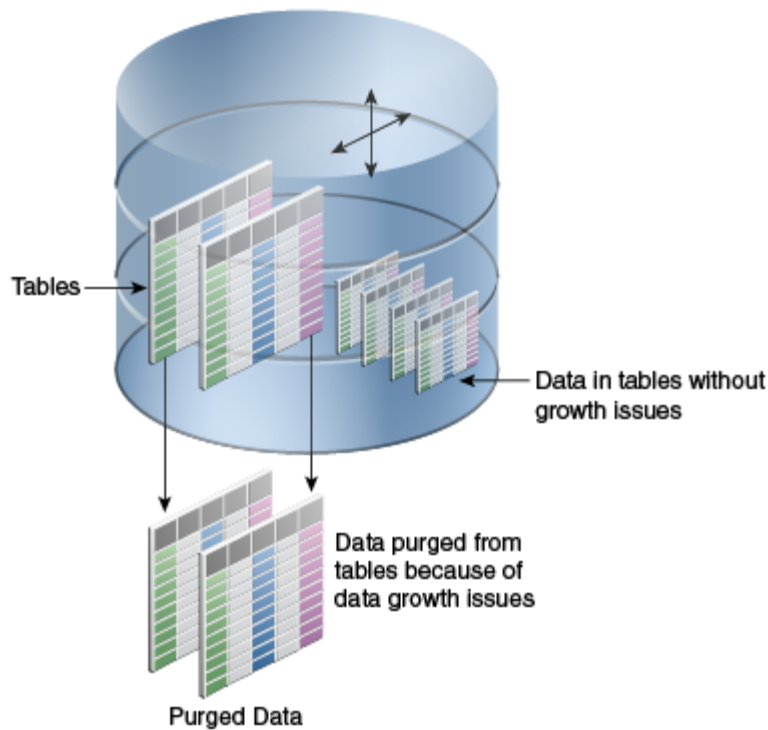
- Overview
- Setting Up the Scripts in Database
- Running the Archive and Purge Scripts
- Running Partition Maintenance Scripts
- Minimum Data Retention Policy for OLTP (Online Transaction Processing) Tables
- Best Practices/Guidelines for Running Purge Scripts
- Details of Data that is Archived and Purged
- List of Related Stored Procedures

### D.1 Overview

The archive and purge process allows the releasing of data that is not required anymore for rules evaluation or fraud investigation.

- Archiving is the process of moving data from main transactional tables to the archive tables.
- Purging is the process of deleting obsolete data that is not required by the system from tables because of data growth issues.

Not all the tables are purged since many of them do not have data growth issues.

**Figure D-1 Tables Without Data Growth Issues Not Purged**

"Purging data" is different from "backing up data". A data backup is for the recovery of data if loss occurs; purges are for keeping the runtime tables free of old data. Regardless, to protect your data, database backups should be performed on a regular basis with the help of a database administrator.

The following data can be archived or purged using the scripts provided in the archive `IDM_ORACLE_HOME/oaam/oaam_db_scripts/oaam_db_purging_scripts.zip`:

- Login and devices data
- Rule Logs data
- Auto Learning data
- Transactions and Entities data
- Profile data

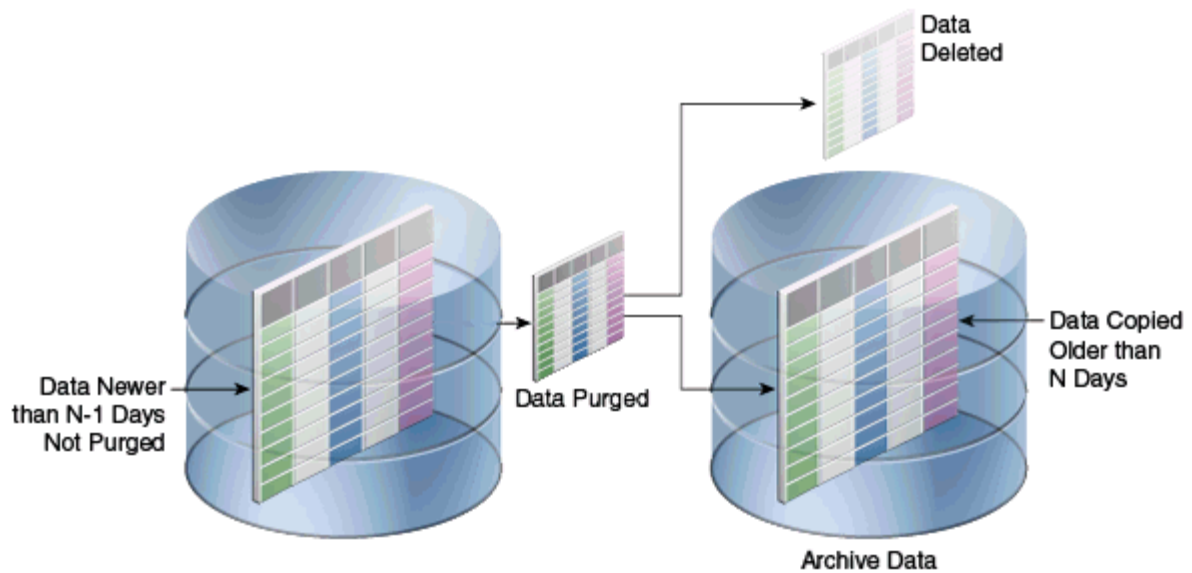
Archive and purge criteria is based on the create/update timestamp of the records. This is specified using the retention period described using number of days.

The following is the overview of the archive and purge process:

1. Determine the retention period (usually 180 days; that is 6 months)

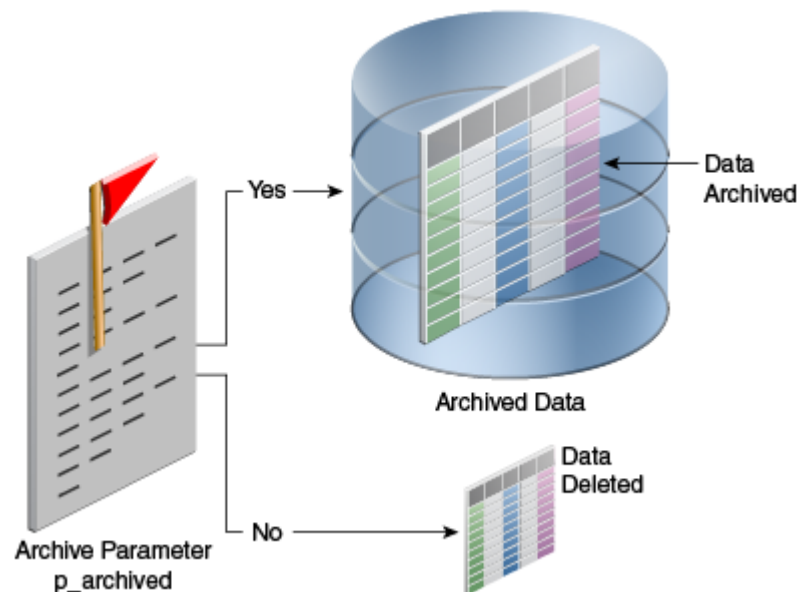


Figure D-2 Retention



2. If the transactions feature is used and you want to specify different retention period based on the transaction type or entity, refer to [Section 20.6, "Setting Targeted Purging for Transaction Data Per Transaction Definition,"](#) and [Section 19.4, "Setting Up Targeted Purging for Entity Data."](#)
3. Determine whether to purge or archive.

Figure D-3 Determining to purge or archive



4. Deploy the purge related stored procedures into the OAAM database. This is a one-time job.
5. Determine what types of data must be archived and purged.
6. Schedule the related scripts to run on regular intervals or manually run the scripts when required.

7. Check for entries where the LOG\_TYPE is 99 in the database table V\_SYS\_LOGS.

---

**Note:** Rules may behave differently if the data that they look for is purged. For example, a rule is looking for 6 month data and you are purging data that is 9 days or older.

---

The next sections describe the above in detail.

## D.2 Setting Up the Scripts in Database

To archive and purge OAAM data, you must set up the one-time scripts.

### D.2.1 Non-EBR Schema

Follow these steps to set up the scripts if you have installed OAAM database in a non-EBR (edition-based redefinition) schema:

1. Create a scripts directory `oaam_purge_script`.
2. Unzip the scripts archive `IDM_ORACLE_HOME/oaam/oaam_db_scripts/oaam_db_purging_scripts.zip` to the scripts directory.
3. Log in to the database using the `sys` or `sysdba` account.
4. Grant the following privileges to the OAAM schema so that stored procedures can be created and executed:

```
GRANT create any procedure TO schema_name;  
GRANT create any table TO schema_name;  
GRANT create any index TO schema_name;  
GRANT create procedure TO schema_name;  
GRANT execute any procedure TO schema_name;
```

5. Now connect to the OAAM schema using the OAAM user name and password.  
For example:

```
sqlplus oaam_db_user_name/oaam_db_password
```

6. Run the `create_purge_proc.sql` script

```
SQL> @oracle_db/create_purge_proc.sql
```

When running the `create_purge_proc.sql` script, the script asks for the following inputs:

```
Enter value for oaam_data_tbs:  
Enter value for oaam_indx_tbs:
```

```
Enter the value for oaam_data_tbs: SchemaPrefix_BRSADATA
```

```
Enter the value for oaam_indx_tbs: SchemaPrefix_BRSAINDX
```

The values can be found by executing the following query logged in as the OAAM schema user:

```
select tablespace_name from user_tablespaces;
```

7. Validate the stored procedures to make sure they are valid and without errors.

## D.2.2 EBR Schema

Edition-based redefinition (EBR) enables you to upgrade the database component of OAAM while it is in use, thereby minimizing or eliminating down time.

To set up the archive and purge process that supports EBR, proceed as follows:

1. Log in to database using the `sys` or `sysdba` account.

2. Grant the following privileges to the OAAM schema:

```
GRANT create any procedure TO SCHEMA_NAME
GRANT create any table TO SCHEMA_NAME
GRANT create any index TO SCHEMA_NAME
GRANT create procedure TO SCHEMA_NAME
GRANT create view TO SCHEMA_NAME
GRANT execute any procedure TO SCHEMA_NAME
ALTER user SCHEMA_NAME enable editions
GRANT use on EDITION ORA$BASE to SCHEMA_NAME
Exit
```

3. Log in to the OAAM Schema using the OAAM database user name and password.

For example:

```
sqlplus oaam_db_user_name/oaam_db_password
```

4. Log in as the `schema_name` user and run the `create_purge_proc.sql` script.

```
@ oracle_db/oracle_ebr/create_purge_proc.sql EDITION_VERSION
```

For example:

```
@ /oracle_db/oracle_ebr/create_purge_proc.sql ORA$BASE
```

When running the `create_purge_proc.sql` script, the script asks for the following inputs:

```
Enter value for oaam_data_tbs:
```

```
Enter value for oaam_indx_tbs:
```

```
Enter the value for oaam_data_tbs: SchemaPrefix_BRSAIDATA
```

```
Enter the value for oaam_indx_tbs: SchemaPrefix_BRSAINDX
```

The values can be found by executing the following query logged in as OAAM schema user:

```
select tablespace_name from user_tablespaces;
```

5. Validate the stored procedures to make sure they are valid and without errors.

## D.3 Running the Archive and Purge Scripts

To run the archive and purge scripts, proceed as follows:

1. Set the `p_days1` and `p_archived` parameters using a text editor when you run the scripts. All the scripts have these two parameters that you can set. [Table D-1](#) describes these parameters.

**Table D–1 Archive and Purge Routine Parameters**

Variable Name	Default Value	Description
p_days1	180	Retention period in days. Data older than this many number of days will be archived or purged.
p_archived	Y	Y or N for Yes and No respectively. If "Y" then data will be archived (in archive tables), otherwise data will be purged based on the retention period.

2. Select the scripts to run based on the data that must be archived or purged. [Table D–2](#) lists the types of data and corresponding script name.

**Table D–2 Archive and Purge Scripts Based on Types of Data**

Type of Data	Corresponding Script
Login, Device Data	exec_sp_purge_tracker_data.sql
Rules, Policy Log Data	exec_sp_purge_rule_log.sql
Transactions, Entities Data	exec_sp_purge_txn_log.sql
Autolearning Data	exec_sp_purge_workflow_data.sql
Profile Data	exec_sp_purge_profile_data.sql
Cases related Data	exec_sp_purge_case_data.sql
Monitor Data	exec_v_monitor_purge_proc.sql

3. Log in to the OAAM database using OAAM database user name and password and execute the selected scripts.
4. Check the corresponding log file and see if there are any errors or warnings.
5. If archiving is selected, then make sure to take a backup of the archive tables so that data can be restored if needed.

[Table D–3](#) summarizes the archive and purge criteria for data in the OAAM database.

**Table D–3** *Archive and Purge Criteria*

Type of Data	Purge Criteria
Device Fingerprinting Data	<p>The purge process archives and purges device fingerprinting data based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Device fingerprinting logs that are older than a specified period first.</li> <li>■ User device maps that are not used after the data from the device fingerprinting logs</li> <li>■ Device history that is not used after the data from the device fingerprinting logs</li> <li>■ Device data that is not used after the data from the device fingerprinting logs</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The <code>VT_SESSION_ACTION_MAP</code> table is not purged using the partition drop maintenance script. This table stores the device fingerprinting session information; therefore the purging of this table is performed using the manual purge stored procedure (<code>SP_SESS_ACT_MAP_PROC</code>) which is called by the <code>exec_sp_purge_tracker_data.sql</code> script.</p>
Transaction In-Session Based Data	<p>The purge process archives and purges in-session transaction data based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In-session transactional-based data that is older than a specified period first</li> <li>■ Transaction data that is not used in the transaction data after the transactions logs are purged for a specific time period</li> <li>■ Entity, entity profile, user entity map and entity transaction map after the transactions logs are purged for a specific time period</li> </ul>
Autolearning Profile Data	<p>Archive and purge the following tables based on a specific time period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ HOURS based tables will retain 3 days worth of data.</li> <li>■ DAYS based tables will retain 32 days worth of data.</li> <li>■ MONTHS based tables will retain 1 years worth of data.</li> <li>■ YEARS based tables will retain 5 years worth of data.</li> </ul> <p>Archive and purge fingerprint data for AUTH and TRANSACTION fingerprint types. Fingerprint data to be purged in this way is in fingerprint table and <code>fp_map</code> table. HOURS, DAYS, MONTHS, and YEARS tables described above also have references to fingerprint. Before purging fingerprint data, make sure that archiving and purging of HOURS, DAYS, MONTHS, and YEARS tables is performed.</p> <pre>vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.autolearning.auth=11 vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.autolearning.transaction=12</pre> <p>11 is the enumeration value for the autolearning AUTH type. Change these values in the script if another value was used during integration.</p> <p>12 is enumeration value for the autolearning TRANSACTION type. Change these values in the script if another value was used during integration.</p>
Rule Log Data	<p>The rule log transaction data that is 30 days old is archived and purged.</p>

**Table D–3 (Cont.) Archive and Purge Criteria**

Type of Data	Purge Criteria
Targeted Purging of Entity and Transaction Data	<p>The entity and transaction data is archived and purged based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Number of days of retention. Purges data older than the number of days of retention based on the update time. If not configured in the entity or transaction definition, then the data will not be purged or archived Default value: 180</li> <li>■ Purge data If you want to purge entity data, deselect the option, "Do not purge any entity data." If you do not want to purge entity data, select "Do not purge any entity data." If you want to purge transaction data, deselect the option, "Do not purge any transaction data." If you do not want to purge transaction data, select "Do not purge any transaction data." You cannot selectively choose to only archive the data since archiving is part of the purge process. Note: Entity definition and transaction definitions are retained even though the data is being purged. The purging mechanism is hierarchical. Data is purged from transaction down to entity and then related entities. Group members are purged if the member "entity" in the group is being purged.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Question/Problem:</b> Does running the purge process remove registration of "safe" device?</p> <p><b>Answer/Solution:</b> There is no special treatment for safe device. Active devices will not be purged.</p>	<p>6 Months device purge policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Device is safe not used in last 6 months - candidate for purge</li> <li>■ Device is not safe and not used in last 6 months - candidate for purge</li> <li>■ Device is safe and used within last 6 months - not candidate for purge. It will not be purged even if device is created more than 6 months back.</li> <li>■ Device is not safe and used within last 6 months - not candidate for purge. It will not be purged even if device is created more than 6 months back.</li> </ul>
Registration of Safe Devices	<p>The OAAM purge/archive process does not remove registration of "safe" devices and cause users to have to re-register safe devices unless the device has not been used for six months.</p> <p>Purge scripts unregister the devices when the devices are purged (as part of tracker_purge_job.sql). As part of tracker_purge_job.sql, all the unused devices (that are not referred by any record in VCRYPT_TRACKER_USERNODE_LOGS) are purged and also the related records in VT_USER_DEVICE_MAP are purged.</p>

## D.4 Running Partition Maintenance Scripts

In case the partitioned version of OAAM database is used, there are related scripts to drop the partitions.

### D.4.1 Dropping Weekly Partitions

To drop weekly partitions, proceed as follows:

1. Run this script at the end of every two weeks starting from your database creation date.

2. To change the default retention period, open the script `Drop_Weekly_Partition_tables.sql` and set the retention period in days. The default is set to 15 days (two weeks).
3. Log in to the OAAM database using the OAAM database user name and password.
4. Execute the script `Drop_Weekly_Partition_tables.sql`.

## D.4.2 Dropping Monthly Partitions

To drop monthly partitions, proceed as follows:

1. Run this script at the end of each month to drop partitions that are older than the sixth month.
2. To change the default retention period, open the script `Drop_Monthly_Partition_tables.sql` and set the retention period in days. The default is set to 180 days (6 months).
3. Log in to the OAAM database using the OAAM database user name and password.
4. Execute the script `Drop_Monthly_Partition_tables.sql`.

## D.5 Minimum Data Retention Policy for OLTP (Online Transaction Processing) Tables

Based on the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager system requirement, the minimum data retention policy for various OLTP (online transaction processing) tables are shown below, but users should determine the data retention period based on their business requirements.

**Table D–4** *Minimum Data Retention Policies*

<b>Data</b>	<b>Retention Policy</b>
Device Fingerprinting Data	Minimum of 6 months or 180 days
In-Session Transactional Tables	Minimum of 6 months or 180 days
Transaction and Entity Data	Data that has not been updated in the last 180 days is purged by default.
Auto-learning and Workflow Tables	Retention for hours, days, months, and years is listed below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ HOURS based Workflow tables will retain 3 days worth of data.</li> <li>■ DAYS based Workflow tables will retain 32 days worth of data.</li> <li>■ MONTHS based Workflow tables will retain 1 years worth of data.</li> <li>■ YEARS based Workflow tables will retain 5 years worth of data.</li> </ul>
Rule Log Data	The archive and purge script will archive and purge all rule log data that is 30 days older (This value should be set based on the customer care requirement. If the reporting database is used, then, rule logging data retention should be less than 30 days.

## D.6 Best Practices/Guidelines for Running Purge Scripts

Best/practices guidelines for running purge scripts are as follows:

- Determine the retention period based on the business requirements and rules and policies used

- Perform regular purge/archive
- Make sure replication is not enabled during the window when these scripts are run
- Run these during off peak load hours which Oracle recommends you do. Archive and purge could be resource (like CPU) intensive.
- If archiving is required, make sure there is enough disk space available on the database server since the data would be moved to archive tables instead of simply purging. Archival space should be equal to or greater than the current table's storage.
- Plan your purging strategy since purging requires a significant amount of time if there are millions of rows that need to be deleted or copied from the database.
- In a multi-data center, it is recommended that you run purges at low data flow since the data in tables is replicated. You should consult your database administrator if you have multidimensional clustering (MDC) set up and require purging.
- Oracle recommends that custom purging scripts only include the tables used by the standard purging scripts provided. The alterations to the provided purge scripts can include parameterization for user ID. Such alterations should be thoroughly tested before being used in production to ensure they function as expected.

## D.7 Details of Data that is Archived and Purged

Details of data that is purged and the corresponding archived tables are presented in the following sections.

### D.7.1 Login and Device Data

**Table D-5 Login and Device**

<b>Login and Device Tables</b>	<b>Corresponding Archived Tables</b>
VCRYPT_TRACKER_NODE	VCRYPT_TRACKER_NODE_PURGE
VCRYPT_TRACKER_NODE_HISTORY	VCRYPT_TRACKER_NODE_HISTORY_PURGE
VCRYPT_TRACKER_USERNODE_LOGS	VCRYPT_TRACKER_USERNODE_LOGS_PURGE
VT_DYN_ACT_EXEC_LOG	VT_DYN_ACT_EXEC_LOG_PURGE
VT_SESSION_ACTION_MAP	VT_SESSION_ACTION_MAP_PURGE
VT_USER_DEVICE_MAP	VT_USER_DEVICE_MAP_PURGE
VCRYPT_ALERT	VCRYPT_ALERT_PURGE
VCRYPT_USERS_HIST	VCRYPT_USERS_HIST_PURGE
V_USER_QA_HIST	V_USER_QA_HIST_PURGE



## D.7.2 Rules and Policy Log Data

**Table D-6 Rules and Policy Log Data Tables**

<b>Rules, Policy Log Tables</b>	<b>Corresponding Archived Tables</b>
VR_POLICYSET_LOGS	VR_POLICYSET_LOGS_PURGE
VR_RULE_LOGS	VR_RULE_LOGS_PURGE
VR_MODEL_LOGS	VR_MODEL_LOGS_PURGE
VR_POLICY_LOGS	VR_POLICY_LOGS_PURGE

## D.7.3 Transactions and Entities Data

**Table D-7 Transactions and Entity Data Tables**

<b>Transaction Tables</b>	<b>Corresponding Archived Tables</b>
VT_ENTITY_ONE	VT_ENTITY_ONE_PURGE
VT_ENTITY_ONE_PROFILE	VT_ENTITY_ONE_PROFILE_PURGE
VT_USER_ENTITY1_MAP	VT_USER_ENTITY1_MAP_PURGE
VT_ENT_TRX_MAP	VT_ENT_TRX_MAP_PURGE
VT_TRX_DATA	VT_TRX_DATA_PURGE
VT_TRX_LOGS	VT_TRX_LOGS_PURGE

## D.7.4 Autolearning Data

**Table D-8 Autolearning Data Tables**

<b>Autolearning Transactional Tables</b>	<b>Corresponding Archived Tables</b>
VT_WF_DAYS	VT_WF_DAYS_PURGE
VT_WF_HOURS	VT_WF_HOURS_PURGE
VT_WF_MONTHS	VT_WF_MONTHS_PURGE
VT_WF_YEARS	VT_WF_YEARS_PURGE
V_FPRINTS	V_FPRINTS_PURGE
V_FP_MAP	V_FP_MAP_PURGE

## D.7.5 Profile Data

**Table D-9 Profile Data Tables**

<b>Transactional Tables</b>	<b>Corresponding Archived Tables</b>
VT_USER_PROFILE	VT_USER_PROFILE_PURGE
VT_DEVICE_PROFILE	VT_DEVICE_PROFILE_PURGE
VT_BASE_IP_PROFILE	VT_BASE_IP_PROFILE_PURGE
VT_IP_PROFILE	VT_IP_PROFILE_PURGE
VT_STATE_PROFILE	VT_STATE_PROFILE_PURGE
VT_CITY_PROFILE	VT_CITY_PROFILE_PURGE
VT_COUNTRY_PROFILE	VT_COUNTRY_PROFILE_PURGE

## D.7.6 Cases-Related Data

**Table D-10 Case-Related Data Tables**

Transaction Tables	Corresponding Archived Tables
V_CASE	V_CASE_PURGE
V_CASE_HIST	V_CASE_HIST_PURGE
V_ACTION_LOG_SESS_MAP	V_ACTION_LOG_SESS_MAP_PURGE
V_ACTION_LOG_SESS	V_ACTION_LOG_SESS
V_CASE_MAP	V_CASE_MAP_PURGE
V_CASE_MAP_HIST	V_CASE_MAP_HIST_PURGE

## D.7.7 Monitor Data

**Table D-11 Monitor Data Tables**

Transaction Table	Corresponding Archived Table
V_MONITOR_DATA	V_MONITOR_DATA_PURGE

## D.8 List of Related Stored Procedures

The `create_purge_proc.sql` script creates the tables and the following stored procedures to archive and purge data from the transaction tables:

- SP\_RULE\_PROC
- SP\_MODEL\_PROC
- SP\_POLICYSET\_PROC
- SP\_POLICY\_PROC
- SP\_NODE\_HISTORY\_PROC
- SP\_NODE\_PROC
- SP\_USER\_NODE\_PROC
- SP\_USER\_DVC\_PROC
- SP\_SESS\_ACT\_MAP\_PROC
- SP\_WF\_YEARS\_PROC
- SP\_WF\_MONTHS\_PROC
- SP\_WF\_DAYS\_PROC
- SP\_WF\_HOURS\_PROC
- SP\_V\_FPRINTS\_PROC
- SP\_V\_FP\_MAP\_PROC
- SP\_VT\_DY\_ACT\_EX\_LOG\_PRO
- SP\_VT\_TRX\_LOGS\_PROC
- SP\_VT\_TRX\_DATA\_PROC
- SP\_VT\_ENT\_TRX\_MAP\_PROC

- SP\_VT\_ENT\_ONE\_PRF\_PROC
- SP\_VT\_ENT\_ONE\_PROC
- SP\_VT\_ENT\_ONE\_MAP\_PROC
- SP\_VT\_USER\_PRF\_PROC
- SP\_VT\_DEVICE\_PRF\_PROC
- SP\_VT\_IP\_PRF\_PROC
- SP\_VT\_BASE\_IP\_PRF\_PROC
- SP\_VT\_CITY\_PRF\_PROC
- SP\_VT\_COUNTRY\_PRF\_PROC
- SP\_VT\_STATE\_PRF\_PROC
- SP\_ARCHIVE\_PURGE\_VCRYPT\_ALERT
- SP\_ARCHPURGE\_VCRYPTUSERSHIST
- SP\_ARCH\_PURGE\_V\_USER\_QA\_HIST

The `create_case_purge_proc.sql` script creates the following stored procedures to archive and purge data from the transaction tables:

- SP\_V\_CASE\_PROC
- SP\_V\_CASE\_HIST\_PROC
- SP\_V\_CASE\_MAP\_PROC
- SP\_V\_CASE\_MAP\_HIST\_PROC
- SP\_V\_ACTION\_LOG\_SESS\_MAP\_PROC
- SP\_V\_ACTION\_LOG\_SESS\_PROC

The `create_v_monitor_purge_proc.sql` script creates `SP_V_MON_DATA_PURGE_PROC` to archive and purge data from the transaction table.



