

# Oracle® Cloud

## Using the Oracle Utilities Adapter with Oracle Integration Generation 2



E85534-16  
February 2023



Oracle Cloud Using the Oracle Utilities Adapter with Oracle Integration Generation 2,  
E85534-16

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# Preface

The Oracle Utilities Adapter integrates Oracle Utilities applications with your sales, human resources, customer service, contact center, marketing, and reporting applications. The Oracle Utilities Adapter lets you integrate Oracle Utilities applications with applications from any vendor. Simplified integration with your existing legacy or non-Oracle applications makes for faster implementation and reduces cost. The Oracle Utilities Adapter supports web service standards for the creation of open and reusable service-oriented applications (SOA).

*Using the Oracle Utilities Adapter* includes information and procedures to help you configure the Oracle Utilities Adapter as a connection in an Oracle Integration integration.



## Note:

The use of this adapter may differ depending on the features you have, or whether your instance was provisioned using Standard or Enterprise edition. These differences are noted throughout this guide.

## Topics:

- [Audience](#)
- [Documentation Accessibility](#)
- [Diversity and Inclusion](#)
- [Related Resources](#)
- [Conventions](#)

## Audience

This guide is intended for developers who want to use this adapter in integrations in Oracle Integration.

## 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.

## Diversity and Inclusion

Oracle is fully committed to diversity and inclusion. Oracle respects and values having a diverse workforce that increases thought leadership and innovation. As part of our initiative to build a more inclusive culture that positively impacts our employees, customers, and partners, we are working to remove insensitive terms from our products and documentation. We are also mindful of the necessity to maintain compatibility with our customers' existing technologies and the need to ensure continuity of service as Oracle's offerings and industry standards evolve. Because of these technical constraints, our effort to remove insensitive terms is ongoing and will take time and external cooperation.

## Related Resources

See these Oracle resources:

- Oracle Cloud  
<http://cloud.oracle.com>
- *Using Integrations in Oracle Integration Generation 2*
- *Using the Oracle Mapper with Oracle Integration Generation 2*

## Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
<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.

# 1

## Understand the Oracle Utilities Adapter

As a developer, you can use the Oracle Utilities Adapter to integrate Oracle Utilities applications with your sales, human resources, customer service, contact center, marketing, and reporting applications. The Oracle Utilities Adapter supports web service standards for the creation of open and reusable service-oriented applications (SOA).

### Topics:

- [Oracle Utilities Adapter Capabilities](#)
- [Oracle Utilities Adapter Restrictions](#)
- [What Application Version Is Supported?](#)
- [Workflow to Create and Add an Oracle Utilities Adapter to an Integration](#)

## Oracle Utilities Adapter Capabilities

The Oracle Utilities Adapter lets you integrate the Oracle Utilities application suite with other Oracle applications such as Oracle Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and Oracle Field Service (OFS).

The Oracle Utilities Adapter provides trigger (inbound) and invoke (outbound) support. This enables Oracle Utilities Applications to trigger an integration in Oracle Integration or invoke an Oracle Utilities Application using web services from Oracle Integration.

Both inbound and outbound services are exposed using the Oracle Utilities service catalog. This catalog provides a simplified user experience to create data mappings at design time while constructing integrations with utilities applications using the Oracle Utilities Adapter.

Every inbound and outbound service structure is exposed using a SOAP-based WSDL or REST Swagger definition/OpenAPI URL-based connection.

You can also manually upload a WSDL in the trigger (inbound) direction for a specific service instead of parsing the WSDL from the HTTP-based service catalog WSDL specified on the Connections page. This option enables you to upload a WSDL for a particular service in which element-to-element mappings can be performed to deal with `anytype` elements.

You can integrate with on-premises Oracle Utilities applications using the on-premises connectivity agent.

You can implement the following message exchange patterns on inbound SOAP and inbound REST endpoints:

- Synchronous request/response
- One-way request

See [Asynchronous Trigger Support in Orchestrated Integrations](#).

### Secure WSDL Support

The Oracle Utilities Adapter provides secure WSDL support.

- The Oracle Utilities Adapter works with the new SOAP catalog exposed in the Oracle Utilities Application Framework (OUAF) in the cloud using a SOAP proxy.
- SOAP proxy and OUAF changes for the cloud are made so that the behavior of the SOAP catalog is similar as in on-premises environments except for the following important changes:
  - The WSDL to retrieve the catalog is secured by default. Therefore, the credentials must be passed to retrieve the WSDL.
  - Individual WSDLs of all services exposed by the SOAP catalog are secured by default. Therefore, credentials must be passed to retrieve the WSDL.
  - The WSDL link used to retrieve the catalog and individual WSDLs is different. It points to the SOAP proxy server. For example:

```
http://host:port/soap/api/iws/F1-SOAPCatalog?WSDL
```

- The endpoint within the WSDLs also points to the SOAP proxy. For example:

```
http://host:port/soap/api/iws/F1-SOAPCatalog
```

Whenever you use the secured/protected WSDL from a cloud environment, ensure that the security policy for SOAP-based integrations is Basic Authentication.

See [Configure Connection Security](#).

## REST Support

The Oracle Utilities Adapter provides REST support.

You can create SOAP-based and REST-based integrations using the Oracle Utilities Adapter with a catalog of inbound/outbound services exposed by an OUAF and non-OUAF application.

- Users of the Oracle Utilities Adapter can either create the integration using a SOAP catalog URL or REST Swagger definition/OpenAPI URL-based connection.
- The existing SOAP catalog works as is and only fetches SOAP-based inbound and outbound services that are available in the SOAP catalog.
- The Oracle Utilities Adapter consumes inbound and outbound REST-based services that are available as part of the Swagger definition or an OpenAPI URL provided by OUAF and non-OUAF applications.
- For each REST interface (inbound or outbound), an OpenAPI/Swagger definition URL is provided to Oracle Integration as part of the catalog.
- The OpenAPI/Swagger specification describes the REST interface.
- The current version of Oracle Integration supports the Swagger Version 2 and OpenAPI version 3 specification for the REST Adapter. Therefore, the Oracle Utilities Adapter should receive Version 2 of the Swagger document or the OpenAPI version 3 catalog URL. The Oracle Utilities Adapter also supports REST service versions 1.0 and 2.0 inbound web services.
- Using the Oracle Utilities Adapter as an invoke connection in an integration invokes the inbound OUAF or non-OUAF REST web services.
- Using the Oracle Utilities Adapter as a trigger connection in an integration consumes an outbound message from an OUAF or non-OUAF application.

- Catalog format for an OUAF application.

```
https://host:port/ouaf/rest/ouaf/openapi/iws/catalog
```

or

```
https://host:port/../../../../rest/openapi/iws/catalog
```

- Catalog format for a non-OUAF application.

```
https://host:port/nms-application_code/rest/v1/catalog
```

Where:

###*application\_code* is code for application. Please refer to non-OUAF application documentation for the application code.

### OAuth 2.0 Support

The Oracle Utilities Adapter supports the Open Authorization (OAuth 2.0) security policy for REST-based connections.

This enables you to configure the Oracle Utilities Adapter to consume a Swagger 2.0 or an OpenAPI 3.0 API protected with OAuth 2.0 Token-Based Authentication. Under Token-Based Authentication, OAuth Resource Owner Password Credentials are supported. This policy is useful when the Basic Authentication security policy is not sufficient.

Most HTTP or HTTPS services typically use the OAuth authorization framework to protect their resources. In accordance with the OAuth 2.0 specification, the OAuth 2.0 authorization framework enables a third-party application to obtain limited access to an HTTP service. This is either on behalf of a resource owner by orchestrating an approval interaction between the resource owner and the HTTP service or by enabling the third-party application to obtain access on its own behalf.

See [Configure Connection Security](#).

## Oracle Utilities Adapter Restrictions

The Oracle Utilities Adapter can only be used with Oracle Utilities applications that support web services. If you are using DB file or Java Message Service (JMS) integration services, generic Oracle Integration adapters must be used and not the Oracle Utilities Adapter.

