Developing a Document Lifecycle using Oracle ADF, BI Publisher and Universal Content Management

1 Introduction

1.1 Service-oriented Reporting with Oracle BI Publisher

In almost every application there is a requirement to generate documents and reports for the business departments. In the past the output functionality was often implemented in every application using different reporting products and approaches which was expensive in development and maintenance.
With the new paradigm of Service-oriented Architecture (SOA) and technologies like Web Services, Business Process Execution Language (BPEL) etc. it is a much better approach to have a centralized **Reporting Service** delivering all the required documents and reports requested by different applications. Consequently the Reporting Service has to satisfy the sum of requirements from business applications concerning formatting functionality, output formats, scheduling, distribution channels, performance and requires appropriate service interfaces for integration. **Oracle BI Publisher** offers this broad functionality and can be integrated using HTTP, Java APIs or web services. Further information about Oracle BI Publisher can be found at:
http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/xml-publisher/index.html

Generating a document or report often cannot be considered as an isolated step. In most cases it is part of a business process with requirements to store the document together with contextual information about the process the document belongs to (date, owner, recipients, process parameters).
Looking at a single document there is a kind of a **document lifecycle** starting with the requirement for the document, followed by generating, delivering, consuming and archiving it.
In this example **Oracle Universal Content Management (UCM)** will be used to store the generated output together with metadata about the process itself. Further information about Oracle Universal Content Management can be found at:
http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/content-management/ucm/index.html

When implementing business processes **Oracle BPEL Process Manager** can be used as a backbone to control the execution of the process steps in the required sequence. This has also advantages for integrating a Reporting Service based on Oracle BI Publisher. As an example there could be a requirement that campaign letters should be produced and send to customers when a product in stock exceeds a certain threshold value. The scheduler of BI Publisher can be used to define a certain time or frequency for the execution of a report. If like in the example the execution depends from certain conditions this is outside of the scheduler's scope. With BPEL Process Manager it is

possible to implement such a kind of **Conditional Reporting**.
In this example BPEL Process Manager will not be used to keep the number of integrated components small. Further information about Conditional Reporting with BI Publisher and BPEL Process Manager can be found at:
http://www.slideshare.net/kanaugust/oracle-bi-publisher-and-bpel-integration
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1.2 Components used in the Example

In the example the following components will be used:

- Oracle JDeveloper 11.1.1.2 with embedded WebLogic Application Server
- Oracle Database 11*g* with
  - demo schema HR
  - UCM content store
- Oracle BI Publisher Enterprise 10.1.3.4.1
- Oracle Universal Content Management 10.1.3.3

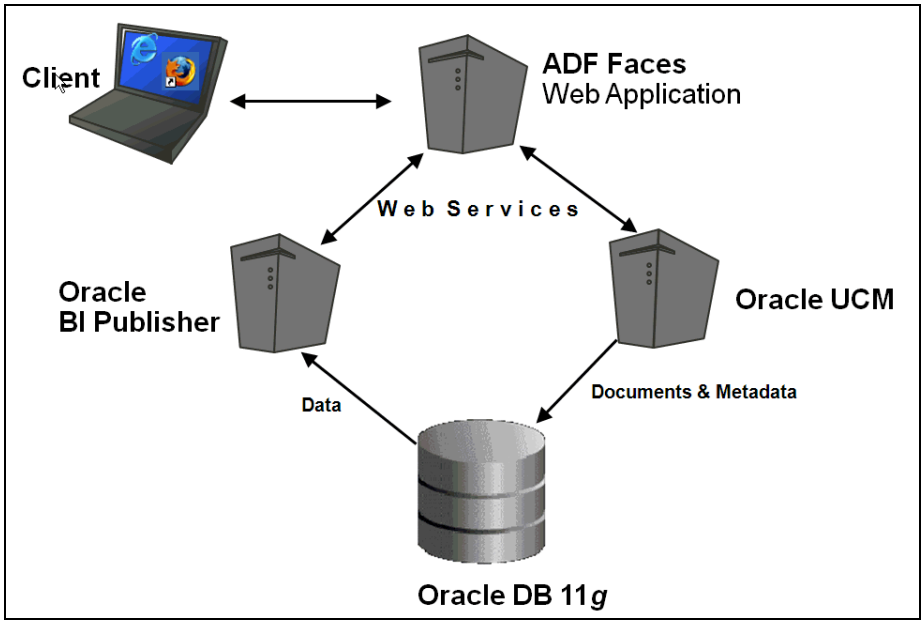


Figure 1 Components used in the example

1.3 Annotations to the Example

For the sake of simplicity the following aspects are excluded from the example.

- In the example no report-specific parameters will be used. Therefore all reports can be executed when
  - they are defined without parameters
  - they are defined with parameters allowing the selection of all values
- The example does not implement an integrated identity and access management solution. No LDAP is used to store the user credentials. BI Publisher and Oracle UCM will be used with their own credential stores to maintain users and roles. In

this example it is assumed that the same user (adam) exists in Oracle BI Publisher and UCM.

The complete sample code of the ADF application is found in *BipIntegration.zip* included in the *Sample Code* package.

2 Developing the ADF Application

2.1 Overview of the ADF Application

Oracle Application Development Framework (ADF) is a comprehensive and integrated set of JEE frameworks and standards to develop and run enterprise applications. Further information about Oracle Application Development Framework can be found at:
http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/adf/index.html

In this example the following components of Oracle ADF are used in the layered application:

Application Layer	ADF Component
Business Service Layer	Web Services
Model Layer	Data Binding
Presentation Layer (GUI)	ADF Faces

In the business service layer web services of Oracle BI Publisher and Oracle UCM will be called in a sequential order.

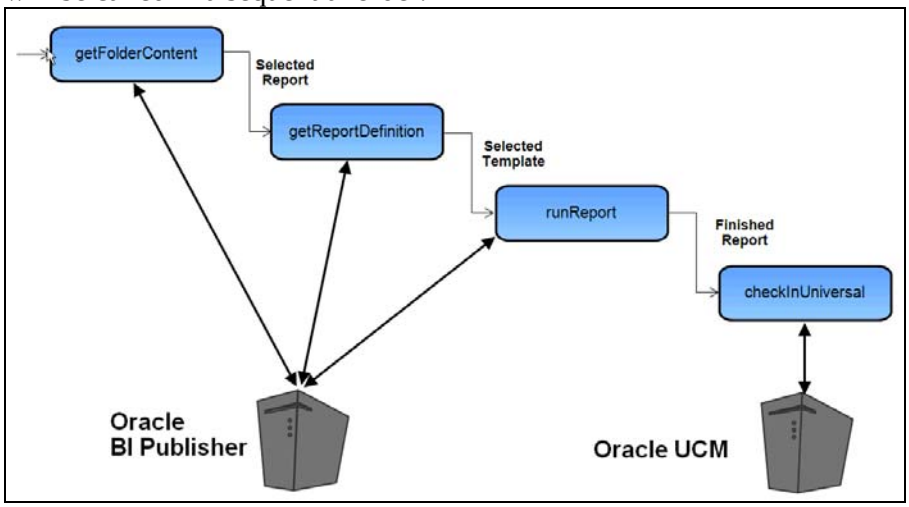


Figure 2 Sequential order of web service calls

The response of one call is the input to the next call. This sequence of calls determines the functional flow of the application which consists of the following steps:

- display a list of available reports in a folder of the BI Publisher server (*getFolderContents*)
- user selects one report from the list

- display a list of registered templates for the selected report (*getReportDefinition*)
- user selects one template from the list
- user enters options for the report (format, name, etc. of the generated report)
- user starts the execution of the report (*runReport*)
- user can view the generated report
- user enters metadata to describe the generated report
- user checks-in the generated report into Oracle UCM (*checkInUniversal*)

A description of these web service methods can be found at:

- Oracle BI Publisher
  http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E12844_01/doc/bip.1013/e12188/T421739T524310.htm
- Oracle UCM
  http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10316_01/cs/cs_doc_10/documentation/addons/soap_wsdl_10en.pdf
  http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E10316_01/cs/cs_doc_10/sdk/soap/wwhelp/wwhimpl/js/html/wwhelp.htm

Using web services in Oracle ADF there are two possible implementations:

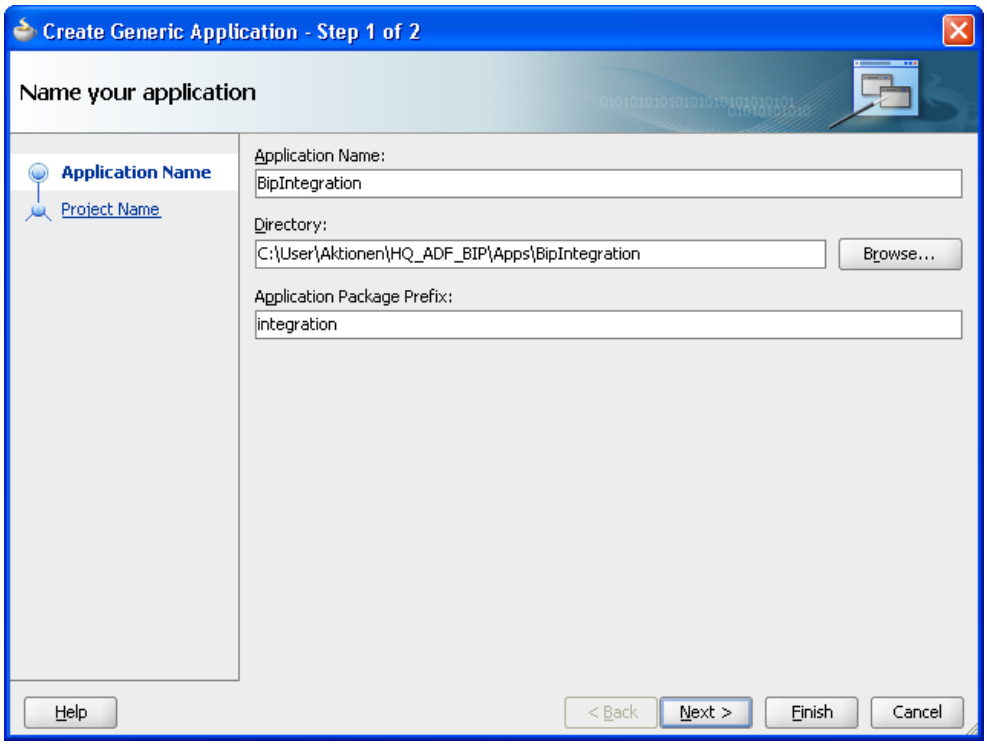
1. Generating the data controls directly for the WSDL of the web service
   This approach is more straightforward and easier to implement but there are certain limitations especially with complex datatypes.
2. Generating a Java client proxy for the web service and expose that class as a data control.
   This approach is more powerful and flexible but requires an additional layer and more effort to implement.

In *Oracle JDeveloper* both implementations are supported by wizard-driven functionality. In the example the first implementation was used to explore the possibilites and limitations of that approach in *JDeveloper 11.1.1.2*.

2.2 The Business Service for BI Publisher Web Wervices

2.2.1 Creating the Application and Project *Model*

In the first step the data controls for accessing the BI Publisher web services will be generated. Create an application *BipIntegration* of type *Generic Application* (package *integration*) in Oracle JDeveloper and a project *Model* (package *integration.model*) with the technology *Web Services* selected. (See screenshots.)


Create Generic Application - Step 1 of 2
Name your application
Application Name
Project Name
Application Name:
BipIntegration
Directory:
C:\User\Aktionen\HQ_ADF_BIP\Apps\BipIntegration
Browse...
Application Package Prefix:
integration
Help
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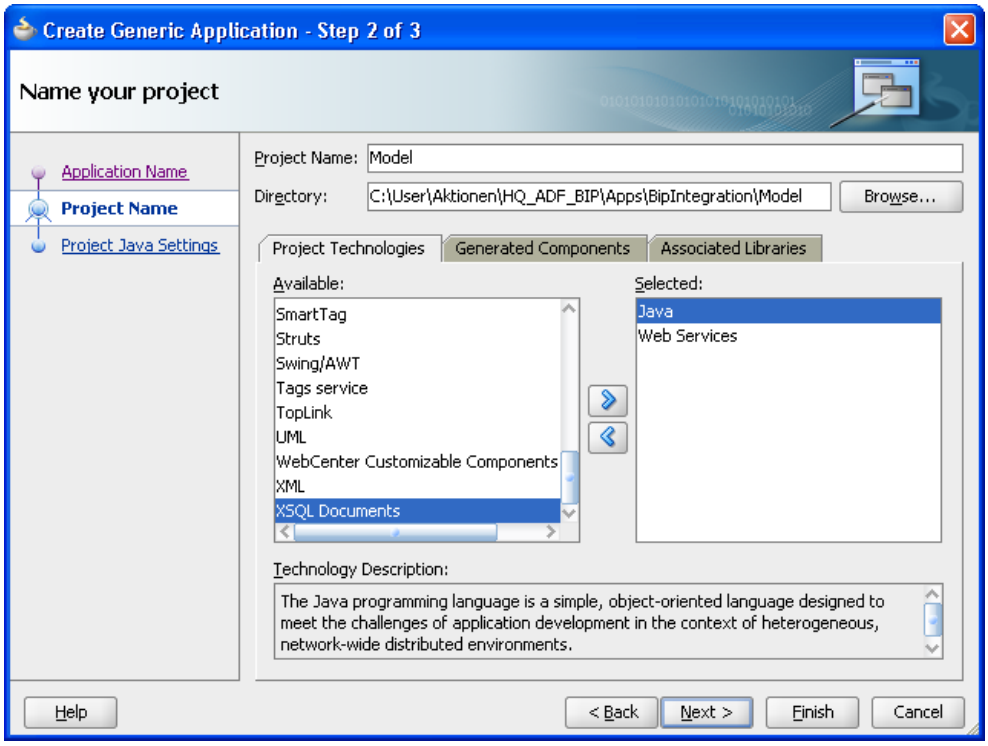
Next >
Finish
Cancel


Create Generic Application - Step 2 of 3
Name your project
Application Name
Project Name
Project Java Settings
Project Name:
Model
Directory:
C:\User\Aktionen\HQ_ADF_BIP\Apps\BipIntegration\Model
Browse...
Project Technologies
Generated Components
Associated Libraries
Available:
SmartTag
Struts
Swing/AWT
Tags service
TopLink
UML
WebCenter Customizable Components
XML
XSQL Documents
Selected:
Java
Web Services
Technology Description:
The Java programming language is a simple, object-oriented language designed to meet the challenges of application development in the context of heterogeneous, network-wide distributed environments.
Help
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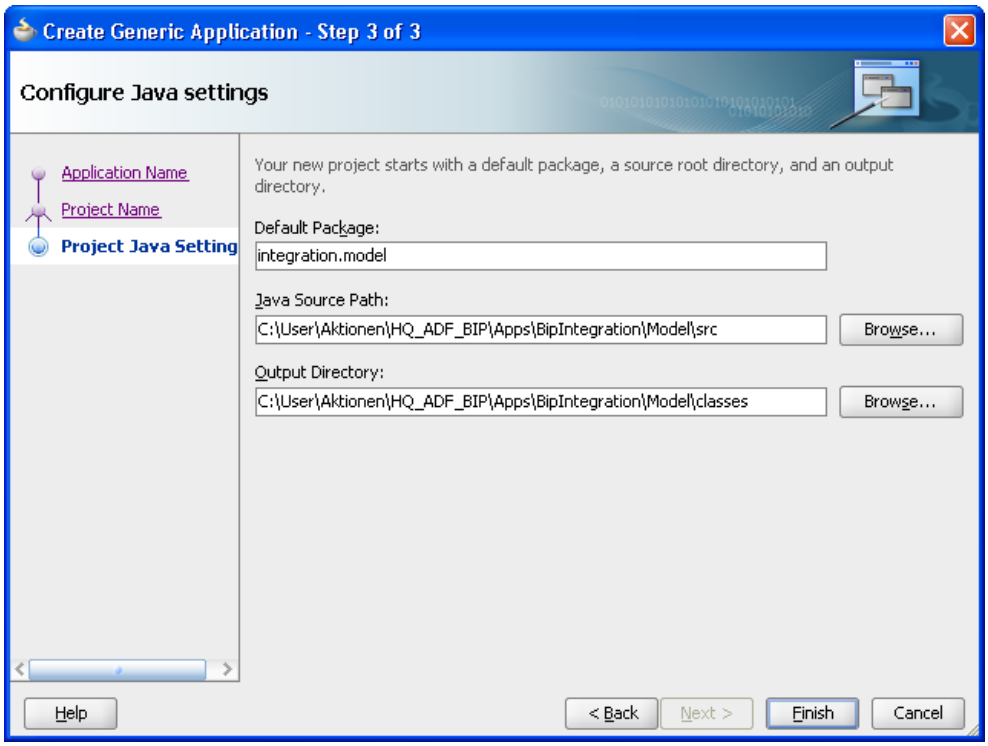
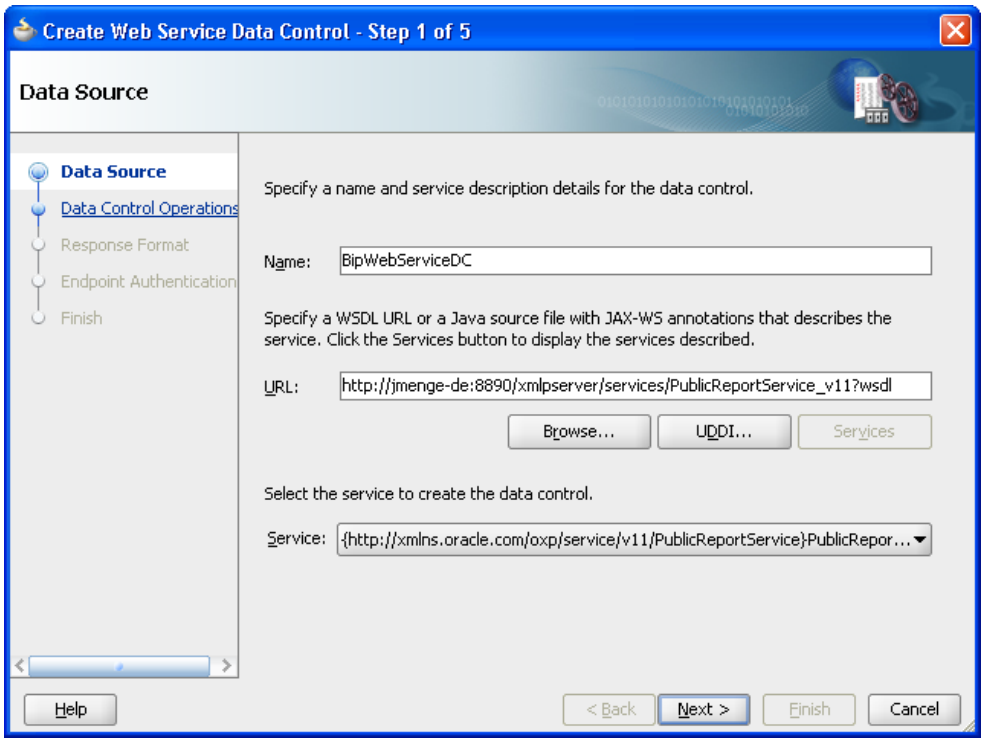
Next >
Finish
Cancel