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# Device Fingerprinting and Identification

Device fingerprinting/identification is one of the many attributes OAAM uses to assess the risk of an access request or transaction. Whether it is a desktop computer, laptop computer, mobile device, or other web-enabled device, depending on the specific situation, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager can use any combination of standard attributes, including browser user agent string data, proprietary secure cookies, Flash shared objects, mobile application data, custom client data and advanced Autolearning device identification logic to identify a device.

This chapter covers the important fingerprinting and identification concepts, technology, and use cases customers need to understand when deploying OAAM. It contains the following sections:

- [OAAM Device Fingerprinting](#)
- [Device Identification](#)
- [Use Cases](#)
- [Device Fingerprinting Troubleshooting](#)
- [Device Identification and Fingerprinting Frequently Asked Questions](#)

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**Note:** Positive device identification is not and should not be considered an authentication method, nor the sole determining factor of an allow or block decision. OAAM provides a full, layered security solution. Device fingerprinting and identification represents only one of the layers.

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## E.1 OAAM Device Fingerprinting

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager device fingerprinting is a capability used to recognize the devices a user uses to login and conduct transactions. It collects information about the device like browser type, browser headers, operating system type, locale, and so on. Fingerprint data represents the data collected for a device during login process required to identify the device whenever it logs in the next time. The fingerprint details help in identifying whether a device is secure and determine the risk level of the authentication or transaction.

A device is identified using proprietary logic and a set of specialized policies to process available data and arrive at identification. The intelligent identification does not rely on any single attribute type so it can function on user devices not following strict specifications and in both web and non-web channels. The device identification is not merely a static list of attributes but is instead a dynamic capture, evaluation and

profiling of the specific combinations of attributes available in each access request or transaction. This is especially important in large consumer facing deployments.

## **E.1.1 Fingerprinting Types**

As standard, OAAM supports browser, Flash, JavaScript, and mobile fingerprints. The fingerprinting functions the same for desktop/laptop PCs and mobile devices and smart phones that run full-function browsers.

### **E.1.1.1 Web Browser-Based Fingerprinting**

By design OAAM provides web browser based fingerprinting in a pure web environment. In other words, no client software is required, which makes deployment of the solution to large and diverse user populations manageable. As well, OAAM does not place any logic on the client side where it may be vulnerable to exploit.

When an end user is accessing a protected application via a web browser, OAAM performs browser based fingerprinting. Browser based fingerprinting and identification uses browser user-agent string data and secure cookie and Flash shared object data if available.

### **E.1.1.2 Flash Fingerprinting**

In the OAAM Admin Console, when viewing fingerprint data in the details pages, a digital fingerprint refers to a Flash, JavaScript, or a custom fingerprint. Flash fingerprint data is only available if Adobe Flash is present on the device. During the login process, digital data is gathered from the user's Adobe Flash installation. The Flash system capability data is used as the Flash fingerprint.

### **E.1.1.3 JavaScript Fingerprinting**

OAAM provides fingerprinting with JavaScript, which is enabled by default. JavaScript fingerprinting can be used as the primary digital fingerprint or co-exist with Flash fingerprinting. When both JavaScript and Flash fingerprinting are enabled (default), Flash will be used if data is available. When no Flash data is present, JavaScript will be used.

### **E.1.1.4 Mobile Device Fingerprinting**

A mobile device is a device that runs a mobile operating system, such as the Android mobile operating system from Google or the iOS mobile operating system from Apple. Mobile device fingerprinting is a form of custom fingerprinting. OAAM has unique handling for mobile devices allowing for a strong binding between user and device if Oracle Access Management Social and Mobile is installed. Mobile application developers may integrate OAAM device fingerprinting into their applications via the Access Management SDK and REST (Representational State Transfer) services layer. Mobile specific data such as application ID, GPS/triangulation location and IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity)/MAC address (Media Access Control address) can be collected and communicated to OAAM along with other device data. Through OAAM, device data can be stored and used to create a more comprehensive fingerprint that can be compared to previously stored fingerprints or device attributes, and policies can use the device data to determine risk and respond accordingly. Through custom development, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager is capable of fingerprinting, identifying and tracking mobile devices even when access is not via a browser.

### E.1.1.5 Custom Client Fingerprinting

The digital fingerprint that accepts Flash shared object data in the standard browser access use case can instead accept data from a custom client. If you want to capture Java applets, Quick time, and other attributes, you can extend device fingerprinting through custom development. For example, a signed Java applet could be developed to gather the MAC Address of a device and use the Java/.Net/SOAP API to set the data into the digital fingerprint for use in the fingerprinting and identification logic. For more information on setting up custom device fingerprinting, see [Section E.1.8, "Setting Up Custom Fingerprinting."](#)

## E.1.2 What Makes Up a Device Fingerprint?

The overall fingerprinting of a user device is based on multiple factors which is explained in this section.

OAAM's fingerprinting technology does not solely rely on one element. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager uses dozens of attributes to recognize and fingerprint the device typically used to login, providing greater coverage. For example, where certain elements are unavailable, the system can still provide robust security utilizing other objects (secure cookie, Flash cookie, HTTP header, Real Media, QuickTime, and so on).

The HTML example code includes a Flash shared object and image tags to collect additional device characteristics. The Flash code internally makes a call to the application server thereby uploading the device characteristics.

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**Note:** The most recent OAAM Sample Application can be downloaded from the Oracle Technology Network at:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/index.html>

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Generally the login page is embedded with a few lines of static HTML code. A device is generally fingerprinted as soon as it logs in to a protected application, prior to any authentication attempt. In this way, the device fingerprinting information is available for risk evaluation at any checkpoint. Some common checkpoints are pre-authentication, post-authentication and in-session/transaction. As well, a device may be re-fingerprinted at any time during a session to help detect some forms of man-in-the-middle attack.

### E.1.2.1 Secure Cookie and Browser Characteristics

Secure cookies are one of the attributes used to identify the device. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager generates a unique Secure Cookie for each identification and looks for the same cookie the next time any user logs in from the device. The cookie is only valid for that session on that particular device. If the end user logs out and logs back in, that cookie is used to identify the device at that point.

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**Note:** If there is a policy that does not allow cookies, the secure cookie will not persist.

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The Secure Cookie are extracted from the HTTP request. Along with the secure cookie, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager also extracts browser characteristics

For additional characteristics that are used to create a unique fingerprint for the device, refer to the browser fingerprint enum and table below.

OS/Browser	Characteristics
Operating System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Operating System</li> <li>■ Version</li> <li>■ Patch level</li> </ul>
Browser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Browser</li> <li>■ Version</li> <li>■ Patch level</li> </ul>
Locale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Country</li> <li>■ Language</li> <li>■ Variant</li> </ul>

The browser type enum is shown below to illustrate the information to be collected for a browser fingerprint.

```
#Enum for fingerprint type
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum=Enum for fingerprint type
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser=1
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.name=Browser
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.description=Browser
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.userAgent=userAgent
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.locallang=localLang
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.localcountry=localCountry
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.localvariant=localVariant
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.header_
list=locallang,localcountry,localvariant,userAgent
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.search_list=locallang,userAgent
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.result_list=locallang,userAgent
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.header_value_
nv=t,true,f,false,en,English,es,Spanish,de,German,it,Italian,ja,Japanese,fr,French
,ko,Korean,zh,Chinese,ar,Arabic,cs,Czech,da,Danish,nl,Dutch,fi,Finnish,el,Greek,iw
,Hebrew,hu,Hungarian,no,Norwegian,pl,Polish,pt,Portuguese,ro,Romanian,ru,Russian,s
k,Slovak,sv,Swedish,th,Thai,tr,Turkish,BR,Brazil
```

### E.1.2.2 Flash Shared Object and Device Characteristics

A "Flash cookie" is a Flash shared object. Shared objects function like secure cookies. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager can use a Flash Shared Object to store a one-time use token and replace it each time the device is fingerprinted.

The Flash shared object is sent to the server using an HTTP request. The Flash shared object captures and communicates additional device characteristics; such as system information and configuration settings, which adds additional granularity to the Device ID.

**E.1.2.2.1 What Data is Collected During Fingerprinting** During the login process, data is gathered about a users device to form the device fingerprint. This data can be broken down into two categories: secure and digital.

Each of these categories has within them a fingerprint and a cookie.



Oracle Adaptive Access Manager uses two types of cookies to perform device identification. One is the secure cookie, also known as browser or persistent cookie, and the other is the digital cookie, also known as the Flash cookie. The terms secure cookie and Flash cookie are terms that will be used in this chapter. Flash uses flash shared object which is stored against the domain/webapp by flash. For the flash cookie name, the key for the value is "vc".

Secure data is gathered from the user's browser. This data includes the user-agent string, and an HTTP cookie value. This cookie value is retrieved from the user's browser upon login. A user-agent string provides information on which browser is being used, its version number, and details about the system, such as operating system and version. For more information about browser characteristics, see [Section E.1.2.1, "Secure Cookie and Browser Characteristics."](#)

Digital fingerprint can be based on other custom fingerprints such as Java applet, Quick time, or others. This data includes an array of Flash system capability data, and a Flash Locally Stored Object (LSO). The Flash capability data is used as the digital fingerprint representing the Flash system capabilities. The LSO contains a unique one-time use value that is set every time a user logs in. This value is retrieved using a Flash movie that runs upon login. OAAM also provides fingerprinting with JavaScript. When both JavaScript and Flash fingerprinting are enabled (default), Flash will be used if data is available. When no Flash data is present, JavaScript will be used.

In cases where images are blocked, the cookies might be extracted from the login request itself. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager uses these different modes of collecting the cookies to overcome some technical difficulties imposed by browser or the security settings on the device.

Hardware/Software	Characteristics
System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Operation system</li> <li>■ Flash version</li> <li>■ Player type</li> <li>■ Debug version</li> <li>■ Screen DPI</li> <li>■ Screen resolution</li> <li>■ Color screen</li> <li>■ Screen aspect ratio</li> <li>■ Video embedded</li> <li>■ Video encoder</li> <li>■ Streaming video</li> <li>■ Supports Video</li> <li>■ Screen broadcast applications</li> <li>■ Playback screen broadcast applications</li> <li>■ Audio card</li> <li>■ Microphone</li> <li>■ Audio encoder</li> <li>■ Streaming audio</li> <li>■ MP3</li> <li>■ Native SSL support</li> <li>■ Printer support</li> <li>■ Input Method Editor (IME)</li> <li>■ Manufacturer</li> </ul>
Settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Audio/Video enabled</li> <li>■ Accessibility enabled</li> <li>■ Audio enabled</li> <li>■ Local file read disabled</li> <li>■ Language</li> </ul>

The Flash type enum is shown below to illustrate the information to be collected for a Flash fingerprint.

```
#Enum for fingerprint type
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum=Enum for fingerprint type
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash=2
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.name=Flash
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.description=Flash
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.processor=com.bharosa.uio.processor.device.Flas
hDeviceIdentificationProcessor
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.header_
list=avd,acc,a,ae,ev,ime,mp3,pr,sb,sp,sa,sv,tls,ve,deb,l,dfd,m,os,ar,pt,col,dp,r,v
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.search_list=deb,l,os,v
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.result_list=deb,l,os,v
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.header_name_nv=avd,Audio/Video disabled by
user,acc,Has accessibility,a,Has audio,ae,Had audio encoder,ev,Embedded video,
```

```
ime, Has input method editor (IME) installed,mp3, Has MP3, pr, Supports printer,
sb, Supports screen broadcast applications, sp, Supports playback on screen
broadcast applications, sa, Supports streaming audio, sv, Supports streaming
video, tls, Supports native SSL, ve, Contains video encoder, deb, Debug version,
l, Language, lfd, Is local file read disabled, m, Manufacturer, os, Operating
System, ar, Aspect ratio of screen, pt, Player type, col, Is screen color, dp,
Dots-per-inch (DPI), r, Screen resolution, v, Flash version
#vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.header_value_nv=t,true,f,false
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.header_value_
nv=t,true,f,false,en,English,es,Spanish,de,German,it,Italian,ja,Japanese,fr,French
,ko,Korean,zh,Chinese,ar,Arabic,cs,Czech,da,Danish,nl,Dutch,fi,Finnish,el,Greek,iw
,Hebrew,hu,Hungarian,no,Norwegian,pl,Polish,pt,Portuguese,ro,Romanian,ru,Russian,s
k,Slovak,sv,Swedish,th,Thai,tr,Turkish,BR,Brazil
```

The JavaScript type enum is shown below to illustrate the information to be collected for a JavaScript fingerprint.

```
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.name=Javascript
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.description=Javascript
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.processor=com.bharosa.uio.processor.device
.JSDeviceIdentificationProcessor
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.header_list=acn,gl,amv,l,ce,an,av,p,u
a,o,je,te,w,h,cd,aw,ah,tzo,mt,pl,osc,prod,prods,bid,pd,cc,dnt
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.search_list=acn,l,ua
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.result_list=acn,l,ua
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.header_name_nv=acn,App code name,gl,Geo
location,amv,App minor version,l,Language,ce,Cookies enabled,an,App name,av,App
version,p,Platform,ua,User agent,o,Online,je,Java enabled,te,Taint
enabled,w,Width,h,Height,cd,Color depth,aw,Available width,ah,Available
height,tzo,Timezone offset,mt,Mime types,pl,Plugins,osc,OS
CPU,prod,Product,prods,Sub product,bid,Build ID,pd,Pixel depth,cc,CPU class,dnt,Do
not track
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.header_value_
nv=t,true,f,false,en,English,es,Spanish,de,German,it,Italian,ja,Japanese,fr,French
,ko,Korean,zh,Chinese,ar,Arabic,cs,Czech,da,Danish,nl,Dutch,fi,Finnish,el,Greek,iw
,Hebrew,hu,Hungarian,no,Norwegian,pl,Polish,pt,Portuguese,ro,Romanian,ru,Russian,s
k,Slovak,sv,Swedish,th,Thai,tr,Turkish,BR,Brazil
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.is_device_fingerprint=true
```

### E.1.2.3 Native Mobile Application

OAAM device fingerprinting is integrated into mobile applications via the Access Management SDK and REST services layer. Developers embed the SDK in their application to collect application ID, operating system, OS version, IP Address, one-time fingerprinting value, GPS/triangulation location, IMEI/MAC. These data elements are used by OAAM to fingerprint and identify the device and run risk evaluations.

Mobile cookies are listed in the following table.

**Table E-1 Mobile Cookie**

Attributes	Description
IMEI Id	IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity) ID is the mobile device's unique ID. An IMEI is given to every single mobile phone and is stored in a Equipment Identity Register database. The numbers that make up the IMEI provides information about the type approval code (TAC), the country code, the final assembly code, the manufacturer, and the serial number.
MAC Address	Network MAC address (Media Access Control address) for the device. The MAC address is a hardware address assigned to a network adapter or any device with built-in networking capability. The MAC address is an ID that is unique to a particular device. It provides numbers representing the company that manufactured or sold the device and numbers specific to the device.
OS Type	Operating system of the device

The mobile type enum is shown below to illustrate the information to be collected for a mobile fingerprint.

```
#Enum for fingerprint type
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum=Enum for fingerprint type
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile=900
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.name=Native Mobile
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.description=Native Mobile
implementation using OIC
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_
mobile.processor=com.bharosa.uio.processor.device.NativeMobileDeviceIdentification
Processor
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.header_
list=os.type,os.version,hw.imei,hw.mac_addr
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.header_name_nv=os.type,Operating System
Type,os.version,Operating System Version,hw.imei,Hardware IMEI Number,hw.mac_
addr,Hardware Mac Address
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.header_value_nv=t,true,f,false
```

#### E.1.2.4 IP Intelligence and Historical Context

The combinations of users, devices, locations and other context captured by Oracle Adaptive Access Manager are used to evaluate the probability a device is one identified previously. This evaluation is especially useful when the total amount of device attributes is limited. For example, if user accesses via a browser without a secure cookie of Flash shared object.

### E.1.3 Setting Up Standard Fingerprinting

Out of the box, standard fingerprint types are provided and require no setup. The standard fingerprint properties are presented below. You can use these properties as examples for creating custom fingerprint types.

```
#Reference to the "vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum" elementId for Digital Device
Fingerprinting
bharosa.uio.default.device.identification.scheme=flash

#Enum for fingerprint type

vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum=Enum for fingerprint type

vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser=1
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.name=Browser
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.description=Browser
```

```

vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.userAgent=userAgent
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.localLang=localLang
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.localCountry=localCountry
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.localVariant=localVariant
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.header_
list=localLang, localCountry, localVariant, userAgent
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.search_list=localLang, userAgent
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.result_list=localLang, userAgent
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.browser.header_value_
nv=t, true, f, false, en, English, es, Spanish, de, German, it, Italian, ja, Japanese, fr, French
, ko, Korean, zh, Chinese, ar, Arabic, cs, Czech, da, Danish, nl, Dutch, fi, Finnish, el, Greek, iw
, Hebrew, hu, Hungarian, no, Norwegian, pl, Polish, pt, Portuguese, ro, Romanian, ru, Russian, s
k, Slovak, sv, Swedish, th, Thai, tr, Turkish, BR, Brazil

vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash=2
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.name=Flash
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.description=Flash
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.processor=com.bharosa.uio.processor.device.Flas
hDeviceIdentificationProcessor
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.header_
list=avd, acc, a, ae, ev, ime, mp3, pr, sb, sp, sa, sv, tls, ve, deb, l, lfd, m, os, ar, pt, col, dp, r, v
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.search_list=deb, l, os, v
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.result_list=deb, l, os, v
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.header_name_nv=avd, Audio/Video disabled by
user, acc, Has accessibility, a, Has audio, ae, Had audio encoder, ev, Embedded video,
ime, Has input method editor (IME) installed, mp3, Has MP3, pr, Supports printer,
sb, Supports screen broadcast applications, sp, Supports playback on screen
broadcast applications, sa, Supports streaming audio, sv, Supports streaming
video, tls, Supports native SSL, ve, Contains video encoder, deb, Debug version,
l, Language, lfd, Is local file read disabled, m, Manufacturer, os, Operating
System, ar, Aspect ratio of screen, pt, Player type, col, Is screen color, dp,
Dots-per-inch (DPI), r, Screen resolution, v, Flash version
#vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.header_value_nv=t, true, f, false
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.header_value_
nv=t, true, f, false, en, English, es, Spanish, de, German, it, Italian, ja, Japanese, fr, French
, ko, Korean, zh, Chinese, ar, Arabic, cs, Czech, da, Danish, nl, Dutch, fi, Finnish, el, Greek, iw
, Hebrew, hu, Hungarian, no, Norwegian, pl, Polish, pt, Portuguese, ro, Romanian, ru, Russian, s
k, Slovak, sv, Swedish, th, Thai, tr, Turkish, BR, Brazil

vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.avd=Audio/Video disabled by user
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.acc=Has accessibility
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.a=Has audio
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.ae=Had audio encoder
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.ev=Embedded video
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.ime= Has input method editor (IME) installed
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.mp3= Has MP3
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.pr= Supports printer
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.sb= Supports screen broadcast applications
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.sp= Supports playback on screen broadcast
applications
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.sa= Supports streaming audio
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.sv= Supports streaming video
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.tls= Supports native SSL
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.ve= Contains video encoder
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.deb= Debug version
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.l= Language
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.lfd= Is local file read disabled
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.m= Manufacturer
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.os= Operating System
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.ar= Aspect ratio of screen

```

```

vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.pt= Player type
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.col= Is screen color
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.dp= Dots-per-inch (DPI)
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.r= Screen resolution
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.v= Flash version

vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.monitordata=3
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.monitordata.name=MonitorData
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.monitordata.description=Monitor Data

vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.applet=999
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.applet.name=Applet
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.applet.description=Applet
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.applet.processor=com.bharosa.uio.processor.device.AppletDeviceIdentificationProcessor
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.applet.header_list=java.version,java.vendor,os.name,os.arch,os.version
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.applet.header_name_nv=java.version,Java Version,java.vendor,Java Vendor Name,os.name,Operating System Name,os.arch,Operating System Architecture,os.version,Operating System Version
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.applet.header_value_nv=t,true,f,false

vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile=900
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.name=Native Mobile
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.description=Native Mobile implementation using OIC
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.processor=com.bharosa.uio.processor.device.NativeMobileDeviceIdentificationProcessor
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.header_list=os.type,os.version,hw.imei,hw.mac_addr
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.header_name_nv=os.type,Operating System Type,os.version,Operating System Version,hw.imei,Hardware IMEI Number,hw.mac_addr,Hardware Mac Address
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.header_value_nv=t,true,f,false

```

### About the Monitor Data Enum

The monitor data enum controls the data captured and displayed by the OAAM Admin dashboard for metrics.

## E.1.4 Setting Up JavaScript Fingerprinting

Out of the box, JavaScript fingerprint types are provided and require no setup. The JavaScript fingerprint properties are presented below for your reference.

JavaScript fingerprint uses HTML 5 stored object as the cookie and uses the key "jc".

### OAAM Server Properties for JavaScript Fingerprinting

```

#Enable / Disable javascript fingerprinting
bharosa.uio.default.javascript.fingerprint.enable = true
#Javascript file that contains js fp script
bharosa.uio.default.javascript.fingerprint.file=js/oaam_fp.js
#URL to post js fp data
bharosa.uio.default.javascript.fingerprint.url=jsFingerprint.do
#Delimiter used between fingerprint
bharosa.uio.default.javascript.fingerprint.delim=&
#Delimiter used between fingerprint list items
bharosa.uio.default.javascript.fingerprint.listDelim=,
#Enable / Disable prompting user for location information

```

```
bharosa.uio.default.javascript.fingerprint.location.prompt.enabled=true
#Time in milliseconds to wait for user to respond to location prompt
bharosa.uio.default.javascript.fingerprint.location.prompt.time=6000
```

### Properties for JavaScript Fingerprint Type Configuration

```
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.name=Javascript
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.description=Javascript
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.processor=com.bharosa.uio.processor.device
.JSDeviceIdentificationProcessor
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.header_
list=acn,gl,amv,l,ce,an,av,p,ua,o,je,te,w,h,cd,aw,ah,tzo,mt,pl,osc,prod,prods,bid,
pd,cc,dnt
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.search_list=acn,l,ua
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.result_list=acn,l,ua
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.header_name_nv=acn,App code name,gl,Geo
location,amv,App minor version,l,Language,ce,Cookies enabled,an,App name,av,App
version,p,Platform,ua>User agent,o,Online,je,Java enabled,te,Taint
enabled,w,Width,h,Height,cd,Color depth,aw,Available width,ah,Available
height,tzo,Timezone offset,mt,Mime types,pl,Plugins,osc,OS
CPU,prod,Product,prods,Sub product,bid,Build ID,pd,Pixel depth,cc,CPU class,dnt,Do
not track
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.header_value_
nv=t,true,f,false,en,English,es,Spanish,de,German,it,Italian,ja,Japanese,fr,French
,ko,Korean,zh,Chinese,ar,Arabic,cs,Czech,da,Danish,nl,Dutch,fi,Finnish,el,Greek,iw
,Hebrew,hu,Hungarian,no,Norwegian,pl,Polish,pt,Portuguese,ro,Romanian,ru,Russian,s
k,Slovak,sv,Swedish,th,Thai,tr,Turkish,BR,Brazil
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.is_device_fingerprint=true
```

### Resource Bundle Values for Admin Fingerprint Value Display

The fingerprint definition enum contains name value pairs of the attributes as below:

```
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.header_name_nv=acn,App code
name,gl,Geo location,amv,App minor version,l,Language,ce,Cookies
enabled,an,App name,av,App version,p,Platform,ua>User agent,o,Online,je,Java
enabled,te,Taint enabled,w,Width,h,Height,cd,Color depth,aw,Available
width,ah,Available height,tzo,Timezone offset,mt,Mime types,pl,Plugins,osc,OS
CPU,prod,Product,prods,Sub product,bid,Build ID,pd,Pixel depth,cc,CPU
class,dnt,Do not track
```

In the resource file, you specify for each name and its display string.

```
.
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.acn=App code name
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.gl=Location
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.amv=App minor version
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.l=Language
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.ce=Cookies enabled
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.an=App name
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.av=App version
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.p=Platform
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.ua=User agent
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.o=Online
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.je=Java enabled
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.te=Taint enabled
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.w=Width
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.h=Height
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.cd=Color depth
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.aw=Available width
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.ah=Available height
```

```
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.tzo=Timezone offset  
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.mt=Mime types  
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.pl=Plugins  
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.osc=OS CPU  
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.prod=Product  
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.prods=Sub Product  
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.bid=Build ID  
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.pd=Pixel depth  
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.cc=CPU class  
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.javascript.dnt=Do not track
```

### E.1.5 Disabling Flash or Javascript Fingerprinting

Both Flash and Javascript fingerprinting are enabled by default where Flash is given higher priority. You cannot change the priority (Flash is given priority since it contains more data). Each can be disabled individually. The properties are as follows:

```
bharosa.uio.default.flash.fingerprint.enable  
bharosa.uio.default.javascript.fingerprint.enable
```

### E.1.6 Native Integration and Device Fingerprinting

The most recent OAAM Sample Application that illustrates API integration can be downloaded from the Oracle Technology Network at:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/index.html>

#### APIs Used in Device Fingerprinting

Table E-2 lists the APIs used for device fingerprinting.