### Note:

There are overall service limits for Oracle Integration. A service limit is the quota or allowance set on a resource. See [Service Limits](#).

## What Application Version Is Supported?

For information about which application version is supported by this adapter, see the Connectivity Certification Matrix.

See [Connectivity Certification Matrix](#).

## Workflow to Create and Add an Oracle Utilities Adapter to an Integration

You can set up the Oracle Utilities Adapter by completing the tasks listed in the table.

This image represents the workflow for setting up an adapter:



Step	Description	More Information
1	Create the adapter connections for the applications you want to integrate. The connections can be reused in multiple integrations and are typically created by the administrator.	<a href="#">Create a Connection</a>
2	Create the integration. When you do this, you add trigger and invoke connections to the integration.	Create Integrations and <a href="#">Add the Oracle Utilities Adapter Connection to an Integration</a>
3	Map data between the trigger connection data structure and the invoke connection data structure.	Map Data in <i>Using Integrations in Oracle Integration Generation 2</i>
4	(Optional) Create lookups that map the different values used by those applications to identify the same type of object (such as gender codes or country codes).	Manage Lookups in <i>Using Integrations in Oracle Integration Generation 2</i>
5	Activate the integration.	Manage Integrations in <i>Using Integrations in Oracle Integration Generation 2</i>
6	Monitor the integration on the dashboard.	Monitor Integrations in <i>Using Integrations in Oracle Integration Generation 2</i>
7	Track payload fields in messages during runtime.	Assign Business Identifiers for Tracking Fields in Messages and Manage Business Identifiers for Tracking Fields in Messages in <i>Using Integrations in Oracle Integration Generation 2</i>
8	Manage errors at the integration level, connection level, or specific integration instance level.	Manage Errors in <i>Using Integrations in Oracle Integration Generation 2</i>

# 2

## Oracle Utilities Adapter Concepts

The following sections describe Oracle Utilities Adapter capabilities in detail.

- [Authentication Support](#)
- [Mapper Connectivity Properties Support](#)
- [Asynchronous Trigger Support in Orchestrated Integrations](#)

### Authentication Support

The following sections describe Oracle Utilities Adapter authentication capabilities in detail.

- [About OAuth 2.0 Grants](#)
- [Use OAuth 2.0 Grants](#)
- [Authentication Types](#)

### About OAuth 2.0 Grants

The following sections describe Oracle Utilities Adapter authentication capabilities in detail.

This authentication scheme enables external clients to acquire a token that is also sent as part of the request sent to invoke Oracle Utilities application APIs.

The most important step for an application in the OAuth flow is how the application receives an access token (and optionally a refresh token). A grant type is the mechanism used to retrieve the token. OAuth defines several different access grant types that represent different authorization mechanisms.

Applications can request an access token to access protected endpoints in different ways, depending on the type of grant type specified in the Oracle Identity Cloud Service application. A grant is a credential representing the resource owner's authorization to access a protected resource.

The following sections discuss the various grant types and their pros/cons, along with instructions on how to configure the specific grant type.

There are several OAuth 2.0 grant types you can use in Oracle Integration with the Oracle Utilities Adapter. Review the following information to identify the grant type to use for your use case.

Grant Type	About the Grant Type	Use Cases and Risks
Resource owner password credential (ROPC)	<p>The resource owner's password credentials (that is, the user name and password) can be used by the OAuth client directly as an authorization grant to obtain an access token.</p> <p>The resource owner password credentials grant type is suitable for cases where the resource owner has a trust relationship with the OAuth client.</p> <p>When using the resource owner password credentials grant, the user provides the credentials (user name and password) directly to the application. The application then uses the credentials to obtain an access token from the OAuth token service.</p> <p>The resource owner password credentials grant is a grant workflow where the client application, together with its client identifier and secret, sends the user name and password in exchange for an access token. Instead of the user having to log in and approve the authorization request in a web interface, the user can enter the user name and password in the client application user interface directly. This workflow has different security properties than other OAuth workflows. The primary difference is that the user's password is accessible to the application. This requires a strong trust of the application by the user.</p> <p>The resource owner password credentials grant has the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The client is required to have knowledge of user credentials.</li> <li>• Is not a browser-based end user interaction.</li> <li>• A refresh token is allowed.</li> <li>• An access token is in the context of the end user.</li> </ul>	<p>This grant can be used by applications that want to programmatically invoke the integration without any user intervention.</p> <p>Use this grant only with trusted first-party clients that securely handle user credentials.</p> <p>Even though this grant type can be used by client applications to acquire an OAuth access token to use for sending the request to invoke an integration in a programmatic manner, Oracle Integration does <i>not</i> recommend the resource owner password credential grant because of the following risks:</p> <p><b>Risks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This grant type carries a higher risk than other grant types because it maintains the password anti-pattern this protocol seeks to avoid. The client can abuse the password or the password can unintentionally be disclosed to an attacker (for example, through log files or other records kept by the client).</li> <li>• The application can request a scope with complete access to user resources once it possesses the password credential.</li> <li>• Passwords expire.</li> </ul> <p><b>Usage</b></p> <p>See <a href="#">Prerequisites for Resource Owner Password Credentials</a>.</p>

---

Grant Type	About the Grant Type	Use Cases and Risks
	<p data-bbox="711 275 906 296">In this OAuth flow:</p> <ul data-bbox="711 310 1031 1071" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="711 310 1031 422">• The user clicks a link in the client application requesting access to protected resources.</li><li data-bbox="711 432 1031 543">• The client application requests the resource owner's user name and password.</li><li data-bbox="711 554 1031 604">• The user logs in with their user name and password.</li><li data-bbox="711 615 1031 806">• The client application exchanges those credentials for an access token, and often a refresh token, from the Oracle Identity Cloud Service authorization server.</li><li data-bbox="711 816 1031 953">• The Oracle Identity Cloud Service authorization server returns the access token to the client application.</li><li data-bbox="711 963 1031 1071">• The client application uses the access token in an API call to invoke the integration.</li></ul>	

Grant Type	About the Grant Type	Use Cases and Risks
Client credentials	<p>The client credentials grant is used when the OAuth client itself owns the data and doesn't need delegated access from a resource owner. The client credentials grant provides a specific grant flow in which the resource owner (that is, the user) is not involved. When using this grant, the client application requests an access token only with its own credentials (the identifier and secret) or an assertion from the token endpoint and uses the access token on behalf of the client application itself. The token endpoint does not issue a refresh token. This is because refresh tokens are not supported by the client credentials grant. When the access token expires, the client application must request a new access token.</p> <p>Client credentials have the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are used by confidential OAuth clients.</li> <li>• The OAuth client application communicates with the service provider directly and not on behalf of a resource owner.</li> <li>• The flow is not redirection-based.</li> <li>• An access token is outside of the context of the end user.</li> </ul> <p>In this OAuth flow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A user clicks a link in a web server client application to request access to protected resources.</li> <li>• The client application exchanges its credentials for an access token from the Oracle Identity Cloud Service authorization server.</li> <li>• The Oracle Identity Cloud Service authorization server validates the client credentials and returns</li> </ul>	<p>A OAuth client that uses the client credentials grant must have credentials on the authorization server, which means the client must be a confidential client.</p> <p>With the client credentials grant, the integration server does not know the owner because the client does not need resource owner approval.</p> <p>This grant flow is best-suited for when a service provider wants to provide some API methods for use by the client application in general, instead of methods that apply to a certain resource owner.</p> <p><b>Usage</b> See <a href="#">Prerequisites for OAuth Client Credentials</a></p>

Grant Type	About the Grant Type	Use Cases and Risks
	<p>the access token to the client application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The client application uses the access token in an API call to invoke the integration.</li></ul>	

## Use OAuth 2.0 Grants

To use an OAuth 2.0 grant type with the Oracle Utilities Adapter in Oracle Integration, you must perform the following prerequisites.

- [Prerequisites for All Grants](#)
- [Prerequisites for Resource Owner Password Credentials](#)
- [Prerequisites for OAuth Client Credentials](#)

### Prerequisites for All Grants

Perform the following tasks for each grant type you use.