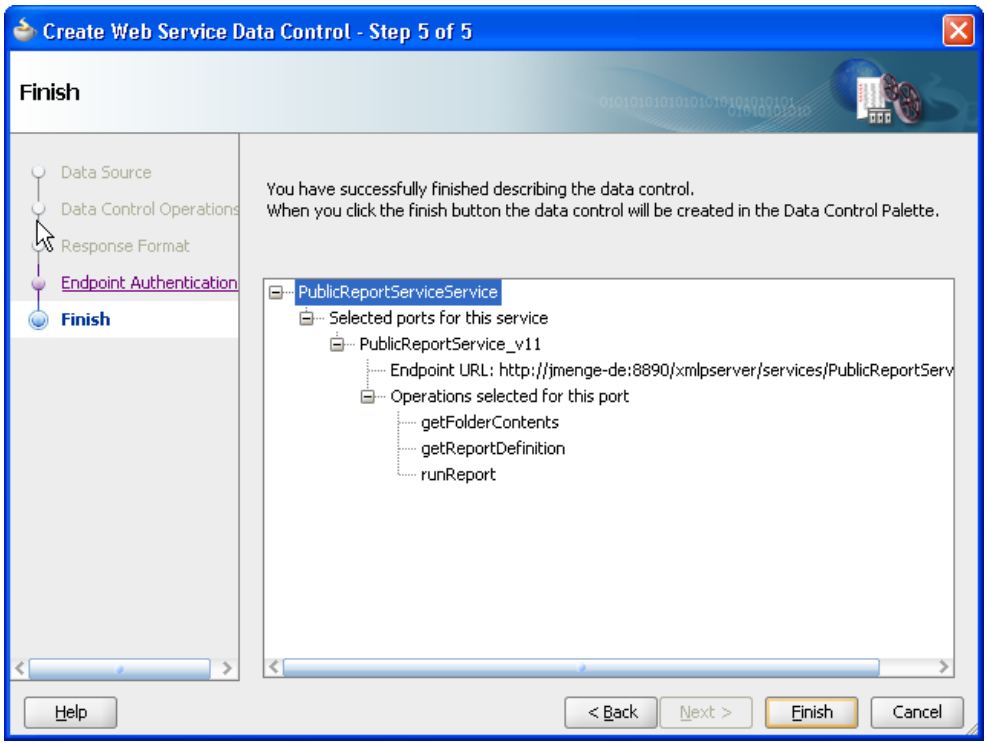


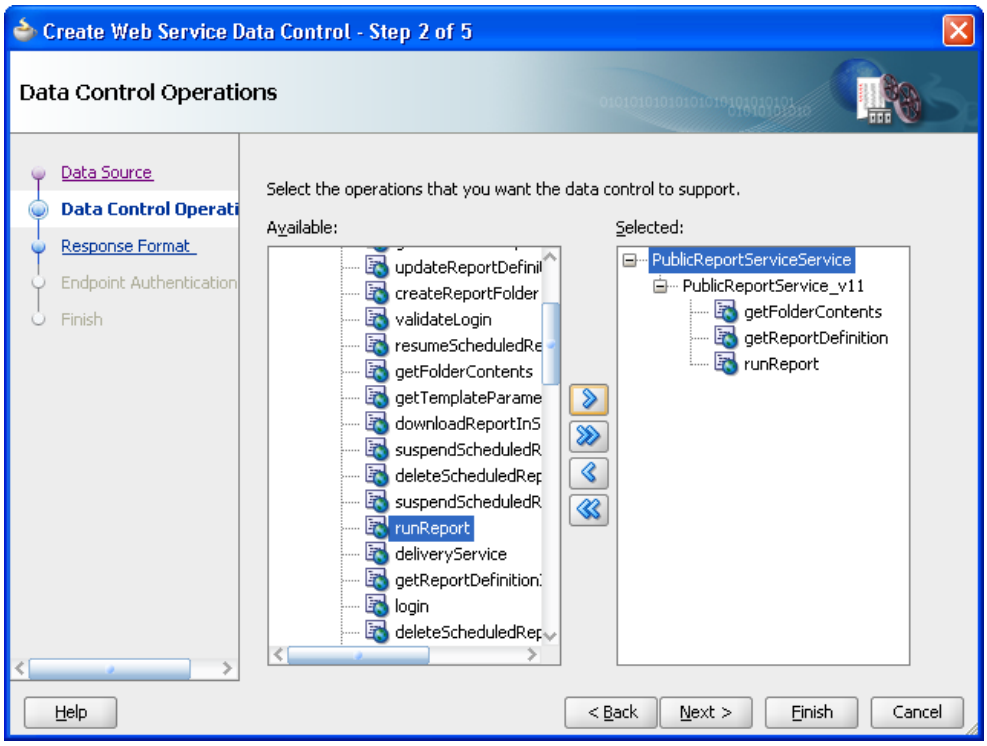
2.2.2 Generating the Data Controls for the Web Service

In the project *Model* select File => New => Business Tier => Web Services => Web Service Data Control. In the wizard enter the following details:
Name of data Control. BipWebServiceDC
WSDL
http://<host>:<port>/xmlpserver/services/PublicReportService_v11?wsdl



Select the methods: *getFolderContents*, *getReportDefinition*, *runReport* from the list of available methods of the web service endpoint.

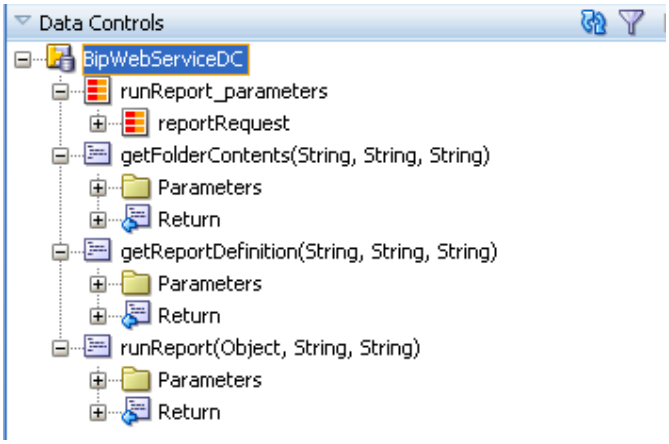




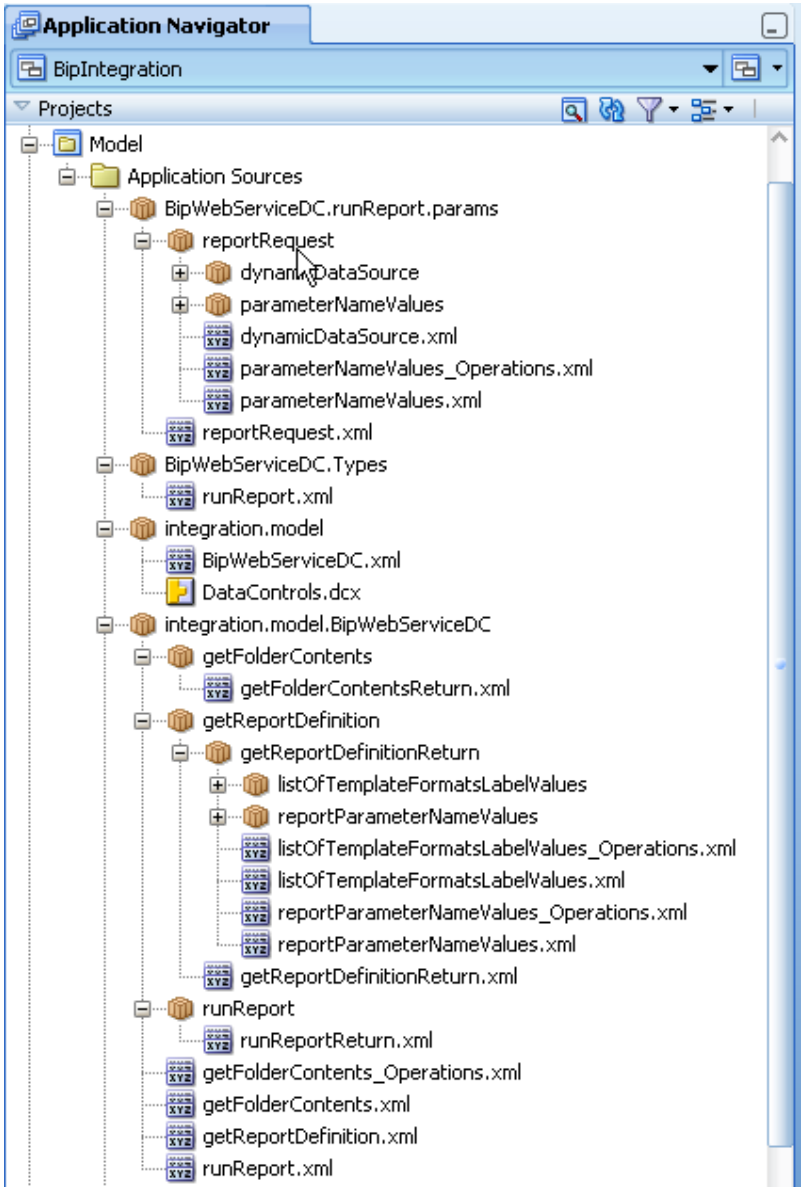
For each of these methods there exists an equivalent method with the prefix *inSession*. To use the *inSession* methods the method *login* has to be called first to get a valid session token from the server. For subsequent method calls the authentication is done by adding this token to the request parameters. In this example the methods without the session token will be used just by adding username and password to every method call.

It is a good idea to use the tool *soapUI* (www.eviware.com) to test if the endpoint of the web service is accessible and the methods are working as expected.

After finishing the wizard there are two results in JDeveloper visible. In the *Data Controls Palette* there is a new data control *BipWebServiceDC*.



Because the web service methods from BI Publisher expect complex data types in the request, several xml files in the Application Navigator reflect the structure of the request and response data types.

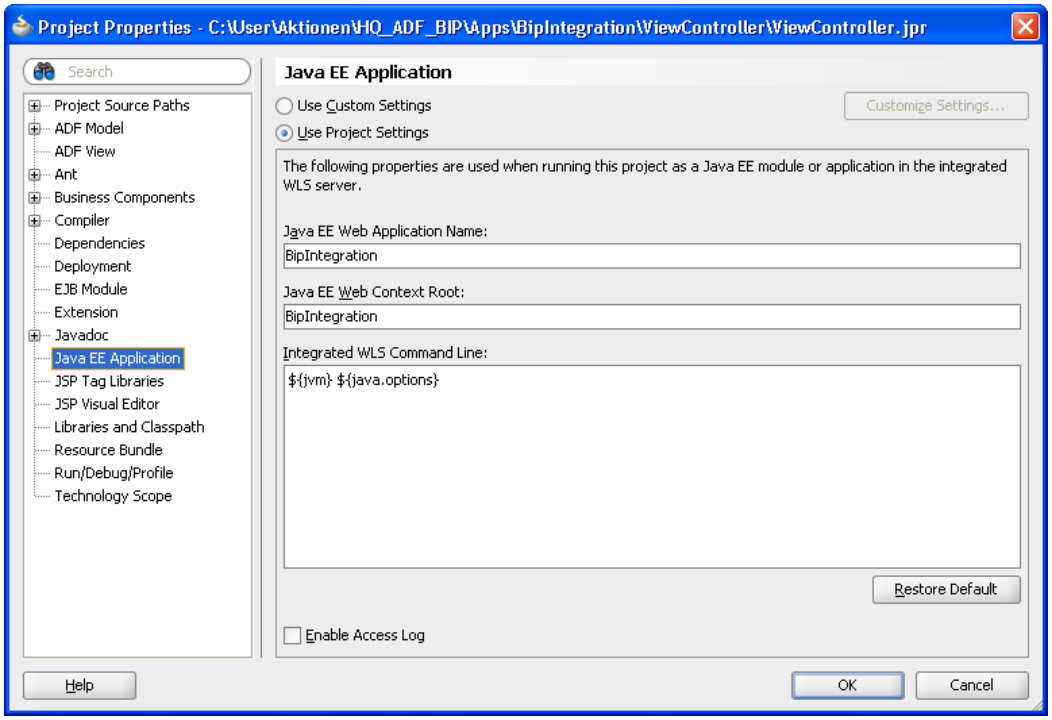


2.3 The User Interface for BI Publisher Web Services

2.3.1 Creating the Project ViewController

In the application *BipIntegration* create a second project of type *ADF ViewController Project*. Accept the name *ViewController*, the selected technologies and the package name (*integration.view*).

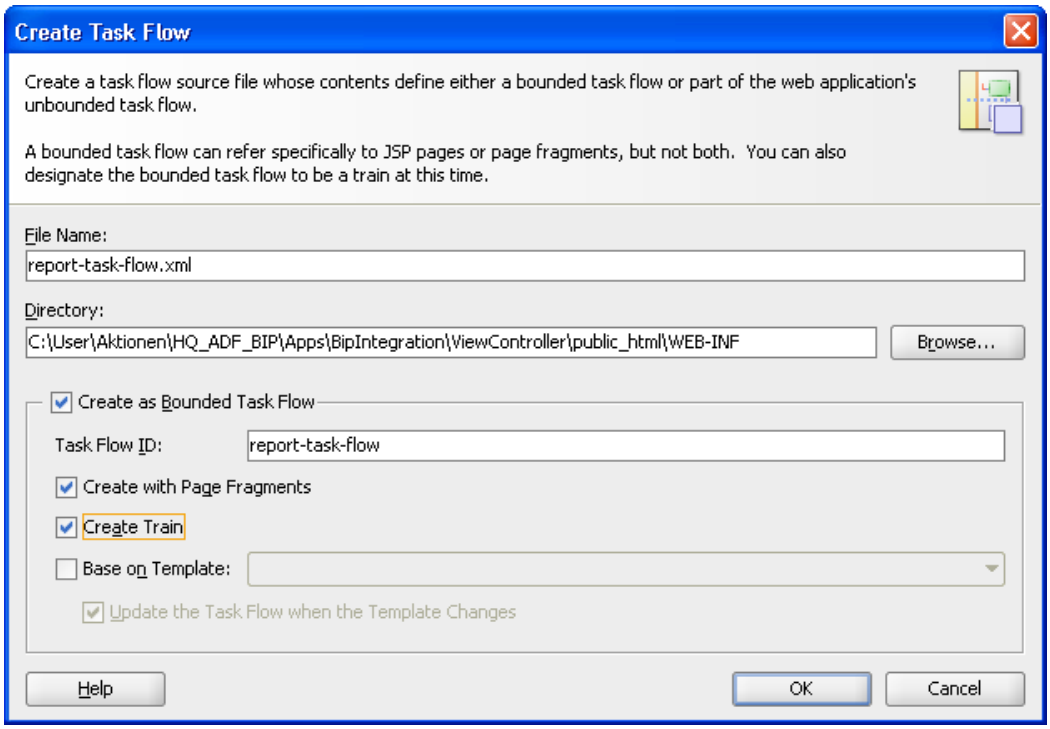
Change the application name and the contect root in the project properties to *BipIntegration*.



2.3.2 Creating the Taskflows and Train Stops

In the project *ViewController* a train will be created as a bounded task flow which gives a better control of the user's input activities as a linear sequence of steps.
In the project *ViewController* select File => New => Web Tier => JSF => ADF Task Flow.
Enter the following details:

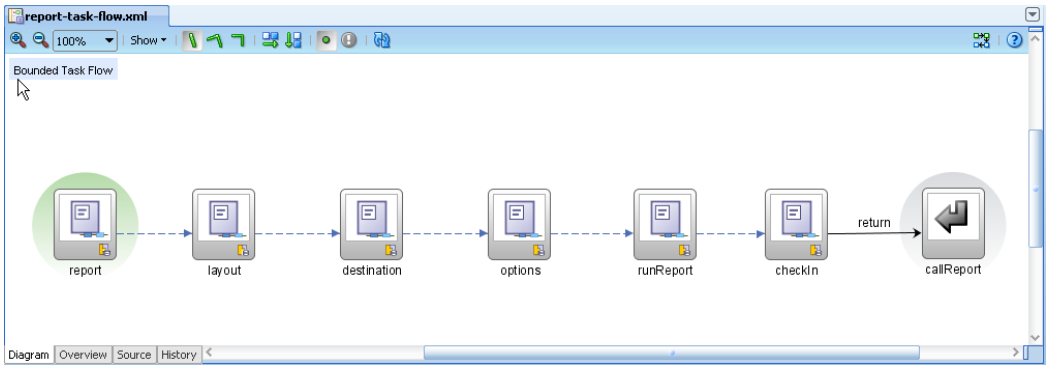
File Name	report-task-flow.xml
Create as Boundes Taskflow	Checked
Create with Page Fragments	Checked
Create Train	Checked



In the diagram view of the bounded taskflow create the following page fragments by dragging activities of type "View" from the Component Palette into the diagram:

- report.jsff
- layout.jsff
- destination.jsff
- options.jsff
- runReport.jsff
- checkIn.jsff

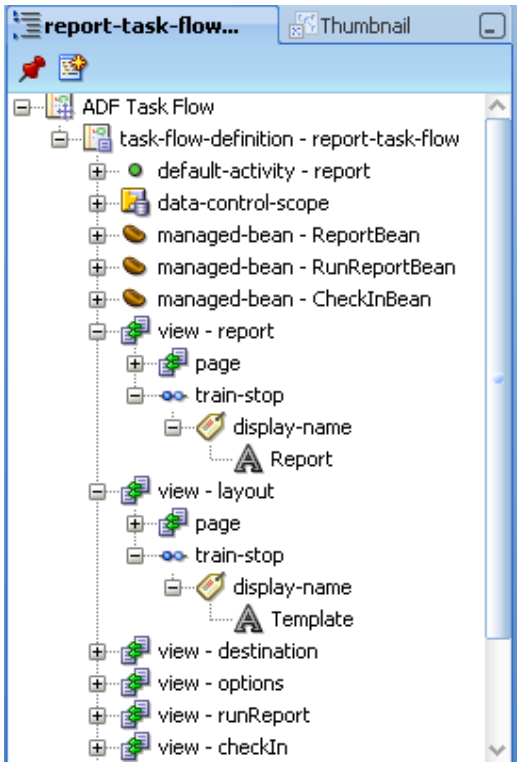
The extension .jsff indicated that these are page fragments. Because they belong to a train they are called "train-stops" and linked together automatically in the sequence they are created.
At the end of the train position an activity of type "Task Flow Return" and name it "callReport". Connect the Task Flow return to the last train-stop using a Control Flow Case and name it "return".