**Table E-2 Device Fingerprinting APIs**

Module	APIs	Description
Server	<p>VCryptTracker::updateLog()</p> <p>APIs that construct the fingerprint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ VCryptServletUtil.getBrowserFingerprint(userAgent, language, country, variant);</li> <li>■ VCryptServletUtil.getFlashFingerprint(client, fpStr);</li> </ul>	<p>For method details on updateLog(), see the <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager</i>.</p>
Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Sample	handleJump.jsp	<p>handleJump.jsp:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sets the client's time zone</li> <li>2. Sets a secure cookie</li> <li>3. Sets the browser fingerprint</li> <li>4. Sets the status to pending</li> <li>5. Calls the pre-authentication rules; expects ALLOW to allow the user to proceed or BLOCK or ERROR to stop the user from continuing</li> <li>6. Stores the session data bharosaSession</li> <li>7. Forwards the user to the password page password.jsp</li> </ol>
Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Sample	handleFlash.jsp	handleFlash.jsp sets the Flash cookie if the browser is Flash-enabled.

**Cookies in Device Fingerprinting**

The following sample code shows how to fingerprint the device using browser and Flash cookies. See the code in handleFlash.jsp for details:

```
//Get Browse/Secure cookie
String secureCookie = getCookie(request, "bharosa");
Locale locale = request.getLocale();
String browserFp =
VCryptServletUtil.getBrowserFingerprint(request.getHeader("user-agent"),
locale.getLanguage(),
locale.getCountry(), locale.getVariant());

String client = request.getParameter("client");
String fpStr = request.getParameter("fp");
String flashFp = bharosaHelper.constructFlashFingerprint( client, fpStr );

//Get the flash cookie
String flashCookie = request.getParameter("v");
CookieSet cookieSet = bharosaHelper.fingerprintFlash(bharosaSession,
bharosaSession.getRemoteIPAddr(), request.getRemoteHost(),
BharosaEnumAuthStatus.PENDING, secureCookie, browserFp, flashCookie, flashFp);
```

## E.1.7 Setting Up Flash Fingerprinting in a Native Integration

For specifics of Flash Fingerprinting within an Oracle Adaptive Access Manager native integration, refer to *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

## E.1.8 Setting Up Custom Fingerprinting

OAAM allows you to display and search for custom fingerprinting data generated by a custom device identification applet along with the standard available fingerprint data in various details tabs and pages. Custom fingerprint information is available for native Mobile and applet.

This section provides information on how to create fingerprint types so that Oracle Adaptive Access Manager can capture information about the devices that a user uses when accessing protected applications. Fingerprint types are contained in the `oaam_custom.properties`. If you want fingerprint types that are not provided out of the box, you must modify your `oaam_custom.properties` file to include these types at the time of deployment.

1. Open the `oaam_custom.properties` file in the `WEB-INF/classes/bharosa_properties` directory of the `oracle.oaam.extensions.war` file.
2. Add the enumeration for the fingerprint you want to capture. See [Section E.1.3, "Setting Up Standard Fingerprinting"](#) for format of the fingerprint enumeration.
3. Set the property `bharosa.uio.default.device.identification.scheme` to the type of fingerprint you want to capture.

For example, the `vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum` elementId for digital device fingerprinting is:

```
bharosa.uio.default.device.identification.scheme=flash
```

## E.1.9 Modifying the Mobile Device Fingerprint in a Native Integration

Out of the box OAAM provides a default mobile device fingerprint consisting of the following attributes:

- Operating System Type
- Hardware IMEI Number
- Hardware MAC Address

These are specified through the enum element named `vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile`. You can use the Properties editor option of OAAM Admin Console to view the attributes of this enum element.

To add mobile fingerprint attributes to capture:

1. Log in to the OAAM Admin Console.
2. In the Navigation pane, double-click **Properties** under the **Environment** node. The **Properties Search** page is displayed.
3. Enter `vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile` in the **Name** field and click **Search**.

You should see the attributes of the property in the Search Results section.

4. If you must add more attributes that identify your mobile device, enter `vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.header_list` in the **Name** field and click **Search**.
5. Click to select the property in the Search Results section, add the list of attributes and click **Save**.
6. To provide the mapping of attributes to their display value, enter `vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.header_name_nv` in the **Name** field and click **Search**.
7. Click to select the property in the Search Results section, add the mapping attributes, and click **Save**.
8. To provide the mapping of actual value to the display value, enter `vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.header_value_nv` in the **Name** field and click **Search**.
9. Click to select the property in the Search Results section, add the actual value to display, and click **Save**.

Note: Do not add attributes that are very dynamic in nature like IP Address, and so on, as mobile device fingerprint attributes. Add only those that can uniquely identify the device.

The following example shows a mobile fingerprint enum:

```
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile=900
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.name=Native Mobile
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.description=
Native Mobile implementation using Mobile and Social
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.processor=
com.bharosa.uio.processor.device.NativeMobileDeviceIdentificationProcessor
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.header_list=
os.type,os.version,hw.imei,hw.mac_addr
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.header_name_nv=
os.type,Operating System Type,os.version,Operating System Version,
hw.imei,Hardware IMEI Number,hw.mac_addr,Hardware Mac Address
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.native_mobile.header_value_nv=t,true,f,false
```

## E.1.10 Viewing Fingerprinting Data

OAAM allows you to display fingerprinting data in various details tabs and pages.

### E.1.10.1 Session Details

To view information about secure and digital cookies, proceed as follows:

1. From the navigation tree, double-click the Sessions node.
2. Search for the session you are interested in viewing details about.
3. In the **Search Results** table, click the **Session ID** of the session of interest. The **Session Details** page for that session is displayed.
4. Click the Device tab.

In Basic Information, you can view the Device ID, Device Type, and Browser.

In Fingerprinting Details, you can view fingerprint type and its parameter in a hierarchical tree format. The Fingerprint Details section lists fingerprints created for the device during login.

### E.1.10.2 User Details: Fingerprint Data

This tab shows all the fingerprint (browser, flash, custom) information collected when a particular user logs in. Custom fingerprint information can be collected for Native Mobile and Applet. For information, see [Section 6.11.7, "User Details: Fingerprint Data."](#)

1. Click the User ID or User Name link from the Sessions page for a valid user.  
The User Details page is displayed.
2. Click the **Fingerprints** tab.  
This tab lists fingerprints created for the user during login.

### E.1.10.3 Location Details: Fingerprints Tab

This tab lists fingerprints created for the location during login.

1. From the results of a session search, click the country, state, city, or IP link.  
The Location Details page for that country, state, city, or IP is displayed.
2. Click the **Fingerprint Data** tab.
3. Search by Fingerprint ID and Fingerprint type.

Figure E-1 Location Details: Fingerprint Data

The screenshot shows the 'United States' Fingerprint Data interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: Summary, Groups, Users, Devices, Sessions, Alerts, and Fingerprint Data. Below the tabs, there is a search section with a 'Search' button and a 'Saved Search' dropdown menu. The search filters include 'Fingerprint ID', 'Fingerprint Type', 'Authentication Status', and 'Last Used On' (with a date range from 2013-10-01 02:23:03 PM to 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM). Below the search filters, there is a 'Search Results' section with a table of results. The table has columns for Row, Fingerprint ID, Type, Authentication Status, Browser (Local Language, User Agent, Debug version), and Flash (Language, Operating System, Flash version).

Row	Fingerprint ID	Type	Authentication Status	Browser			Flash		
				Local Language	User Agent	Debug version	Language	Operating System	Flash version
1	1	Browser	Success (2)	English	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows				
2	101	Browser	Success (14), Wrong Password (1), Pendir	English	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows				
3	206	Browser	Success (1)	English	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows				
4	226	Browser	Success (1)	English	Mozilla/5.0 (X11; U; L				
5	229	Browser	Pending (8)	English	Mozilla/5.0 (X11; U; L				
6	2	Flash	Success (2)			false	English	Windows 7	WIN 11,9,900,1
7	102	Flash	Success (14), Wrong Password (1), Pendir			false	English	Windows XP	WIN 11,9,900,1
8	207	Flash	Success (1)			false	English	Windows 7	WIN 11,9,900,1
9	227	Javascript	Success (1)				en-US		

### E.1.10.4 Device Details

To open the Device Detail pages, proceed as follows:

1. Click the Device ID link in the Session search page or other pages.  
The Device Details page is opened and shows additional details.
2. View the Summary tab.

The following general data is displayed:

- Device ID
- Device Type

- External Device ID
- Browser
- Operating System
- Create Time
- Last Used On

**E.1.10.4.1 Device Details: Summary Tab** The Fingerprint panel of the summary tab shows fingerprint information.

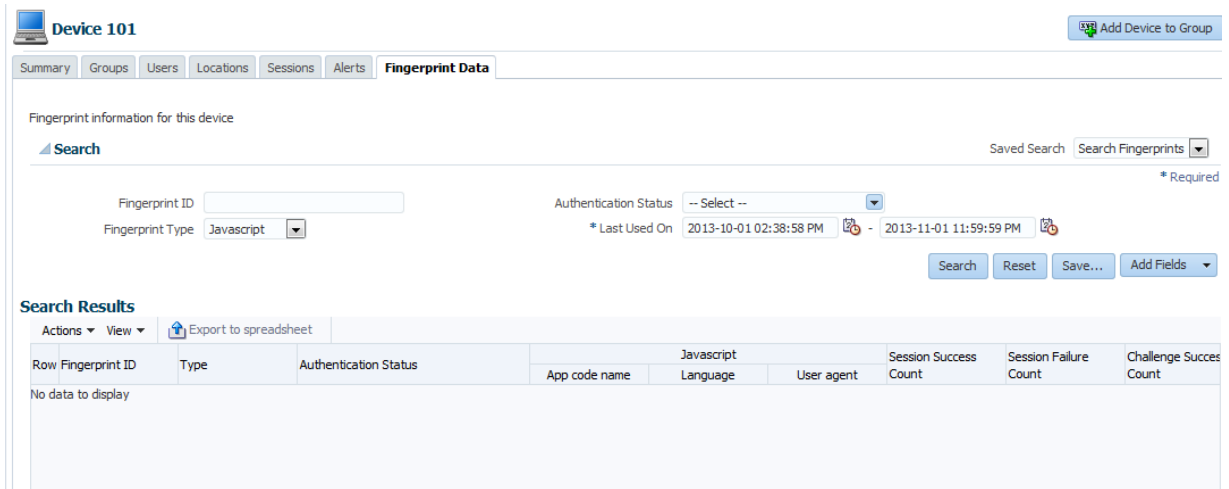
The Fingerprint Details section of the Device Detail summary page lists fingerprints created for the device during login. Out of the box, OAAM supports browser, mobile application, and digital fingerprints. OAAM provides the framework so users can fingerprint types other than browser, flash, and JavaScript if needed. A digital fingerprint refers to a Flash, JavaScript, or a custom fingerprint defined by the user.

**Table E-3 Device Details Fingerprint Information**

Device Details Fingerprint Tab	Description
Browser Fingerprint	<p>When the user accesses the system, OAAM collects information about the computer. By combining all that data, the site creates a fingerprint of the user's browser. This fingerprint could potentially uniquely identify the user. Information gathered that makes up the browser fingerprint include the browser type used, extensions installed, system fonts, and the configuration and version information from the operating system, and whether or not the computer accepts cookies.</p> <p>Information is shown such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ID</li> <li>▪ Browser</li> <li>▪ Local Country</li> <li>▪ Local Language</li> <li>▪ Local Variant</li> <li>▪ Operating System</li> <li>▪ User Agent</li> </ul>
Digital Fingerprint	<p>Information is shown for Flash, JavaScript, or a custom fingerprint defined by the user.</p> <p>The fields show information such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ID</li> <li>▪ Digital Fingerprint Type</li> <li>▪ Aspect Ratio of Screen</li> <li>▪ Audio/Video disabled by user</li> <li>▪ Contains video encoder</li> <li>▪ Debug version</li> <li>▪ Dots per inch</li> <li>▪ Embedded video</li> <li>▪ Flash version</li> <li>▪ Has audio encoder</li> <li>▪ Has MP3</li> <li>▪ Has accessibility</li> <li>▪ Has audio</li> <li>▪ Has input method editor installed</li> <li>▪ Is local file read disabled</li> <li>▪ Is screen color</li> <li>▪ Language</li> <li>▪ Manufacturer</li> <li>▪ Operating System</li> <li>▪ Player type</li> <li>▪ Screen resolution</li> <li>▪ Supports native SSL</li> </ul>

**E.1.10.4.2 Device Details: Fingerprint Data Tab** This tab lists fingerprints created for the device during login.

Figure E-2 Device Details: Fingerprint Data



### E.1.10.5 Fingerprint Details Page

To view digital fingerprint details, click the Digital Fingerprint ID link from the session details or listing page.

To view browser fingerprint details, click the Browser Fingerprint ID link from the session details or listing page.

The Fingerprint Details page opens with additional details.

**E.1.10.5.1 Fingerprint Details: Summary Tab** The Fingerprint Details Summary page shows general fingerprint information and the data collected during device fingerprinting.

The Fingerprint Details Summary tab shows the fingerprinting type (Flash, browser, custom) and parameters.

The Fingerprint Details Summary page shows general fingerprint information and the data collected during device fingerprinting.

The Fingerprint Details Summary tab shows the fingerprinting type (browser, digital, or custom) and parameters.

Figure E-3 shows the collected digital fingerprint details in the Summary tab.

**Figure E-3 Digital Fingerprint Details Shown**

**Fingerprint 102**

Summary | Users | Devices | Locations | Sessions | Alerts

Fingerprint ID 102  
 Create Time 10/15/2013 1:07 PM  
 Type Flash

**Digital Fingerprint**

Name	Value
Aspect ratio of screen	1.0
Audio/Video disabled by user	false
Contains video encoder	true
Debug version	false
Dots per inch (DPI)	72
Embedded video	true
Flash version	WIN 11,9,900,117
Had audio encoder	true
Has MP3	true
Has accessibility	true
Has audio	true
Has input method editor (IME) installed	true
Is local file read disabled	false
Is screen color	color
Language	English
Manufacturer	Adobe Windows

Figure E-4 shows the collected browser fingerprint details in the Summary tab.

**Figure E-4 Browser Fingerprint Details Shown**

**Fingerprint 101**

Summary | Users | Devices | Locations | Sessions | Alerts

Fingerprint ID 101  
 Create Time 10/15/2013 1:07 PM  
 Type Browser

**Browser Fingerprint**

Name	Value
Browser	Gecko2010(Firefox24.0)
Local Country	US
Local Language	English
Local Variant	
Operating System	WinNT 5.1
User Agent	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 5.1; rv:24.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/24.0

**E.1.10.5.2 Fingerprint Details: Users Tab** This tab lists all the users who used the fingerprint during the time frame specified. The Users tab of the Fingerprint Details page enables you to determine which users and how many times the fingerprint was used for each user during the login process.



**Figure E-5 Fingerprint Details: User**

**Fingerprint 101**

Summary **Users** Devices Locations Sessions Alerts

User information for this fingerprint

**Search** Saved Search Search Users \* Required

User Name  Authentication Status -- Select --

Organization ID -- Select -- \* Last Used On 2013-10-01 02:57:17 PM - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM

Search Reset Save...

**Search Results**

Actions View

Row	User Name	Organization ID	Authentication Status	Session Success Count	Session Failure Count	Challenge Success Count	Challenge Failure Count	Last Used On
1	jsmith	Default	Success (9), Wrong Password (1)	9	1	0	0	10/18/2013 12:30
2	jsmith	Default	Success (5)	5	0	0	0	10/18/2013 12:29
3	jjones	Default	Pending (1), Blocked (2)	0	3	0	0	10/15/2013 1:09 F

**E.1.10.5.3 Fingerprint Details: Devices Tab** This tab lists all devices for which the fingerprint was used.

**Figure E-6 Fingerprint Details: Devices**

**Fingerprint 101**

Summary Users **Devices** Locations Sessions Alerts

Devices information for this fingerprint

**Search** Saved Search Search Devices \* Required

Device ID  \* Last Used On 2013-10-01 02:57:17 PM - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM External Device

Authentication Status -- Select -- Device Type -- Select --

Search Reset Save...

**Search Results**

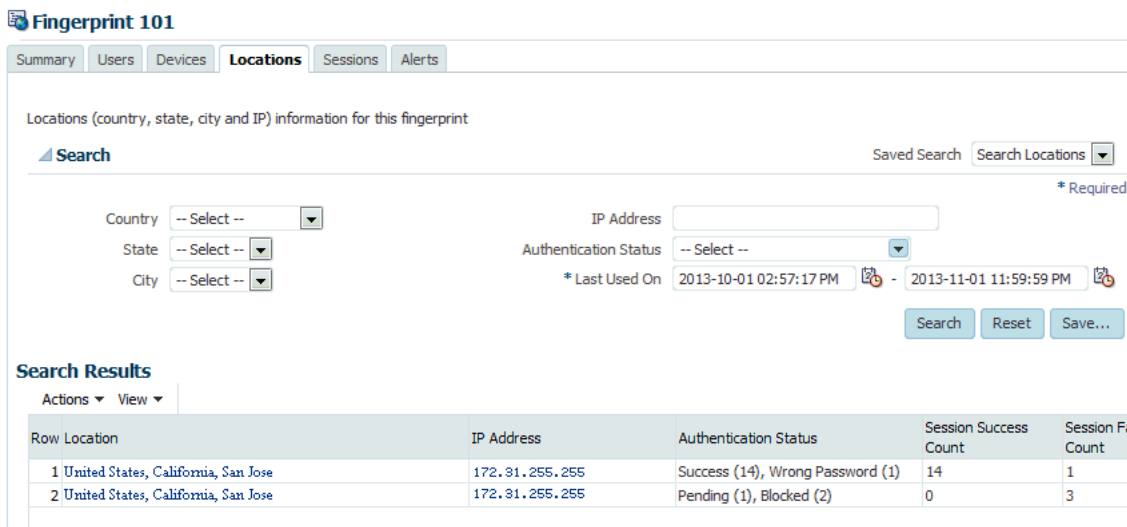
Actions View

Row	Device ID	Authentication Status	Session Success Count	Session Failure Count	Challenge Success Count	Challenge Failure Count	Last Used On
1	101	Pending (1), Blocked (2)	0	3	0	0	10/15/2013 1
2	203	Success (14), Wrong Password (1)	14	1	0	0	10/18/2013 1

The Device tab of the Fingerprint Details page enables you to determine which devices and how many times the fingerprint was used for each device during login process.

**E.1.10.5.4 Fingerprint Details: Locations Tab** This tab lists all locations for which the fingerprint was used.

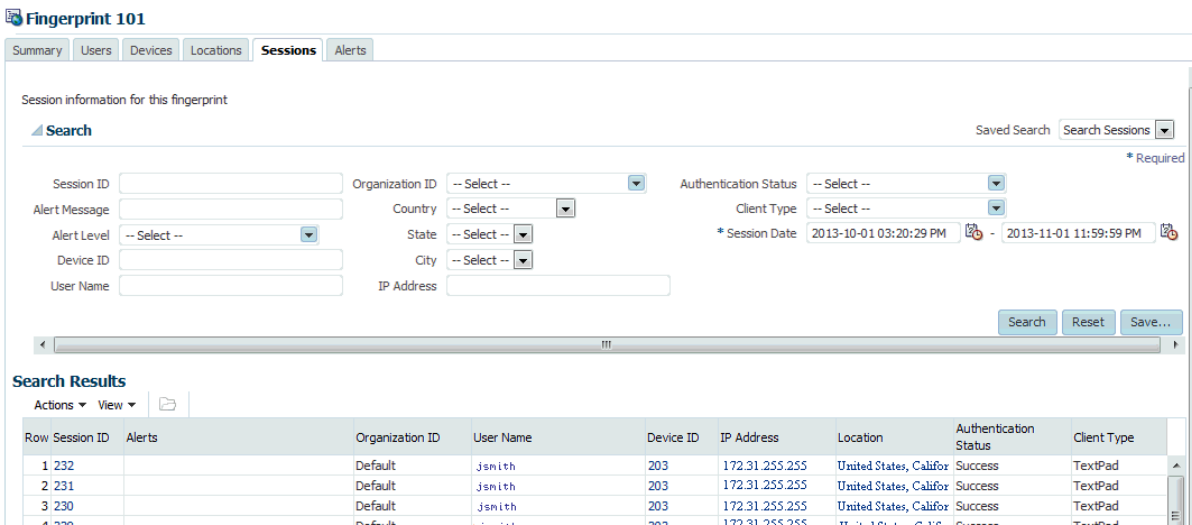
**Figure E-7 Fingerprint Details: Locations**



The Locations tab of the Fingerprint Details page enables you to determine which locations and how many times the fingerprint was used for each location during the login process.

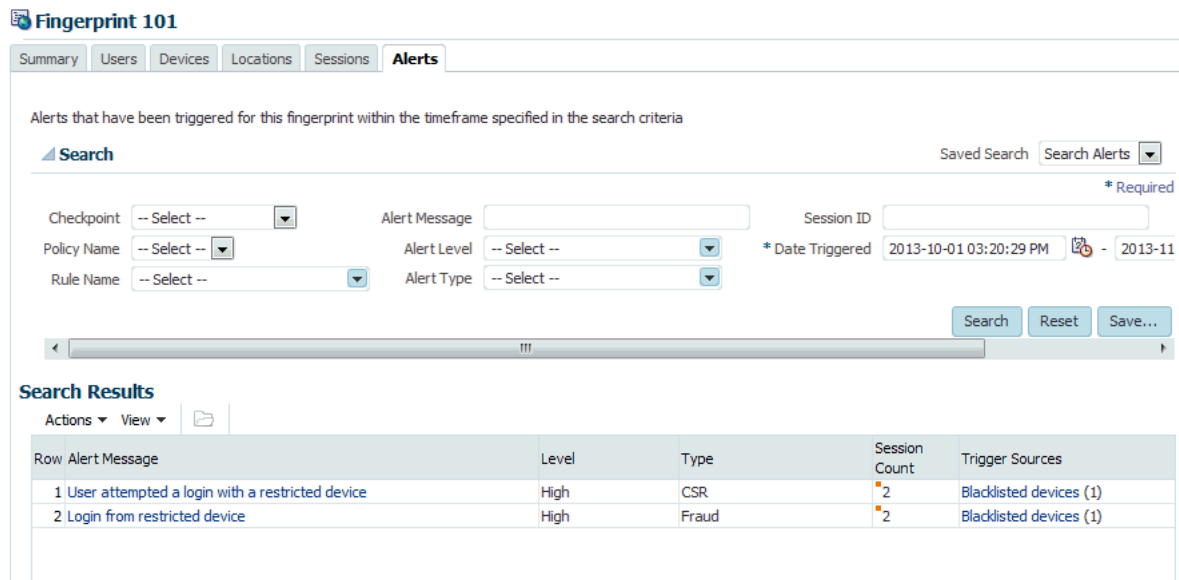
**E.1.10.5.5 Fingerprint Details: Sessions Tab** This tab lists of login sessions in which the fingerprint was generated for a particular period.