- Obtain the Oracle Identity Cloud Service URL.
  - Go to the URL for your Oracle Utilities application. You are redirected to a URL such as:

```
https://idcs-c2881.identity.myhost.example.com/ui/v1/signin
```

- Replace `/signin` with `/adminconsole` to access Oracle Identity Cloud Service. For example:

```
https://idcs-c2881.identity.myhost.example.com/ui/v1/adminconsole
```

You'll be prompted to sign in again to the Oracle Identity Cloud Service Console.

- Log in to the Oracle Identity Cloud Service Console with your identity domain administrator credentials.
- Check the Oracle Utilities application in Oracle Identity Cloud Service. When an Oracle Utilities application instance is provisioned, an Oracle Identity Cloud Service application is created for that application instance. The application name is composed as follows:

```
product-domain tenantsuffix sequential_number
```

For example:

```
CCS-PRODC12345CMETERDATA0
```

```
CCS-PRODC12345FIELDSERVICE1
```

1. To request creation of a new OAuth client application, create a cloud operations service request and provide the following information:
  - Environment(s) where the OAuth client application is needed (for example, PROD, TEST01, or DEV).
  - Client name suffix: Use a distinct name that may suggest the functional purpose of the integration.
  - Provide a meaningful description of the integration point.
  - Client type (trusted or confidential) and client certificate: The integration requirements may call for a trusted client and the external application may also supply its own certificate. Otherwise, Oracle Identity Cloud Service creates a trusted client with its internal native certificate.
  - OAuth flow for your intended integration: Client credentials, JWT assertion, and authorization code flows are currently supported. For the authorization code flow, you can also supply your own redirect URL.
  - Scope: You can define the OAuth client application with access to either REST or SOAP APIs or both REST and SOAP APIs.

The Oracle Utilities Cloud Operations team creates the OAuth client using the input provided in the service request.

1. Log in to Oracle Identity Cloud Service to get your application.
2. Go to Oracle Cloud Services and find the application with the above name to access the application.

### Prerequisites for Resource Owner Password Credentials

Perform the following tasks.

- Validate the Oracle Integration application and user roles:
  1. Go to **Configuration**, and then **Client Configuration** of the Oracle Identity Cloud Service application.
  2. Verify that **Resource Owner** and **Refresh Token** for **Allowed Grant Types** are enabled.
  3. Go to **Configuration**, and then **Resources** of the Oracle Identity Cloud Service application.
  4. Verify that the **Is Refresh Token Allowed** option is enabled.

Details Configuration Web Tier Policy Application Roles Groups Users

▶ General Information

▶ Client Configuration

◀ Resources

Configure application APIs that need to be OAuth protected

Access Token Expiration 3,600 seconds

**Is Refresh Token Allowed**

Refresh Token Expiration 604,800 seconds

\* Primary Audience

Secondary Audiences

Secondary Audience Protected

The scope with access to either REST or SOAP APIs or both REST and SOAP APIs is provided.

Scopes			
Scope	Protected	Description	Requires Consent
/*	No	all	
/soap/*	No	all SOAP API only	
/rest/*	No	all REST API only	

5. Add the appropriate user(s) to the various Oracle Application roles. For standard/production configurations, use the ServiceUser role. (See Oracle Integration Service Roles in *Provisioning and Administering Oracle Integration Generation 2*.)
6. To assign the user, go to the **Application Roles** section of the application and assign the user for **AppWebServices**.

CCS- [redacted]

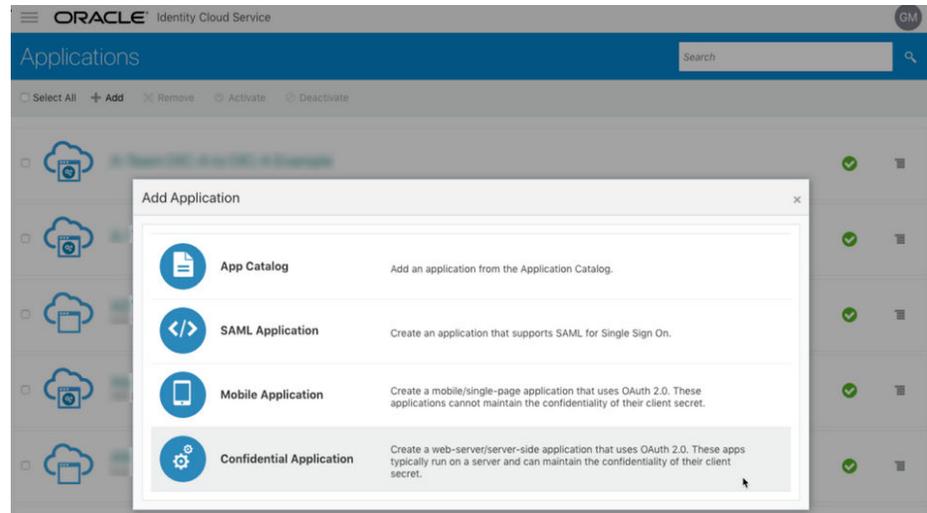
Details Configuration Web Tier Policy Application Roles Groups Users

Search [input] Select All Import Export

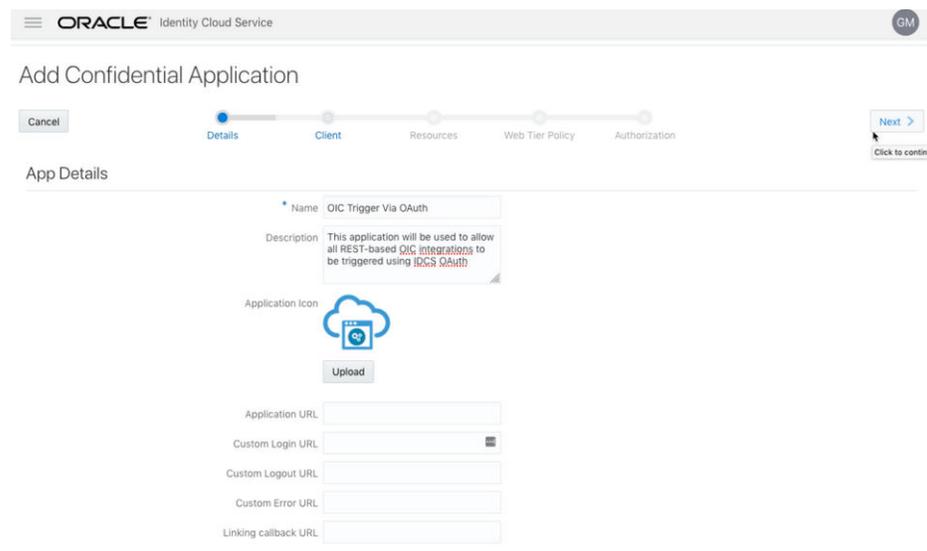
Role Name	Description	Users Assigned	Groups Assigned
AppUser	Application Online User	32 Users Assigned	4 Groups Assigned
<b>AppWebServices</b>	Application REST/SOAP API	31 Users Assigned	3 Groups Assigned
BIConsumer	Report Viewer	27 Users Assigned	2 Groups Assigned

Assign Users  
Revoke Users  
Assign Groups  
Revoke Groups

- Configure the client application:
  1. In the Oracle Identity Cloud Service Console, go to the **Applications** section to create a new application that allows you to invoke an Oracle Utilities application with an OAuth Utilities Connection. Add this application as a confidential application.
  2. Click **Add**.
  3. Select **Confidential Application**.



4. Complete the **Details** page, and go to the **Client** page.



5. On the **Client** page, select **Configure this application as a client now** and add the following.
  - a. Select **Resource Owner** and **Refresh Token** for **Allowed Grant Types**.
  - b. Select **Specific** in the **Authorized Resources** section.