To get meaningful descriptions of the train-stops in the wizard-like interface it is possible to enter a Display Name for every train-stop.

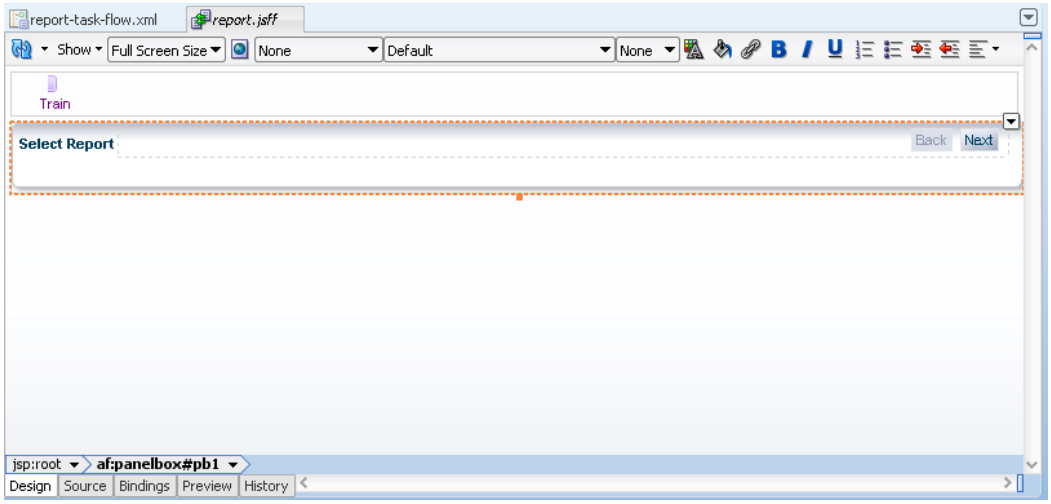
In the structure pane of the task flow, open the view node for every page fragment of the task flow. In the structure will be a train-stop node. Right click on the train-stop node and select "Insert inside train-stop => Display Name". Click on the new display-name node and enter the following display text in the property inspector.

Page Fragment File	Display Name
report.jsff	Report
layout.jsff	Template
destination.jsff	Destination
options.jsff	Options
runReport.jsff	Run Report
checkIn.jsff	Check-In



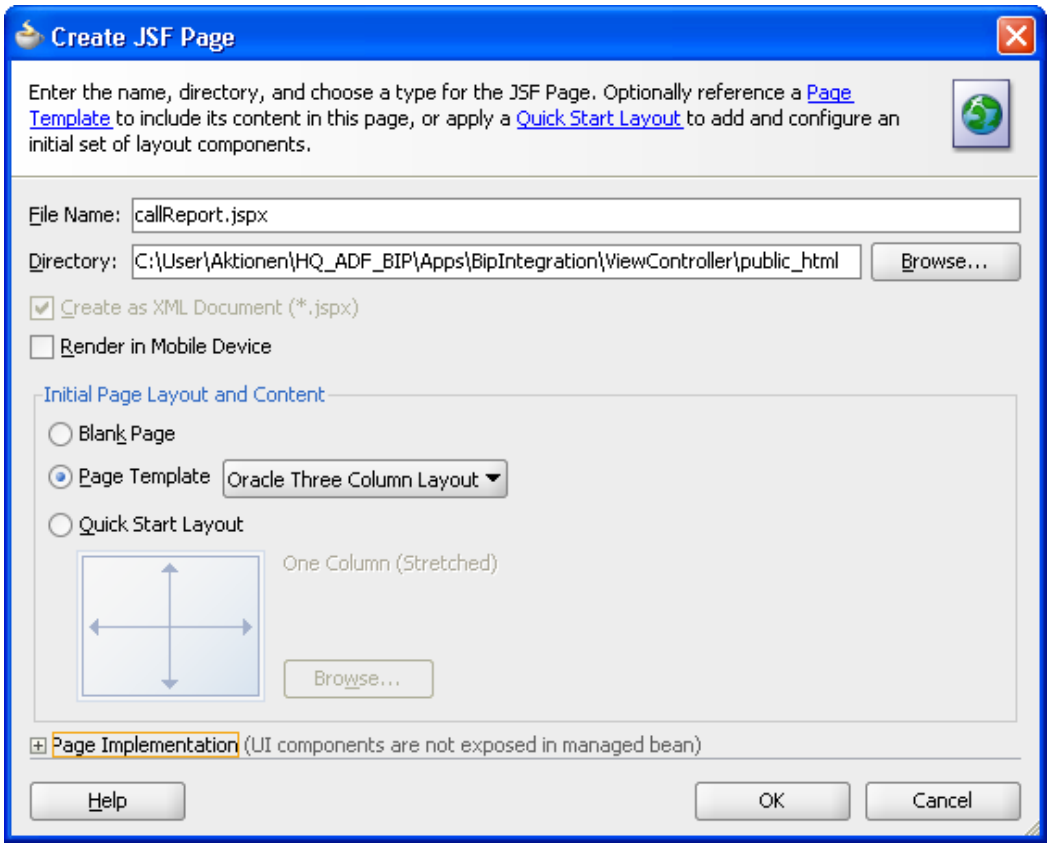
Open each page fragment in JDeveloper and add the following components.

- insert a Train (af:train) from the Common Components
- insert a PanelBox (af:panelBox) below the train
- for the panel box set the property *ShowDisclosure* to false
- for the panel box set the property *Text* to a meaningful heading
- insert a Train Button Bar (af:trainButtonBar) into the facet "toolbar



2.3.3 Creating an unbounded Taskflow with a Page

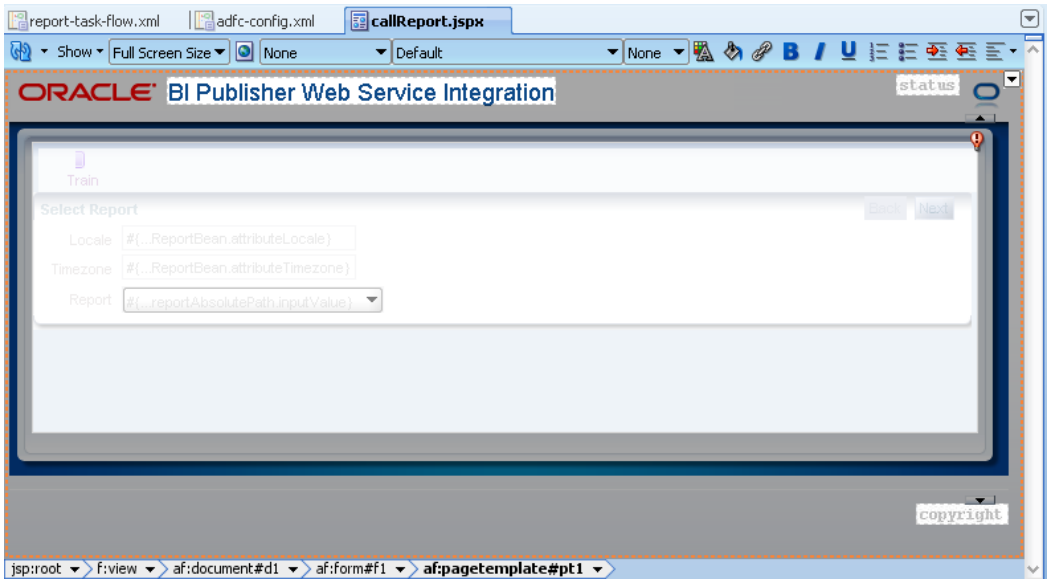
In this step a new page will be created in the unbounded task flow *adfc-config.xml*. In a region of this page the bounded task flow, i.e. the train with all its page fragments, will be displayed.
Open the file *adfc-config.xml* in the workspace and drag an activity of type "View" into the diagram. Open the new created page, name it *callReport.jspx* and accept the default settings.



To prepare the page to host the bounded task flow

- disable the facets "start" and "end" by deleting them in the diagram view
- insert a heading just by drag a component *outputText* (af:outputText) into the facet "header" and change the value to "BI Publisher Web Service Integration"
- set the display name for the page in the *adfc-config.xml* by selecting the page and enter "BI Publisher Web Service Integration" as the *Display Name* in the Property Inspector.
- Place a Panel Group Layout (af:panelGroup) in the facet "center" and set the properties *Width* and *Height* of the panel group to 100%.

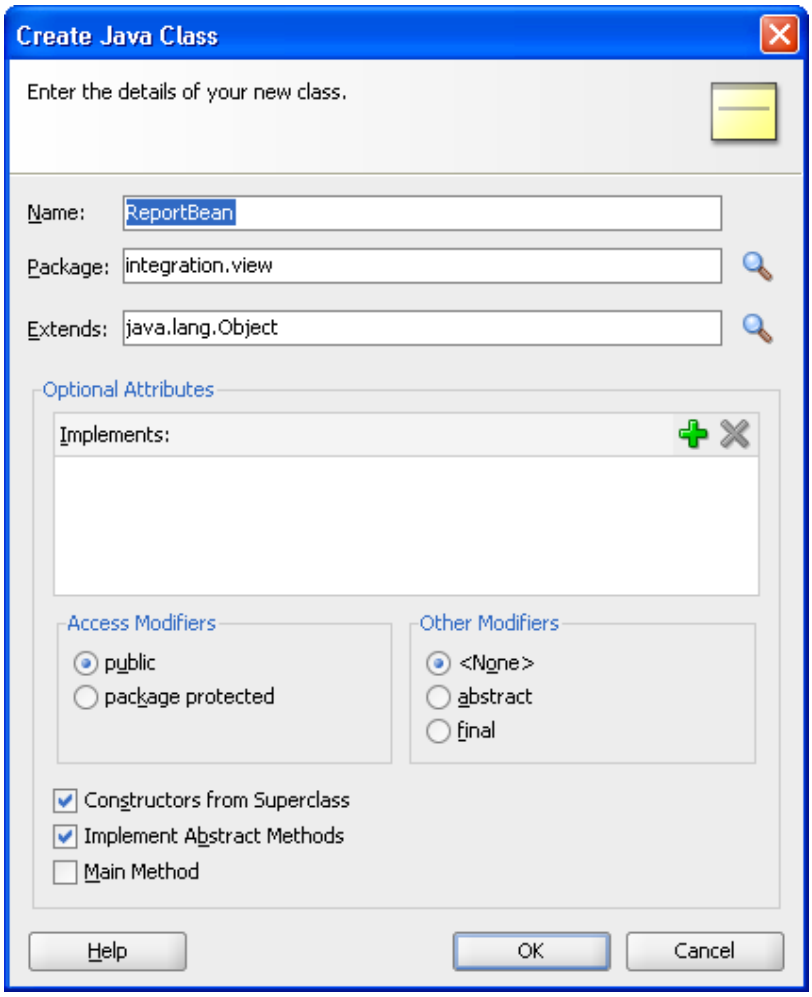
Now drag the bounded task flow *report-task-flow.xml* from the Application Navigator into the Panel Group and accept Region (af:region) from the list of available choices.



2.3.4 Creating a Managed Bean to store the Request Parameters

To store the parameter values entered by the user in the different train-stops a managed bean is required so that these values are availabe when the report is run.

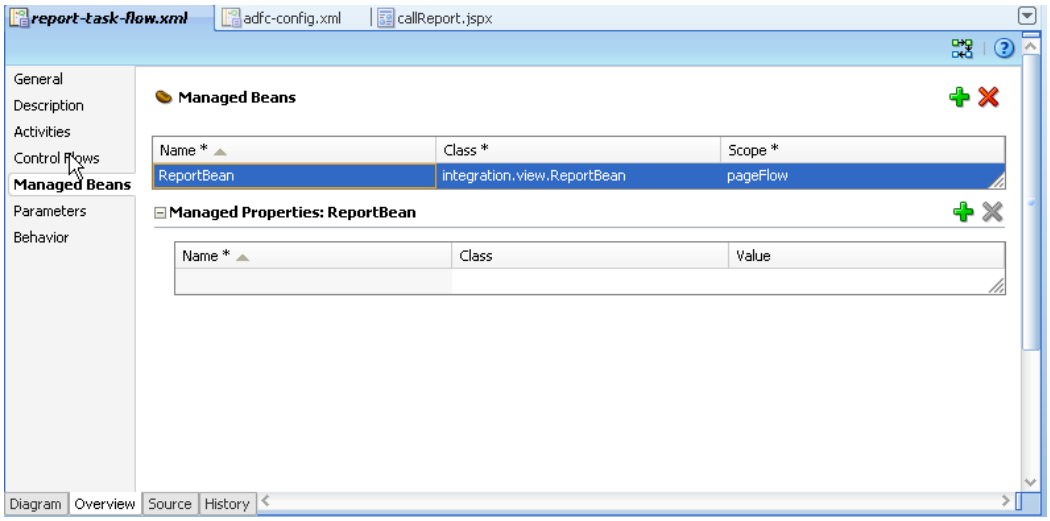
Create a Java bean in the project ViewController by selecting File => New => General => Java = Java Class.
Name it *ReportBean*, create it in the package *integration.view* and accept the other defaults.



In this class define variables for all parameter values. For some of them you can provide default values. With the function *Generate Accessors* from the JDeveloper context menu generate get/set methods for all variables defined.
The complete code of *ReportBean.java* is included in the *Sample Code* package.

The *ReportBean* should be added as a managed bean to the *report-task-flow.xml*. In the Overview tab of the bounded taskflow select *Managed Beans* and create a new entry with the following properties:

Name	ReportBean
Class	integration.view.ReportBean
Scope	pageFlow



2.3.5 Defining the Page Fragments for the Train Stops

In this step we proceed with the already created page fragments. To open a page fragment just double-click on it in the bounded task flow *report-task-flow.xml.*
To get a better alignment of fields drag a Panel Form Layout (af:panelFormLayout) inside the Panel Box of each page fragment. The page fragments are now prepared to hold specific fields.

2.3.5.1 Page Fragment report.jsff

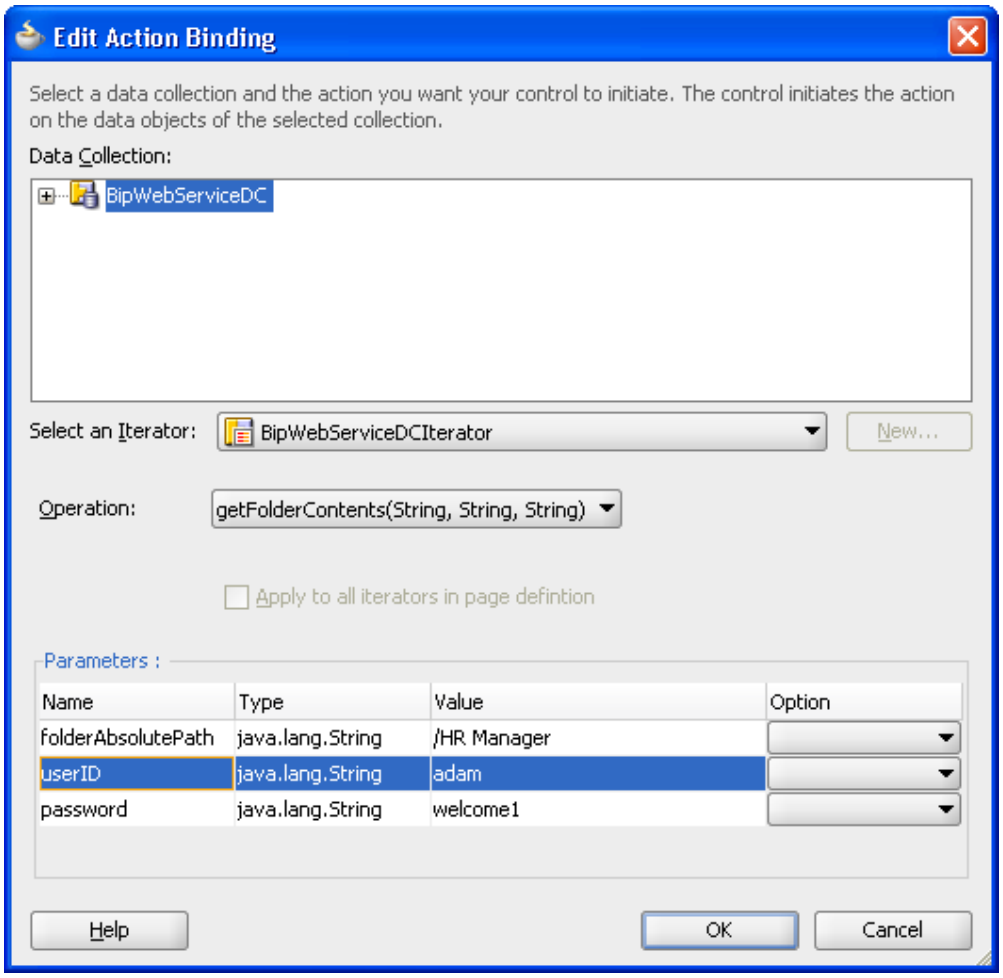
Drag the attributes *atributeLocale* and *attributeTimezone* from the complex type *ReportRequest* in the Data Control Palette as Input Text Fields with Label (af:inputText) into the Form layout container.
For the *attribute reportAbsolutePath* do the same but choose a Select One Choice (af:selectOneChoice) as the implementation. This list of values should display the response from the first web service method *getFolderContents()*.
Leave the Base Data Source as it is and add the following iterator to the List Data Source:

getFolderContents => Return => getFolderContentsReturn

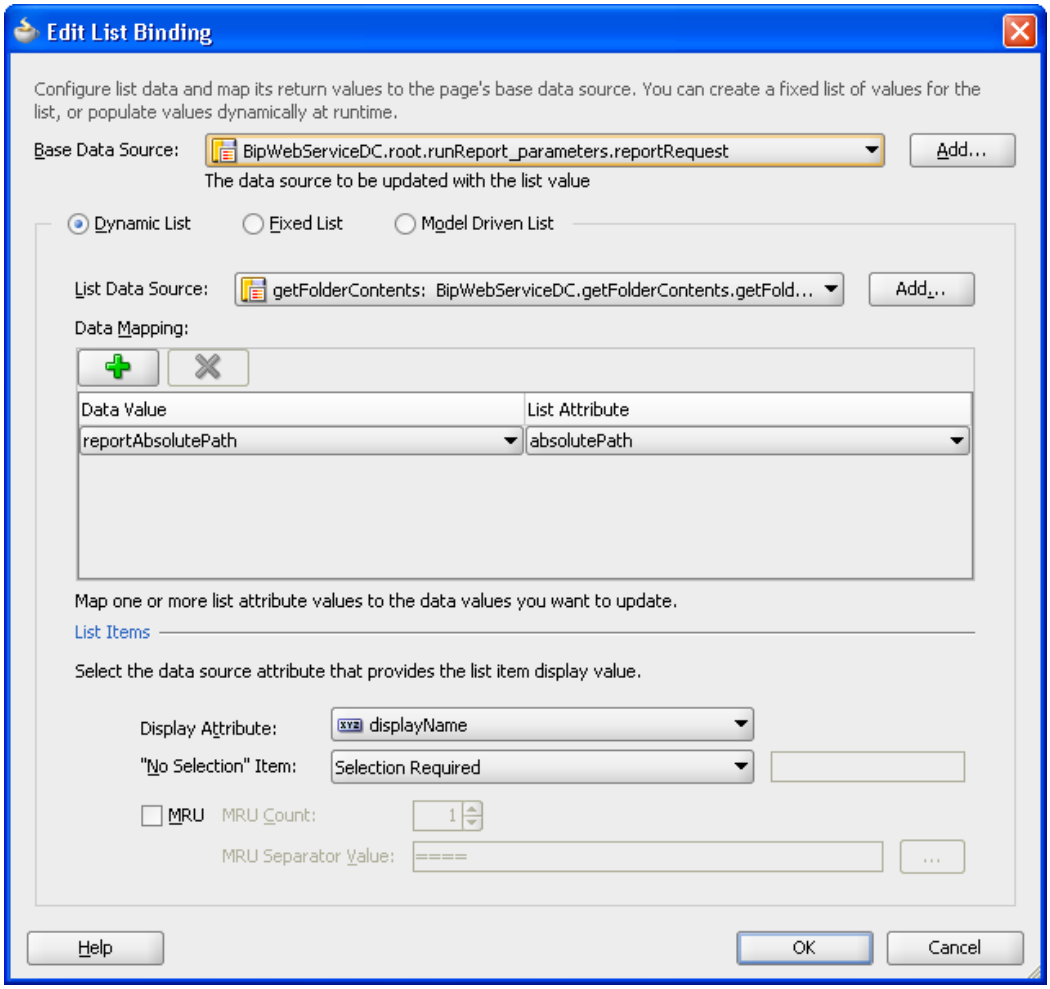
In the *Edit Action Binding* dialogue enter the following values:

folderAbsolutePath	/HR Manager
UserID	adam
Password	welcome1

in the example a hard-coded directory name of the BI Publisher repository is used to keep the example simple. The hard-coded username and password can be replaced later when a piece of ADF security will be implemented.



Back to the *Edit List Binding* map reportAbsolutePath as the Data Value to absolutePath as the List Attribute and select absolutePath as the Display Attribute.



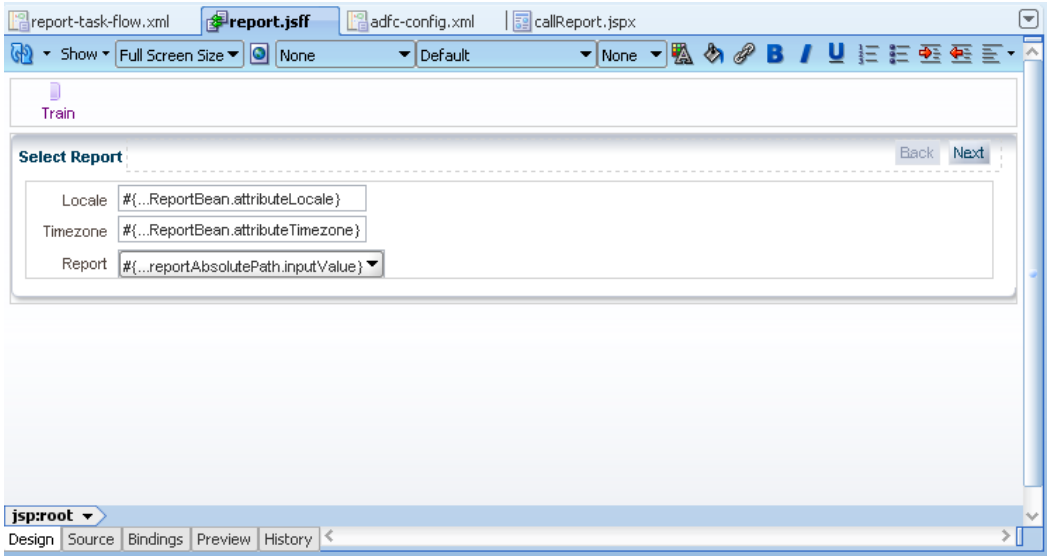
Because the input values should be stored in our *ReportBean* the bindings for the fields have to be changed. Select each text field and open the Expression Builder for the property Value in the *Property Inspector*.
Replace the existing binding by
#{pageFlowScope.ReportBean.attributeLocale} for attributeLocale
#{pageFlowScope.ReportBean.attributeTimezone}for attributeTimezone.

For the Select-One-Choice list another approach is needed because the list does not return the value we are interested in but an index indicating the position of the value in the list. So some program code is required in the *ReportBean*. There are different ways to get the value from the list. Some of these are explained at:

- http://groundside.com/blog/DuncanMills.php?title=adf_the_list_binding_value_problem&more=1&c=1&tb=1&pb=1
- http://sameh-nassar.blogspot.com/2009/11/getting-value-from-selectonechoice-list.html

We will add some code in the *ReportBean* to get the value from the binding definition. This code is part of the method *reportChanged()*. This method was created by defining a ValueChangeListener for the Select-One-Choice list in the Property Inspector. When the user selects a value from the list this listener gets activated and the method *reportChanged()* is executed.

Now the first page fragment is finished.



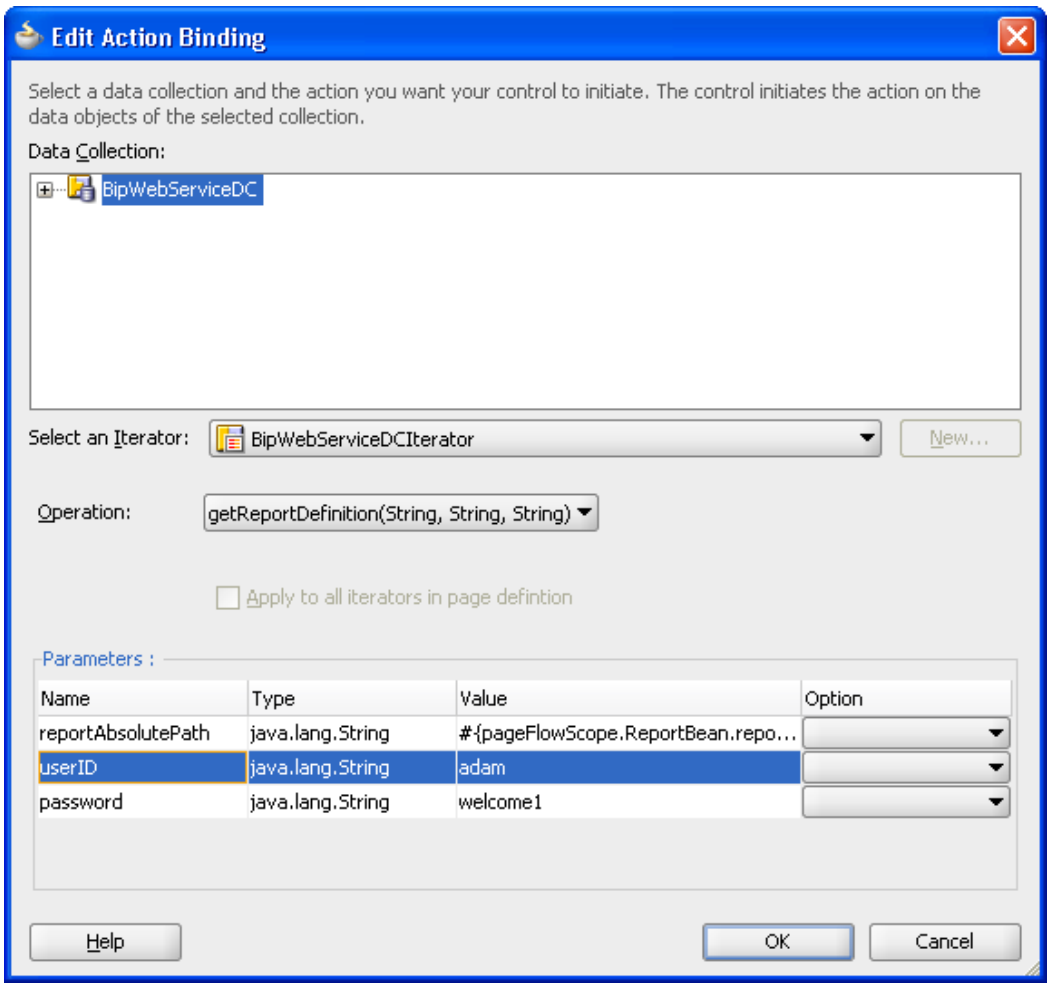
2.3.5.2 Page Fragment layout.jsff

In the second page fragment repeat the same steps as before. First create an Input Text Field with Label for the attribute *attributeFormat*.
For the attribute *attributeTemplate* create again a Select One Choice list (af:selectOneChoice) repeating the same steps as above.
This list of values should display the response from the second web service method *getReportDefinition()*.
Leave the Base Data Source as it is and add the following iterator to the List Data Source:
getReportDefinition => Return => getReportDefinitionReturn => templateIds => item

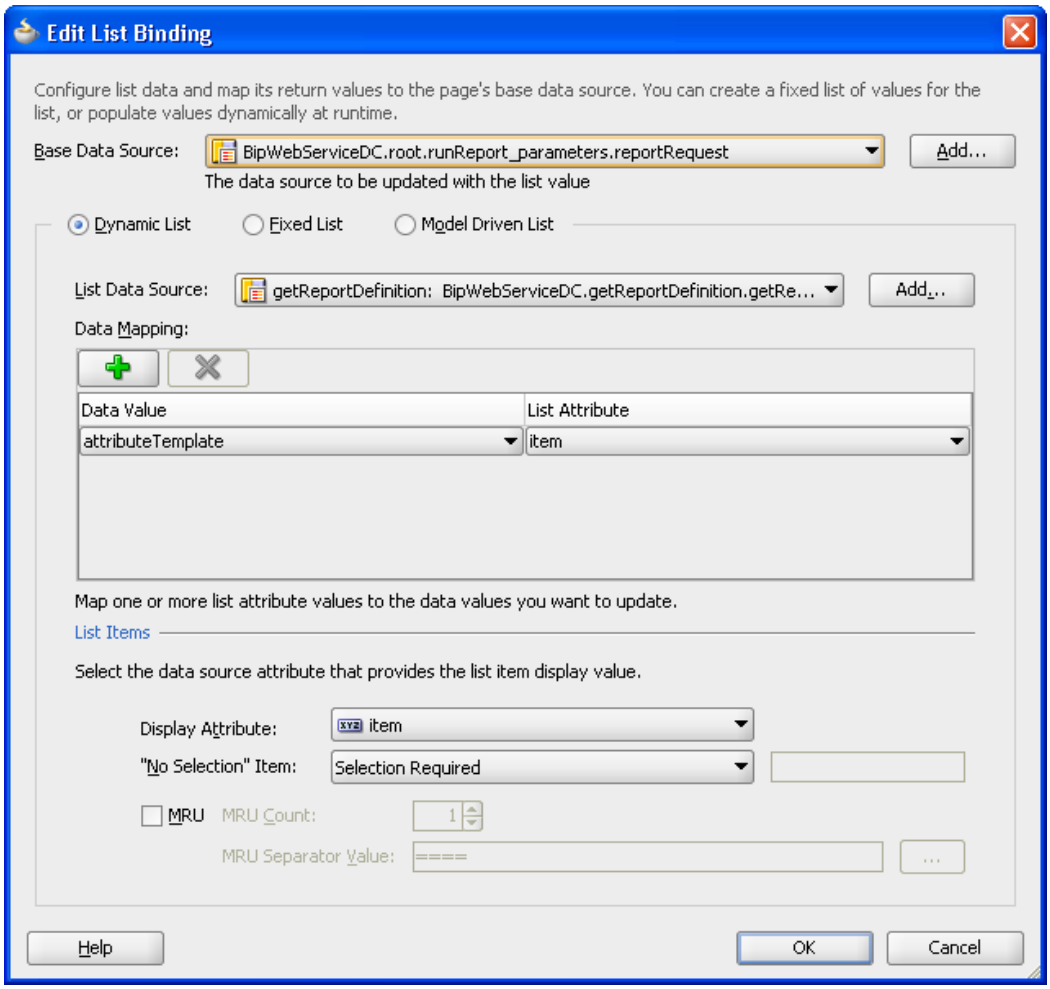
In the *Edit Action Binding* dialogue enter the following values:

reportAbsolutePath	#{pageFlowScope.ReportBean.reportAbsolutePath}
UserID	adam
Password	welcome1

The value for the *reportAbsolutePath* was already entered by the user in the first page fragment and it is accessible in our *ReportBean*.
The hard-coded username and password can be replaced later later when a piece of ADF security will be implemented.

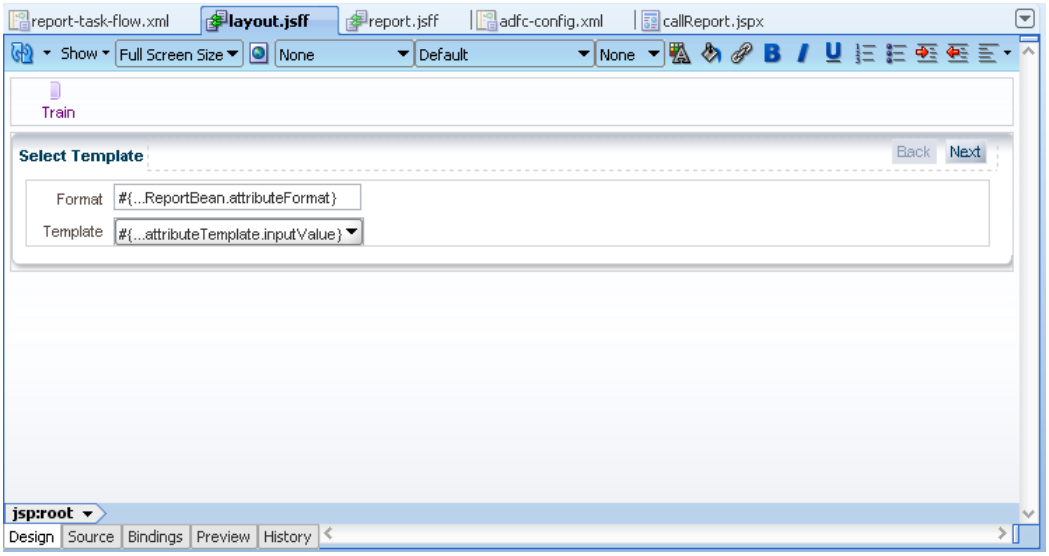


Back to the *Edit List Binding* map attributeTemplate as the Data Value to item as the List Attribute and select item as the Display Attribute.



Replace the existing binding for the Input Text Field by
#{pageFlowScope.ReportBean.attributeFormat} for attributeFormat

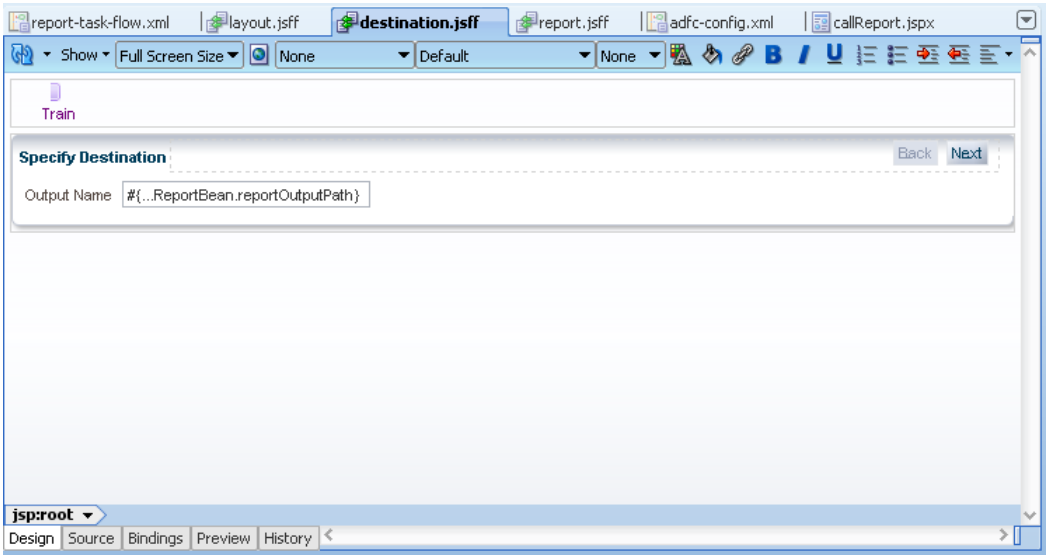
Again some code is needed in the *ReportBean* to get the selected value from the list. In this case we use the method *templateChanged()* which is called by the ValueChangeListener of the Select-One-Choice list.
The second page fragment is now ready.