**Figure E-8 Fingerprint Details: Sessions**



**E.1.10.5.6 Fingerprint Details: Alerts Tab** This tab lists alerts that have been triggered for this device within the time frame specified in the search criteria.

**Figure E–9 Fingerprint Details: Alerts**



**E.1.10.5.7 Fingerprint Details Tasks** This section describes how to obtain information through the use of the Fingerprint Details pages.

**View digital fingerprint details**

To view digital fingerprint details, click the Digital Fingerprint ID link from the session details or listing page.

The Fingerprint Details page opens with additional details.

**View browser fingerprint details**

To view browser fingerprint details, click the Browser Fingerprint ID link from the session details or listing page.

The Fingerprint Details page opens with additional details.

**Search and view the different users for which the fingerprint was used**

To search and view the different users for which the fingerprint was used:

1. Click the Fingerprint ID link in the Session details or listing page.  
The Fingerprint Details page is opened and shows additional details.
2. Click the **Users** tab.  
This tab lists all the users who used the fingerprint during the time frame specified.
3. Search for the different users for which the fingerprint was used using the filter parameters.

**Search and view the different devices for which the fingerprint was used**

To search and view the different devices for which the fingerprint was used:

1. Click the Fingerprint ID link in the Session details or listing page.  
The Fingerprint Details page is opened and shows additional details.
2. Click the **Devices** tab.

This tab lists all devices for which the fingerprint was used.

3. Search for the different devices for which the fingerprint was used using the filter parameters.

This report enables you to see which devices were used and how many times the fingerprint was used for each device during login process.

#### **Search and view the different locations for which the fingerprint was used**

To search and view the different locations for which the fingerprint was used:

1. Click the Fingerprint ID link in the Session details or listing page.

The Fingerprint Details page is opened and shows additional details.

2. Click the **Locations** tab.

This tab lists all locations for which the fingerprint was used.

3. Search for the different locations for which the fingerprint was used using the filter parameters.

This report enables you to see which locations and how many times the fingerprint was used for each location during login process.

#### **Search and view all the login sessions or search login sessions for a particular period for the fingerprint**

To search and view all the login sessions or search login sessions for a particular period for the fingerprint:

1. Click the Fingerprint ID link in the Session details or listing page.

The Fingerprint Details page is opened and shows additional details.

2. Click the **Sessions** tab.

This tab lists of login sessions in which the fingerprint was generated for a particular period.

3. Search and view all the login sessions or search login sessions by the Session Date for the fingerprint.

Searching by Session Date gets all the sessions during which the device logged in for the given time duration.

#### **E.1.10.6 Alerts Details: Fingerprint Data**

This tab displays the fingerprint information used when the alert was triggered during the time frame specified.

Figure E-10 Alert Details: Fingerprint Data

Alert User attempted a login with a restricted device

Summary Users Devices Locations Sessions **Fingerprint Data**

Fingerprint information for this alert

Search

Fingerprint ID:

Fingerprint Type: Flash

Authentication Status: -- Select --

Last Used On: 2013-10-01 03:48:13 PM - 2013-11-01 11:59:59 PM

Search Results

Row	Fingerprint ID	Type	Authentication Status	Flash				Alert Count	Session Success Count
				Debug version	Language	Operating System	Flash version		
1	102	Flash	Success (14), Wrong Password (1), Pendr	false	English	Windows XP	WIN 11,9,900,117	18	14

## E.2 Device Identification

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager uses dozens of attributes to recognize and "fingerprint" the device you typically use to login, providing greater "coverage" for an institution. Concepts about device identification are provided in this section.

### E.2.1 Assigning the Device ID

The first time the user logs in, OAAM captures a unique combination of attributes of the device. At this point, the user does not have any cookie because he is logging in for the first time; therefore, the OAAM Server must process the device fingerprint data and determine if the device has ever been seen before. If the combination is found in the OAAM database, for example, a user's wife used the device, OAAM knows it is the same device and assigns the same Device ID to the user.

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager generates a unique secure cookie for each Device ID being created. The secure cookie stored by OAAM in the client's browser is merely a tracking cookie:

- It does not store any information about the user.
- It is only used to track if the user had logged in from this browser before to identify a device.
- It is valid for a single user only.

Device ID is not based on cookie. For each device OAAM stores the cookie value it is expecting next. OAAM looks for the same cookie the next time any user logs in from the device. If OAAM is able to find this cookie in the browser, it compares this cookie with an expected value. If the two values match, OAAM does not look at the Flash data. It goes no further because it knows that the request has come from a previously used device; hence the Device ID is reused.

If it does not match, it may be a stale or a modified cookie, so it is ignored. This cookie is discarded and a new cookie is generated. In this case, configured rules are triggered and a higher score results and a new Device ID is generated. If the cookie is not present in the browser, it is a new request. If the OAAM cookies are not set on the browser, OAAM looks at the Flash shared object. If Flash is not enabled, OAAM looks at the browser user agent string data along with other contextual data available in the

session. OAAM looks at and determines if the combination came in before from somewhere else so that it can potentially assign the same Device ID.

If the user disables the cookies on the browser side and prevents the cookies to be set, a default Device ID is given. The Device ID is then based on the other attributes such as the user-agent string.

If the user deletes his cookies, a new Device ID is generated.

**Different Web Browser/Different Device ID**

When using web browser based fingerprinting, by design each web browser will be given its own unique device identifier except when using Internet Explorer and Mozilla Firefox web browsers installed on the same laptop. In other cases with web browsers which are installed on the same laptop, the device may appear as two distinct Device IDs in the OAAM Admin Console because OAAM is profiling all the Device IDs used in a deployment both in relation to users and independently.

**Internet Explorer and Mozilla Firefox Use/Same ID if Flash Available**

If Flash is available, the device identifier would be the same even if you use Mozilla Firefox and Internet Explorer on the same machine. This is true only for Mozilla Firefox and Internet Explorer. Other web browsers might act differently. For example, if you use Chrome, a different device identifier results.

**Only a Subset of Data is Available**

The identification logic and policies are designed to deal with scenarios where only a subset of the data is available. If only the browser user agent string is available the OAAM logic will look at context data such as the composition of devices the user has used previously and locations the user has accessed from in the past. It automatically deals with situations where a user either deletes the cookies and Flash Shared Object or does not have them enabled at all.

OAAM will assign a new ID for a short period (3 logins) then revert back to the first ID from there on if a user's behavior is consistent (same user and IP for example). The device fingerprinting logic also accounts for common changes in device data such as an operating system or browser upgrade.

This scenario shows a what occurs if a user deletes both their secure cookie and Flash shared object after every session but the other data stays consistent across sessions. The OAAM device identification logic and policies determine that after three successful fingerprints the device can be recognized as a consistent Device ID.

Ses	User	IP	User Agent	Secure Cookie	Flash cookie	Flash cookie Data	Action
1	jsmith	1.1.1.1	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1; en-US; rv:1.9.2.28) Gecko/20120306 Firefox/3.6.28	No expected, No cookie, Cookies enabled, Set	No DC expected, No FSO, Installed and set	Type=Flash, Screen Aspect=1.0, A/V Disabled=F, Video Encoder=T ...	New device 1234
2	jsmith	1.1.1.1	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1; en-US; rv:1.9.2.28) Gecko/20120306 Firefox/3.6.28	Cookie expected, No cookie, Cookies enabled, Set	DC expected, No FSO, Installed, Set	Type=Flash, Screen Aspect=1.0, A/V Disabled=F, Video Encoder=T ...	New device 1235

Ses	User	IP	User Agent	Secure Cookie	Flash cookie	Flash cookie Data	Action
3	jsmith	1.1.1.1	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1; en-US; rv:1.9.2.28) Gecko/20120306 Firefox/3.6.28	Cookie expected, No cookie, Cookies enabled, Set	DC expected, No FSO, Installed, Set	Type=Flash, Screen Aspect=1.0, A/V Disabled=F, Video Encoder=T ...	New device 1236
4	jsmith	1.1.1.1	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1; en-US; rv:1.9.2.28) Gecko/20120306 Firefox/3.6.28	Cookie expected, No cookie, Cookies enabled, Set	DC expected, No FSO, Installed, Set	Type=Flash, Screen Aspect=1.0, A/V Disabled=F, Video Encoder=T ...	New device 1237
5	jsmith	1.1.1.1	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1; en-US; rv:1.9.2.28) Gecko/20120306 Firefox/3.6.28	Cookie expected, No cookie, Cookies enabled, Set	DC expected, No FSO, Installed, Set	Type=Flash, Screen Aspect=1.0, A/V Disabled=F, Video Encoder=T ...	Device by browser data 1234
6	jsmith	1.1.1.1	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1; en-US; rv:1.9.2.28) Gecko/20120306 Firefox/3.6.28	Cookie expected, No cookie, Cookies enabled, Set	DC expected, No FSO, Installed, Set	Type=Flash, Screen Aspect=1.0, A/V Disabled=F, Video Encoder=T ...	Device by browser data 1234

### Cookies Match /Different Fingerprint

There are cases where the user's cookies match, but he has a different fingerprint, for example, the user changed his resolution, OAAM gives the device the same Device ID, but a different score. The device looks the same, but it might be considered suspicious, so the risk score is raised based on what has changed. The Device ID is the same because he came in with the same cookie (cookies match), but the Flash is different from what it was before.

## E.2.2 Device Identification Policies

The Device ID is determined by the configuration of the rules and trigger combinations.

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager uses the policy engine for many purposes including business logic to drive user experience, risk analysis and device identification. The device identification policies are designed to function for all customer deployments.

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**Note:** Oracle does not recommend or support alterations to the device identification policies.

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The following list of policies are used for device identification and should therefore never be deleted or altered in any way.

- OAAM Base Device ID Policy
- OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy (mainly used for Oracle Access Management Mobile and Social integrations)
- OAAM Device ID Policy
- OAAM System Deep Analysis Flash Policy
- OAAM System Deep Analysis No Flash Policy

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**Note:** The OAAM System Deep Analysis Flash Policy and OAAM System Deep Analysis No Flash Policy will not be covered in this chapter.

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All the actions of the policies are taken from the trigger combination. Device ID depends heavily on trigger combinations.

For information on policies and trigger combinations, see [Chapter 10, "OAAM Policy Concepts and Reference."](#)

### **E.2.2.1 OAAM Base Device ID Policy**

The OAAM Base Device ID Policy determines which Device ID policy to run for the client device identification.

The Base ID policy contains one rule to check if the user is a mobile user and if the login is coming in from a Mobile and Social integration. The rules contains two conditions:

- `The Device: Check if device is using Mobile Browser` condition checks whether the current device is using a mobile browser to access the website. This is based on the user agent.
- `The Device: Browser header substring` condition checks whether the supplied string exists as a substring in the browser header information.

The Base Device ID Policy trigger combinations determine all actions to be taken.

If the device is mobile and coming in from a Mobile and Social type of integration, OAAM runs the Mobile Device ID policy. If the device is not mobile and is coming in from a UIO deployment or a more traditional deployment, OAAM runs the Device ID policy.

For information on the OAAM Base Device ID Policy, see [Section 10.5.2, "OAAM Base Device ID Policy."](#)

### **E.2.2.2 OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy**

The OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy identifies the mobile devices specific to Oracle Access Management Mobile and Social (Mobile and Social) integrations.

The OAAM Mobile Device ID policy contains three rules:

- `Mobile Cookie Valid with the Device ID: Is cookie value` condition.  
`The Device ID: Is Cookie valid` condition determines if there is a valid node for the given cookie.
- `Mobile Known Header Match with the Device ID: Header data match` condition.  
`The Device ID: Header data match` condition determines if the header is a match.
- `Mobile Device Data Present with the Device ID: Header data present` condition.  
`The Device ID: Header data present` condition determines if the header data is present.

All the actions are taken by the Mobile Device ID Policy trigger combinations. They check if there is already a mobile device assigned or if OAAM needs to assign a new one:



- If the mobile cookie is valid and the device matches, OAAM finds the device by the mobile cookie itself.
- If the mobile cookie is valid, but the header does not match, OAAM identifies the device by mobile cookie, but there may be some suspicion. Question might arise such as: Why would the header not match? Was there an upgrade? Was the mobile cookie copied from somewhere? Because of the suspicion, a high score is generated.
- If the mobile cookie is completely not valid at all, which usually means the user is coming in new, a new Device ID is issued and a score of 200 is generated.
- If there is no mobile cookie present which could mean that the user is always not coming in from the mobile cookie because everything has been disabled, OAAM tries to check if the device always comes in with no mobile cookie and assigns it a standard Device ID.

For information on the OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy, see [Section 10.5.3, "OAAM Mobile Device ID Policy."](#)

### **E.2.2.3 OAAM Device ID Policy**

The OAAM Device ID Policy determines if the device should be identified by an existing ID or if a new one should be issued. It contains ten rules.

The Device ID policies check if the browser cookie is valid, if the Flash cookie is valid, if Flash is completely disabled, if Flash is present at all, if the browser fingerprint matches, if the Flash fingerprint matches, if the cookie matches, and other rules. The rules look for certain conditions. If you have customized device identification, you can use these rules or you can use completely new rules through custom development.

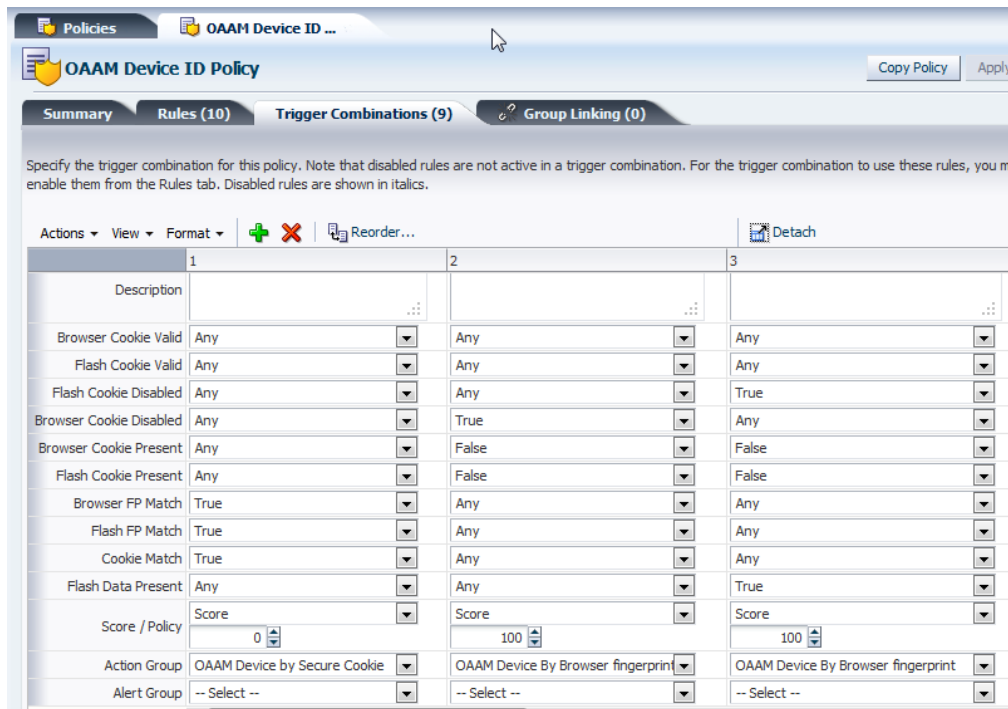
OAAM Device ID Policy contains ten rules.

- The Browser Cookie Valid rule contains the Device ID: Browser Cookie Valid condition.  
The Device ID: Browser Cookie Valid condition determines if there is a valid cookie node for a given device value.
- The Flash Cookie Valid rule contains the Device ID: Flash Cookie Valid condition.  
The Device ID: Flash Cookie Valid condition determines if there is a valid node for the given cookie value.
- The Flash Cookie Disabled rule contains the Device ID: Flash Cookie Disabled condition.  
The Device ID: Flash Cookie Disabled condition determines if the cookie is disabled for the user based on the history.
- The Browser Cookie Disabled rule contains the Device ID: Browser Cookie Disabled condition.  
The Device ID: Browser Cookie Disabled condition determines if the browser cookie is disabled for the user based on history.
- Browser Cookie Present rule contains the Device ID: Browser Cookie Present condition.  
The Device ID: Browser Cookie Present condition determines if the cookie value is empty or not empty. The validation check is not included.

- The Flash Cookie Present rule contains the Device ID: Flash Cookie Present condition.  
The Device ID: Flash Cookie Present condition determines if the cookie value is empty or not empty. The validation check is not included.
- The Browser FP match rule contains the Device ID: Header data match condition.  
The Device ID: Header data match condition determines if the header data matches.
- The Flash FP match rule contains the Device ID: Header data match condition.  
The Device ID: Header data match condition determines if the header data matches.
- The Cookie match rule contains the Device ID: Cookies Match condition.  
The Device ID: Cookies Match condition checks the tracker node matches for both cookies.
- The Flash Data Present rule condition contains the Device ID: header data present condition.  
The Device ID: header data present condition determines if the header data is present.

Two trigger combinations will be explained to illustrate how the Device ID policy works. Each row in a trigger combination is one rule presented in the policy. Each vertical column represent the combination of the rules being triggered or not triggered.

**Figure E-11 Device ID Policy Trigger Combinations 1-3**



The first column represents a situation where the browser fingerprint match, the Flash fingerprint matches, and the cookies match. If this is the case, the action generated is OAAM device identified by secure cookie. OAAM uses that cookie and if there is

already an existing device that uses the cookie, then, OAAM assigns that particular device to the session.

If the user logs in as a separate user from the same device or the same browser, the cookies are the same as well. Even if the user logs in as a different user, he arrives at the same device.

Sometimes it is logical not to use any score, but only generate an action or alert. In column 1, the cookies matched so OAAM reuses the device identified by the secure cookie.

The second column is a second set of conditions. If the first set of conditions were not met, OAAM proceeds to the second column. If the first set of conditions were met, no other column is executed. If not, OAAM proceeds to the second column.

Some of the columns have scores to generate if the conditions are met because the situation appears suspicious, for example in the second column, if the Flash cookie did not match, but the browser cookie matches. OAAM identifies the device by browser fingerprint, but does not understand why the device does not have Flash present, so OAAM generates a score. In this instance, the situation appears suspicious because Flash is not present. In any other policies downstream that generate scores that score will be factored in (the score will be used in post-authentication or challenge). This is called device risk gradient, a pre-conditions in rules. You cannot use the score in the Device Identification because the score is the result of this checkpoint.

## E.2.3 Native Integration and Device ID

In addition to delivering the rules result, the Rules Engine can return a device ID, an internal Oracle Adaptive Access Manager identifier for the device used for the login session.

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**Note:** The most recent OAAM Sample Application that illustrates API integration can be downloaded from the Oracle Technology Network at:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/index.html>

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### .NET Sample Code to Obtain the Device ID

The following sample code illustrates how the device ID is obtained:

```
VCryptRulesResult rulesResult = proxy.processRules ...);

If (!rulesResult.Response.IsSuccess) {
    BharosaTrace.Error("Error running rules " + rulesResult.Response.ErrorMessage);
}
Long deviceId = rulesResult.DeviceId;
```

---



---

**Important:** The code shown assumes that:

- You are using Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 10.1.4.5 or above
- You have set the property `bharosa.tracker.send.deviceId` to `true` in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager:

```
bharosa.tracker.send.deviceId=true
```

---



---

### Java Sample Code to Obtain the Device ID

The following code sample illustrates how to obtain a device ID:

```
VCryptRulesResult rulesResult = new
VCryptRulesEngineImpl().processRules(<params..>);

If (!rulesResult.getVCryptResponse().isSuccess()) {

    Logger.error("Error running rules " +
    rulesResult.getVCryptResponse().getErrorMessage());

}

Long deviceId = rulesResult.getDeviceId();
```

When obtaining a device ID, ensure that:

- The Oracle Adaptive Access Manager version is 10.1.4.5 or above
- The property `bharosa.tracker.send.deviceId` is set to true, so the device ID can be captured:

```
bharosa.tracker.send.deviceId=true
```

## E.2.4 Extending Device Identification

For most typical deployments, the out-of-the-box device identification satisfies client requirements, but you may be looking to have the ability to extend that process and include additional information in the fingerprint. Out-of-the-box device identification uses data from the browser and OAAM Flash movie. The following are the typical scenarios when you could consider extending device identification:

- The OAAM Flash movie cannot be used to obtain client details as the client side browser does not support Flash. For example, iPhone, iPad, and so on.
- There is a need to extract stronger device identification data from the client using a non-Flash extension that can run inside the browser

Starting from the 11.1.1.5 release of OAAM a framework exists that you can use to extend device identification and implement in both native integrations, and non-native integrations. The framework is separated into the client side extension, and the OAAM server device identification extension.

### E.2.4.1 Prerequisites

The prerequisites for performing tasks to extend device identification in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager are provided in the following list:

- You have knowledge of Java programming language since a custom device identification extension must be developed using Java.
- You have determined what pieces of information about client device must be collected and what technology will be used to collect that. Typical technologies you can consider are applets, JavaScript, and so on.
- You understand the process of developing and deploying the OAAM Extensions Shared Library.

For information on the using the OAAM Extensions Shared Library, see "Using the OAAM Extensions Shared Library to Customize OAAM" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

### E.2.4.2 Developing a Custom Device Identification Extension

The custom device identification extension is software that extends the out-of-the-box device identification provided by Oracle Adaptive Access Manager.

**E.2.4.2.1 Implement the Client Side Extension** Implementing the client side extension that can run in the client browser involves coding the extension using the appropriate technology.

The client side extension can be implemented in any technology if it can satisfy the following requirements:

- **It can run on the client side browser without altering the web page. It is invisible and does not alter user control flow.**

The technology chosen to implement the client side extension must run in the context of the user's browser. Technologies such as Flash, JavaScript, Java Applets are typical choices.

- **It can communicate with OAAM Server and post data using the HTTP protocol.**

The fingerprint data and secure cookie must be sent to the OAAM server if the standard integration is using the HTTP POST method.

- **Very Important: It can use the existing OAAM "HTTP Session" while posting the data. This is very important for the device identification to work properly.**

The data sent to the server must be sent in the context of the user's session in order for the fingerprinting data to be associated with the user's login. The presence of a valid JSESSIONID is required for this to work.

- **The list of data/values that are collected by the extension uniquely identifies a client device.**

In general the fingerprints collected by OAAM should be as unique as possible given the data constraints imposed by the user's device. When extending device identification, this is the best opportunity to gather additional data to uniquely identify a user's device.

- **The extension can retrieve and store a cookie equivalent on the client computer.**

The concept of a secure cookie is core to the device fingerprinting process. The device identification must support the capability to store and retrieve the value provided to the extension by the OAAM server.

- **The extension can submit the following parameters to flashFingerprint.do URL on OAAM Server using HTTP Post:**

**Note:** This requirement is only relevant when using the standard OAAM implementation.

**Table E-4 Parameters to flashFingerprint.do URL**

Name of the parameter	Description
client	Name of the client extension. A constant value that indicates the extension type.
fp	Concatenated string that has all the name-value pairs that identify the client side. Name-value pairs is concatenated using "&" and name-value is separated using "=". Example: If os_name and os_version are collected by extension then the fp string value looks like "os_name=windows&os_version=7"
<as determined by the implementation>	Send the cookie equivalent value stored/maintained by the client extension.

**E.2.4.2.2 Add Properties Related to Custom Device Identification Extension to OAAM Extensions Shared Library** The static values are related to the properties that need to be defined within the OAAM Server to make it aware of the new extension.

For information on the using the OAAM Extensions Shared Library, see "Using the OAAM Extensions Shared Library to Customize OAAM" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

To create custom fingerprint types, proceed as follows:

1. Open the `oaam_custom.properties` file of the OAAM Extensions Shared Library war.
2. Add the following properties as enum element to `vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum`.

Note: Replace `<extension-name>` with a string that represents your extension. Do not use the strings 'flash', 'browser' as they are already used by the OAAM product.