Details
Client
Resources
Web Tier Policy
Authorization

Configure this application as a client now
  Skip for later

### Authorization

Allowed Grant Types:
  Resource Owner
  Client Credentials
  JWT Assertion
  SAML2 Assertion
  Refresh Token
  Device Code

Allow non-HTTPS URLs

Redirect URL

Logout URL

Post Logout Redirect URL

Security:
  Trusted Client
  Certificate

Allowed Operations:
  Introspect
  On behalf Of

### Token Issuance Policy i

Authorized Resources:
  All
  Tagged
  Specific

- c. Click **Add Scope** under the **Resources** section.

### Token Issuance Policy i

Authorized Resources:
  All
  Tagged
  Specific

### Resources

←

- d. Find the Oracle Utilities application.

Select Scope x

CCS-I

/\*

/rest/\*

/soap/\*

- e. Add the scope containing access to either REST (**/rest/\***) or SOAP(**/soap/\***) APIs or both REST and SOAP APIs (**/\***), and click **>**.

Resources		
+ Add Scope		
Resource	Protected	Scope
CCS	No	/rest/*

- f. Save your changes.
  6. Click through the remaining wizard pages without making changes and save the application.
  7. Activate the application for use.
- Validate the client application:
    1. To fetch the access client, make a request to Oracle Identity Cloud Service with the user name and password in the payload.

 **Note:**

Add `offline_access` in the scope to fetch the request refresh token as part of the response.

```
##Syntax
curl -i -H 'Authorization: Basic
<base64Encoded_clientid:secret>' -H 'Content-Type: application/x-
www-form-urlencoded;charset=UTF-8' --request POST https://<IDCS-
Service-Instance>.identity.oraclecloud.com/oauth2/v1/token -d
'grant_type=password&username=<user-
name>&password=<password>&scope=<App_Scope>%20offline_access'
```

```
###where
### <base64-clientid-secret> - Base 64 encode
clientId:ClientSecret
### <username> - user for token needs to be issued (must be in
serviceuser role).
### <password> - password for above user
### <app_scope> - Scope added while creating application in
client configuration section
```

```
##Example
curl -i -H 'Authorization: Basic OGQyM...ZDA0Mjcz' -H 'Content-
Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded;charset=UTF-8' --request
POST https://<idcs_host>/oauth2/v1/token -d
'grant_type=password&username=sampleUser&password=SamplePassword&
scope=https://<Resource_APP_Audience>/rest/*%20offline_access'
```

2. Capture the `access_token` and `refresh_token` from the response.

```
{
  "access_token": "eyJ4NXQjG...dfsdFsFgets2ed",
  "token_type": "Bearer",
  "expires_in": 3600,
```

```

    "refresh_token": "AQAgY2MzNjVlOTVhOTRh...vm5S0MkrFSpzc="
  }

```

3. Use the `access_token` in the authorization header to invoke the Oracle Utilities application endpoint.

```

curl --location --request GET 'https://
<Utilities_Application_API_ENDPOINT>' \
--header 'Authorization: Bearer eyJ4NXQjG...dfsdfsFgets2ed'

```

4. To update the access token, use the refresh token and make a request to Oracle Identity Cloud Service.
5. Capture the `access_token` and `refresh_token` from the response for further use.

```

curl -i -H 'Authorization: Basic <base64-clientid-secret>' -H
'Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded;charset=UTF-8' --
request POST https://<IDCS-Service-Instance>.identity.oraclecloud.com/
oauth2/v1/token -d
'grant_type=refresh_token&refresh_token=<refresh_token>'

```

##Example

```

curl -i -H 'Authorization: Basic OGQyM...ZDA0Mjcz' -H 'Content-Type:
application/x-www-form-urlencoded;charset=UTF-8' --request POST
https://<IDCS-Service-Instance>.identity.oraclecloud.com/oauth2/v1/
token -d
'grant_type=refresh_token&refresh_token=AQAgY2MzNjVlOTVhOTRh...vm5S0Mk
rFSpzc='

```

## Prerequisites for OAuth Client Credentials

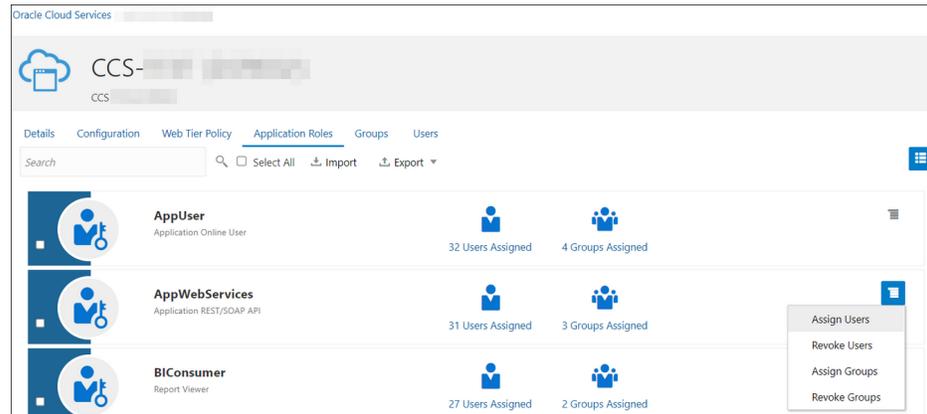
Perform the following tasks.

- Validate the Oracle Utilities application and user roles:
  1. Go to **Configuration**, and then **Client Configuration** of the Oracle Identity Cloud Service application.
  2. Verify that **Client Credentials for Allowed Grant Types** is enabled.
  3. Go to **Configuration**, and then **Resources** of the Oracle Identity Cloud Service application. The scope with access to either REST or SOAP APIs or both REST and SOAP APIs is provided.

Scopes			
Scope	Protected	Description	Requires Consent
/*	No	all	
/soap/*	No	all SOAP API only	
/rest/*	No	all REST API only	

4. Add the appropriate user(s) to the various Oracle Utilities application roles. For standard/production configurations, use the `ServiceUser` role. (See Oracle Integration Service Roles in *Provisioning and Administering Oracle Integration Generation 2*.)

5. To assign the user, go to the **Application Roles** section of the application under **AppWebServices**.



- Configure the client application:
  1. In the Oracle Identity Cloud Service Console, go to the **Applications** section to create a new application that allows you to invoke an Oracle Utilities application API with an OAuth Utilities Connection. The application is added as a confidential application.
  2. Complete the **Details** section, and go to the **Client** section.
  3. On the **Client** page, select **Configure this application as a client now**, and complete the following:
    - a. Select **Client Credentials** from the **Allowed Grant Types** list.
    - b. Select **Specific** in the **Authorized Resources** area of the **Token Issuance Policy** section.
    - c. Click **Add Scope** under the **Resources** section.
    - d. Find the Oracle Utilities application.



- e. Add the scope containing access to either REST or SOAP APIs or both REST and SOAP APIs, and click **>**.

Resources		
+ Add Scope		
Resource	Protected	Scope
CCS	No	/rest/*

f. Save your changes.

4. Click through the remaining wizard pages without making changes and save the application.
5. Activate the application for use.

The next step is to create an application user in the appropriate Oracle Utilities Cloud Service (such as Oracle Utilities Meter Solution Cloud Service). Access the appropriate Oracle Utilities Cloud Service application, and navigate to the User portal.