2.3.5.3 Page Fragment destination.jsff

In this page fragment create an Input Text Field with Label for the attribute *reportOutputPath* and replace the existing binding by #{pageFlowScope.ReportBean.reportOutputPath}

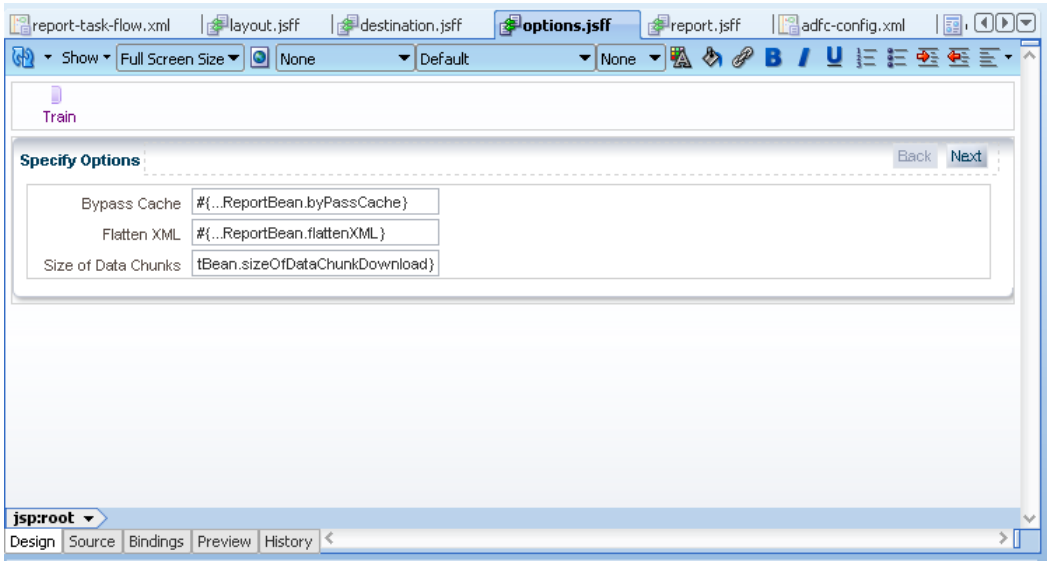
The reportOutputPath stores the name of the report file to be generated. The variable *reportPath* in the *ReportBean* defines the directory where the file is stored. This directory should be accessible by the web server, i.e. should be mapped as a virtual directory.
This is our third page fragment.



2.3.5.4 Page Fragment options.jsff

In this page fragment create an Input Text Field with Label for the attributes *byPassCache, flattenXML and sizeOfDataChunkDownload.*
Replace the existing binding by
#{pageFlowScope.ReportBean.byPassCache} for byPassCache
#{pageFlowScope.ReportBean.flattenXML}for flattenXML
#{pageFlowScope.ReportBean.sizeOfDataChunkDownload} for sizeOfDataChunkDownload.

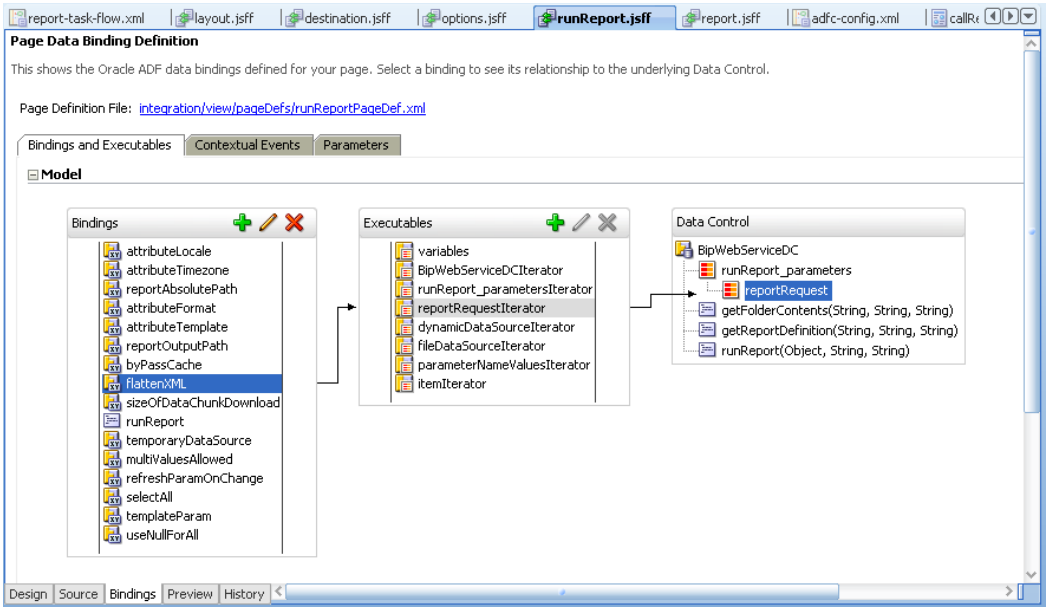
If these parameters should not be set by the user default values can be defined in the *ReportBean*.
Our fourth page fragment is finished.



2.3.5.5 Page Fragment runReport.jsff

To display all parameters to the user before he finally runs the report create again Input Text Fields with Labels for the parameters already used in the previous page fragments. But now the property *Disabled* shopuld be set to True for all fields so that the user cannot change the settings anymore.
Again change the binding for all fields now pointing to the *ReportBean*.

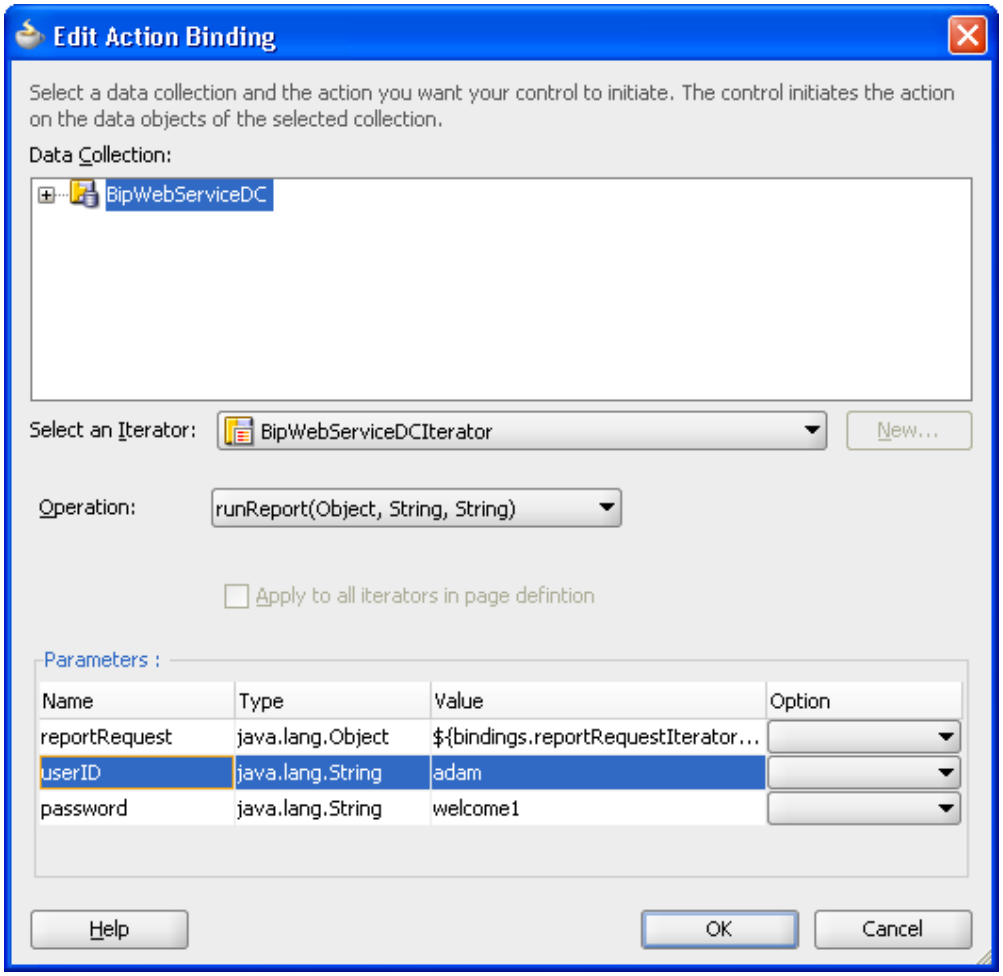
Before running the report all parameter values from the *ReportBean* will be transfered back into the binding context. Therefore it is important that all mandatory attributes of the web service calls are defined in the binding. If you don't want them displayed just remove the tags from the source code of the page.



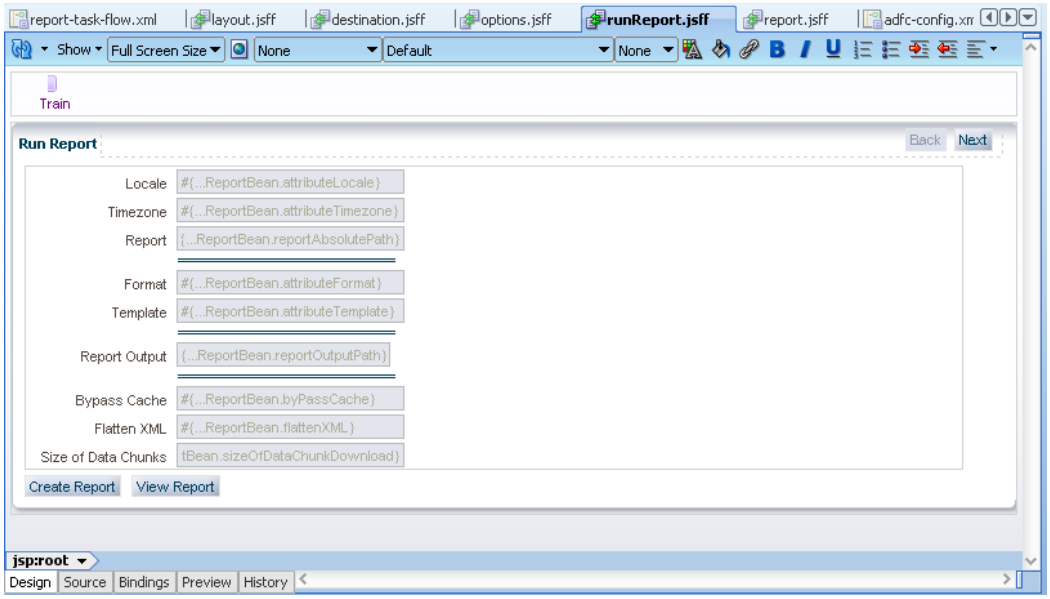
To run the report draw the method *runReport* from the Data Controls Palette onto the page fragment and select ADF Button as the implementation.
This will open the dialogue *Edit Action Binding* where you can enter the follwing values:

reportRequest	${bindings.reportRequestIterator.currentRow.dataProvider}
UserID	adam
Password	welcome1

The hard-coded username and password can be replaced later when a piece of ADF security will be implemented.

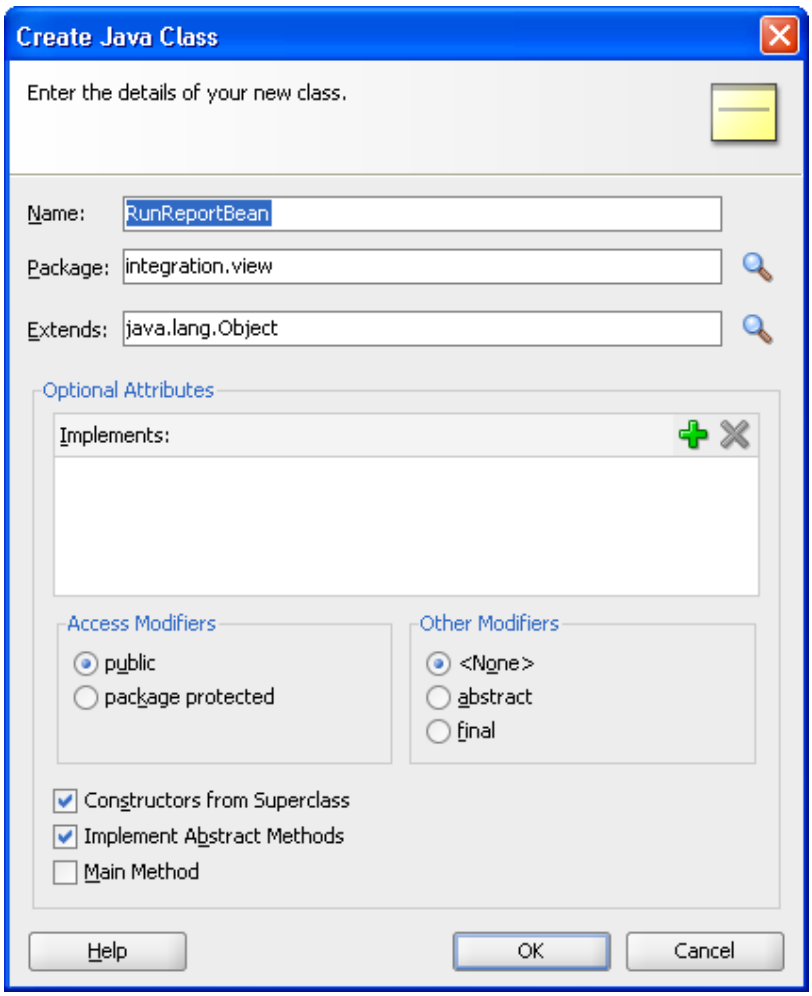


To view the generated report create a second Button by using the component *Go Button* (af:goButton) from the Component Palette and drag it onto the page.
The property *Text* should be changed to a meaningful label of the button.
The Go Button will navigate directly to a destination. So the name of the generated report has to be provided in the property *Destination*.
By setting this property to
http://127.0.0.1:7101/BipWebServiceIntegration/#{pageFlowScope.ReportBean.reportName}
the name will be derived from the ReportBean.
It would be convenient when this button would be disabled before the report is generated. This will be implemented in the next section.
This page fragment is almost finished.


report-task-flow.xml
layout.jsff
destination.jsff
options.jsff
runReport.jsff
report.jsff
adfc-config.xm
Show
Full Screen Size
None
Default
None
Train
Run Report
Back
Next
Locale
#{...ReportBean.attributeLocale}
Timezone
#{...ReportBean.attributeTimezone}
Report
{...ReportBean.reportAbsolutePath}
Format
#{...ReportBean.attributeFormat}
Template
#{...ReportBean.attributeTemplate}
Report Output
{...ReportBean.reportOutputPath}
Bypass Cache
#{...ReportBean.byPassCache}
Flatten XML
#{...ReportBean.flattenXML}
Size of Data Chunks
tBean.sizeOfDataChunkDownload}
Create Report
View Report
jsp:root
Design
Source
Bindings
Preview
History

2.3.6 Creating a Managed Bean to run the Report

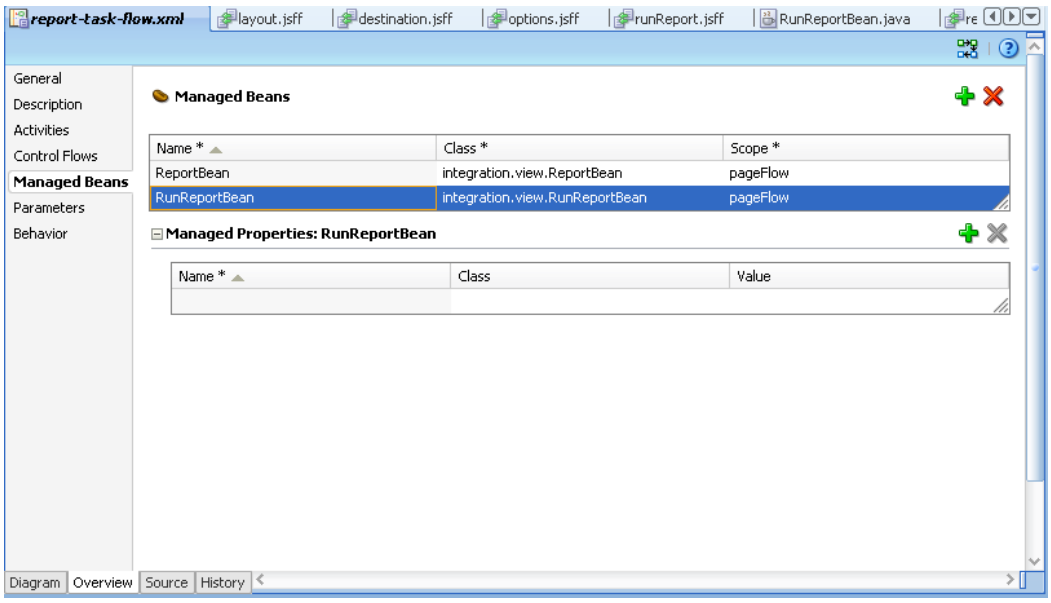
To run the report a second managed bean is necessary.
Create a Java bean in the project ViewController by selecting File => New => General => Java = Java Class.
Name it *RunReportBean*, create it in the package *integration.view* and accept the other defaults.



In this class we will transfer the parameter values from the *ReportBean* into the binding context and execute the action for the button *Create Report*.
Additionally the second button will be activated to view the generated report by using a boolean variable *setVisible*.
To disable the View button depending from this variable we have to set the property *Disabled* = #{!pageFlowScope.RunReportBean.setVisible}.
The complete code of *RunReportBean.java* is included in the *Sample Code* package.

The *RunReportBean* should be added as a managed bean to the *report-task-flow.xml*.
In the Overview tab of the bounded taskflow select *Managed Beans* and create a new entry with the following properties:
Name RunReportBean

Class integration.view.RunReportBean
Scope pageFlow



2.4 Business Service for UCM

2.4.1 Different Ways to check-in a Document into Oracle UCM

There are at least four different ways to check-in a document into Oracle Universal Content Management (UCM).

1. WebDAV
   This is the most simple way to check-in a document because a WebDAV folder could be specified as a destination in BI Publisher Enterprise. It is possible to use the web service method *scheduleReport()* to send the generated report directly into the UCM document store. But there are limitations concerning the ability to pass accompanying metadata. In the case of WebDAV metadata in Oracle UCM are related to certain folder.

2. Remote Intradoc Client (RIDC) Java API for UCM
   This is the recommend way when the number of documents is high or the documents are large in size.