**Table E-5** `vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum` elements

Property Name	Value Description
<code>vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.&lt;extension-name&gt;</code>	Integer value above 100
<code>vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum. &lt;extension-name&gt;.name</code>	Name that represents the extension
<code>vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum. &lt;extension-name&gt;.description</code>	Description of the extension
<code>vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum. &lt;extension-name&gt;.processor</code>	Fully qualified java class name of the processor class that implements device identification logic on the server side. See the next section for details on how to implement this class.
<code>vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum. &lt;extension-name&gt;.header_list</code>	Comma separated list of data that is collected by the client side extension.
<code>vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum. &lt;extension-name&gt;.header_name_nv</code>	Comma separated list of data and readable name of those data.
<code>vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum. &lt;extension-name&gt;.header_value_nv</code>	Comma separated list of mappings of value to readable string of those values
<code>bharosa.uio.default.device.identification.scheme</code>	<code>&lt;extension-name&gt;</code> Note: This is very important for OAAM to use the custom device identification

3. Set the fingerprint scheme to the fingerprint type enum element ID/key.

For example:

```
bharosa.uio.default.device.identification.scheme=flash
```

### Example

The following Flash fingerprint type is shown as an example.

```
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash=2
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.name=Flash
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.description=Flash
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.processor=
    com.bharosa.uio.processor.device.FlashDeviceIdentificationProcessor
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.header_list=
    avd,acc,a,ae,ev,ime,mp3,pr,sb,sp,sa,sv,tls,ve,deb,l,lfd,m,os,ar,pt,col,dp,r,v
```

```

vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.search_list=deb,l,os,v
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.result_list=deb,l,os,v
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.header_name_nv=
    avd,Audio/Video disabled by user,acc,Has accessibility,
    a,Has audio,ae,Has audio encoder,ev,Embedded video,
    ime,Has input method editor (IME) installed,
    mp3,Has MP3,pr,Supports printer,
    sb,Supports screen broadcast applications,
    sp,Supports playback on screen broadcast applications,
    sa,Supports streaming audio,
    sv,Supports streaming video,tls,Supports native SSL,
    ve,Contains video encoder,deb,Debug version,l,Language,lfd,
    Is local file read disabled,m,Manufacturer,os,Operating System,
    ar,Aspect ratio of screen,pt,Player type,col,Is screen color,
    dp,Dots-per-inch (DPI),r,Screen resolution,v,Flash version
#vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.header_value_nv=t,true,f,false

vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.flash.header_value_nv=
    t,true,f,false,en,English,es,Spanish,de,German,it,Italian,ja,Japanese,
    fr,French,ko,Korean,zh,Chinese,ar,Arabic,cs,Czech,
    da,Danish,nl,Dutch,fi,Finnish,el,Greek,iw,Hebrew,hu,Hungarian,
    no,Norwegian,pl,Polish,pt,Portuguese,ro,Romanian,ru,Russian,
    sk,Slovak,sv,Swedish,th,Thai,tr,Turkish,BR,Brazil

```

**E.2.4.2.3 Extend/Implement the DeviceIdentification Extension Class** Extend the DeviceIdentification extension class:

com.bharosa.uio.processor.device.DeviceIdentificationProcessorBase and implement the methods documented in this section. The server-side extension extends all of the required methods.

**E.2.4.2.4 getPlugInHTML** public String getPlugInHTML();

Implementation should return a valid extension HTML that can be embedded into login pages. The HTML should take care of handling exceptions like if the supporting technology is not available or disabled on the client.

An example of extension HTML is shown as follows:

```

<applet alt="Browser has Java disabled" name="OAAMDeviceIdentifier" width="0"
    height="0"
    code="com.bharosa.uio.processor.device.SampleAppletDeviceIdentifierClient"
    codebase="applet"
    archive="oaam_device_sample_applet.jar">
</applet>

```

Note: This method is called by the oaamLoginPage.jsp when the user navigates to login page.

**E.2.4.2.5 getFingerPrint**

```
public String getFingerPrint();
```

This method should implement logic that creates a unique fingerprint that identifies the client device using the data sent by the extension.

This method is called when the client side extension submits device identification data to OAAM Server.

This method should call the UIOContext.getCurrentInstance().getRequest to obtain the handle to the HttpServletRequest object to read the data sent by the client extension.

As mentioned in the previous section, the client extension sends a list of data points as a single string as the value of "fp" request parameter.

This class should "tokenize" this string to determine the list of datapoints and their values.

#### **E.2.4.2.6 getDigitalCookie**

```
public String getDigitalCookie();
```

Implementation should return the Flash cookie sent by the client extension. It is the responsibility of the client and server to designate an `Http` parameter that indicates the Flash cookie.

This method should call the `UIOContext.getCurrentInstance().getRequest` to obtain the handle to the `HttpServletRequest` object to read the data sent by the client extension.

#### **E.2.4.2.7 getClientDataMap**

```
public Map getClientDataMap(HttpServletRequest request);
```

Implementation should read the data from the request and store it into a map that you can use for logging or auditing purposes.

### **E.2.4.3 Overview of Interactions**

Following is the overview of how the device identification extension works and interacts with OAAM Server:

1. The user navigates to the OAAM user login page on the OAAM Server.
2. The OAAM Server uses the device identification configuration and appropriately instantiates the device identification extension class. It then asks the extension class for the HTML that must be embedded in the user login page. The OAAM Server returns the user login page with the device identification extension HTML.
3. Once the login page is rendered, the client based extension is activated and collects information about the device.
4. The client extension then submits the collected data to the device identification URL on the OAAM Server.
5. The OAAM Server then calls the device identification extension to obtain the fingerprint based on collected data from the client extension.
6. It then checks if the fingerprint corresponds to an existing device. If not, then it creates a new device and associates the fingerprint to that device.
7. The OAAM Server then calls the device identification extension to obtain the Flash cookie. If the Flash cookie does not exist then a new one is created.
8. The Flash cookie is returned to the client extension so that it is stored on the client system.
9. Once the User ID is entered, using the Flash cookie or browser cookie or both, the user request is associated to the device.
10. After the authentication (success/failure), the user request is updated with the authentication result.
11. If the same device is used for future logins, you can use the Flash cookie to look up the device without having to fingerprint.



#### E.2.4.4 Compile, Assemble and Deploy

Compile the custom device identification extension class and assemble the OAAM Extensions Shared library.

For information on the using the OAAM Extensions Shared Library, see "Using the OAAM Extensions Shared Library to Customize OAAM" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

#### E.2.4.5 Important Note About Implementing the Extension

When implementing the extension, keep the following points in mind:

- Make sure the custom device identification class outputs a valid HTML required to activate the client side extension.
- Make sure the client side extension posts the data to OAAM Server using the "existing HTTP Session".

## E.3 Use Cases

### New Device

Use Case	Description
Both secure and Flash cookies are enabled.	Both secure and Flash cookies are missing. Flash request came through successfully.
Both secure and Flash cookies are disabled.	User has not used device from this location before
Secure cookies is enabled and Flash is disabled	Both secure and Flash cookies are missing. Also, the Flash request didn't come through successfully.
Secure cookie is disabled and Flash is enabled	Both secure and Flash cookies are missing. But Flash request came through successfully.

### Device Recognized

Use Case	Description
Both secure and Flash cookies are enabled.	Both secure and Flash cookie came.
Both secure and Flash cookies are disabled.	Both secure and Flash cookies are missing. Also, the Flash request didn't come through successfully.
Secure cookie is enabled and Flash is disabled	Only secure cookie came through successfully.
Secure cookie is disabled and Flash is enabled	Only Flash cookie came through successfully.

### Valid Exceptions

Use Case	Description
Browser upgrade.	Browser character mismatched
Device upgrade.	Flash data mismatched
Browser and Device upgrade.	Both browser and Flash data mismatch
Used different browser. Secure cookie is missing.	Secure cookie is missing. Browser characteristics are mismatch. Flash cookie is matching. Flash data is a match (except browser).

Use Case	Description
User different browser. Both cookie and browser characteristics mismatch.	Secure cookie is mismatch. Browser characteristics are mismatch. Flash cookie is matching. Flash data is a match (except browser).
Secure cookie out of sync and Flash is in sync.	Secure cookie is mismatch, but belonged to the same device.
Flash cookie out of sync and secure cookie is sync.	Flash cookie is a mismatch, but belonged to the same device.
Both secure cookie and Flash are out of sync.	Both the cookies are mismatch, but they belonged to the same device

### Device Risk Gradient

These use cases help to define Oracle Adaptive Access Manager's device risk gradient. The device risk gradient specifies the certainty of the device being identified. This is a standard pre-condition in all device type rules. For example, a device risk gradient of 0 is an exact match whereas a device gradient of 500 is a device with some unexpected by plausible variations from previous sessions, and a score of 1000 a device that has only minimal matching data to make an identification.

## E.4 Device Fingerprinting Troubleshooting

The following is the sort of information to collect to aid you in troubleshooting device fingerprinting issues.

1. Does the use case as described seem to be OAAM functionality as designed?
2. Are the device fingerprinting policies loaded?
3. If this is a JAVA/.Net/SOAP integration, are API calls for device fingerprinting the same or similar to the sequence in the Sample application and documentation?
4. If this is a JAVA/.Net/SOAP integration, have all patches containing known bug fixes for device fingerprinting been applied?
5. Review the exact sequences and data.

To capture data execute the following SQL command:

```
select * from VCRYPT_TRACKER_USERNODE_LOGS where USER_LOGIN_ID=loginId and
CREATE_TIME > beginTime and CREATE_TIME < endTime;
```

6. Note the browser and client application and settings of the end point machines involved. Are cookies enabled? Is Flash installed?
7. Try to determine if there was any unaccounted for use case steps such as an operating system or browser upgrade.
8. Collect HTTP header trace; are cookies and Flash object missing when they are expected?

## E.5 Device Identification and Fingerprinting Frequently Asked Questions

This section contains answers to commonly-asked questions about the device identification and fingerprinting.

- **Question:** Does the Device ID change when accessing Mozilla Firefox and Internet Explorer from the same machine?

**Answer:** The Device ID should be the same.

- **Question:** Device ID is built based on many factors. What are the factors I want to change to obtain another Device ID?

**Answer:** Use different cookies or clean all the cookies in the browser that are set by OAAM.

- **Question:** How do policies make decisions to first look at the top level and see if it should look more deeply for the Device ID?

**Answer:** There are decision trees in the Device ID policy to see if the device is a match based on cookies. If the cookies match, deep analysis is not performed. If the cookies do not match, then the policies check each element that the Flash or browser data provides and see if there is match of some percentage and which ones must match, and so on.

- **Question:** What decides when to use same Device ID or create a new Device ID?

**Answer:** If the device is matched positively either by cookie or by analysis, then OAAM uses the same Device ID. Otherwise, if none of the devices OAAM has matches that profile, then OAAM creates another Device ID. This is decided in the Device ID policy.

- **Question:** What occurs if I disable all the Device ID rules? Would Device ID be 0?

**Answer:** The same Device ID is used for all devices.

- **Question:** What occurs if I disable all the Device ID rules? What is the default value?

**Answer:** This depends on the current sequence number of the device table, which usually starts at 1 for an empty database.

- **Question:** How do you build a fingerprint based on a new client?

**Answer:** A fingerprint is made up of `name=value` pairs. For a new client, you need to provide the expected names of attributes in the fingerprint enum. Then OAAM looks for those names in the client data and fingerprints are generated when a unique combination of values is seen for the first time for all the values of the attributes specified by names.

- **Question:** What if there is a client that is non-browser and if you want to create a brand new client, what are the rules and conditions we can use to evaluate these values?

**Answer:** See the answer above. Fingerprint building does not depend on whether data is coming from a browser or not. Oracle Mobile and Social is a good example of a non-browser based fingerprint.

- **Question:** The rules work off of configuration. Based on the configuration, what defines a fingerprint, how much policy work must be done to add a new device type?

**Answer:** If a new device type is to be defined, it needs to be added to the device type enum, and then a new Device ID policy must be created for it.

For example, if your new device type is "ATM machine," you will need to define a new fingerprint type for it, and then provide that data (`name=value`) as digital data, and write a Device ID policy that defines how a new unique device can be identified. You will need to add known headers information to this new device type enum. Refer to existing device types as an example.

- **Question:** How do you set up a new fingerprint type if you have a new custom application? Do you have to set up separate parameters for that?

**Answer:** To set up a new fingerprint, define a new fingerprint type using the `fingerprint.type.enum` enum and add values to it. Each parameter of that application will be a new attribute of that new fingerprint type.

When data comes in as part of header that has `parameter_name = some_value`, OAAM starts building a fingerprint when OAAM sees a unique combination.

- **Question:** OAAM APIs for creating sessions take fingerprint data as one of the parameters. What is the API that lets you pass on the parameters?

**Answer:** `createOAAMSession(...)` is the API. For more information on this API, see the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Java API Reference for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

- **Question:** How does introducing the session factor prevent against a stolen secure cookie scenario? Does OAAM have to keep the last Session ID of each device per user on the backend adaptive store?

**Answer:** You could steal the cookie, but it is a "one-time" use cookie. So there are two options; either:

- a. The real user has already used his cookie once and the system has updated (changed, used up) the stale cookie so it is no good, or
- b. The fraudster uses the cookie before the real user. It is certainly possible that the hacker could beat the user to use the one-time cookie but the device fingerprint would be different for the rogue user and they would then have to answer the user's KBA questions

On the possibility that the fraudster does use the cookie first and it succeeds (this might not even be possible), then the real user can receive a warning that their cookie is now stale, and that may tip them off that something is wrong. The real user can then change their password, and so on.

- **Question:** Can you provide us with a device fingerprinting table with the a set of combinations and their expected behavior?

**Answer:** The device table is `Vcrypt_Tracker_Node`.

There are fingerprint columns in this table with Digital Fingerprint ID (Flash) and Fingerprint ID (browser). In the `VCrypt_Fingerprint` table, you will see the values against the fingerprint IDs that are given in the device table. For example, the device table may have a value of 23 for the fingerprint. In the `V_Fprints` table, you will find the data and hash values of the data that was captured for that fingerprint, if you look for row that matches `fprint_id = 23`.

- **Question:** How do Device ID polices behave?

**Answer:** Device ID policies behave the same as other policies. Based on some rules there are a set of actions that the Device ID policies emit. Those action decide if the new device or existing device is assigned for the session coming in.

- **Question:** The default OAAM Device ID Policy has rules to check if the cookie is disabled for the device. Based on the Cookie Disabled rule, OAAM looks at the last 5 devices. If the user is always passing an empty cookie, from the 6th login, the old Device ID is reused based on this rule. Is the number of devices looked at configurable?

**Answer:** Configure the value using the `vcrypt.tracker.rule.cookiePatternCheck.previousAttemptsToCheck` property. The value must be between 2 and 98, both inclusive.

- **Question:** How would device fingerprinting be performed (with the standard device identification policy) with NULL secure/Flash cookie?

**Answer:** It is performed based on the browser cookie and header if the Flash cookie is not present.
- **Question:** Both Flash and Javascript fingerprinting are enabled by default where Flash is give higher priority. Is there a property that you can use to change the priority?

**Answer:** You cannot change priority. Flash is given priority since it contains more data.
- **Question:** Are there properties to disable and enable Flash and Javascript fingerprinting?

**Answer:** The properties are:

```
bharosa.uio.default.flash.fingerprint.enable
bharosa.uio.default.javascript.fingerprint.enable
```
- **Question:** What is the Javascript file that is used to perform Javascript fingerprinting?

**Answer:** `js/oaam_fp.js` is the Javascript file that is included in the page in order to perform Javascript fingerprinting.
- **Question:** What is the Flash cookie name?

**Answer:** Flash uses the Flash Shared Object which is stored against the domain/webapp by Flash. The key for the value is `vc`.
- **Question:** What cookie is used by the JavaScript fingerprint?

**Answer:** JavaScript fingerprint uses HTML 5 stored object as the cookie and uses the key `jc`.
- **Question:** What is the one time name cookie?

**Answer:** One time name cookie is `ora_oaam_vsc`.
- **Question:** What is monitor data enum used for?

```
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.monitordata=3
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.monitordata.name=MonitorData
vcrypt.fingerprint.type.enum.monitordata.description=Monitor Data
```

**Answer:** The monitor data enum controls the data captured and displayed by the OAAM Admin dashboard for metrics.
- **Question:** What is the HTTP cookie name controlled by?

**Answer:** The HTTP cookie name is controlled by the property `oaam.secure.cookie.name`. This is used within the OAAM APIs.

## E.5.1 Custom Attribute Use Cases

The following are use cases that illustrate how custom fingerprinting is deployed and how it behaves.

### E.5.1.1 Custom Attribute Available

Mike is a web application developer at Acme Corp. He has developed a browser extension which captures the MAC address of an end user's machine and sends it to

the OAAM server as part of the browser/server interaction. If OAAM device fingerprinting is set up to use the Media Access Control address (MAC address) as the digital fingerprint and the end user has the extension installed, then the OAAM Administration Console displays the MAC Address labeled as the Digital Fingerprint in the detail pages.

#### **E.5.1.2 Custom Attribute Not Available and Flash Not Installed**

In the Acme Corporation deployment, if the end user does not have the extension installed and he does not have Flash installed, OAAM device fingerprinting uses the secure cookie and browser data alone to fingerprint the device. The OAAM Administration Console does not display anything as the Digital Fingerprint in the detail pages.

#### **E.5.1.3 Custom Attribute Search**

Jeff is a security analyst at Acme Corp. He opens the Search Transactions page and configures search filters to locate any employee profile access transactions from a device with the specific Media Access Control address (MAC address) and from New York in the last 24 hours. The query returns 25 transactions.

#### **E.5.1.4 Flash cookie Cleared**

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager does not solely rely on one element to develop the device fingerprint. If the Flash cookie is cleared, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager still has other information to use in identifying the device. OAAM only supports Flash Shared Object standard, but custom client can also be used. OAAM can uniquely identify the devices, even if the digital fingerprint have changed or altered. OAAM needs some client fingerprint device to identify the device being used, in case, all of the fingerprints are missing (browser, Flash or applet).

#### **E.5.1.5 Secure Cookies Deleted?**

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager's fingerprinting technology does not solely rely on one element. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager uses dozens of attributes to recognize and fingerprint the device you typically use to login, providing greater "coverage" for an institution's customer base. If secure cookies are missing or disabled, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager uses other elements such as Flash movies and HTTP headers for device identification.

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# Globalization Support

This appendix provides information on customizing Oracle Adaptive Access Manager for your locale.

This appendix contains the following sections:

- [Supported Languages](#)
- [Dashboard](#)
- [Knowledge-Based Authentication](#)

## F.1 Supported Languages

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g is translated into 9 Admin languages for OAAM Admin and 26 languages for OAAM Server. These translations are bundled along with the English version of the product.

The languages and their locale identifiers (in parentheses) are listed below. A locale identifier consists of at least a language identifier, and a region identifier (if required).

OAAM Admin is translated into French (fr), German (de), Italian (it), Spanish (es), Brazilian Portuguese (pt\_br), Japanese (ja), Korean (ko), Simplified Chinese (zh\_cn), and Traditional Chinese (zh\_tw).

When one of the non-OAAM Admin locale languages is set in the browser (for example Arabic), OAAM Admin uses the default locale, English. When one of the non-standard runtime locale languages is set in the browser, OAAM Server uses the default locale, English.

OAAM Server is translated into 26 languages: French (fr), German (de), Italian (it), Spanish (es), Brazilian Portuguese (pt\_br), Japanese (ja), Korean (ko), Simplified Chinese (zh\_cn), Traditional Chinese (zh\_tw), Arabic (ar), Czech (cs), Danish (da), Dutch (nl), Finnish (fi), Greek (el), Hebrew (iw), Hungarian (hu), Norwegian (no), Polish (pl), Portuguese (pt), Romanian (ro), Russian (ru), Slovak (sk), Swedish (sv), Thai (th), and Turkish (tr).

## F.2 Dashboard

The Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Dashboard is an application that provides a high-level view of real monitor data. Monitor data is a representative sample of data. It presents a real-time view of activity via aggregates and trending.

To view the Dashboard in the language you want, set your browser's language preference to the appropriate language.

All data viewed in the Dashboard is based on the time zone of the server. This means that any data generated by OAAM is governed by the time zone of the server, and not the user time zone, but the information is presented per your browser settings. For information on setting the time zone, refer to [Section 2.8, "Setting the Time Zone Used for All Time Stamps in the OAAM Administration Console."](#)

For more information on the dashboard, refer to [Chapter 23, "Monitoring OAAM Administrative Functions and Performance."](#)

## F.3 Knowledge-Based Authentication

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager provides standard secondary authentication in the form of knowledge-based authentication (KBA). KBA provides an infrastructure for challenge question creation and logic algorithm for registration and answers. This section contains information customizing certain KBA user experiences.

### F.3.1 Answer Logic Phonetics Algorithms

Answers that "sound like" the registered answer, regional spelling differences, and common misspellings are handled by the phonetics algorithm.

For information on customization, see [Customizing English Abbreviations and Equivalences](#) in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

The phonetics algorithm is only supported in English.

### F.3.2 Keyboard Fat Fingering

Oracle's Fat Fingering algorithm accounts for typos due to the proximity of keys on a standard keyboard and transposed letters. Answers with typos due to the proximity of keys on a standard keyboard are handled by the fat fingering algorithm.

The fat fingering algorithm is only supported in English.

### F.3.3 Adding Registration Questions

The deployment administrator must ensure that there are enough questions in the database for each of the supported locale as configured in OAAM Admin during deployment; otherwise, OAAM Server displays only the English language questions during registration.

The number of locale-specific questions must be equal to or greater than the "Questions User Will Register" multiplied by the "Questions per Menu" multiplied by the "Categories per Menu."

For information on adding registration questions, refer to [Section 7.3.6, "Creating New Questions."](#)



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## OAAM Access Roles

This section summarizes the OAAM access roles, sets of functionality, and levels of access in OAAM. "Access roles" control access to functionality within OAAM.

This appendix contains the following sections:

- Understanding Users and Roles for OAAM
- CSR (OAAMCSRGroup)
- CSR Managers (OAAMCSRManagerGroup)
- Fraud Investigator (OAAMInvestigatorGroup)
- Fraud Investigation Managers (OAAMInvestigationManagerGroup)
- Security Administrator (OAAMRuleAdministratorGroup)
- System Administrator (OAAMEnvAdminGroup)
- OAAMSOAPServicesGroup
- Auditor

### G.1 Understanding Users and Roles for OAAM

The Oracle Adaptive Access Manager users can access functionality based on the roles they are assigned. These administrator roles have specific permissions assigned to them based on their responsibilities.

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager ships the following default roles:

- OAAMCSRGroup - Support Personnel
- OAAMCSRManagerGroup - Support Personnel
- OAAMInvestigatorGroup - Investigators
- OAAMInvestigationManagerGroup - Investigators
- OAAMRuleAdministratorGroup - Security Administrators
- OAAMEnvAdminGroup - System Administrators

You can create new users and assign the relevant Oracle Adaptive Access Manager roles in the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager domain by using the Oracle WebLogic Administration console. Best practices is to refrain from assigning multiple roles to a single user. If a user has multiple roles assigned to him, the user will have all of the permissions from the different groups.

For information on creating new roles and permissions, see "Managing Policies and Roles" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Entitlements Server*.

## G.2 CSR (OAAMCSRGroup)

Support personnel such as CSRs have very limited access to the OAAM Administration Console. Support personnel (CSR and CSR Managers) use Oracle Adaptive Access Manager's case management tools to handle customer cases day-to-day. They have detailed knowledge about user activity.

**Table G-1 Support Representatives**

Items	Support Representatives (CSR) have access to these features	Notes
	Users with the Support Representative role have very limited access to the OAAM Administration Console.	
Cases	CSRs have access to search, open and create CSR type cases. There are no outward facing hyperlinks in any of the pages CSRs have access to. They have access to a limited list of actions. They have no access to bulk edit functions on search cases page.	Search cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ They can search for CSR cases; They cannot search for agent and escalated cases</li> <li>▪ They can search for open and closed cases but they cannot reopen closed cases; They can only add notes.</li> <li>▪ They can search for expired cases and view detailsbuttheycannotperformanyactions</li> </ul>

**Table G-1 (Cont.) Support Representatives**

Items	Support Representatives (CSR) have access to these features	Notes
		New cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ They can open only CSR cases</li> </ul>
		View case details <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ They can view expired case details</li> <li>■ They cannot view escalated cases or agent cases</li> <li>■ They can view closed case details and add notes</li> <li>■ They can view transactions in sessions tab</li> </ul>
		Edit case <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ They can change case status and severity</li> <li>■ They cannot add public notes to Escalated Cases</li> <li>■ They cannot bulk edit cases</li> <li>■ They can escalate cases</li> <li>■ They cannot perform a temporary allow for a user</li> <li>■ They cannot OTP bypass users</li> <li>■ They cannot extend expiration</li> <li>■ All customer and KBA resets</li> <li>■ KBA phone challenge</li> <li>■ They can perform Customer Resets - a. Image and Phrase.</li> <li>■ Challenge Questions                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reset Questions</li> <li>Reset Question Set</li> <li>Unlock question</li> <li>Ask Question</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Expired status cases - Search Access; No access to open</li> <li>■ OTP Actions                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reset Email</li> <li>Reset Phone</li> <li>Reset All</li> <li>Unlock OTP</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### G.3 CSR Managers (OAAMCSRManagerGroup)

CSR Managers have the access privileges of the CSR and access to some other limited functionality. Support personnel (CSR and CSR Managers) use Oracle Adaptive Access Manager's case management tools to handle security and customers cases day-to-day. They have detailed knowledge about user activity and security issues.