1. Create a new user corresponding to the OAuth Client created above:
  - a. Enter the OAuth client ID as the user's login ID.
  - b. Select **OAuth Client** from the **User Type** drop-down list.
  - c. Assign **User Groups** that provide the integration with access to the appropriate functionality.
  - d. Assign **To Do Roles** and appropriate **Access Security** to the created user. The OAuth Client credentials are now ready to use.
- Validate the client application.
  1. Fetch the access client to make a request to Oracle Identity Cloud Service with the client ID and client secret of the client in the payload.

```
##Syntax
curl -i -H 'Authorization: Basic <base64Encoded_clientid:secret>' -H
'Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded;charset=UTF-8' --
request POST https://<IDCS-Service-Instance>.identity.oraclecloud.com/
oauth2/v1/token -d 'grant_type=client_credentials&scope=<App_Scope>'

###where
#### <base64-clientid-secret> - Base 64 encode clientId:ClientSecret
#### <app_scope> - Scope added while creating application in client
configuration section
##Example
curl -i -H 'Authorization: Basic OGQyM...ZDA0Mjcjcz' -H 'Content-Type:
application/x-www-form-urlencoded;charset=UTF-8' --request POST
https://<idcs_host>/oauth2/v1/token -d
'grant_type=client_credentials&scope=https://<Resource_APP_Audience>/
rest/*'
```

2. Capture the `access_token` from the response.

```
{
  "access_token": "eyJ4NXQjG...dfsdFsFgets2ed",
  "token_type": "Bearer",
```

```
    "expires_in": 3600
  }
```

3. Use the `access_token` in the authorization header to invoke the Oracle Utilities Application APIs.

```
curl --location --request GET 'https://
<Utilities_Application_API_ENDPOINT>' \
--header 'Authorization: Bearer eyJ4NXQjG...dfsdFsFgets2ed'
```

4. To update the access token when it is expired, make the same request to Oracle Identity Cloud Service.

## Authentication Types

The Oracle Utilities Adapter supports the following types of authentication:

- Username password token
- Basic Authentication
- OAuth Client Credentials (two-legged flow)
- OAuth Resource Owner Password Credentials (two-legged flow)

Additional information about these security policies is provided. See [Configure Connection Security](#).

## Mapper Connectivity Properties Support

The following section describes Oracle Utilities Adapter mapper connectivity property capabilities in more detail.



### Note:

This support is only available for non-OUAF Applications.

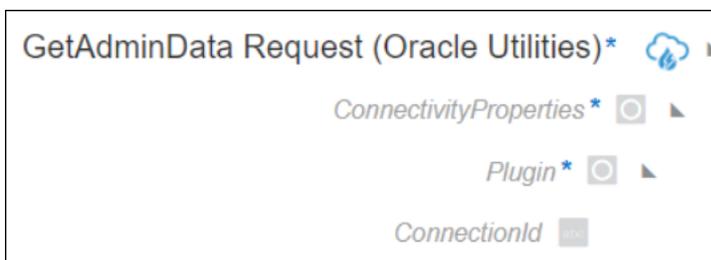
- [Set the Oracle Utilities Adapter Connectivity Properties in the Mapper](#)
- [Support for Dynamic REST Endpoints](#)

### Set the Oracle Utilities Adapter Connectivity Properties in the Mapper

You can set Oracle Utilities Adapter connectivity properties in the mapper to propagate additional information to the target endpoint during runtime.

- Connectivity properties (invoke request)  
You can set the following property for invoke requests in the mapper.

Property	Description
<b>ConnectionId</b>	The connection identifier value is passed to the mapping to fetch the respective connection details using the lookup for invoking a dynamic non-OUAF application during runtime.



### Support for Dynamic REST Endpoints

The Oracle Utilities Adapter enables you to dynamically change the (invoke) outbound endpoint configuration. This feature is useful in the following scenarios:

- A REST endpoint must be invoked dynamically at runtime.
- An endpoint is not known at design time.

To change the endpoint configuration at runtime, you must map the properties under **ConnectivityProperties** in the mapper.

For example, the following steps describe how to configure an integration to invoke a REST endpoint determined at runtime:

1. Create multiple connections with the Oracle Utilities Adapter and configure each environment detail for non-OUAF applications that can be invoked during the runtime.
2. Create a lookup having a key-value pair and configure the connection identifier values of the above created connections as identifier values.
3. Create an integration adding any connection of the non-OUAF application on the invoke.
4. In the target pane of the mapper, expand **Plugin** under **ConnectivityProperties**. These elements are made available automatically through a static schema that is added to the user-provided schema.
5. Using the source schema in the source pane, create a mapping to **ConnectionId** in the target pane. Alternatively, you can also provide a static mapping. The Oracle Utilities Adapter uses the **ConnectionId** provided by this mapping to determine the connection identifier configured in the lookup and fetch the connection details corresponding to this connection identifier. The respective REST endpoint is determined to which to route this request and the credentials to authenticate the request.
6. Activate and invoke the integration. The Oracle Utilities Adapter now invokes the endpoint URI determined at runtime.

## Asynchronous Trigger Support in Orchestrated Integrations

The web services you create have a request-response message exchange pattern (MEP) by default. In a request-response MEP in which the web service client invokes a method of the web service, the web service returns a response to the request.

The Oracle Utilities Adapter allows you to configure a web service to use a one-way message exchange pattern in which the web service client only sends a request message, but does not receive a response from the web service. This is supported in the trigger (inbound) direction for both REST and SOAP endpoints.

In the trigger direction, you must configure the Adapter Endpoint Configuration Wizard as follows:

1. Create an app-driven orchestrated integration.
2. Add an Oracle Utilities Adapter as a trigger connection in the integration. The Adapter Endpoint Configuration Wizard appears.
3. Configure the Basic Info page details.
4. Select the **One-way service** on the Request page.
5. Ensure that you configure the page as follows on the Response page. This ensures that the integration runs asynchronously.
  - The **Response Type** is enabled as **Request-Response** by default. Disable the **Request-Response** checkbox for one-way support.
  - Once you disable the **Request-Response** checkbox, the Response page is not editable except for the **Request-Response** checkbox. No fault is accepted for one-way support. Therefore, the **Send Faults** selection is disabled.



Response Type:  Request-Response  Send Faults

6. Click **Next** to access the Summary Page, then click **Done**.

# 3

## Create an Oracle Utilities Adapter Connection

A connection is based on an adapter. You define connections to the specific cloud applications that you want to integrate.

### Topics:

- [Prerequisites for Creating a Connection](#)
- [Create a Connection](#)
- [Upload an SSL Certificate](#)

## Prerequisites for Creating a Connection

Before you set up the Oracle Utilities Adapter:

- Upload a trusted public certificate (if required). Typically, the certificate is included with Oracle Integration. See [Upload an SSL Certificate](#).
- Make sure the Oracle Utilities server is running and accessible.
- Know the host name address and port number of the Oracle Utilities server.
- Know the user name and password used to access the Oracle Utilities server.
- Download the connectivity agent. See Download and Run the Connectivity Agent Installer in *Using Integrations in Oracle Integration Generation 2*.

### OAuth Security Policies

If you are using one of the OAuth security policies, you must already have registered your client application to complete the necessary fields on the Connections page. The Basic Authentication and No Security Policy security policies are exempted.

Before a client application can request access to resources on a resource server, the client application must first register with the authorization server associated with the resource server.

The registration is typically a one-time task. Once registered, the registration remains valid, unless the client application registration is revoked.

At registration time, the client application is assigned a client ID and a client secret (password) by the authorization server. The client ID and secret are unique to the client application on that authorization server. If a client application registers with multiple authorization servers (for example, Facebook, Twitter, and Google), each authorization server issues its own unique client ID to the client application.

@ref: <http://tutorials.jenkov.com/oauth2/authorization.html>

For OAuth configuration, read the provider documentation carefully and provide the relevant values.

## Create a Connection

Before you can build an integration, you have to create the connections to the applications with which you want to share data.

To create a connection in Oracle Integration:

1. In the left navigation pane, click **Home > Integrations > Connections**.
2. Click **Create**.

 **Note:**

You can also create a connection in the integration canvas of:

- An orchestrated integration (See Define Inbound Triggers and Outbound Invokes.)
- A basic routing integration (See Add a Trigger (Source) Connection.)

3. In the Create Connection — Select Adapter dialog, select the adapter to use for this connection. To find the adapter, scroll through the list, or enter a partial or full name in the **Search** field and click  **Search**.
4. In the Create Connection dialog, enter the information that describes this connection.
  - a. Enter a meaningful name to help others find your connection when they begin to create their own integrations. The name you enter is automatically added in capital letters to the **Identifier** field. If you modify the identifier name, don't include blank spaces (for example, SALES OPPORTUNITY).
  - b. Enter optional keywords (tags). You can search on the connection keywords on the Connections page.
  - c. Select the role (direction) in which to use this connection (trigger, invoke, or both). Only the roles supported by the adapter are displayed for selection. When you select a role, only the connection properties and security policies appropriate to that role are displayed on the Connections page. If you select an adapter that supports both invoke and trigger, but select only one of those roles, you'll get an error when you try to drag the adapter into the section you didn't select. For example, let's say you configure a connection for the Oracle Service Cloud (RightNow) Adapter as only an **invoke**. Dragging the adapter to a **trigger** section in the integration produces an error.
  - d. Enter an optional description of the connection.
5. Click **Create**.