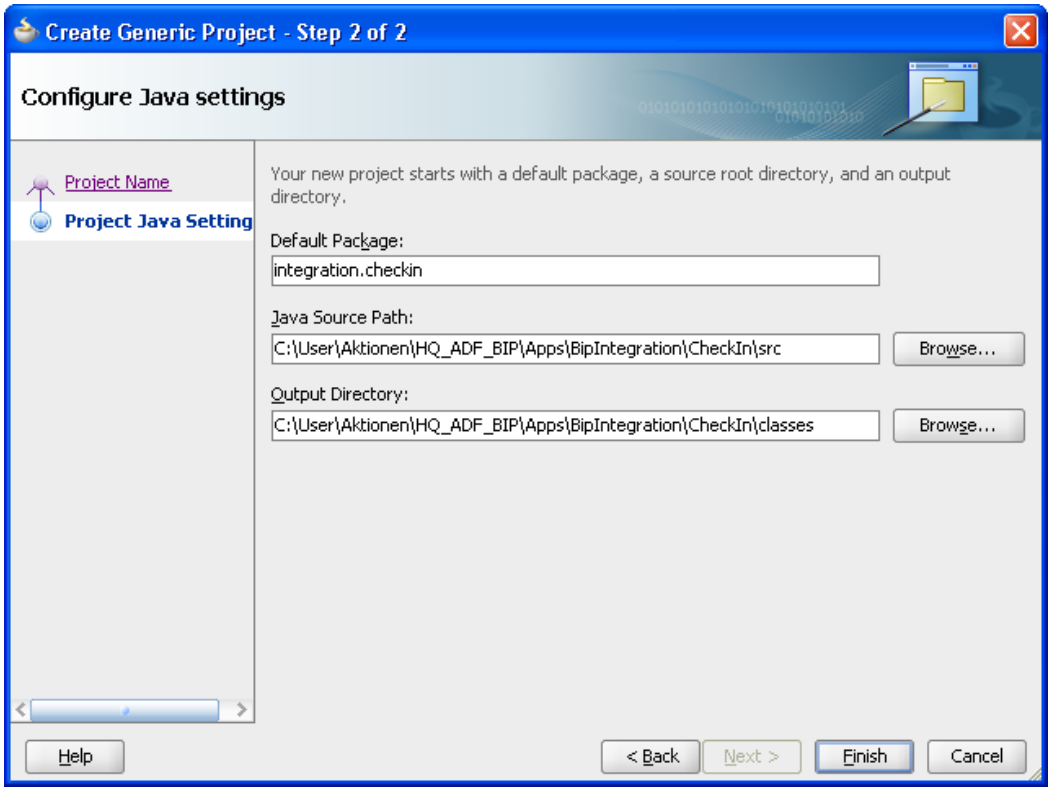
3. Standard Java Content Repository (JCR) Adapter in Oracle WebCenter
   This would allow to use pre-defined portlets to connect with and use functionality of Oracle UCM.

4. Web Service API
   Oracle UCM also offers web services for common functions. A WSDL generator can be used to adapt the web service interface to specific requirements.
   Web Services in Oracle UCM are appropriate for a small number of documents which are not too large because the content is embedded into the SOAP message itself. Web services in Oracle UCM are secured by basic authentication.

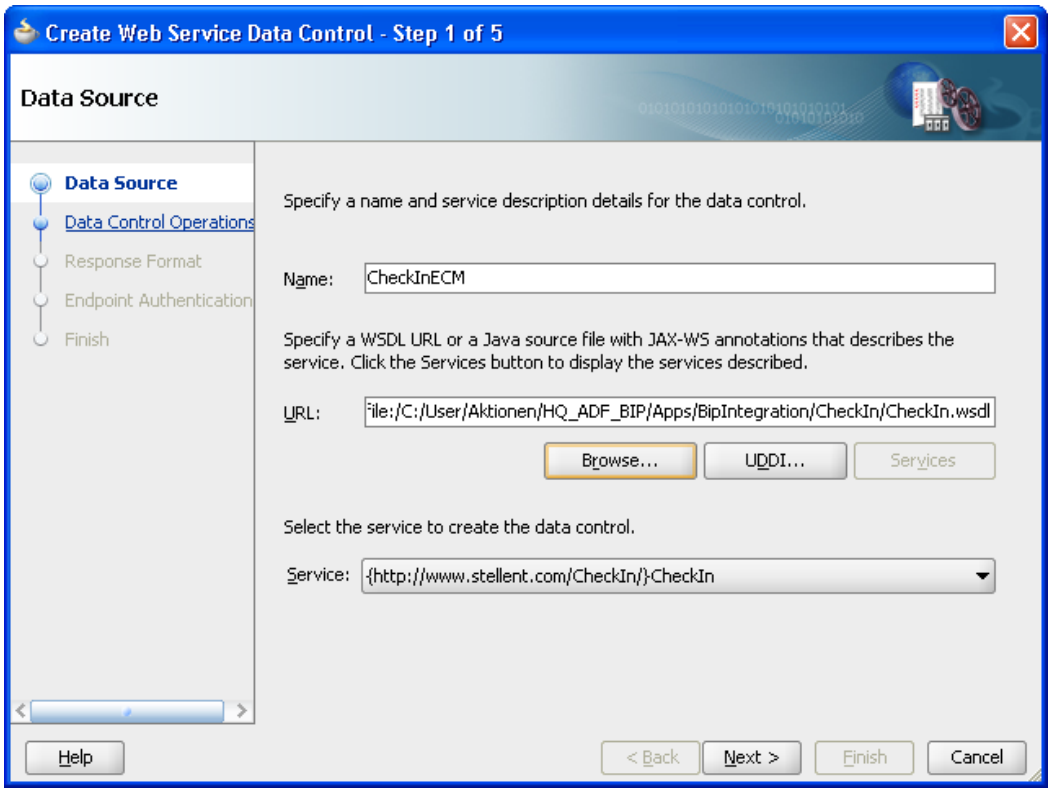
In this example we use persistently the web service API to check-in the generated reports into Oracle UCM

2.4.2 Generating the Data Controls for the Web Service

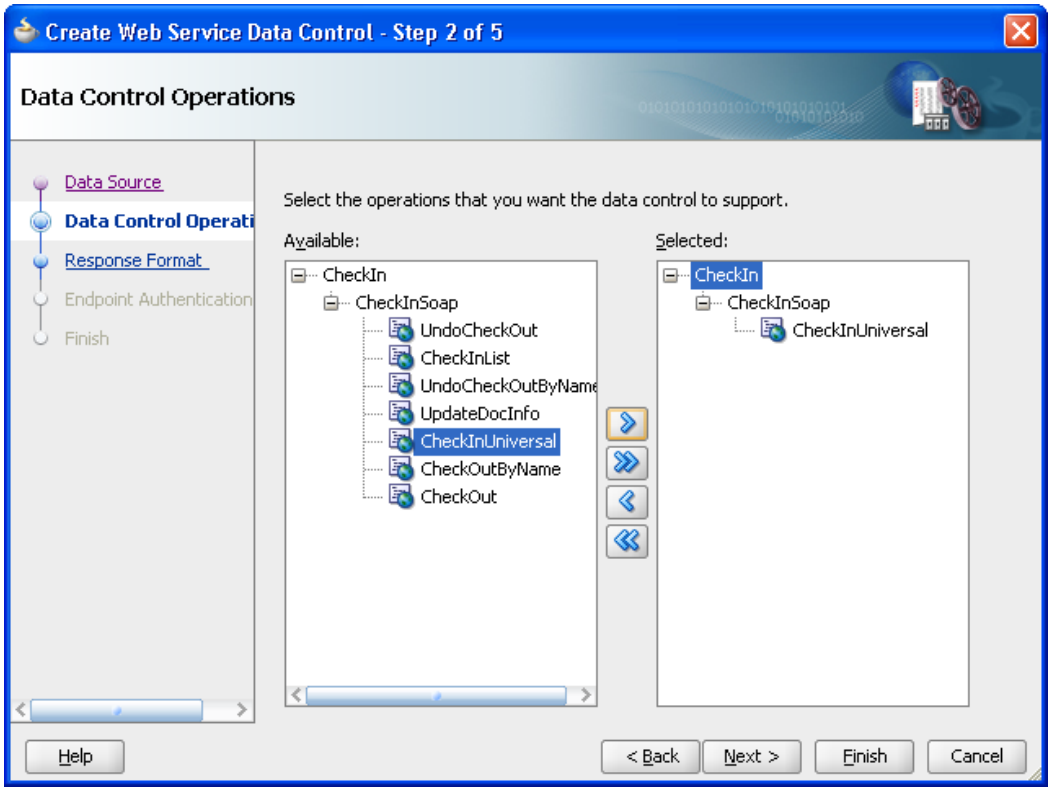
For the web service data controls a separate project *CheckIn* will be created in the existing application with the package *integration.checkin* and technology *Web Services* selected.



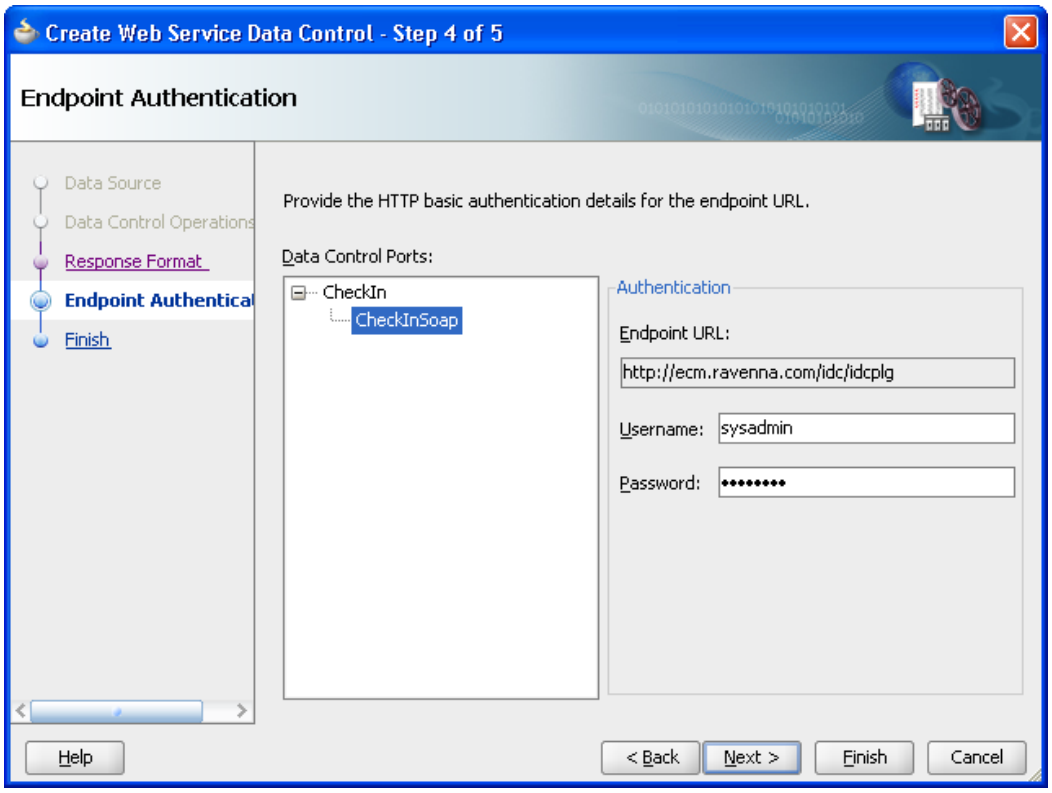
In the project *CheckIn* select File => New => Business Tier => Web Services => Web Service Data Control. In the wizard enter the following details:
Name of data Control. CheckInECM
WSDL http://host:port/idc/groups/secure/wsdl/custom/CheckIn.wsdl
It is not possible to get the service details directly by entering the service endpoint URL because the web service is secured by basic authentication. To get around create a copy of the WSDL in a browser, add the file to the project and select it in the wizard by using the button *Browse*.



Select only the method *CheckInUniversal* from the list of available methods of the web service endpoint.

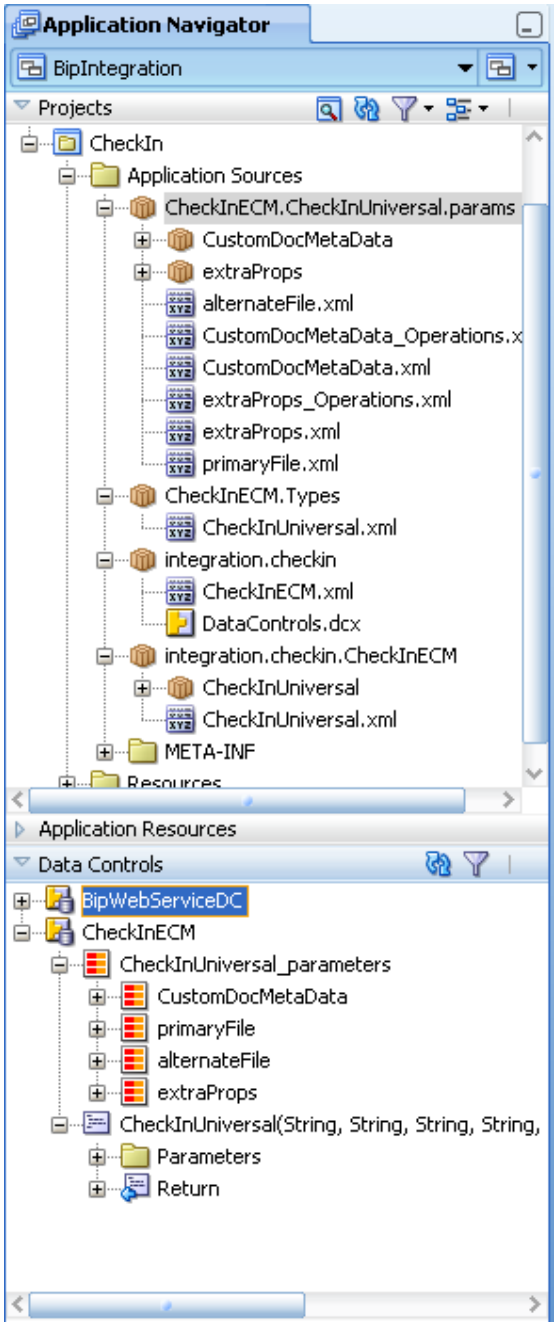


In step 4 of the wizard you can enter a username and password for the basic authentication. The credentials are stored encrypted in the file *cwallet.sso*. Later we will replace them by a web service policy and a way to change them during runtime.



It is also possible to use the tool *soapUI* to test web services with basic authentication and embedded or attached documents like we do have in this example.

As in the first part of this example we find a new data control CheckInECM in the *Data Controls Palette* and several .xml files in the *Application Navigator* because of the complex data types in the request and response of the web service.



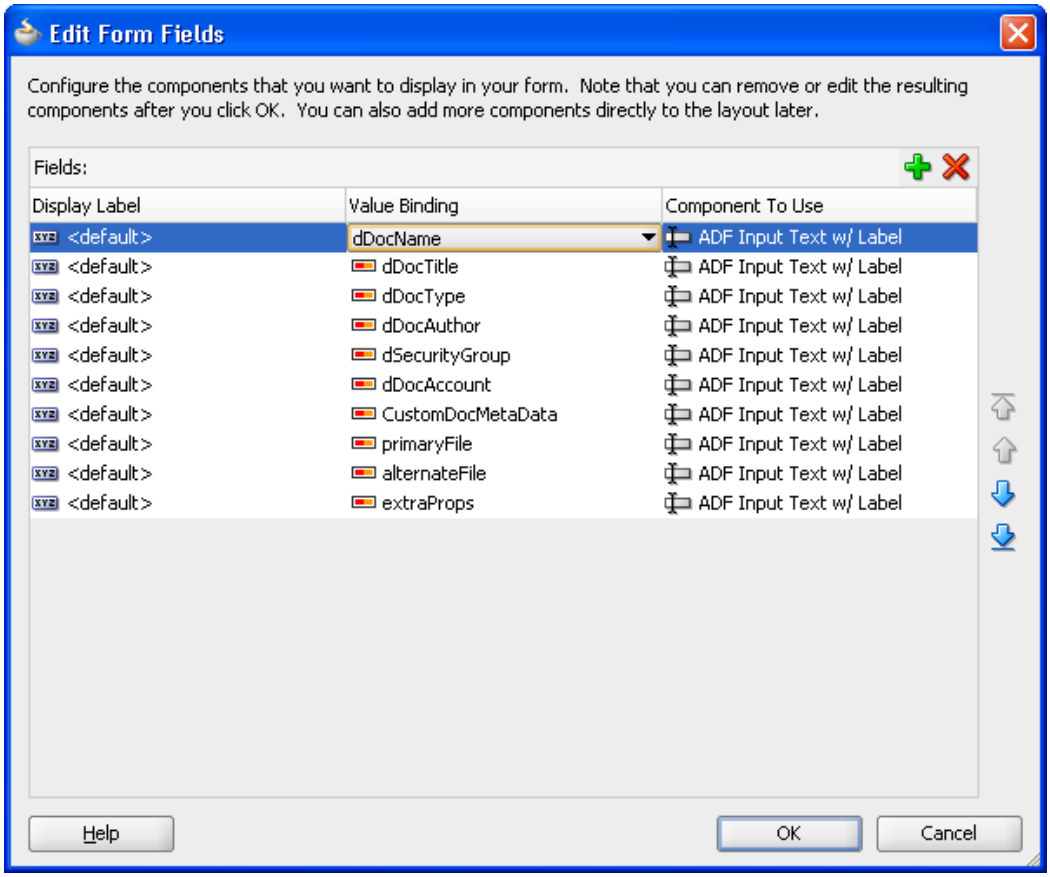
2.5 User Interface for UCM

2.5.1 Defining the Page Fragment checkIn.jsff

To structure the layout create a Panel Group (af:panelGroupLayout) with vertical orientation inside the Panel Box.
To get a better alignment of fields drag a Panel Form Layout (af:panelFormLayout) as the first group into the Panel Group.
From the Data Controls Palette drag the method *CheckInUniversal* into the Form

Layout and select ADF Parameter Form as the implementation type. From the list of available parameters select the following parameters as Input Text Fields:

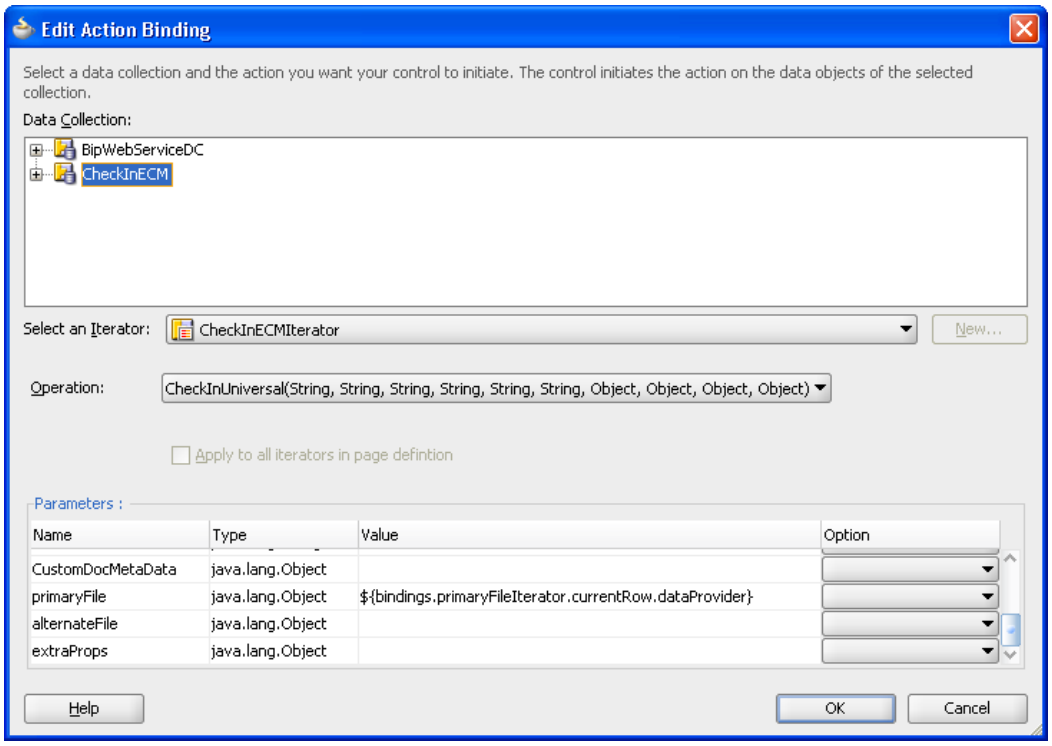
- dDocName
- dDocTitle
- dDocType
- dDocAuthor
- dSecurityGroup



As a result together with the input text fields a button will be created.