**Table G-2 Support Manager**

Items	Support Managers have access to these features	Notes
	Support Managers have the access privileges of the Support Representative and some other limited functionality.	
Cases	No create agent type cases. Hide actions, log and linked/related tabs in agent cases	<p>Search Cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ They can search for CSR, Agent and Escalated cases</li> <li>■ They can search for open and closed cases.</li> <li>■ They can search for expired cases.</li> </ul>

**Table G–2 (Cont.) Support Manager**

Items	Support Managers have access to these features	Notes
		New Case <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Only CSR cases</li> </ul>
		View Case Details <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ They can view Escalated Case details (including logs and sessions); but cannot perform any actions</li> <li>▪ They can view closed case details (They can only add notes or change status)</li> <li>▪ They can view Transactions in sessions tab</li> <li>▪ They can view expired case details (They can only add notes and extend expiration date)</li> </ul>

**Table G–2 (Cont.) Support Manager**

Items	Support Managers have access to these features	Notes
		Edit cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ They cannot perform any actions on Escalated Cases</li> <li>■ They can                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-open closed cases</li> <li>Add notes in CSR cases</li> <li>Change status and severity</li> <li>Bulk edit CSR cases</li> <li>Escalate cases</li> <li>Grant temporary allow to users</li> <li>OTP bypass users</li> <li>Extend expiration</li> <li>Perform all customer and KBA resets</li> <li>Perform KBA phone challenge</li> <li>Change Status</li> <li>Change Severity</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Temporary Allow                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Single login</li> <li>2 hours</li> <li>Set end date</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Customer Resets                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Image</li> <li>Phrase</li> <li>Image and phrase</li> <li>Customer (all)</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Challenge Questions                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unlock question</li> <li>Reset Questions</li> <li>Reset Question Set</li> <li>Next Question</li> <li>Ask Question</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Closed status cases - Search and open Access</li> <li>■ Expired status cases - Search and Open Access</li> <li>■ Escalate a CSR case - Full Access</li> <li>■ Link Sessions tab in escalated status</li> <li>■ OTP Actions</li> <li>■ Can search for and view session details; but no access to detail pages or policy explorer</li> </ul>

## G.4 Fraud Investigator (OAAMInvestigatorGroup)

Fraud Investigators have wide access to the OAAM Administration Console. Fraud Investigators use Oracle Adaptive Access Manager's case management tools to handle security cases day-to-day.

**Table G-3** *Fraud Investigator*

Items	Fraud Investigators have access to these features	Notes
	Fraud Investigators have wide access to the OAAM Administration Console.	
		Also access to add /remove/delete group memberships from details pages
Navigation Tree	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No access to bulk editing of cases.</li> <li>■ Full access for CSR, Agents and Escalated cases</li> </ul>
Cases	Full access.	
Search page	Search Agent Cases	
Scheduler	No access	
Environment	No access	

## G.5 Fraud Investigation Managers (OAAMInvestigationManagerGroup)

Fraud Investigation Managers have wide access to the OAAM Administration Console. Fraud Investigation Managers use Oracle Adaptive Access Manager's case management tools to handle security cases day-to-day.

**Table G-4** *Fraud Investigation Manager*

Items	Fraud Investigation Managers have access to these features	Notes
	Fraud Investigation Managers have wide access to the OAAM Administration Console.	
		Access to add /remove/delete group memberships from other pages
Navigation tree	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Full access to bulk editing of cases</li> <li>■ Full access to CSR, Agent and Escalated cases</li> </ul>
Cases	Full access.	
Scheduler	No access	
Environment	No access	
Home Page	Search Agent Cases	

## G.6 Security Administrator (OAAMRuleAdministratorGroup)

Security Administrators have wide access to the OAAM Administration Console.

Security Administrators (Rule Administrators) gather intelligence from various sources to identify needs and develop requirements to address them. Some sources for intelligence include Investigators, industry reports, antifraud networks, compliance mandates, and company policies.

Security Administrators plan, configure and deploy policies based on the requirements from analysts.

**Table G-5 Security Administrator**

Items	Security Administrators have access to these features	Notes
	Security Administrators have wide access to the OAAM Administration Console.	
		Except Environment node and security dashboard (should be hidden by default)
Navigation Tree	Full Access	Not closable
Home Page	Search Policies	
Cases	View only access	
Scheduler	Access for Offline Security Administrators	
Environment	No access	

## G.7 System Administrator (OAAMEnvAdminGroup)

System Administrators have limited access to the OAAM Administration Console for system administration duties. They configure environment-level properties and transactions.

**Table G-6 System Administrator**

Items	System Administrators have access to these features	Notes
	System administrators have limited access to the OAAM Administration Console for system administration duties	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No access to cases</li> <li>■ Full access to Environment</li> <li>■ Read-only access to everything else</li> </ul>
Navigation Tree	Partial access	
Scheduler	Access to Online and Offline System Administrators	
Environment	Full access	
Home Page	Search Properties	

## G.8 OAAMSOAPServicesGroup

Starting with OAAM 11g Release 2 (11.1.2.0.0), the default mechanism to secure Web Services is by using Oracle Web Service Manager policies. OAAMSOAPServicesGroup



is no longer used and should not be created. For information on OAAM Web Service group and users, see "OAAM SOAP Integration" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

## G.9 Auditor

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**Note:** There is no auditor role in 11g OAAM.

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Auditor has no access to the OAAM Administration Console. They will do their audit work in BIP.

**Table G-7 Auditor**

Items	Group has access to these features	Notes
	Auditor has no access to the OAAM Administration Console. They will do their audit work in BIP and the common audit framework.	



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## Pattern Processing

Autolearning is the application of several Oracle Adaptive Access Manager features to dynamically profile behavior of user, device, locations, and transaction entities. Patterns are defined by an administrator to automatically capture behavior. These patterns are in turn used by Oracle Adaptive Access Manager to dynamically create and populate buckets based on the pattern parameters. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager automatically records/maintains the bucket memberships of the users/devices/locations/entities over time so that the overall profile can be used to evaluate risk. As well, dynamic actions are used to populate groups based on rule outcomes to further profile behavior. The memberships of these automatically managed groups are also used to evaluate risk.

This appendix provides information about autolearning pattern data processing and contains the following sections:

- [Pattern Data Processing](#)
- [APIs for Triggering Pattern Data Processing](#)

### H.1 Pattern Data Processing

If the system load is light and if the pattern is configured, the data will be processed as soon as the clients calls the API that is used for triggering the data processing. The system load is the number of authentication, transaction, rule processing (and other) reports and requests served by the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager server.

The logic for processing the data is as follows.

For each (successful) transaction record, the following process occurs:

1. Gather all the attributes of the transaction from the database.
2. Determine the transaction type and if any of the patterns have the same transaction type as the one you have at hand.
3. If there are no patterns having the same transaction type as the one at hand, the process is stopped at this point and returns to the caller with nothing.
4. If there are patterns that have the same transaction type as the one at hand, then the following process is performed for each pattern.
  - a. Obtain the parameters for that pattern and determine if the parameter values for the transaction at hand satisfy the requirements (like range for example). If not, move to next pattern.
  - b. If the parameters satisfy the requirements, then go to the fingerprint table.

- c. If the fingerprint exists for such a combination, then go ahead and update the counters in workflow tables (hour, day, month, year) for entities added to the pattern.
  - d. If the fingerprint does not exist, then create a fingerprint and create entries in the workflow table for that fingerprint and put the count there.
  - e. After this determine if the pattern is configured to capture the one-time or lifetime values for the parameters, if set to do so. Then go and update the correct profile table. While doing this, if the profile table does not have an entry for this entity, create the entry. Data1 through Data10 fields from entity profile tables will be used to capture the pattern membership and the values.
  - f. Repeat Steps a through e for rest of the patterns.
5. Repeat Steps 1 through 4 for each transaction.

## H.2 APIs for Triggering Pattern Data Processing

The APIs for triggering patterning data processing are

- [updateTransaction](#)
- [updateAuthStatus](#)
- [processPatternAnalysis](#)

The [updateAuthStatus](#) and [updateTransaction](#) APIs are similar to other update authentication and transaction status APIs. The only difference is that [updateTransaction](#), [updateAuthStatus](#), and [processPatternAnalysis](#) perform pattern data processing in addition to the updating status of authentication or transaction.

### H.2.1 [updateTransaction](#)

API to update a previously created transaction.

It also triggers pattern data processing if appropriate. A nonzero value of `analyzePatterns` will result in triggering the pattern processing if not already performed for this transaction.

```
public VCryptResponse updateTransaction(  
    Transaction UpdateRequestData transactionUpdateRequest Data);
```

**Table H-1** *updateTransaction Parameter and Returned Value*

Parameter	Description
TransactionUpdateRequestData	<p>The object to update a transaction; a handle to the transaction to be updated is either the Transaction ID returned by the method createTransaction, or the external Transaction ID passed to the method createTransaction. it throws the exception BharosaException if it fails validation.</p> <p>The structure of this object is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ requestId, identifies the user session; required</li> <li>■ requestTime, the time of the request; can be null; if null, the server uses the current time</li> <li>■ transactionId ID, the ID returned by a previous call to createTransaction</li> <li>■ status, the transaction status</li> <li>■ analyzePatterns, Boolean to indicate if pattern processing should be performed. When the value is passed in as "true," the pattern processing is performed for the transaction if the "resultStatus" value is "success."</li> <li>■ externalTransactionId, the external Transaction ID that was passed to createTransaction when the transaction was created</li> </ul>
VCryptResponse	The response object; make sure to check isSuccess() before obtaining the Transaction ID with the method getTransactionResponse()

## H.2.2 updateAuthStatus

API to update the user node log auth status and trigger the pattern data processing if appropriate. A value of true for analyzePatterns and a value of "success" for the resultStatus of the transaction will result in triggering the pattern processing if not already performed for this transaction.

- public VCryptResponse updateAuthStatus(java.lang.String requestId, int resultStatus, int clientType, java.lang.String clientVersion, boolean analyzePatterns)
- public VCryptResponse updateAuthStatus(java.lang.String requestId, java.util.Date requestTime, int resultStatus, int clientType, java.lang.String clientVersion, boolean analyzePatterns)

**Table H-2** *updateAuthStatus Parameters*

Parameter	Description
requestId	Request ID
requestTime	Time of update
resultStatus	The authentication result. This is the enumeration value of the authentication result.
clientType	This is an enum value defined to identify the client type used for authentication.
clientVersion	Optional parameter to specify the version of the client used
analyzePatterns	Boolean to indicate if pattern processing should be performed. When the value is passed in as "true," the pattern processing is performed for the transaction if the "resultStatus" value is "success."

## H.2.3 processPatternAnalysis

API to trigger the processing of data for pattern matching. This call will only trigger the processing of data for pattern matching. The last parameter transactionType can be used by the authentication type user interactions, since authentication (or login) are not first-class transactions.

```
public VCryptResponse processPatternAnalysis(java.lang.String requestId, long  
transactionId, int status, java.lang.String transactionType)
```

**Table H-3 processPatternAnalysis**

Parameter	Description
requestId	Request ID
transactionId	Transaction ID to be updated.
status	New Status
transactionType	String that indicates the type of transaction. It must be "auth" for authentication type. For other types it can be "bill_pay, ...."; basically the type name of the transaction.

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# Configuring Logging

Logging is the mechanism by which components write messages to a file.

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager 11g components use the package `java.util.logging` as part of its logging infrastructure. This package is available in all Java environments.

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**Note:** On a production machine, you want to manage the amount of time logging is enabled since increasing the amount of logging may negatively affect performance.

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This appendix contains the following sections:

- [Logging Configuration File](#)
- [Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Loggers](#)
- [Logging Levels](#)
- [Handlers](#)
- [Redirecting oracle.oaam Logs](#)
- [Setting Logging Levels](#)

## I.1 Logging Configuration File

Logging is initialized using the default logging configuration file, `logging.properties`, that is read at startup.

The file is located in the Home directory. It configures the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Framework loggers to print messages. Through editing this file, you can:

- Specify the level of detail in the log messages.
- Specify whether log messages are sent to the console, to a file or to both
- Specify logging at the level of individual areas for which a logger is defined

## I.2 Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Loggers

The OAAM loggers generate logging messages to report on errors, and provide additional information about OAAM. Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Loggers are described in [Table I-1](#).

**Table I-1 Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Loggers**

Logger	Components
oracle.oaam.model	ADF Models package, all classes with package starting with oracle.oaam.model
oracle.oaam.view	ADF View package, all classes with package starting with oracle.oaam.view
oracle.oaam.alerts	Alerts, rules engine specifically uses this logger so that custom handlers can consume these log records
oracle.oaam	root Logger controls all oaam logging

## I.3 Logging Levels

The log levels define the importance and urgency of a log message. The class `Level` is used to define which messages should be written to the log. Log messages have an associated log level. Logging levels in descending order are listed below.

**Table I-2 Logging Levels**

Level	Description
SEVERE	The highest value; intended for extremely important messages (for example, fatal program errors). SEVERE is used to diagnose if there is improper functioning of the system.
WARNING	Intended for warning messages.
INFO	Informational runtime messages. Any logging at INFO and above provides complete details. Any logging message below INFO should have its logging enabled to check for performance reasons ( <code>isDebugEnabled()</code> / <code>isLevelEnabled()</code> ).
CONFIG	Informational messages about configuration settings/setup.
FINE	Used for greater detail, when debugging/diagnosing problems.
FINER	Even greater detail.
FINEST	The lowest value; greatest detail.
ALL	Enables logging of all records
OFF	Used to turn off logging

### Property to Control Logging Level

The following property controls the level of logging:

```
Logger Name=Level
```

### Enable Debug Log

Example, to enable debug logs:

```
oracle.oaam.level=FINER
```

### Enable Debug Logs for ADF Models

To enable debug logs for ADF models package and reset all information logging, the following entries may be added:

```
oracle.oaam.level=INFO
oracle.oaam.model.level=FINER
```

### Configure all logs to use FINER logging (include debug)



To configure oracle.oaam to use FINER logging (include debug)

```
oracle.oaam.level=FINER
```

## I.4 Handlers

Each logger has access to handlers. The handler receives the log message from the logger and output the log messages to a file or to both.

[Appendix I-3](#) shows the handlers used by Oracle Adaptive Access Manager

**Table I-3 Handler Classes**

Handler Class	Function
FileHandler	Writes formatted log records either to a single file, or to a set of rotating log files.
ConsoleHandler	Writes formatted records to System.err

### I.4.1 Configuring the File Handler

To send logs to a file, add FileHandler to the handlers property in the logging.properties file. This will enable file logging globally.

```
handlers= java.util.logging.FileHandler
```

Configure the handler by setting the following properties:

```
java.util.logging.FileHandler.pattern=<home directory>/logs/oaam.log
java.util.logging.FileHandler.limit=50000
java.util.logging.FileHandler.count=1
java.util.logging.FileHandler.formatter=java.util.logging.SimpleFormatter
```

**java.util.logging.FileHandler.pattern** specifies the location and pattern of the output file. The default setting is your home directory.

**java.util.logging.FileHandler.limit** specifies, in bytes, the maximum amount that the logger writes to any one file.

**java.util.logging.FileHandler.count** specifies how many output files to cycle through.

**java.util.logging.FileHandler.formatter** specifies the java.util.logging formatter class that the file handler class uses to format the log messages. SimpleFormatter writes brief "human-readable" summaries of log records.

### I.4.2 Configuring Both Console Logging and File Logging

You can set logging to output log messages to both the console and to a file by specifying the console handler and the file handler, separated by a comma, as shown:

```
handlers= java.util.logging.FileHandler, java.util.logging.ConsoleHandler
```

## I.5 Redirecting oracle.oaam Logs

To redirect oracle.oaam logs to file handler (oaam.log), set the following property:

```
oracle.oaam.handlers=java.util.logging.FileHandler
```

If you want logs to go to both console and file, comment the following property:

```
oracle.oaam.useParentHandlers=false
```

To instruct java to use this configuration file instead of `$JDK_HOME/jre/lib/logging.properties`:

```
java -Djava.util.logging.config.file=/scratch/user/config/logging.properties
```

## I.6 Setting Logging Levels

By default, log messages are written to the `access.log` file only when logging is set to `NOTIFICATION:1`. To maintain performance, consider keeping the default log level `ERROR:1 (SEVERE)` or use `WARNING:1 (WARNING)` to limit the amount of information written to the `access.log` file.

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## Rule and Fingerprint Logging

You can enable logging to help troubleshoot problems or test rules. In rule logging, rows are written to the VR\_RULE\_LOGS table.

This appendix describes how to configure rule logging in OAAM. It contains the following sections:

- [About Rule Logging](#)
- [Rule Logging Properties](#)
- [Enabling Rule Logging](#)
- [Enabling Rule Logging for a Specific Checkpoint](#)
- [Enabling Logging of Untriggered Rules](#)
- [Enabling Detailed Logging](#)
- [Enabling Fingerprint Rule Logging](#)
- [Other Fingerprint and Detailed Logging Properties](#)
- [Viewing Rule Execution in Session Details](#)
- [Archiving and Purging Rule Log Data](#)

### J.1 About Rule Logging

Rule logging records the required rule processing information so that the Administrator can monitor the required information from a user session. Rule log details are captured in the VR\_RULE\_LOGS table while executing various policies and rules at different checkpoints. The information shown in the Session Details page is based on the rule logs that are written when the rules execute.

#### J.1.1 Fingerprint Rule Logging

Fingerprint rule logging records the policies and rules that were executed. Fingerprint-based logs are a shorter version of the rule logs; they do not include alert sources and per rule time, and so on. Fingerprint based logging is done to minimize data growth and also keep the logging overhead to a minimum. The fingerprint is a digest of a set of rules that were triggered. When a set of rules is triggered, a digest of the triggered rules is created and persisted in the database. The next time the same set of rules is triggered, the digest is reused and persisted so that the new session will have the same digest now for the runtime. When fingerprint logging is performed, the time required for the rule and policy execution is not captured and displays as -1 or N/A in the Session Details page. Fingerprint rule logging is enabled by default.

## J.1.2 Detailed Rule Logging

Detailed rule logging captures the rules that were executed and the length of time that the rule or policy took to execute. The execution time is used as a performance statistic. Detailed rule logs are created only if the execution time is more than a threshold value that you have configured. On a production machine, you want to manage the amount of time before detailed logging is enabled since increasing the amount of logging may negatively affect performance. If the details are logged about the rules (runtime) that have a long execution time, the overhead for logging is decreased.

If the runtime requires an unusual amount of time, you might want to run detailed rule logging so that you can perform further analysis on why the rule took so long to run. Fingerprinting logging does not capture the timing information. Timing is an important factor in troubleshooting the "slow" runtime. In detailed logging, by default, only log timing for the rules that triggered are logged. The untriggered rules are not logged unless you specify you want to capture the untriggered rules also. Untriggered are captured in fingerprint rule logging. The Session Details page does not display untriggered rules unless you configure the reading of fingerprint logging data.

## J.1.3 Status Columns in the VR\_RULE\_LOGS Table

The VR\_RULE\_LOGS table enables administrators to view the status of the rules. This information can be used for troubleshooting rules.

This status columns are explained in this section.

### **0 = notfired**

The rule was tested but the conditions were not satisfied, so the rule was not triggered.

Rule logs are not always created for notfired status. There are properties that control whether the notfired status is shown or not.

If `vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.notTriggered` is set to `false`, then rule logs for the notfired status are never created.

The property `vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.notTriggered.logMillis` contains a threshold in milliseconds. If the rule executed in fewer milliseconds than this threshold, then the rule log will not be created.

If you want to always log notfired status rules, then set `vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.notTriggered` to `true` and set `vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.notTriggered.logMillis` to `0`.

If you never want to log notfired status rules, then set `vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.notTriggered` to `false`.

If you only want to log notfired status rules that take longer than a certain amount of time to test the conditions, then set `vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.notTriggered` to `true` and set `vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.notTriggered.logMillis` to the threshold millisecond value that you want.

### **1 = fired**

The rule was tested and the conditions were satisfied, so the rule was triggered.

### **2 = override**

This status is not used currently.

**3 = error**

An internal error occurred while testing this rule. Check the logs for more details.

**Status 4-8**

These columns all deals with preconditions. If the rule was not tested because preconditions were set up to exclude the device, city, state, country, or group, then the rule log will show a status that matches the precondition.

4 = deviceScoreExclude

5 = cityScoreExclude

6 = stateScoreExclude

7 = countryScoreExclude

8 = groupExclude

**99 = unknown**

You should never have a rule log with this status.

## J.2 Rule Logging Properties

Table J-1 shows the rule logging configuration properties.

**Table J-1 Rule Logging Properties**

Properties	Description
<code>vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet</code>	True/False Enables rule logging.
<code>vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet.checkpoint</code>	True/False Enables rule logging. You can specify the checkpoint in which to log the rules. The variable <i>checkpoint</i> corresponds to the checkpoint. If the logging configuration is explicitly set at the given checkpoint, the Rules Engine uses that value; otherwise, it uses the value of <code>vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet</code> .
<code>vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet.min.ms</code>	1000 (milliseconds) Specifies when to perform rule logging. You must configure this property to enable rule logging. You can configure this property for time so that logging is performed only if the total time taken for the runtime is greater than this value. The property, as set, logs for all runtime process rules only if the total time taken is more than 1000 ms. -1 If you are unable to see the rules log in the Session Details page with the above property value, change it to -1.
<code>vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.notTriggered</code>	False If set to true, untriggered rules are logged along with the triggered rules

**Table J-1 (Cont.) Rule Logging Properties**

Properties	Description
<code>vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.notTriggered.logMillis</code>	Narrows down which rules are logged. If the rule execution for untriggered rules exceeds the value specified then untriggered rules are logged.
<code>vcrypt.tracker.rulelog.detailed.minMillis</code>	2000 Determines the minimum time required for detailed logging. You can configure rule logging such that detailed rule logs are created only if the execution time is more than a threshold. That way, details are logged against the rules (runtime) with long execution time and hence the overhead of detailed logging is reduced. Controls threshold for the logging for rules. By default, the Session Details page does not display the trigger sources if the execution time for alerts is less than 2000 millisecond (2000 ms) since detailed logging is dependent on the execution time.
<code>vcrypt.tracker.rulelog.fingerprint.enabled</code>	True/False Enables fingerprint logging.
<code>vcrypt.tracker.rulelog.exectime.maxlimit</code>	Determine if fingerprint or detailed logging runs. If the value is exceeded, detailed logging is performed. Both are run if the property is set to -1.
<code>vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.disableReadingFingerprint</code>	False Enable the reading of fingerprint rule logging data. Untriggered rules and rules with no execution time are displayed in Session Details. Fingerprint records display execution time as "N/A".
<code>vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.disableReadingRuleLogTables</code>	False Enable the reading of rule log tables. Rules with execution time details are displayed in Session Details. Disable database rule log reading if seeing all executed rules, but seeing non-executed rules from the reading of fingerprint rule logging is desired. However, this will prevent the display of execution times.

### J.3 Enabling Rule Logging

Enable rule logging by using the Properties editor. The steps are as follows:

1. Log in to the OAAM Admin Console.
2. In the Navigation pane, double-click **Properties** under the **Environment** node. The **Properties Search** page is displayed.
3. Enter `vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet` in the **Name** field and click **Search**.

You should see the property in the Search Results section.

4. Click to select the property in the Search Results section.
5. In the `vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet` details section, enter `true` in the **Value** field.
6. Click **Save**.

A confirmation dialog is displayed.

7. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.
8. If the property does not exist, from the Properties Search page, click the **New Property** button or **Create new Property** icon.

A New Property dialog is displayed.

9. In the New Property dialog, type in the property name and value.
10. Click **Create**.

## J.4 Enabling Rule Logging for a Specific Checkpoint

Enable rule logging for a specific checkpoint by using the Properties editor. The steps are as follows:

1. Log in to the OAAM Admin Console.
2. In the Navigation pane, double-click **Properties** under the **Environment** node. The **Properties Search** page is displayed.
3. From the Properties Search page, click the **New Property** button or **Create new Property** icon.

A New Property dialog is displayed.

4. In the New Property dialog, type in `vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet.checkpoint` in the **Name** field.
5. Enter `true` in the **Value** field and click **Create**.

To illustrate how rule logging for checkpoints is controlled by property combinations, a matrix is shown below. The Post-Authentication checkpoint is used to illustrate checkpoint rule logging flow.

The flow is as follows:

1. The Rules Engine checks for a configuration for `vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet.postauth`.
2. If there is no configuration for `vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet.postauth`, the Rules Engine checks the configuration value of `vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet`.

If the logging configuration is explicitly set at the given checkpoint, the Rules Engine uses that value; otherwise, it uses the value of

`vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet`.

The following matrix shows an example of how value combinations control logging for a specified checkpoint.