Your connection is created. You're now ready to configure the connection details, such as connection properties, security policies, connection login credentials, and (for certain connections) agent group.

## Configure Connection Properties

You can consume the SOAP-based catalog or REST web service catalog provided by OUAF in the Oracle Utilities Adapter.

1. Go to the **Connection Properties** section.
2. Enter the SOAP-based catalog or REST web service catalog URL exposed by an OUAF application in the **Catalog URL** field and click **OK**.

The configured REST web service catalog should return only a list of REST inbound/outbound services:

- Inbound services consist of REST Integrated Web Services (IWS).
- Outbound services consist of the external system: the outbound message type for a real-time HTTP or JSON sender.

The configured SOAP-based catalog should return only a list of SOAP inbound/outbound services:

- Inbound services consist of SOAP Integrated Web Services (IWS).
- Outbound services consist of the external system: the outbound message type for a real-time HTTP or JSON sender.

## Configure Connection Security

Configure security for your Oracle Utilities Adapter connection by selecting the security policy.

1. Go to the **Security** section.
2. Select a security policy, and then complete the fields. You must already have created your client application to complete the necessary fields.

The following security policy restrictions apply when configuring a Utilities Adapter connection with the trigger and invoke role on the Connections page:

- If you select Basic Authentication, it can be used as a trigger and an invoke.
- Agent configuration is not applicable on a connection with the trigger role.
- If you select OAuth Resource Owner security policy, it can only be used as an invoke. Dragging the connection to the trigger area causes an exception error to be displayed. OAuth Resource Owner is only supported for on-cloud applications.
- For existing integrations, the above restrictions do not apply when editing the Utilities Adapter in the Adapter Endpoint Configuration Wizard.
- OAuth security policies are not supported for non-OUAF applications because of connectivity properties support.

Element	Description
<b>Basic Authentication</b>	Enter the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Username</b></li><li>• <b>Password</b></li></ul>

Element	Description
<p><b>OAuth Resource Owner Password Credentials</b>  <b>Note:</b> When using this security policy, do <i>not</i> configure the connectivity agent.</p>	<p>This policy is for a catalog protected with OAuth 2.0 Token-Based Authentication. This enables you to consume a Swagger 2.0 or an OpenAPI 3.0 API protected with OAuth 2.0 Token-Based Authentication. This policy is useful when the Basic Authentication security policy is not sufficient.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Access Token URI:</b> The OAuth server URL from which to obtain the access token. It is generally used by Oracle Identity Cloud Service server to identify where your application is registered (for example, <code>https://idcs_hostname/oauth2/v1/token</code>).</li> <li>• <b>Client ID:</b> The client identifier issued to the client during the registration process of the application with the Oracle Identity Cloud Service server.</li> <li>• <b>Client Secret:</b> The client secret issued to the client during the registration process of the application with the Oracle Identity Cloud Service server.</li> <li>• <b>Scope:</b> The scope for accessing the request. The scope enables you to specify which type of access you need. Scopes limit access for the OAuth token. They do not grant any additional permissions beyond that which you already possess (for example, <code>http:hostname:port/*</code>).</li> <li>• <b>Auth Request Media Type :</b> The format of the data you want to receive (for example, <code>application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-8</code>). This is an optional parameter that can be kept blank.</li> <li>• <b>Username:</b> The resource owner's username (the application username).</li> <li>• <b>Password:</b> The resource owner's password (the application user password).</li> <li>• <b>Client Authentication:</b> It specifies how to send the client credentials in the request. The drop-down list provides two options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Send client credentials as basic auth header</b></li> <li>– <b>Send client credentials in body</b></li> </ul> This is an optional parameter that if kept blank uses the default value of <b>Send client credentials as basic auth header</b>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Username Password Token</b>  <b>Note:</b> Username Password Token security cannot be used with REST- based connections. An error is displayed when clicking <b>Test</b> to test the connection.</p>	<p>This policy is only supported for a SOAP-based catalog connection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Username</b></li> <li>• <b>Password</b></li> </ul>

Element	Description
<b>OAuth Client Credentials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Access Token URI</b> — The URL from which to obtain the access token.</li> <li>• <b>Client Id</b> — The client identifier issued to the client during the registration process.</li> <li>• <b>Client Secret</b> — The client secret.</li> <li>• <b>Scope</b> — The scope of the access request. Scopes enable you to specify which type of access you need. Scopes limit access for the OAuth token. They do not grant any additional permission beyond that which the user already possesses.</li> <li>• <b>Auth Request Media Type</b> — The format of the data you want to receive. This is an optional parameter that can be kept blank. For example, if you are invoking Twitter APIs, you do not need to select any type.</li> <li>• <b>Client Authentication</b> — You can optionally configure OAuth flows with client authentication. This is similar to the Postman user interface feature for configuring client authentication. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Send client credentials as basic auth header:</b> Pass the client ID and client secret in the header as basic authentication.</li> <li>– <b>Send client credentials in body:</b> Pass the client ID and client secret in the body as form fields.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Configure an Agent Group

Configure an agent group for accessing the service hosted on your premises behind the fire wall.

1. Click **Configure Agents**.  
The Select an Agent Group page appears.
2. Click the name of the agent group.
3. Click **Use**.

To configure an agent group, you must download and install the on-premises connectivity agent. See *Download and Run the Connectivity Agent Installer* and *About Connectivity Agents and Integrations Between On-Premises Applications and Oracle Integration in Using Integrations in Oracle Integration Generation 2*.

## Test the Connection

Test your connection to ensure that it's configured successfully.

1. In the page title bar, click **Test**. What happens next depends on whether your adapter connection uses a Web Services Description Language (WSDL) file. Only some adapter connections use WSDLs.

If Your Connection...	Then...
Doesn't use a WSDL	The test starts automatically and validates the inputs you provided for the connection.
Uses a WSDL	<p>A dialog prompts you to select the type of connection testing to perform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Validate and Test:</b> Performs a full validation of the WSDL, including processing of the imported schemas and WSDLs. Complete validation can take several minutes depending on the number of imported schemas and WSDLs. No requests are sent to the operations exposed in the WSDL.</li> <li>• <b>Test:</b> Connects to the WSDL URL and performs a syntax check on the WSDL. No requests are sent to the operations exposed in the WSDL.</li> </ul>

2. Wait for a message about the results of the connection test.
  - If the test was successful, then the connection is configured properly.
  - If the test failed, then edit the configuration details you entered. Check for typos, verify URLs and credentials, and download the diagnostic logs for additional details. Continue to test until the connection is successful.
3. When complete, click **Save**.

## Upload an SSL Certificate

Certificates are used to validate outbound SSL connections. If you make an SSL connection in which the root certificate does not exist in Oracle Integration, an exception is thrown. In that case, you must upload the appropriate certificate. A certificate enables Oracle Integration to connect with external services. If the external endpoint requires a specific certificate, request the certificate and then upload it into Oracle Integration.

To upload an SSL certificate:

1. In the left navigation pane, click **Home > Settings > Certificates**. All certificates currently uploaded to the trust store are displayed in the Certificates dialog. The



link enables you to filter by name, certificate expiration date, status, type, category, and installation method (user-installed or system-installed). Certificates installed by the system cannot be deleted.