To get the report content into the message we have to add the complex type *Primary File* which consists of two attributes *fileName* and *fileContent*.
Drag the iterator *primaryFile* (node below the CheckInUniversal_parameters) just below the existing input text fields and select ADF Form as the implementation type. Then you can remove the Panel Form Layout around the two fields and the field *fileContent* completely from the interface and the binding.

In the Binding View check the action bindings fot the method *CheckInUniversal*.
For the *primaryFile* the binding should be
${bindings.primaryFileIterator.currentRow.dataProvider}



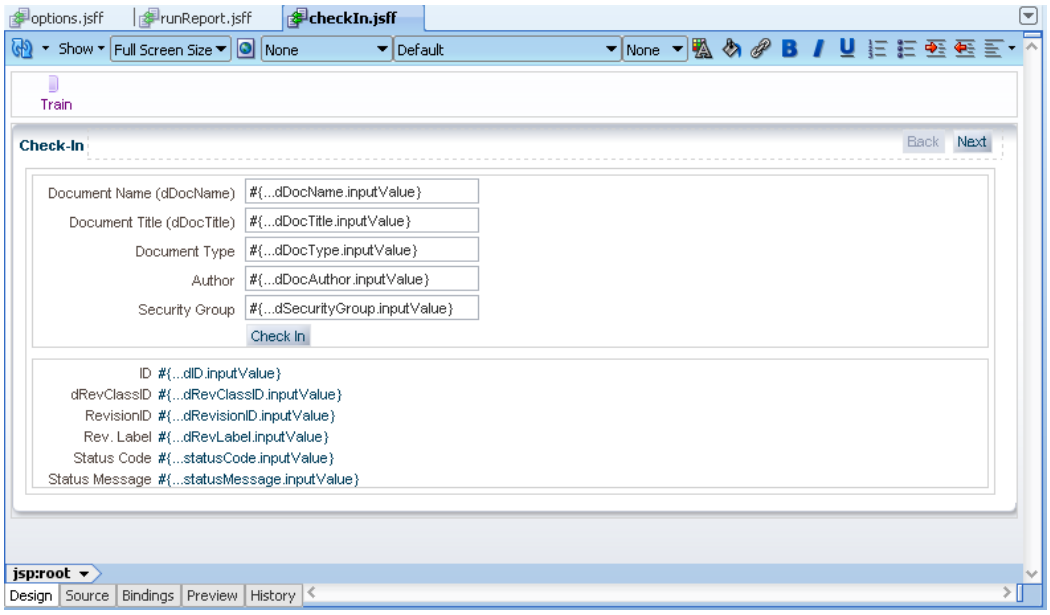
Next we will add the response to the page. It will display some status information about the success or failure of the check-in process.
Drag *CheckInUniversalResult* under the node *Return* from the *Data Controls Palette* below the existing Form Layout and select ADF Read-only Form as the implementation type. All fields will be created as Output text with Label (af:outputText).
When this page fragment will be displayed as part of the train we have to prevent the execution of the method action until the input fields are filled by the user. We can do that by defining a refresh condition for the two iterators belonging to the response:

- CheckInUniversalResultIterator
- StatusInfoIterator

În the Bindings View select each iterator and enter the following condition into the property *RefreshCondition*:

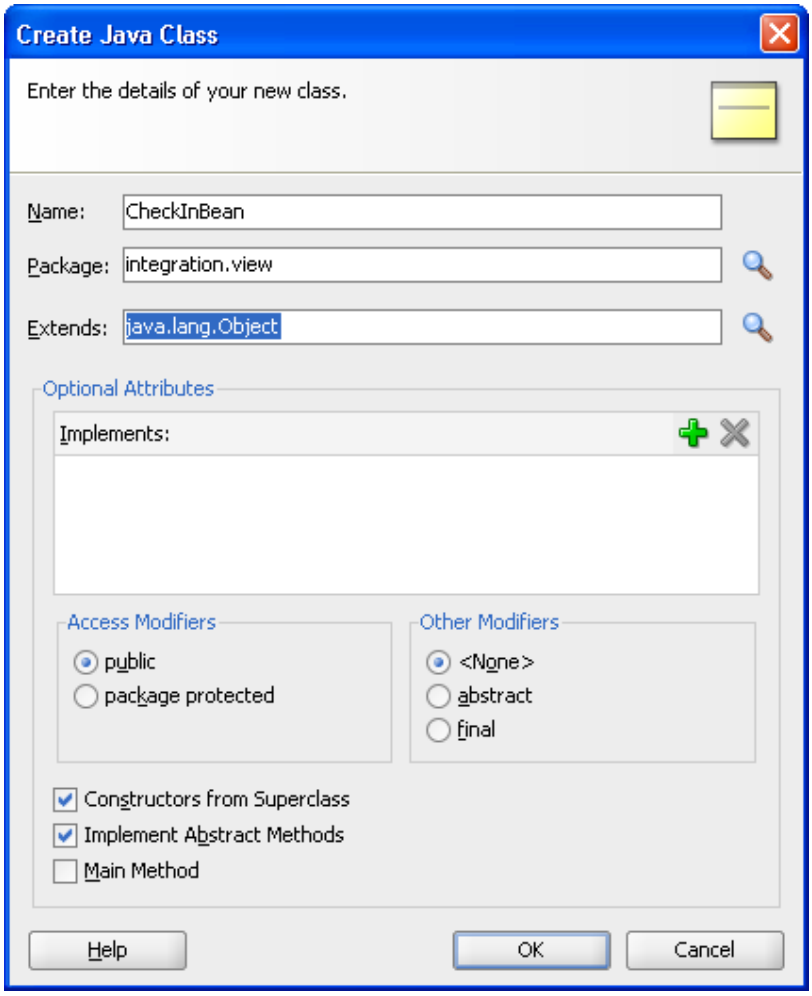
#{not empty bindings.dDocName.inputValue}

This is the completed page fragment


options.jsff
runReport.jsff
checkIn.jsff
Show
Full Screen Size
None
Default
None
Train
Check-In
Back
Next
Document Name (dDocName)
#{...dDocName.inputValue}
Document Title (dDocTitle)
#{...dDocTitle.inputValue}
Document Type
#{...dDocType.inputValue}
Author
#{...dDocAuthor.inputValue}
Security Group
#{...dSecurityGroup.inputValue}
Check In
ID
#{...dID.inputValue}
dRevClassID
#{...dRevClassID.inputValue}
RevisionID
#{...dRevisionID.inputValue}
Rev. Label
#{...dRevLabel.inputValue}
Status Code
#{...statusCode.inputValue}
Status Message
#{...statusMessage.inputValue}
jsp:root
Design
Source
Bindings
Preview
History

2.5.2 Creating a Managed Bean to check-in the Document

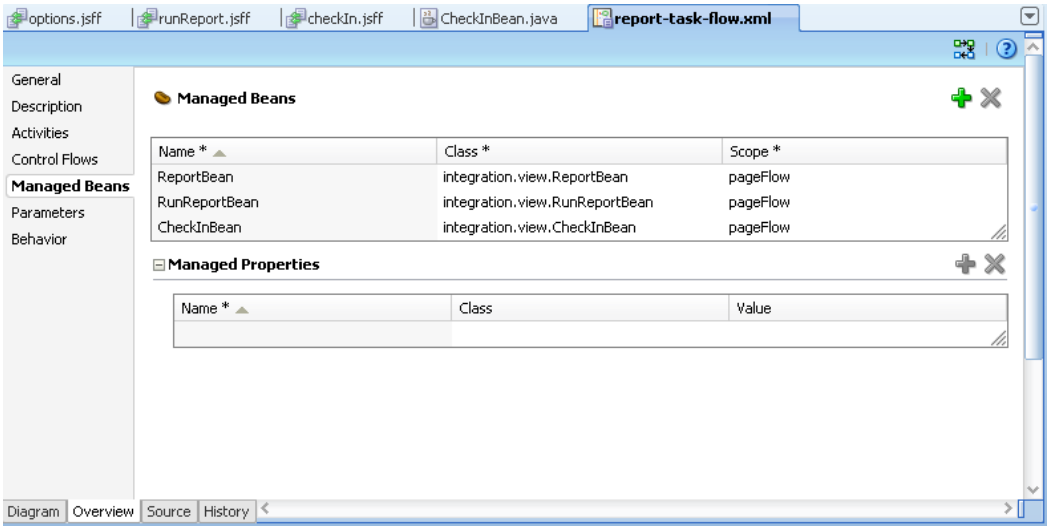
To get the content of the generated report file into the SOAP message another managed bean is needed.
Create a Java bean in the project ViewController by selecting File => New => General => Java = Java Class.
Name it *CheckInBean*, create it in the package *integration.view* and accept the other defaults.



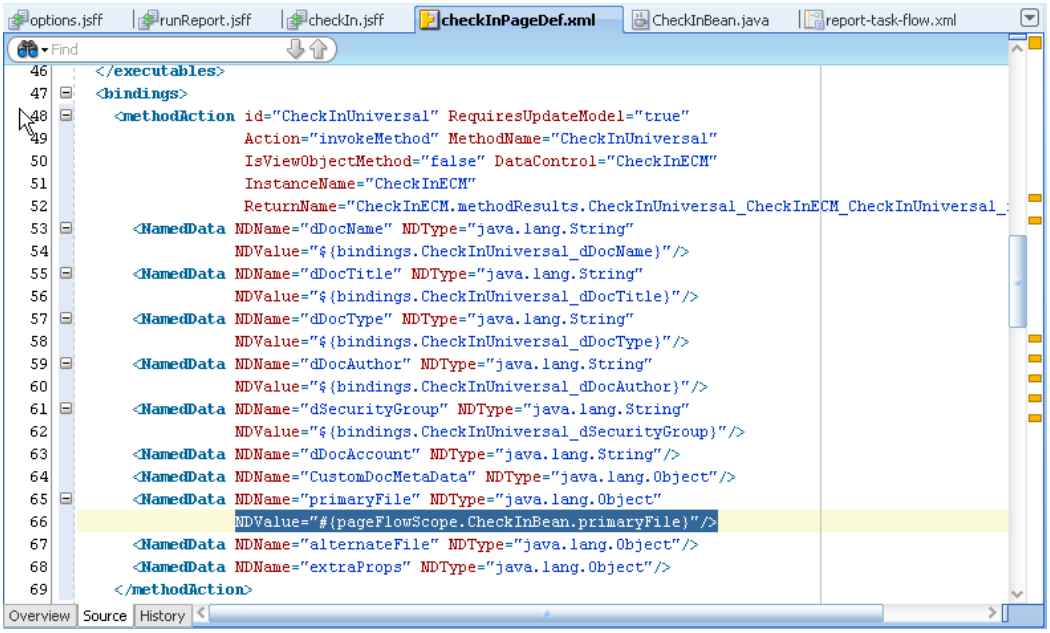
In this class define variables for *fileName*, *fileContent* and *primaryFile.*
With the function *Generate Accessors* from the JDeveloper context menu generate get/set methods for these variables.
The complete code of *CheckInBean.java* is included in the *Sample Code* package.

The *CheckInBean* should be added as a managed bean to the *report-task-flow.xml*. In the Overview tab of the bounded taskflow select *Managed Beans* and create a new entry with the following properties:

Name	CheckInBean
Class	integration.view.CheckInBean
Scope	pageFlow



Finally there is a modification to be done in the pagedef file of the *checkIn* page fragment (*checkInPageDef.xml*). In the Source View the NDValue for the *primaryFile* has to be set to:
NDValue="#{pageFlowScope.CheckInBean.primaryFile}"



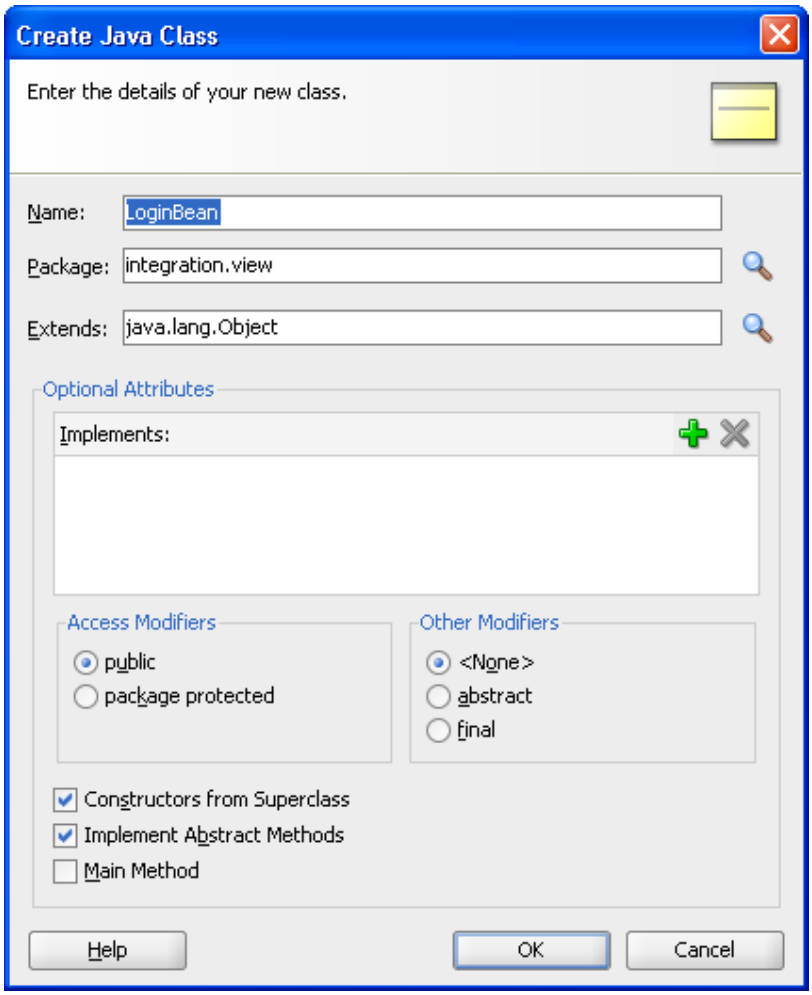
2.6 Implementing ADF Security

2.6.1 Creating a Managed Bean for the Login

This step is optional and not required to run the application if all hard-coded usernames and passwords are correct.
To implement ADF security using a .jspx page an additional bean is required.

Create a Java bean in the project *ViewController* by selecting File => New => General

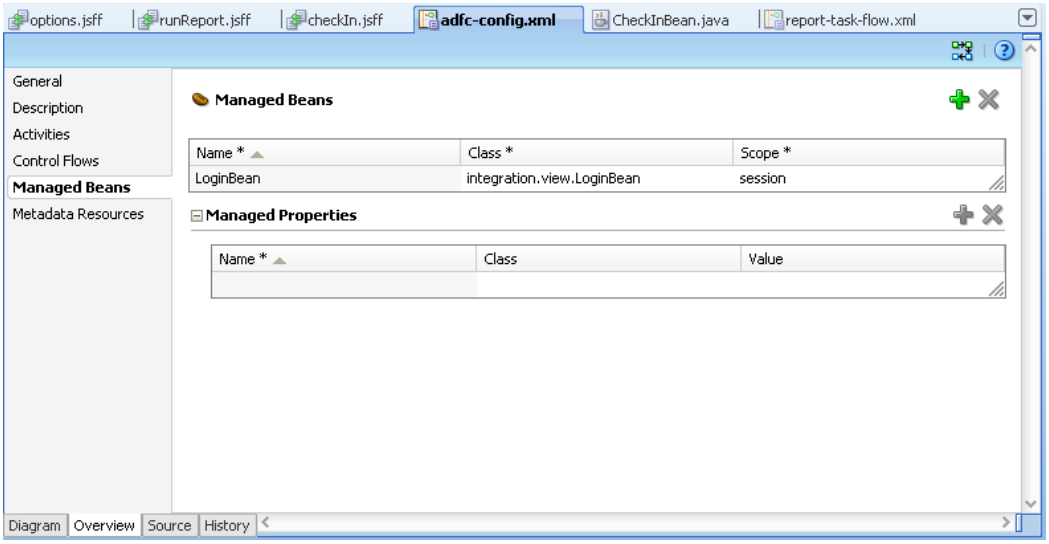
=> Java = Java Class.
Name it *LoginBean*, create it in the package *integration.view* and accept the other defaults.



The required code for the bean can be found in the Fusion Developer's Guide for ADF (http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E15523_01/web.1111/b31974/adding_security.htm#BABDEICH).
The complete code of *LoginBean.java* is included in the *Sample Code* package.