<code>vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet.postauth</code>	<code>vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet</code>	Checkpoint Rule logging enabled?
true	false	yes
true	true	yes
true	not set	yes
false	false	no
false	true	no

<code>vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet.postauth</code>	<code>vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.policySet</code>	Checkpoint Rule logging enabled?
false	not set	no
not set	false	no
not set	true	yes
not set	not set	yes

## J.5 Enabling Logging of Untriggered Rules

To configure rule logging to log untriggered rules, use the Properties editor to set the following properties:

```
vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.notTriggered=[true|false]
vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.notTriggered.logMillis=[millis]
```

The value of `vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.notTriggered` adds rules to log. If set to true, rules that are not triggered are logged along with the triggered rules.

The value of `vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.notTriggered.logMillis` narrows down which rules are logged.

If the rule execution for untriggered rules exceeds the value of `vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.notTriggered.logMillis`, only then will the Rules Engine log the untriggered Rules.

The following table shows the property values that control rule logging for untriggered rules.

<code>vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.notTriggered</code>	<code>vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.notTriggered.logMillis</code>	Result
true	n	Logs the untriggered Rules that took more than "n" milliseconds. If "n" is set to a negative value, all rules are logged
false	n	None of the untriggered rules are logged

## J.6 Enabling Detailed Logging

Configure the minimum time required for detailed logging so that details are logged for rules (runtimes) that have long execution times. Detailed rule logs are created only if the execution time is more than a threshold.

1. In the Navigation tree, double-click **Properties** under **Environment**.
2. Enter `vcrypt.tracker.rulelog.detailed.minMillis` in the **Name** field and click **Search**.
3. In the Results table, select `vcrypt.tracker.rulelog.detailed.minMillis`.
4. In the Details `vcrypt.tracker.rulelog.detailed.minMillis` section, edit the value in the **Value** field.



5. Click **Save**.

A confirmation dialog is displayed.

6. Click **OK** to dismiss the dialog.

If a policy takes more than "n" in milliseconds specified, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager starts the detailed rule logging.

## J.7 Enabling Fingerprint Rule Logging

To enable or disable fingerprint rule logging, modify the following property using the Property editor:

```
vcrypt.tracker.rulelog.fingerprint.enabled=true
```

## J.8 Other Fingerprint and Detailed Logging Properties

Properties can be set for

- Running either fingerprint or detailed logging
- Running both fingerprint and detailed logging and when
- Fingerprint logging threshold

### Specify Whether Fingerprint or Detailed Logging Runs

To set a property to determine if fingerprint or detailed logging runs, set

```
vcrypt.tracker.rulelog.exectime.maxlimit
```

If the value is exceeded, detailed logging is performed.

### Specify to Include Other Limits

To include all specified properties in determining the use of both, set

```
vcrypt.tracker.rulelog.exectime.maxlimit=-1
```

### Specify Not to Use Both

To specify to perform logging with both logging mechanisms (detailed and fingerprint), set

```
vcrypt.tracker.rulelog.logBoth
```

to true. The value overrides `vcrypt.tracker.rulelog.exectime.maxlimit`.

### Configuring Fingerprint Logging Threshold Time

To modify the threshold time after which fingerprint rule logging should be used, set the following property in milliseconds:

```
vcrypt.tracker.rulelog.exectime.maxlimit=
```

## J.9 Viewing Rule Execution in Session Details

Prior to 11.1.2.2, the Session Details page used information from fingerprint rule logging first and then from the database tables. As soon information is available in the database tables, the Session Details only displayed the information from the database

tables. Therefore, only rules that triggered were displayed. If fingerprint logging was performed only (database logging was disabled), the Session Details page displayed no data from the database tables and no execution times for the rules.

In 11.1.2.2, the Session Details page can use database table and fingerprint rule logging information to display triggered and untriggered rules and rules with no execution time. To configure OAAM to be able to show these rules, set the following properties to false:

```
vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.disableReadingFingerprint
vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.disableReadingRuleLogTables
```

The `vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.disableReadingFingerprint` property enables the reading of fingerprint rule logging data. Untriggered rules and rules with no execution time are displayed in Session Details. Fingerprint records display execution time as "N/A".

The `vcrypt.tracker.rules.trace.disableReadingRuleLogTables` property enables the reading of rule log tables. Rules with execution time details are displayed in Session Details. Disable database rule log reading if you want to see non-executed rules from the reading of fingerprint rule logging, but not executed rules. However, if disabling the reading of database rule logs prevents the display of execution times.

When both of properties are `false` (default), instead of using one or the other for information, the results of both are merged so that you are able to see the full view with detailed data from the database wherever it is available and fingerprint logging data (policies that were attempted but did not trigger).

## J.10 Archiving and Purging Rule Log Data

The OAAM archive and purge script will archive and purge all rule log data that is 30 days old, but you should set the value based on the customer care requirement. If the reporting database is used, then, rule logging data retention should be less than 30 days.

**Table J-2 Rules and Policy Log Data Tables**

<b>Rules, Policy Log Tables</b>	<b>Corresponding Archived Tables</b>
VR_POLICYSET_LOGS	VR_POLICYSET_LOGS_PURGE
VR_RULE_LOGS	VR_RULE_LOGS_PURGE
VR_MODEL_LOGS	VR_MODEL_LOGS_PURGE
VR_POLICY_LOGS	VR_POLICY_LOGS_PURGE

## VCryptUser Table

The VCryptUser table contains user details.

This appendix contains a description of the VCryptUser table.

### K.1 VCryptUser

Description: This contains the user details.

Database table name : VCRYPT\_USERS

Primary Keys: userId (USER\_ID)

**Table K-1 VCryptUser**

Name	DB name	DB type	Java type	Description	Length	Enum value
userId	USER_ID (PK)	BIGINT	Long	Id for the User	16	-
externalUserId	EXT_USER_ID	VARCHAR	String	User id used by the external system	255	-
loginId	LOGIN_ID	VARCHAR	String	Login id of the User	255	-
groupId	GROUP_ID	BIGINT	Long	Group Id.	16	-
acctId	ACCT_ID	BIGINT	Long	Account Id to which this user belongs to	16	-
userName	USER_NAME	VARCHAR	String	Name of the User	255	-
userEmail	USER_EMAIL	VARCHAR	String	Email address of the User.	255	-
password	PASSWORD	VARCHAR	String	Password for the User	255	-
pin	PIN	VARCHAR	String	Password for the User	255	-
createTime	CREATE_TIME	DATETIME	Date	Date/Time creation of this user.	-	-
updateTime	UPDATE_TIME	TIMESTAMP	Date	Date value.	-	-

**Table K-1 (Cont.) VCryptUser**

Name	DB name	DB type	Java type	Description	Length	Enum value
statusUpdateTime	STATUS_UPDATE_TIME	DATETIME	Date	Date/Time when the status was updated.	-	-
userType	USER_TYPE_CODE	INT	int	Type of the User	2	USER_USER
authMode	AUTH_MODE_CODE	INT	int	Mode of authorization	2	-
authType	AUTH_TYPE_CODE	INT	int	Type of authorization	2	AUTH_TYPE_NORMAL AUTH_TYPE_VCRYPT AUTH_TYPE_PERSONALIZED_VCRYPT
status	USER_STATUS_CODE	INT	int	Status of the User	2	STATUS_PENDING_ACTIVATION STATUS_ACTIVE STATUS_DISABLED STATUS_DELETED
isPinEnabled	IS_PIN_ENABLED	CHAR	boolean	Whether PIN is enabled for this user	-	-
isADA	IS_ADA	CHAR	boolean	Is ADA	-	-
isLocked	IS_LOCKED	CHAR	boolean	Is this user locked.	-	-
lockedTime	LOCKED_TIME	DATETIME	Date	Date/Time when this user was locked.	-	-
passwordStatus	PASSWORD_STATUS	INT	int	Status of the password	2	-
passwordUpdateTime	PASSWORD_UPDATE_TIME	DATETIME	Date	Date/Time when the password was last updated.	-	-
passwordHistory	PASSWORD_HISTORY	TEXT	String	List of password which was used by this user.	4000	-
pinStatus	PIN_STATUS	INT	int	Status of the pin	2	-

**Table K-1 (Cont.) VCryptUser**

<b>Name</b>	<b>DB name</b>	<b>DB type</b>	<b>Java type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Enum value</b>
pinUpdateTime	PIN_UPDATE_TIME	DATETIME	Date	Date/Time when the pin was last updated.	-	-
pinHistory	PIN_HISTORY	TEXT	String	List of pin which was used by this user.	4000	-
imagePath	IMAGE_PATH	VARCHAR	String	Path to the image file	255	-
personalNote	PERSONAL_NOTE	TEXT	String	Personalized note	4000	-
imageStatus	IMAGE_STATUS	INT	int	Status of the image	4	-
phraseStatus	PHRASE_STATUS	INT	int	Status of the phrase	4	-
questionStatus	QUESTION_STATUS	INT	int	Status of the question	4	-
currentQAId	CURRENT_QA_ID	BIGINT	Long	The Id of the current question given to the user	-	-
defaultLocaleId	DEFAULT_LOCALE_ID	BIGINT	Long	Default locale for the user	16	-
phraseLocaleId	PHRASE_LOCALE_ID	BIGINT	Long	Locale for the phrase	16	-
notes	NOTES	TEXT	String	Note	4000	-



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# Glossary

## **Abbreviation**

This algorithm handles common abbreviations, common nicknames, common acronyms, and date format.

## **Access Authentication**

In the context of an HTTP transaction, the basic access authentication is a method designed to allow a web browser, or other client program, to provide credentials – in the form of a user name and password – when making a request.

## **Action**

Rule result which can impact users such as forcing them to register a security profile, KBA-challenging them, blocking access, asking them for PIN or password, and so on.

## **Actions Group**

An actions group is a set of responses that are triggered by a rule.

Action groups are used as results within rules so that when a rule is triggered all of the actions within the groups are activated.

## **Adaptive Risk Manager**

A category of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager features. Business and risk analytics, fraud investigation and customer service tools fall under the Adaptive Risk Manager category.

## **Adaptive Strong Authenticator**

A category of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager features. All the end-user facing interfaces, flows, and authentication methods fall under the Adaptive Strong Authenticator category.

## **Agent Case**

An OAAM Agent case is used to manage and conduct investigations on fraudulent sessions and transactions. The following are some specific functions of an Agent type case. Agent cases are used to perform the following:

- An investigator uses a case to capture findings gathered in the process of investigation
- Cases are used to manage the life cycle of an investigation.
- White/black listing of devices, location and other entities.
- Influence future risk evaluations based on findings

- Export finding to a spreadsheet

The decision to create a fraud case stems from its sources. Examples of sources are as follows:

- Investigators monitor or analyze the sessions from a given day continuously. If they find a high "fraud" alert that warrants immediate attention, they file an Agent case. A Fraud Investigator picks up the case and begins investigating further. The Fraud Investigator can create an agent case for alerts, multiple block sessions from a user, multiple blocked sessions from a device, high risk scores, and other situations.
- A configurable action creates an Agent case automatically as a supplementary action that is triggered based on a result action and/or a risk score after a checkpoint execution.
- A CSR case is escalated because investigation is needed for some reason.

### **Agent Case Feedback**

Agent case "feed" back closed findings into the risk engine to improve accuracy of future evaluations automatically.

For example, an investigator creates an Agent case and links several fraudulent sessions to it. Later, the investigator closes the case with a disposition of confirmed fraud. A predictive model is rebuilt every "n" hours to take into account data from sessions linked to cases with a confirmed fraud disposition. Investigators can determine the frequency of rebuilding the models. Each session in the system is compared to see how close it is to the fraudulent ones. The closer the match the higher the risk. An example evaluation would be, was the probability more than 50% that this login session is fraudulent based on all sessions linked to confirmed fraud cases?

### **Alert**

Rule results containing messages targeted to specific types of Oracle Adaptive Access Manager users.

### **Alert-centric Investigation Workflow**

A Fraud Investigators starts each investigation by searching for sessions or transactions with high severity alerts and reviewing suspect transactions to identify fraud. He views the data involved in an incident and locates related situations by using the complex data relationships captured by OAAM. He creates a case to link data to narrow the investigation. When fraud is identified the investigator records findings, blacklists entities, and closes out cases with a disposition.

### **Alert Group**

Alerts are indicators to personnel (CSR, Investigators, and so on). An alert group contains graded messages that can be triggered by a rule.

Alert groups are used as results within rules so that when a rule is triggered all of the alerts within the groups are activated.

### **Answer Logic**

Answer Logic is a unique combination of knowledge-based authentication (KBA) with registration, answer, and fuzzy logic used in the processing of challenge question responses. It increases the usability of a challenge answer flow by accepting variations of the valid answer.



**Attribute**

Attributes are the particular pieces of information associated with the activity being tracked. An example is the time of day for a login. Patterns collect data about members. If the member type is **User**, the pattern will collect data about users.

**Authentication**

The process of verifying a person's, device's, application's identity. Authentication deals with the question "Who is trying to access my services?"

**Authentication Status**

Authentication Status is the status of the session (each login/transaction attempt creates a new session).

Examples are listed below:

- If a user logs in for the first time and he goes through the registration process, but decides not to complete the registration process and logs out, the authentication status for this user session is set as "Pending Activation."
- If a user logs in from a different device/location, he is challenged. He answers the challenge questions incorrectly in all the three attempts, the authentication status for this session is set as "Wrong Password."
- If a user logs in and is taken to the final transaction page or success page, the authentication status for the particular session is set as "Success."
- If the user is a fraud and is blocked, the status for the session is set as "Block."

**Authorization**

Authorization regards the question "Who can access what resources offered by which components?"

**Auto-generated case**

An auto-generated case is created when a security administrator configures an action to create an Agent case when specific rules trigger. In other words, the new Agent case is dynamically created as a result of a particular event. This Agent case contains the session data for which it was created. An investigator starts his investigation by performing a search for all cases with **New** status.

**Auto-generated Investigation Workflow**

The investigator starts each investigation by searching for new Agent cases dynamically created as a result of a particular event. He performs a search for all cases with new status. The fraud investigator selects the first case. A session is already linked to the case so he drills in on the session for which the case was generated. He looks at the case and other data in the linked session. He views the data involved in an incident and locates related situations by using the complex data relationships captured by OAAM. When fraud is identified the investigator records findings, blacklists entities, and closes out cases with a disposition.

**Autolearning**

Autolearning is a set of features in Oracle Adaptive Access Manager that dynamically profile behavior in real-time. The behavior of users, devices and locations are recorded and used to evaluate the risk of current behavior.

### **Black List**

A given list of users, devices, IP addresses, networks, countries, and so on that are blocked. An attack from a given member can show up on a report and be manually added to a blacklist at the administrator's discretion.

### **Blocked**

If a user is "Blocked," it is because a policy has found certain conditions to be "true" and is set up to respond to these conditions with a "Block Action." If those conditions change, the user may no longer be "Blocked." The "Blocked" status is not necessarily permanent and therefore may or may not require an administrator action to resolve. For example, if the user was blocked because he was logging in from a blocked country, but he is no longer in that country, he may no longer be "Blocked."

### **Bots**

Software applications that run automated or orchestrated tasks on compromised PCs over the internet. An organization of bots is known as a bot net or zombie network.

### **Browser Fingerprinting**

When the user accesses the system, OAAM collects information about the computer. By combining all that data, the site creates a fingerprint of the user's browser. This fingerprint could potentially uniquely identify the user. Information gathered that makes up the browser fingerprint include the browser type used, extensions installed, system fonts, and the configuration and version information from the operating system, and whether or not the computer accepts cookies.

The browser and flash fingerprints are tracked separately. The fingerprints are available in the session listing and details pages and you can obtain further details about the fingerprint by opening the respective details pages. Hence, you can have both fingerprints available, but if the user has not installed flash then the digital fingerprint (flash) is set to null.

### **Buckets**

Patterns are configured by an administrator and Oracle Adaptive Access Manager uses that configuration to create buckets as it needs them. Administrators do not deal or see buckets directly in any way.

Patterns are configured to create either one bucket or multiple buckets. Buckets are containers that are used to capture the frequency of behaviors. Rules evaluate the counters in these buckets for specific members to determine if a situation is anomalous.

### **Cache Data**

Information about historical data during a specified time frame

### **Cache Policy**

Groups offer two Cache Policy options: Full Cache or None.

The "Full Cache" option caches group contents in server memory for the lifetime of the server. Static lookup groups and read-only groups are good candidates for the "Full Cache" option. Administrators must be careful using this option as it uses server memory. A long list of elements can have an adverse affect since groups are re-cached if there are changes to the list.

The "None" Cache Policy option does not use cache and consults the database every time. Device group types are set to "None" because in most cases, they are dynamic

and manipulated while the server is running. If you have groups that stay static for the lifetime of the server, you can use the "Full Cache" option instead of "None."

### **Case**

Cases provide tools to track and solve customer service issues.

A **case** is a record of all the actions performed by the CSR to assist the customer and various account activities of the customer. Each case is allocated a **case number**, a unique case identification number.

### **Case Created**

The date and time the case was created.

### **Case Description**

The details for the case. A description is required for cases.

### **Case Number**

A unique identification number allocated to each case.

### **Case Status**

Case Status is the current state of a case. Status values used for the case are New, Pending, Escalated, or Closed. When a case is created, the status is set to New by default.

### **Case Type**

Type of case.

- Agent - See [Agent Case](#).
- CSR - CSR Cases are used in customer care situations associated within the normal course of doing business online and over the phone when providing assistance to customers. The customer support representatives can use the CSR set of tools for handling inquiries associated with Oracle Adaptive Access Manager. A CSR case is attached to a user.
- Escalated - When a CSR Manager identifies that a particular case needs additional investigation and escalates the case and the CSR Case becomes an escalated case. It is associated with a user.

### **Challenge Questions**

Challenge Questions are a finite list of questions used for secondary authentication.

During registration, users are presented with several question menus. For example, he may be presented with three question menus. A user must select one question from each menu and enter answers for them during registration. Only one question from each question menu can be registered. These questions become the user's "registered questions."

When rules in OAAM Admin trigger challenge questions, OAAM Server displays the challenge questions and accepts the answers in a secure way for users. The questions can be presented in the QuestionPad, TextPad, and other pads, where the challenge question is embedded into the image of the authenticator, or simple HTML.

### **Challenge Type**

Configuration of a type of challenge (ChallengeEmail, ChallengeSMS, ChallengeQuestion).

**Checkpoint**

A checkpoint is a specified point in a session when Oracle Adaptive Access Manager collects and evaluates security data using the rules engine.

Examples of checkpoints are:

- Pre-authentication - Rules are run before a user completes the authentication process.
- Post-authentication - Rules are run after a user is successfully authenticated.

**Configurable Actions**

Actions that a security administrator configures that are performed based on the rule execution result. Configurable actions are available for checkpoints. One or more configurable action can be specified for a checkpoint. The configurable action is associated with a trigger criteria, which is either an action or result score or both. The configurable action can be specified so that it executes either in synchronous mode or asynchronous mode. Custom configurable actions can be implemented and added to the application. They must be coded in Java language and they have to implement a predefined interface

Once the configurable action is associated to a checkpoint, it is ready to be triggered after the rules execution of a checkpoint is complete. After the checkpoint is executed, the rules engine returns a result that specifies the final action, score, and the other result actions. Based on the final action and score, relevant configurable actions are executed in synchronous or asynchronous mode.

**Completed Registration**

Status of the user who has completed registration. To be registered a user may need to complete all of the following tasks: Personalization (image and phrase), registering challenge questions/answers and e-mail/cell phone.

**Complex Entity**

An entity can be linked to multiple entities based on a relationship name. A complex entity has other entities linked to it by a relationship name.

**Condition**

Conditions are configurable evaluation statements used in the evaluation of historical and runtime data.

**Cookie**

A cookie (also browser cookie, computer cookie, tracking cookie, web cookie, internet cookie, and HTTP cookie) is a small string of text stored on a user's computer by a web browser. A cookie consists of one or more name-value pairs containing bits of information such as user preferences, shopping cart contents, the identifier for a server-based session, or other data used by websites. It is sent as an HTTP header by a web server to a web client (usually a browser) and then sent back unchanged by client each time it accesses that server. A cookie can be used for authenticating, session tracking (state maintenance), and maintaining specific information about users, such as site preferences or the contents of their electronic shopping carts.

**Creation Method (Buckets)**

Patterns are configured to create either one bucket or multiple buckets. Buckets are containers that are used to capture the frequency of behaviors. Rules evaluate the counters in these buckets for specific members to determine if a situation is anomalous.

- Single-bucket patterns create and populate one bucket with the exact data points and value ranges specified in the pattern.

For example, if you choose to create an authentication pattern for users (member type) with the country United States (attribute), exactly one bucket is created and populated with users. If a user logs in from the United States, he or she becomes a member of the bucket and the bucket counts are incremented; if he or she does not log in from the United States, the bucket count is not incremented.

- Multi-bucket patterns usually create more buckets than single-bucket patterns. They create buckets as required based on the parameter configurations.

You configure the data types and samples you want Oracle Adaptive Access Manager to generate buckets from, and then during pattern processing Oracle Adaptive Access Manager creates buckets as needed to capture behaviors.

## **CSR**

Customer service representatives resolve low risk customer issues originating from customer calls. CSRs has limited access to the OAAM Administration Console

- View the reason why a login or transaction was blocked
- View a severity flag with alert status to assist in escalation
- Complete actions such as issuing temporary allow for a customer

## **CSR Manager**

A CSR Manager is in charge of overall management of CSR type cases. CSR Managers have all the access and responsibilities of a CSR plus access to more sensitive operations.

## **Dashboard**

Provides a real-time view of activity via aggregates and trending.

## **Data Elements**

An entity is a set of attributes. Data elements are what is used to describe the attributes that make up an entity. For example, the credit card entity has attributes such as address line 1, address line 2, city, zip, and state. Data elements, such as description, length, type, and so on, are used to describe each attribute.

## **Data Mining**

Data mining is the practice of automatically searching large stores of data to discover patterns and trends that go beyond simple analysis. Data mining uses sophisticated mathematical algorithms to segment the data and evaluate the probability of future events. Data mining is also known as Knowledge Discovery in Data (KDD). Data mining can answer questions that cannot be addressed through simple query and reporting techniques.

## **Data Type**

Entity data may be configured as one of four types including string, numeric, date and Boolean. The string data type is used for the majority of use cases. The numeric data type should be used when arithmetic calculations will be performed on the data by the rules. The date data type is used for data specific data. Boolean data type is used for True/False data.

## **Date of Last Case Action**

In cases, the date when last action occurred.

**Date of Last Global Case Action**

The last action performed against the user online.

**Date of Last Online Action**

Date when last online action was executed

**Delivery Channel**

Delivery mechanism used to send the OTP to the user. email, Short Message Service (SMS), Instant Messaging (IM), and so on are delivery channels.

**Device**

A computer, PDA, cell phone, kiosk, etc used by a user

**Device Fingerprinting**

Device fingerprinting collects information about the device such as browser type, browser headers, operating system type, locale, and so on. Fingerprint data represents the data collected for a device during the login process that is required to identify the device whenever it is used to log in. The fingerprinting process produces a fingerprint that is unique to the user and designed to protect against the "replay attacks" and the "cookie based registration bypass" process. The fingerprint details help in identifying a device, check whether it is secure, and determine the risk level for the authentication or transaction.

A customer typically uses these devices to log in: desktop computer, laptop computer, PDA, cell phone, kiosk, or other web enabled device.

**Device Identification**

During the registration process, the user is given an option to register his device to the system. If a user tries to login from a registered device, the application knows that it is a safe and secure device and allows the user to proceed with his transactions. This process is also called device identification.

**Digest Identification Scheme**

The Digest Identification Scheme creates a unique identifier by hashing the values of the selected elements of the entity. The resultant key is usually cryptic.

**display scheme**

The display scheme consists of the elements you want to present and the order when you want to display the value of an entity in a user interface. For example, if you want to display an address, you would want to show address line 1 as the first item, address line 2 as the second item, city as the third item, state as the fourth item, and zipcode as the fifth item.

**Disposition**

When an investigation is complete a case is closed with a disposition. A disposition both summarizes how the case was resolved and how the findings may influence future risk evaluation.

**Device Registration**

Device registration is a feature that allows a user to flag the device (computer, mobile, PDA, and others) being used as a safe device. The customer can then configure the rules to challenge a user that is not coming from one of the registered devices.

Once the feature is enabled, information about the device is collected for that user. To make use of the information being collected, policies must be created and configured. For example, a policy could be created with rules to challenge a user who is not logging in from one of the registered devices.

**encrypted**

Information that is made unreadable to anyone except those owning special knowledge

**Entities Editor**

A tool to edit entities, a user-defined structure that can be reused across different transactions. Only appropriate and related fields should be grouped into an Entity.

**Entity**

An entity is a data structure that can be reused in multiple transactions. For example, the Address entity could be used as a shipping address, billing address, home address, and so on. Most entities also combine multiple data points into the structure for data optimization. For example, the set of properties in an address could include street number, street name, apartment number, city, state, postal code, and country entity properties.