Name	Type	Category	Status
mykey3 <small>EXPIRES IN 1 MONTH</small>	X.509	Identity	Configured
mykey2 <small>EXPIRES</small>	X.509	Identity	Configured
recert1586867745048 <small>EXPIRES IN 4 YEARS</small>	X.509	Trust	Configured
recert1586863610817 <small>EXPIRES IN 4 YEARS</small>	X.509	Trust	Configured
recert1586857607511 <small>EXPIRES IN 4 YEARS</small>	X.509	Trust	Configured
recert1586857416600 <small>EXPIRES IN 4 YEARS</small>	X.509	Trust	Configured

2. Click **Upload** at the top of the page.  
The Upload Certificate dialog box is displayed.
3. Enter an alias name and optional description.
4. In the **Type** field, select the certificate type. Each certificate type enables Oracle Integration to connect with external services.
  - **X.509 (SSL transport)**
  - **SAML (Authentication & Authorization)**
  - **PGP (Encryption & Decryption)**

#### X.509 (SSL transport)

1. Select a certificate category.
  - a. **Trust:** Use this option to upload a trust certificate.
    - i. Click **Browse**, then select the trust file (for example, `.cer` or `.crt`) to upload.
  - b. **Identity:** Use this option to upload a certificate for two-way SSL communication.
    - i. Click **Browse**, then select the keystore file (`.jks`) to upload.
    - ii. Enter the comma-separated list of passwords corresponding to key aliases.

 **Note:**

When an identity certificate file (JKS) contains more than one private key, all the private keys must have the same password. If the private keys are protected with different passwords, the private keys cannot be extracted from the keystore.

- iii. Enter the password of the keystore being imported.
  - c. Click **Upload**.

#### SAML (Authentication & Authorization)

1. Note that **Message Protection** is automatically selected as the only available certificate category and cannot be deselected. Use this option to upload a keystore certificate with SAML token support. Create, read, update, and delete (CRUD) operations are supported with this type of certificate.
2. Click **Browse**, then select the certificate file (`.cer` or `.crt`) to upload.
3. Click **Upload**.

#### PGP (Encryption & Decryption)

1. Select a certificate category. Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) provides cryptographic privacy and authentication for communication. PGP is used for signing, encrypting, and decrypting files. You can select the private key to use for encryption or decryption when configuring the stage file action.
  - a. **Private:** Uses a private key of the target location to decrypt the file.
    - i. Click **Browse**, then select the PGP file to upload.

- ii. Enter the PGP private key password.
- b. **Public:** Uses a public key of the target location to encrypt the file.
  - i. Click **Browse**, then select the PGP file to upload.
  - ii. In the **ASCII-Armor Encryption Format** field, select **Yes** or **No**. **Yes** shows the format of the encrypted message in ASCII armor. ASCII armor is a binary-to-textual encoding converter. ASCII armor formats encrypted messaging in ASCII. This enables messages to be sent in a standard messaging format. This selection impacts the visibility of message content. **No** causes the message to be sent in binary format.
  - iii. From the **Cipher Algorithm** list, select the algorithm to use. Symmetric-key algorithms for cryptography use the same cryptographic keys for both encryption of plain text and decryption of cipher text.
- c. Click **Upload**.

# 4

## Add the Oracle Utilities Adapter Connection to an Integration

When you drag the Oracle Utilities Adapter into the trigger or invoke area of an integration, the Adapter Endpoint Configuration Wizard is invoked. This wizard guides you through configuration of the Oracle Utilities Adapter endpoint properties.

The following section describe the wizard pages that guide you through configuration of the Oracle Utilities Adapter as a trigger or invoke in an integration.

### Topics

- [Add the Oracle Utilities Adapter as a Trigger Connection](#)
- [Add the Oracle Utilities Adapter as an Invoke Connection](#)
- [Integration Activation and Runtime](#)

## Add the Oracle Utilities Adapter as a Trigger Connection

When you drag the Oracle Utilities Adapter into the integration canvas as a trigger connection, the Adapter Endpoint Configuration Wizard is invoked. Based on your selections in the wizard, the following pages can be displayed.

### Trigger Basic Info Page

Field	Description
<b>What do you want to call your endpoint?</b>	Provide a meaningful name so that others can understand the purpose of the connection. For example, <code>LinkedInTarget_update_status</code> . You can use English alphabetic characters, numbers, underscores, and dashes in the name. You cannot use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Blank spaces (for example, <code>My FTP Connection</code>)</li><li>• Special characters (for example, <code>#;83&amp;</code> or <code>righ(t)now4</code>)</li><li>• Multibyte characters</li></ul>
<b>What does this endpoint do?</b>	Enter an optional description of connection functionality.
<b>What is the endpoint's relative resource URI?</b> (Available only in the REST-based trigger (inbound) direction.)	Enter the endpoint's relative resource URI. The endpoint must begin with a <code>/</code> , followed by letters.

Field	Description
<b>Select an option to define the request and response endpoints</b> (Available only in the SOAP -based trigger (inbound) direction.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Business Objects:</b> Select this option to use the HTTP-based service catalog WSDL specified on the Connections page.           </li> <li> <b>Upload WSDL:</b> Select this option, then click <b>Browse</b> to upload a WSDL for a particular service in which element-to-element mappings can be performed to deal with <code>anytype</code> elements. Ensure that the WSDL is available as part of the Utilities Global Business Unit (UGBU) applications and is reachable.           </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Remove the parts of the WSDL that are not needed instead of commenting them out.</p>

### Trigger Request Page

This page enables you to select the external system to treat as the request object for this integration for OUAF applications.

Field	Description
<b>Select a Business Object</b>	Select the business object from the Oracle Utilities application to receive as a request that starts the integration.
<b>Filter by object name</b>	Enter the initial letters to filter the display of business objects.
<b>Select Media Type</b> (Available only for REST endpoints.)	Select either JSON or XML as the request media type for this endpoint.

For non-OUAF applications that are a REST-based endpoint, the trigger Request page is as follows:

Field	Description
<b>Select a Request Object</b>	Select a service request object to invoke.
<b>Filter by object name</b>	Enter the initial letters to filter the display of business services.
<b>Request Media Type</b>	The supported media type is JSON.
<b>Select the Operation</b>	Select an operation from the published web service to perform on the service request object.

### Trigger Response Page

This page enables you to select the external system to treat as the response object for this integration for OUAF applications.

Field	Description
<b>Select a Business Object</b>	Select the business object from the Oracle Utilities application to receive as a response from the integration.
<b>Filter by object name</b>	Enter the initial letters to filter the display of business objects.

Field	Description
<b>Select Media Type</b> (Available only for REST endpoints.)	Select either JSON or XML as the response media type for this endpoint.
<b>Response Type</b>	Select one of these options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Request-Response:</b> The default. The Oracle Utilities application waits until a response is received from the integration. This is also known as the request and response message exchange pattern. Disable the checkbox for asynchronous calls (also known as the one-way message exchange pattern).</li> <li>• <b>Send Faults</b></li> </ul>

For non-OUAF applications that are a REST-based endpoint, the trigger Response page is as follows:

Field	Description
<b>Select a Response Object</b>	Select the service response object from the Oracle Utilities application to receive as a response from the integration.
<b>Filter by object name</b>	Enter the initial letters to filter the display of business objects.
<b>Response Media Type</b>	The supported media type is JSON.
<b>Select the Operation</b>	Select an operation from the published web service to perform on the service response object.
<b>Response Type</b>	Select one of these options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Request-Response:</b> The default. The Oracle Utilities application waits until a response is received from the integration. This is also known as the request and response message exchange pattern. Disable the checkbox for asynchronous calls (also known as the one-way message exchange pattern).</li> <li>• <b>Send Faults</b></li> </ul>

### Summary Page

Field	Description
<b>Summary</b>	Displays a summary of the trigger (source) or invoke (target) configuration values that you defined on previous pages of the wizard. The information that's displayed can vary by adapter. For some adapters, the selected business objects and operation name are displayed. For adapters for which a generated XSD file is provided, click the <b>XSD</b> link to view a read-only version of the file. To return to a previous page to update any values, click the appropriate tab in the left panel or click <b>Back</b> .

## Add the Oracle Utilities Adapter as an Invoke Connection

When you drag the Oracle Utilities Adapter into the integration canvas as an invoke connection, the Adapter Endpoint Configuration Wizard is invoked. Based on your selections in the wizard, the following pages can be displayed.

### Invoke Basic Info Page

Field	Description
<b>What do you want to call your endpoint?</b>	Provide a meaningful name so that others can understand the purpose of the connection. For example, <code>LinkedInTarget_update_status</code> . You can use English alphabetic characters, numbers, underscores, and dashes in the name. You cannot use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blank spaces (for example, <code>My FTP Connection</code>)</li> <li>Special characters (for example, <code>#;83&amp;</code> or <code>ri gh(t) now4</code>)</li> <li>Multibyte characters</li> </ul>
<b>What does this endpoint do?</b>	Enter an optional description of connection functionality.

### Invoke Operation Page

This page enables you to select the business service and operation to use for the target integration. Select the request or response payload type through which the endpoint can reply.

Field	Description
<b>Select a Business Service</b>	Select a business service to invoke.
<b>Filter by service name</b>	Enter the initial letters to filter the display of business services.
<b>Request Payload Type</b> (Available only in the REST-based invoke (outbound) direction.)	Select the request payload type. Supported payload types are XML and JSON.
<b>Response Payload Type</b> (Available only in the REST-based invoke (outbound) direction.)	Select the response payload type. Supported payload types are XML and JSON.
<b>Select the Operation</b>	Select an operation from the published web service.
<b>Send Faults</b> (Available only for REST endpoints.)	By default, <b>Send Faults</b> is enabled.

## Summary Page

Field	Description
<b>Summary</b>	Displays a summary of the trigger (source) or invoke (target) configuration values that you defined on previous pages of the wizard. The information that's displayed can vary by adapter. For some adapters, the selected business objects and operation name are displayed. For adapters for which a generated XSD file is provided, click the <b>XSD</b> link to view a read-only version of the file. To return to a previous page to update any values, click the appropriate tab in the left panel or click <b>Back</b> .

# Integration Activation and Runtime

The activated integration provides one endpoint to trigger the integration.

This endpoint has the following information:

- REST endpoint URL
- Swagger definition URL
- Resource URI
- Request and response media type

For example:

### Endpoint Description

#### Endpoint URL

[http://\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_:7003/ic/api/integration/v1/flows/oracleutilities/RESTFAULTOUTBOUND1/1.0/testRest](http://_____:7003/ic/api/integration/v1/flows/oracleutilities/RESTFAULTOUTBOUND1/1.0/testRest)

#### Swagger

[http://\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_:7003/ic/api/integration/v1/flows/oracleutilities/RESTFAULTOUTBOUND1/1.0/metadata/swagger](http://_____:7003/ic/api/integration/v1/flows/oracleutilities/RESTFAULTOUTBOUND1/1.0/metadata/swagger)

#### How to Run

[http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=oic\\_en&id=ICSUG-GUID-205B916C-1075-4603-A9E2-72A6C8C4AB3C](http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=oic_en&id=ICSUG-GUID-205B916C-1075-4603-A9E2-72A6C8C4AB3C)

#### Resource /testRest

##### Method POST

##### Request

##### Request Media Type

- application/json

##### Response

##### Response Media Type

- application/json

# 5

## Troubleshoot the Oracle Utilities Adapter

Review the following topics to learn about troubleshooting issues with Oracle Utilities Adapter.

### Topics:

- [Error Handling and Validations](#)
- [java.net.ConnectException Error Message](#)
- [Unable to Connect to OUAF Application at Run Time Error Message](#)
- [Unresponsive Agent Error Message](#)

Additional integration troubleshooting information is provided. See Troubleshoot Oracle Integration in *Using Integrations in Oracle Integration Generation 2* and the [Oracle Integration Troubleshooting page](#) in the Oracle Help Center.

## Error Handling and Validations

Note the following issues when designing an integration with the Oracle Utilities Adapter.

- The Basic Authentication, OAuth Resource Owner Password Credentials, and OAuth Client Credentials security policies are currently supported by REST-based connections.
- The Username Password Token and Basic Authentication security policies are currently supported by SOAP-based connections.
- Dragging the Oracle Utilities Adapter connection to the trigger area of the integration canvas prompts you to enter the relative resource URI on the Basic Info page. The standard resource URI format starts with a /, followed by letters. If you enter any other URI format, an error message is displayed.
- Handling the cross-combination connection catalog error:  
If you create an integration using a SOAP-based connection, changing the connection to use a REST-based catalog has the following impact on that integration:
  - If the integration was already activated, there is no impact on the integration.
  - If the integration was not activated and you now attempt to activate the integration, it fails with the following error message:

```
Activation Error:- This Integration was created using SOAP based
connection
but now connection changed to REST. Configure your connection to SOAP
again or edit
the integration for REST.
```

- If you create an integration using a REST-based connection, changing the connection to use a SOAP-based catalog has the same impact on that integration. The following error message is displayed:

```
Activation Error:- This Integration was created using REST based
connection but
now connection changed to SOAP. Configure your connection to REST
again or edit the
integration for SOAP.
```

The Oracle Utilities Adapter uses the following strategy to handle errors in the invoke (outbound) and trigger (inbound) directions for REST endpoints.

- **Error Handling in the Invoke (Outbound) Direction:**  
The Oracle Utilities Adapter in the invoke (outbound) direction returns a standard `APIInvocationError` for any HTTP response that it receives with an error code. In addition, it also produces an `APIInvocationError` if a processing error occurs within the Oracle Utilities Adapter while preparing the request, calling the endpoint, or handling the response.

The format of the `APIInvocationError` in the mapper is as follows.

▲ <> *APIInvocationError	○
<> *type	○
<> *title	○
<> *detail	○
<> *errorCode	○
▲ ☒ *errorDetails	○
<> *type	✔
<> *instance	✔
<> *title	✔
<> *errorPath	✔
<> *errorCode	✔

The `errorDetails` section contains the actual cause.

You can handle the `APIInvocationError` with a fault handler in the orchestrated integration.

- **Error Handling in the Trigger (Inbound) Direction:**  
The Oracle Utilities Adapter in the trigger (inbound) direction exposes an HTTP endpoint that HTTP clients can request for using an HTTP request, and returns an HTTP response.

If successful, the Oracle Utilities Adapter returns a success response. The Oracle Utilities Adapter returns an error response with an HTTP status belonging to the error family of codes depending on the situation.

The Oracle Utilities Adapter also returns an error response with additional details about the error and possible steps for troubleshooting. The standard error response format is returned according to the configured response media type. The following is a sample JSON response structure:

```
{
  "type" : "http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-
sec10.html#sec10.5.1",
  "title" : "Internal Server Error",
  "detail" : "An internal error occurred while processing the request.
Please see the fault details for the nested error details.",
  "o:errorCode" : "500",
  "o:errorDetails" : [ {
    "type" : "http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-
sec10.html#sec10.4.1",
    "instance" : "{\n  \"error_message\" : \"Invalid request. Missing
the 'origin' parameter.\",\n  \"routes\" : [],\n  \"status\" : \"INVALID_REQUEST\"\n}\n",
    "title" : "Bad Request",
    "o:errorPath" : "GET http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/directions/
json?destination=Montreal returned a response status of
400 Bad Request",
    "o:errorCode" : "APIInvocationError"
  } ]
}
```

The `o:errorDetails` section is reserved for the actual cause. The included prefix `o:` is based on Oracle standards.

Unmapped faults are propagated as system faults by Oracle Integration to the inbound Oracle Utilities Adapter. They may not communicate the appropriate details. Therefore, it is recommended that you define the fault pipelines.

## java.net.ConnectException Error Message

If the error message `java.net.ConnectException: Connection refused: connect; No available router to destination.` appears, make sure the Oracle SOA server hosting the catalog is operating and accessible.

## Unable to Connect to OUAF Application at Run Time Error Message

If the error message `Unable to connect to OUAF Application at run time` appears, make sure the connectivity and security credentials for the connection are correct.

See [Create a Connection](#).

## Unresponsive Agent Error Message

If the error message `No response received within response time out window of 120 seconds. Agent may not be running, or temporarily facing connectivity issues to Oracle Messaging Cloud Service.` Please check the health of the Agent in Agent.

appears and you are using the on premises agent, make sure the agent is operational and accessible.