Entities can be defined and associated as an instance of a transaction. For example, a security administrator can define a Customer entity to be used in an e-commerce transaction. As part of the Customer entity definition, he can link the Address entity as a Shipping Address and as a Billing Address. Shipping Address and Billing Address are two instances of the Address entity. An entity definition is the original model on which the entity instance is patterned. Entity instance creation will only be possible if its corresponding entity definition already exists in the database.

**Entity Instance**

When an entity linked to another entity or used in a transaction definition an instance is created such as home address or work address

**entity Key**

The entity Key is the unique identifier provided by the system integrator which is used when creating and updating entities via the API.

**Entity Occurrence**

When an entity instance is used in a runtime operation an individual occurrence is created such as the shipping address used in order number 356893

**Environment**

Tools for the configuration system properties and snapshots

**Expiration Date**

Date when CSR case expires. By default, the length of time before a case expires is 24 hours. After 24 hours, the status changes from the current status to Expired. The case could be in pending, escalated statuses when it expires. After the case expires, the user will not be able to open the case anymore, but the CSR Manager can. The length of time before a case expires is configurable.

**Execution Types**

Two execution types for configurable actions are listed:

- Synchronous actions are executed in the order of their priority in ascending order. For example, if the user wants to create a case and then send an e-mail with the Case ID, the user would choose synchronous actions. Synchronous actions will trigger/execute immediately.

If the actions are executing in sequential order and one of the actions in the sequence does not trigger, the other actions will still trigger.

- Asynchronous actions are queued for execution but not in any particular sequence. For example, if you want to send an e-mail or perform some action and do not care about executing it immediately and are not interested in any order of execution, you would choose asynchronous actions.

## Enumerations

User-defined enums are a collection of properties that represent a list of items. Each element in the list may contain several different attributes. The definition of a user-defined enum begins with a property ending in the keyword ".enum" and has a value describing the use of the user-defined enum. Each element definition then starts with the same property name as the enum, and adds on an element name and has a value of a unique integer as an ID. The attributes of the element follow the same pattern, beginning with the property name of the element, followed by the attribute name, with the appropriate value for that attribute.

The following is an example of an enum defining credentials displayed in the login page of an OAAM Server implementation:

```
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum = Enum for Login Credentials
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.companyid=0
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.companyid.name=CompanyID
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.companyid.description=Company ID
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.companyid.inputname=companyid
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.companyid.maxlength=24
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.companyid.order=0
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.username=1
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.username.name=User name
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.username.description=User name
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.username.inputname=username
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.username.maxlength=18
bharosa.uio.default.credentials.enum.username.order=1
```

## Escalated cases

These special escalated cases retain the user information used to create the CSR case. The flow is as follows: the CSR submits a CSR case for investigators to look into when there is suspicious activity associated with the case. Once escalated the case is treated as an Agent case. It is no longer visible to the CSR. Escalated cases from customer service have the **Escalated** status and when accessed for the first time, the status automatically changes to **Pending**. The investigator searches for cases with the **Escalated** status and filters the results on the severity column so the highest severity cases are shown at the top. Best practice is to open the escalated case and view the logs for notes entered by the CSR and CSR Manager. For example, the notes can show that the CSR escalated the CSR case to an Agent case because he suspected fraud activity.

Example of searching by **Escalated** status: A CSR Manager escalates a CSR case. Matt is a fraud investigator specializing in customer specific security issues. He searches for all cases with the **Escalated** case status.



### **Escalated Case Investigation Workflow**

An investigator starts the investigation by searching for all the cases with the Escalated status. He filters the results on the severity column so the highest severity cases are shown at the top. He opens the escalated case and views the logs for notes entered by the CSR and CSR Manager. He searches for sessions based on the user in the case. He views the data involved in an incident and locates related situations by using the complex data relationships captured by OAAM. When fraud is identified the investigator records findings, blacklists entities, and closes out cases with a disposition.

### **Evaluation Priority**

The priority in which the collected data is evaluated:

- High  
Most of the resources are assigned for the data to be evaluated.
- Low  
The resources assigned to data evaluation is half as much as the High priority.

### **Fat Fingering**

This algorithm handles Answers with typos due to the proximity of keys on a standard keyboard.

### **Filter Panel**

The Filters panel provides a quick way to perform targeted searches for sessions and transactions simultaneously. Investigators drag and drop individual data points from different pages, such as the case linked sessions tab, search sessions, search transaction and compare transactions.

### **Flash Fingerprinting**

Flash fingerprinting is similar to browser fingerprinting but a flash movie is used by the server to set or retrieve a cookie from the user's machine so a specific set of information is collected from the browser and from flash. The flash fingerprint is only information if flash is installed on the client machine.

The fingerprints are tracked separately. The fingerprints are available in the session listing and details pages and you can obtain further details about the fingerprint by opening the respective details pages. Hence, you can have both fingerprints available, but if the user has not installed flash then the digital fingerprint (flash) is set to null.

### **Fraud Investigation**

The purpose of a fraud investigation is to evaluate situations where the security policies have detected a high risk scenario that require human intelligence and/or non-electronic interaction to determine whether fraud has occurred and if there were other related incidents. Fraud investigators examine suspicious session and transaction data across events to locate related incidents.

### **Fraud Investigator**

A Fraud Investigator primarily looks into suspicious situations either escalated from customer service or directly from Oracle Adaptive Access Manager alerts. Agents have access to all of the customer care functionality and read only rights to security administration and BI Publisher reporting.

### **Fraud Investigation Manager**

A Fraud Investigation Manager has all of the access and duties of an investigator plus the responsibility to manage all cases. An Investigation Manager must routinely search for expired cases to make sure none are pending.

### **Fraud Scenario**

A fraud scenario is a potential or actual deceptive situation involving malicious activity directed at a company's online application.

For example, you have just arrived at the office on Monday and logged into the OAAM Administration Console. You notice that there are a high number of logins with the status "Wrong Password" and "Invalid User" coming in from a few users. Some appear to be coming in from different countries, and some appear to be local. You receive a call from the fraud team notifying you that some accounts have been compromised. You must come up with a set of rules that can identify and block these transactions.

### **Gated Security**

The multiple security checkpoints a user must pass through to gain access to sensitive data or transactions.

### **Grey List**

Anyone not in the black list and white list. Grey list members are subject to various levels of challenges.

### **Groups**

Collection of like items. Groups are found in the following situations

- Groups are used in rule conditions
- Groups that link policy to user groups
- Action and alert groups

### **HTTP**

Hypertext Transfer Protocol

### **ID Label**

When runtime entity data is displayed in the OAAM Administration Console the labels shown will be those defined in the ID Scheme tab of the entity definition.

### **ID Scheme**

An ID scheme consists of the data elements that can uniquely identify an entity, in other words, you are defining the unique combination that identifies the entity. For example, the credit card entity has many attributes, but the way to uniquely identify a credit card is by using the 16-digit credit card number. In that case, the ID scheme is just the credit card number.

Another example, the address entity has address line 1, address line 2, city, state, and zipcode as attributes. Address line 1, address line 2, and zipcode, without the state and city attributes, can still be used to identify the address uniquely.

### **Investigation Workflow**

OAAM provides three workflows, which make it easier for an investigator to examine fraudulent transactions. The investigation workflow includes interfaces to search and compare runtime data, isolate related incidents, capture findings, and affect future risk

analysis. Each customer deployment generally uses a combination of the following three common workflows depending on business need:

- Alert-centric
- Auto-generated
- Escalated

### **IP address**

Internet Protocol (IP) address

### **Jail broken**

Jail-breaking is the process of removing or circumventing the limitations that manufacturers impose on their devices. Jail breaking, while legal, is a form of privilege escalation that can present a heightened security risk to protected resources.

### **Job**

A job is a collection of tasks that can be run by OAAM. You can perform a variety of jobs such as load data, run risk evaluation, roll up monitor data, and other jobs.

### **KBA Phone Challenge**

Users can be authenticated over the phone using their registered challenge questions. This option is not available for unregistered users or in deployments not using KBA.

### **KeyPad**

Virtual keyboard for entry of passwords, credit card number, and on. The KeyPad protects against Trojan or keylogging.

### **Keystroke Loggers**

Software that captures a user's keystrokes. Keylogging software can be used to gather sensitive data entered on a user's computer.

### **Key Identification Scheme**

The Key Identification Scheme creates a unique identifier by simply concatenating the selected elements of the entity.

### **Knowledge-Based Authentication (KBA)**

OAAM knowledge-based authentication (KBA) is a user challenge infrastructure based on registered challenge questions. It handles Registration Logic, challenge logic, and Answer Logic.

### **Last Case Action**

The last action executed in the CSR case.

### **Last Global Case Action**

The last action that occurred for this user in all CSR cases. Escalated cases are not taken into account.

### **Last Online Action**

The last action that user executed, for example - Answered challenge question would show "Challenge Question" or if user is blocked, "Block."

### **Linked Entities**

Linked entities are used to configure relationships between entities. Linked entities are created and updated via either the Entity CRUD API or via the transaction CRUD API.

An entity can be linked to another entity. A relationship is the association between entities. The Patient entity can be linked to another entity of type Address. The relationship between "Patient" and "Address" entities can be said to be one-to-one (1:1) because they have a one to one direct mapping. The Address entity is not dependant on the Patient and can reside by itself. It can be linked to other entities like Customers and Providers.

### **Link Name**

When an entity is linked to another the linked entity is given a name which will be used to identify it in other Admin console screens including transaction definitions.

### **Location**

A city, state, country, IP, Network ID, etc from which transaction requests originate.

### **Locked**

"Locked" is the status that Oracle Adaptive Access Manager sets if the user fails a KBA or OTP challenge. The "Locked" status is only used if the KBA or One Time-Password (OTP) facility is in use.

- OTP: OTP sends a one-time PIN or password to the user through a configured delivery method, and if the user exceeds the number of retries when attempting to provide the OTP code, the account becomes "Locked."
- KBA: For online challenges, a customer is locked out of the session when the Online Counter reaches the maximum number of failures. For phone challenges, a customer is locked out when the maximum number of failures is reached and no challenge questions are left.

After the lock out, a Customer Service Representative must reset the status to "Unlocked" before the user can use the account to enter the system.

### **Malware**

Malware is software designed to infiltrate or damage a computer system without the owner's informed consent. Malware may contain key loggers or other types of malicious code.

### **Man-In-The-Middle-Attack (Proxy Attacks)**

An attack in which a fraudster can read, insert and modify at will, messages between two parties without either party knowing that the link between them has been compromised

### **Manually Created Case**

Only an investigator can create a manual Agent case directly. No user information is shown or required for creation of an Agent case. The only required inputs to create an Agent case are Organization ID, name, and description. Manually created Agent cases have a **Pending** status when the case is created.

### **Member**

Member represents the actor in the system.

### **Mobile Browser**

A mobile browser is a web browser designed for use on a mobile device.

**Mobile Device**

A mobile device is a device that runs a mobile operating system, such as the iOS mobile operating system from Apple, while a non-mobile device is a device that runs a non-mobile operating system, such as Mac OS X, Windows 7, and Linux desktop. Because mobile devices and non-mobile devices present different security challenges, mobile authentication and non-mobile authentication are managed separately in Mobile and Social. New mobile devices come online much more frequently and therefore require greater scrutiny, including fraud detection measures.

**Multifactor Authentication**

Multifactor authentication (MFA) is a security system in which more than one form of authentication is implemented to verify the legitimacy of a transaction. In contrast, single factor authentication (SFA) involves only a User ID and password.

**Multiprocessing Modules (MPMs)**

Apache httpd ships with a selection of Multi-Processing Modules (MPMs) which are responsible for binding to network ports on the machine, accepting requests, and dispatching children to handle the requests.

**Mutual Authentication**

Mutual authentication or two-way authentication (sometimes written as 2WAY authentication) refers to two parties authenticating each other suitably. In technology terms, it refers to a client or user authenticating himself to a server and that server authenticating itself to the user in such a way that both parties are assured of the others' identity.

**Nested Policies**

A nested policy is a secondary policy used to further quantify the risk score in instances where the original result output by the system is inconclusive. Nested Policies can be assigned to ensure a higher degree of accuracy for the risk score. A nested policy is run only when a specific sequence of answers is returned from the primary policy. Nested policies therefore reduce false positives and negatives.

**OAAM Admin**

Administration Web application for all environment and Adaptive Risk Manager and Adaptive Strong Authenticator features.

**OAAM Server**

Adaptive Risk Manager and Adaptive Strong Authenticator features, Web services, LDAP integration and user Web application used in all deployment types except native integration

**One-Time Password (OTP)**

One-time password (OTP) is a form of out of band authentication that is used as a secondary credential and generated at pre-configured checkpoints based on the policies configured.

**OTP Anywhere**

OTP Anywhere is a risk-based challenge solution consisting of a server generated one-time password delivered to an end user via a configured out of band channel. Supported OTP delivery channels include short message service (SMS), e-mail, and instant messaging (IM). You can use OTP Anywhere to compliment KBA challenge or instead of KBA. As well both OTP Anywhere and KBA can be used alongside practically any other authentication type required in a deployment. Oracle Adaptive

Access Manager also provides a challenge processor framework. You can use this framework to implement custom risk-based challenge solutions combining third party authentication products or services with OAAM real-time risk evaluations.

### **Oracle Adaptive Access Manager**

A product to protect the enterprise and its customers online.

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager

- provides multifactor authentication security
- evaluates multiple data types to determine risk in real-time
- aids in research and development of fraud policies in offline environment
- integrates with access management applications

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager is composed of two primary components: OAAM Server and OAAM Admin.

### **Oracle Data Mining (ODM)**

Oracle Data Mining is an option to the Oracle Database EE, provides powerful data mining functionality

### **Order**

The order determines how the data is concatenated while forming the data that identifies the entity.

### **Organization ID**

The unique ID for the organization the user belongs in

### **Out Of Band Authentication**

The use of two separate networks working simultaneously to authenticate a user. For example: e-mail, Short Message Service (SMS), phone, and so on.

### **Pattern**

Patterns are configured by an administrator and record the behavior of the users, device and locations accessing the system by creating a digest of the access data. The digest or profile information is then stored in a historical data table. Rules evaluate the patterns to dynamically assess risk levels.

### **Pattern Name**

Patterns are features characteristic of an individual or a group. Usually these patterns represent behavior considered to be high risk based on industry expertise.

### **Pattern Status**

Status is the current state of a Pattern. There are 4 states in pattern creation.

- Active  
If data must be collected, the pattern must be in the active state.
- Inactive  
If the pattern is complete, but you do not want to collect data, select **Inactive**.
- Incomplete  
If pattern creation has started, but you must save it for completion later, select **Incomplete**. Data is not collected for this state.

- Invalid

The administrator may choose to mark the pattern as invalid if he or she does not want the pattern used. Data is not collected for this state.

**Personalization Active**

Status of the user who has an image, a phrase and questions active. Personalization consists of a personal background image and phrase. The timestamp is generated by the server and embedded in the single-use image to prevent reuse. Each Authenticator interface is a single image served up to the user for a single use.

**Pharming**

Pharming (pronounced farming) is an attack aiming to redirect a website's traffic to another, bogus website.

**Phishing**

A criminal activity utilizing social engineering techniques to trick users into visiting their counterfeit Web application. Phishers attempt to fraudulently acquire sensitive information, such as user names, passwords and credit card details, by masquerading as a trustworthy entity. Often a phishing exercise starts with an e-mail aimed to lure in gullible users.

**Phonetics**

This algorithm handles Answers that "sound like" the registered answer, regional spelling differences, and common misspellings

**PinPad**

Authentication entry device used to enter a numeric PIN.

**Plug-in**

A plug-in is an extension and consists of a computer program that interacts with a host application (a web browser or an e-mail client, for example) to provide a certain, usually very specific, function "on demand".

**Policy**

Policies contain security rules and configurations used to evaluate the level of risk at each checkpoint.

**Policy Set**

A policy set is the collection of all the currently configured policies used to evaluate traffic to identify possible risks. The policy set contains the scoring engine and action/score overrides.

**Policy Status**

Policy has three status which defines the state of the object or its availability for business processes.

- Active
- Disabled
- Deleted

Deleted is not used.

When a policy is deleted, it is permanently deleted from the database.

By Default every new policy created has status as "Active."

Every copied policy has a default status as "Disabled."

### **Predictive Analysis**

Predictive analytics encompasses a variety of techniques from statistics, data mining and game theory that analyze current and historical facts to detect if a transaction is anomalous or not and to provide a higher identity assurance.

### **Questions Active**

Status of the user who has completed registration and questions exists by which he can be challenged.

### **Question Set**

KBA offers a large pool of questions, which is the framework for obtaining answers from the user during registration or reset. The Question Set is a fixed set of questions that is allotted to the user. This set is allotted at random and once for the user unless it is reset. It is generated based on the settings configured in the Registration Logic. This Question Set prevents any single user from having access to all the challenge questions. This is to prevent a fraudster from harvesting questions for use in a phishing exercise. A user can receive a new Question Set if a customer service representative resets it for the user.

### **QuestionPad**

Device that presents challenge questions for users to answer before they can perform sensitive tasks. This method of data entry helps to defend against session hijacking.

### **Registered Questions**

A customer's registered questions are the questions that he selected and answered during registration or reset. Only one question from each question menu can be registered.

### **Registration**

Registration is the enrollment process, the opening of a new account, or other event where information is obtained from the user. During the Registration process, the user is asked to register for questions, image, phrase and OTP (e-mail, phone, and so on) if the deployment supports OTP. Once successfully registered, OTP can be used as a secondary authentication to challenge the user.

### **Registration Logic**

The configuration of logic that governs the KBA registration process. Registration Logic manages the registration of challenge questions and answers. During KBA registration each user is presented with a Question Set, a subset of the challenge questions library. The Question Set is generally broken up into several drop-down lists that have questions to select from. The drop-down lists with questions is called a "menu."

The number of questions that appear on each menu, the number of categories per menu, and the number of questions that a user must register is configurable. As standard, questions are grouped into categories. The challenge questions in the questions menus do not change unless the question set is changed. The user is required to select one question from each menu and enter answers for them. Only one question from each question menu can be registered.



**Risk Score**

OAAM risk scoring is a product of numerous fraud detection inputs such as a valid user, device, location, and so on. These inputs are weighted and analyzed within the OAAM fraud analytics engine. The policy generates a risk score based on dozens of attributes and factors. Depending on how the rules in a policy are configured, the system can yield an elevated risk score for more risky situations and lower scores for lower-risk situations. The degree of elevation can be adjusted with the weight assigned to the particular risk. The risk score is then used as an input in the rules engine. The rules engine evaluates the fraud risk and makes a decision on the action to take.

**Row and Column**

In element definition, row and column is the location where data is stored in the database. The row and column are automatically assigned. It is optional for the administrator to change these.

**Rule Conditions**

Conditions are the basic building blocks for security policies.

**Rules**

Rules are a collection of conditions used to evaluate user activity.

**Scores**

Score refers to the numeric scoring used to evaluate the risk level associated with a specific situation. A policy results in a score.

**Scoring Engine**

Oracle Adaptive Access Manager uses scoring engines to calculate the risk associated with access requests, events, and transaction.

Scoring engines are used at the policy and policy set levels. The Policy Scoring Engine is used to calculate the score produced by the different rules in a policy. The Policy Set Scoring Engine is used to calculate the final score based on the scores of policies.

Where there are numerous inputs, scoring is able to summarize all these various points into a score that decisions can be based on.

**Security Token**

Security tokens (or sometimes a hardware token, hard token, authentication token, USB token, cryptographic token) are used to prove one's identity electronically (as in the case of a customer trying to access their bank account). The token is used in addition to or in place of a password to prove that the customer is who they claim to be. The token acts like an electronic key to access a resource.

**Severity Level**

A marker to communicate to case personnel how severe this case is. The severity level is set by whomever creates the case. The available severity levels are High, Medium, and Low. If a customer suspects fraud, then the severity level assigned is "High." For example, if the customer wants a different image, then the severity level assigned is "Low." Severity levels of a case can be escalated or de-escalated as necessary.

**Session Hijacking**

The term Session Hijacking refers to the exploitation of a valid computer session - sometimes also called a session key - to gain unauthorized access to information or services in a computer system

### **Simple Entity**

A simple entity is created without any previously linked entities or new linked entities.

### **Snapshot**

A snapshot is a zip file that contains Oracle Adaptive Access policies, dependent components and configurations for backup, disaster recovery and migration. Snapshots can be saved to the database for fast recovery or to a file for migration between environments and backup. Restoring a snapshot is a process that includes visibility into exactly what the delta is and what actions will be taken to resolve conflicts. For information on snapshots, refer to [Chapter 25, "Managing System Snapshots."](#)

### **SOAP**

SOAP, originally defined as Simple Object Access Protocol, is a protocol specification for exchanging structured information in the implementation of Web Services in computer networks. It relies on Extensible Markup Language (XML) as its message format, and usually relies on other Application Layer protocols (most notably Remote Procedure Call (RPC) and HTTP) for message negotiation and transmission. SOAP can form the foundation layer of a web services protocol stack, providing a basic messaging framework upon which web services can be built.

### **Social Engineering**

Social engineering is a collection of techniques used to manipulate people into performing actions or divulging confidential information to a fraudulent entity.

### **Spoofing Attack**

In the context of network security, a spoofing attack is a situation in which one person or program successfully masquerades as another by falsifying data and thereby gaining an illegitimate advantage.

### **Source Data**

All parameters (data fields) for the transaction from the external application (client's end) that will be sent to the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Server.

### **Spyware**

Spyware is computer software that is installed surreptitiously on a personal computer to intercept or take partial control over the user's interaction with the computer, without the user's informed consent.

### **Strong Authentication**

An authentication factor is a piece of information and process used to authenticate or verify the identity of a person or other entity requesting access under security constraints. Two-factor authentication (T-FA) is a system wherein two different factors are used in conjunction to authenticate. Using two factors as opposed to one factor generally delivers a higher level of authentication assurance.

Using more than one factor is sometimes called strong authentication.

### **Temporary Allow**

Temporary account access that is granted to a customer who is being blocked from logging in or performing a transaction.

**Temporary Allow Active**

Temporary allow is active.

**Temporary Allow Expiration Date**

Date when temp allow expires.

**TextPad**

Personalized device for entering a password or PIN using a regular keyboard. This method of data entry helps to defend against phishing. TextPad is often deployed as the default for all users in a large deployment then each user individually can upgrade to another device if they want. The personal image and phrase a user registers and sees every time they log in to the valid site serves as a shared secret between user and server.

**Transaction**

Any process a user performs after successfully logging in can be termed as a transaction. Examples are making a purchase, bill pay, money transfer, stock trade, and address change. The core elements of an Oracle Adaptive Access Manager transaction are entities and transaction data. Entities can be defined and associated as an instance of a transaction. An entity is a user-defined data structure, which comprises of a set of attributes. The entity can be reused across different transactions. An example of an entity is an address. When associating the entity with a transaction he can create a shipping address and billing address from the address entity.

**Transactional autolearning**

Transactional autolearning includes:

- Customizable patterning
- Transaction rule conditions

**Transaction Data**

Data that is an abstract item or that does not have any attributes by itself, does not fit into any entity, which exists or is unique by itself is defined as transaction data.

Items that cannot fall into an entity are classified as standalone data.

A classic example is amount or code.

**Transaction Definition**

Application data is mapped using the transaction definition before transaction monitoring and profiling can begin. Each type of transaction Oracle Adaptive Access Manager deals with should have a separate transaction definition.

**Transaction Key**

This key value is used to map the client/external transaction data to transactions in the Oracle Adaptive Access Manager Server.

**Trigger**

A rule evaluating to true.

**Transaction Type**

The Transaction Definitions that have been configured in this specific installation such as authentication, bill pay, wire transfer, and others.

### **Trigger Combinations**

Additional results and/or policy evaluation based on rule outcome combinations. You can specify a score, action group and alert group based on different rule outcome combinations or you can point to a nested policies to further evaluate the risk.

### **Trojan/Trojan Horse**

A program that installs malicious software while under the guise of performing some other task.

### **User**

A business, person, credit card, etc that is authorized to conduct transactions.

### **Utility Panel**

The Utility panel is specialized for performing searches and is readily accessible from every page in the OAAM workflows. It is used for quickly finding sessions and transactions that are related to one another based on common data.

Using the Utility Panel enables the investigator to:

- Quickly locate sessions and transactions with data in common
- Iterate on a query to expand and contract returns
- Both view aggregate numbers of sessions and transactions found and drill in to expand investigation

### **Validations**

Answer validation used in the KBA question registration and challenge process

### **Virtual Authentication Devices**

A personalized device for entering a password or PIN or an authentication credential entry device to protect users while interacting with a protected web application. The virtual authentication devices harden the process of entering and transmitting authentication credentials and provide end users with verification they are authenticating on the valid application. For information on virtual authenticators, see "Using Virtual Authentication Devices" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Adaptive Access Manager*.

### **Virus**

A computer program that can copy itself and infect multiple computers without permission or knowledge of the users.

### **White List**

A list of trusted members. Any activity that originates from these users, devices, IP addresses, networks, countries, and so on can be trusted.

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