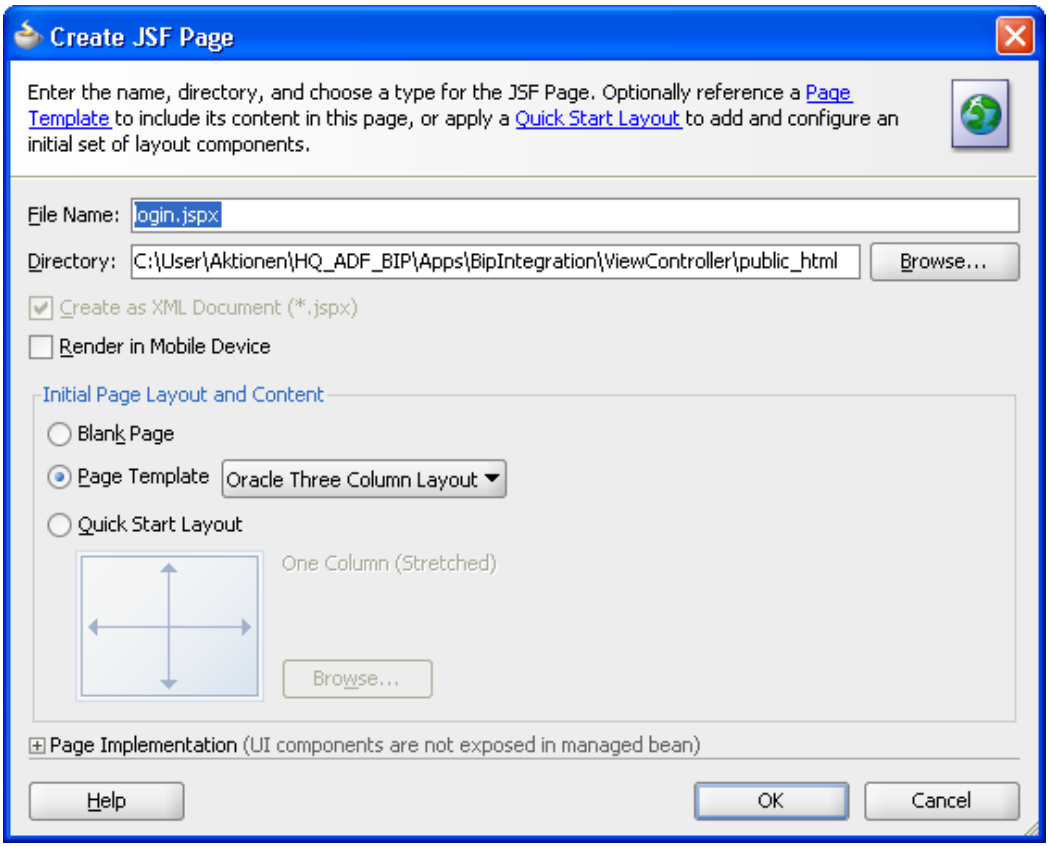
The *LoginBean* should be added as a managed bean to the unbounded top level flow *adfc-config.xml*. In the Overview tab of the taskflow select *Managed Beans* and create a new entry with the following properties:

Name	LoginBean
Class	integration.view.LoginBean
Scope	session



2.6.2 Creating a Login Page

Drag an activity of type "View" into the diagram of the *adfc-config.xml*. Open the new created page, name it *login.jspx* and accept the default settings.



Do the following steps in the page *login.jspx*

- disable the facets "start" and "end" by deleting them in the diagram view

- insert a heading just by drag a component *outputText* (af:outputText) into the facet "header" and change the value to "Login Page"
- set the display name for the page in the *adfc-config.xml* by selecting the page and enter "Login Page" as the *Display Name* in the Property Inspector.
- place a Panel Box (af:panelBox) in the facet "center", set the property *Text* to "Login" and set the properties *Width* and *Height* of the Panel Box to 100%.
- place a Panel Form Layout (af:panelFormLayout) inside the Panel Box

Now two Input Text Fields for the username and password have to be created.
For the username drag an Input Text Field (af:inputText) into the Form Layout with

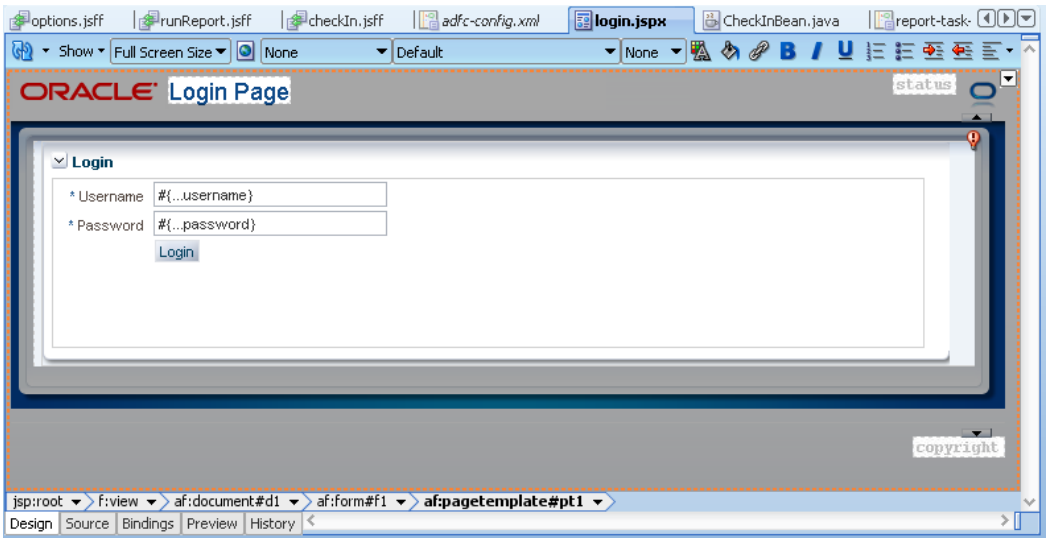
Label	Username
Value	#{LoginBean.username}
Required	True

For the password drag an Input Text Field (af:inputText) below the username field with

Label	Password
Value	#{LoginBean.password}
Required	True
Secret	True

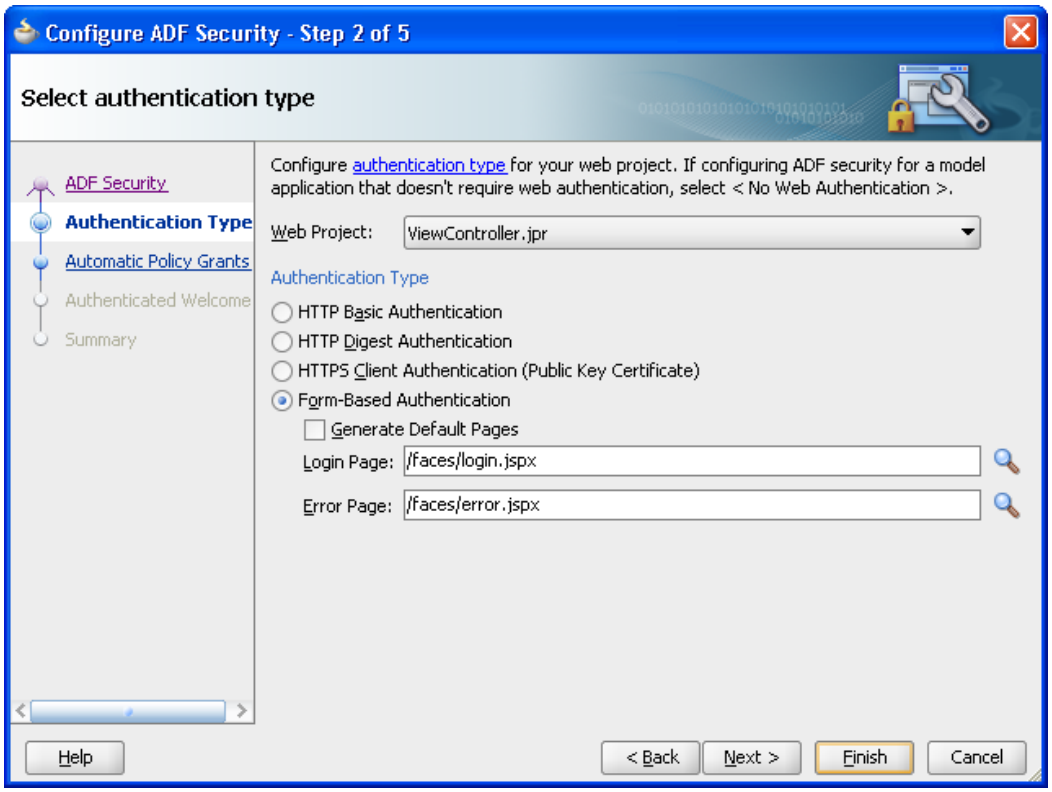
Finaly create a Button (af:commandButton) below the text fields with

Text	Login
Action	#{LoginBean.doLogin}

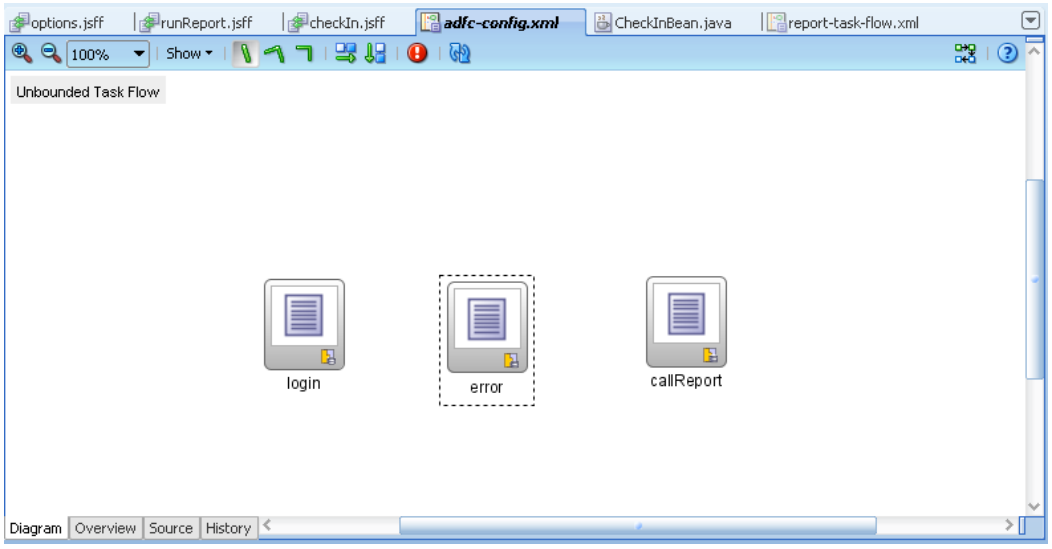


2.6.3 Configuration of ADF Security

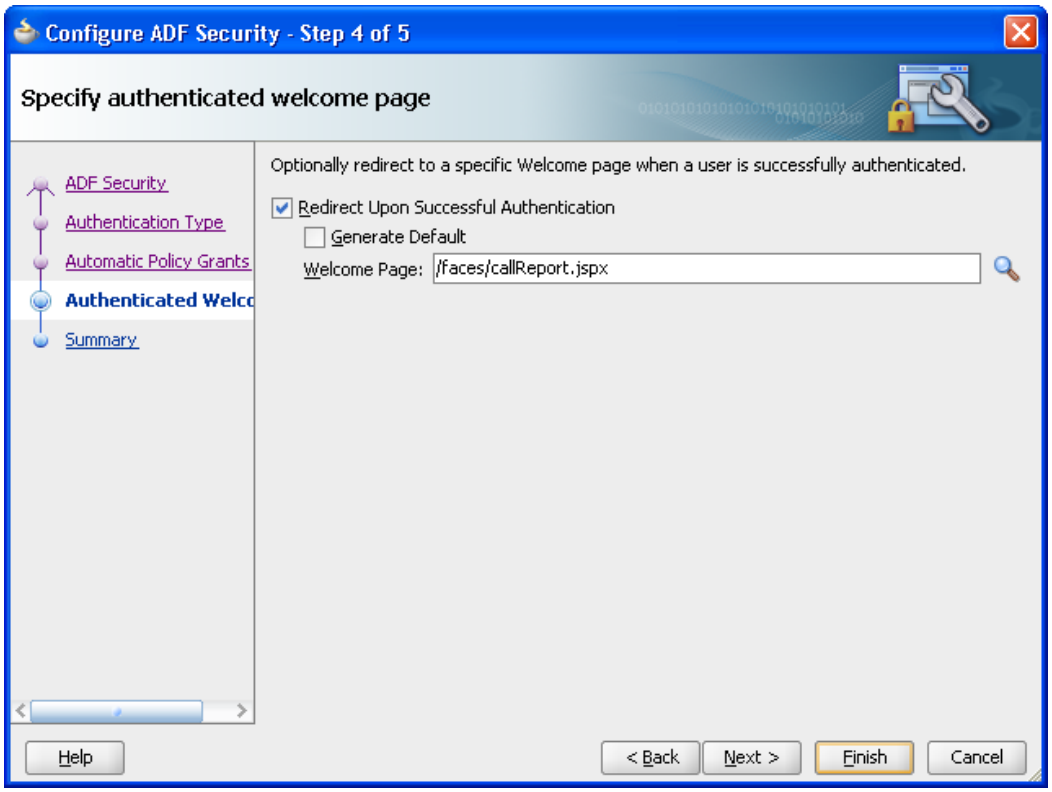
Select the *ViewController* project and open Application => Secure => Configure ADF Security in the JDeveloper menu. Select the option "ADF Authentication and Authorization" and "Form-based Authentication" in the next step. Enter */faces/login.jspx* for the Login Page and */faces/error.jspx* for the Error Page.



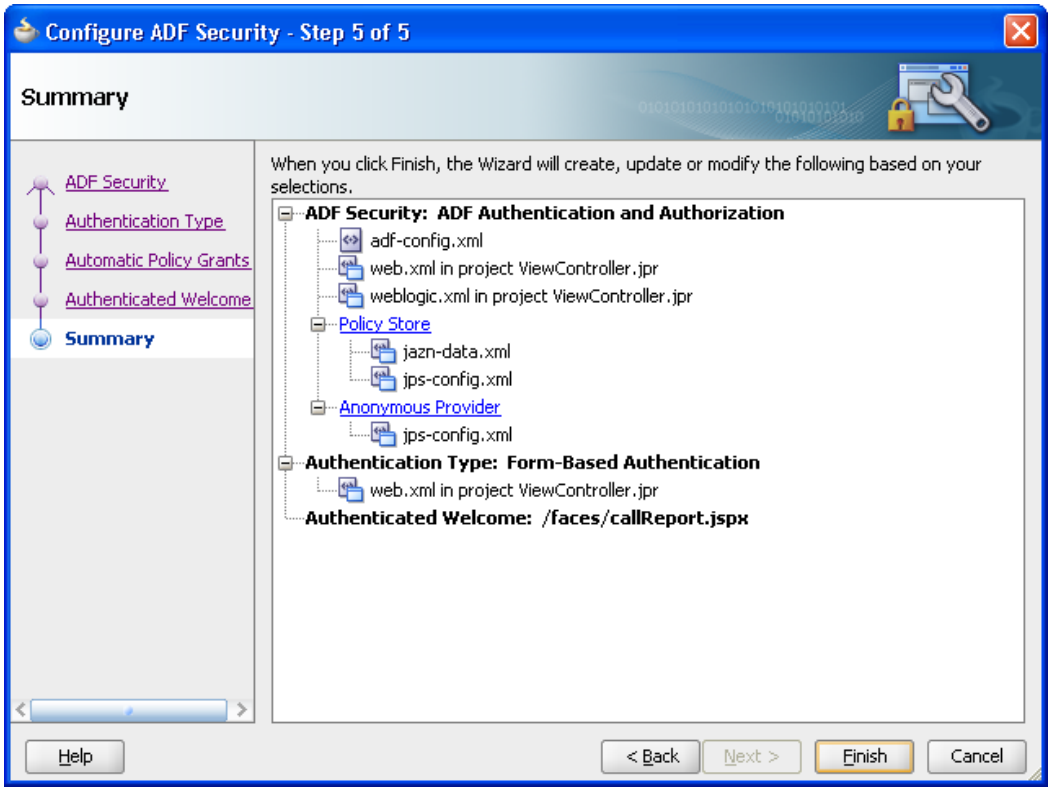
The error page can be created in the same way as the login page just with a simple error message.



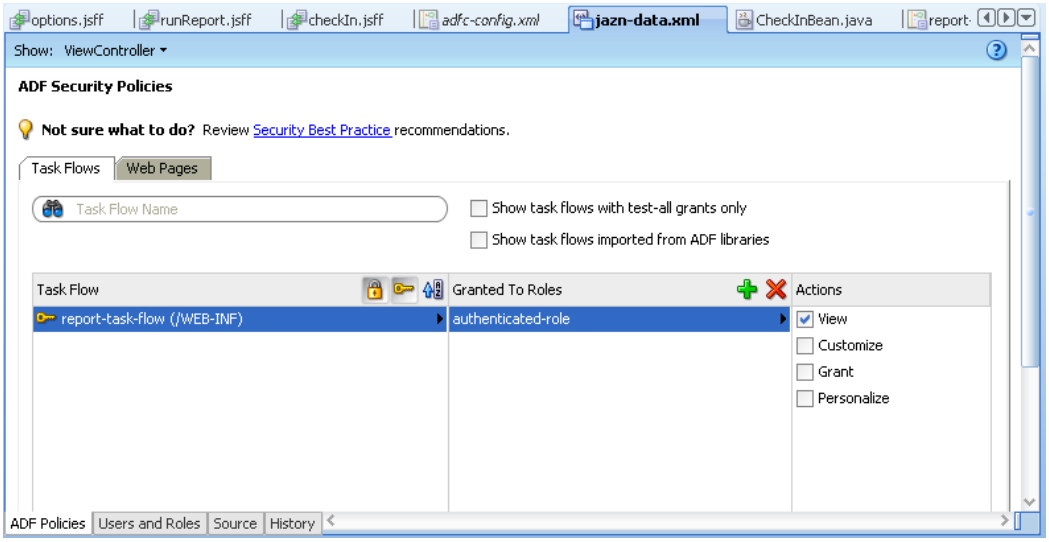
In the next step select "Grant to All Objects".
In step 4 check "Redirect Upon Succesful Authentication" and enter */faces/callReport.jspx* as the Welcome Page of the application.



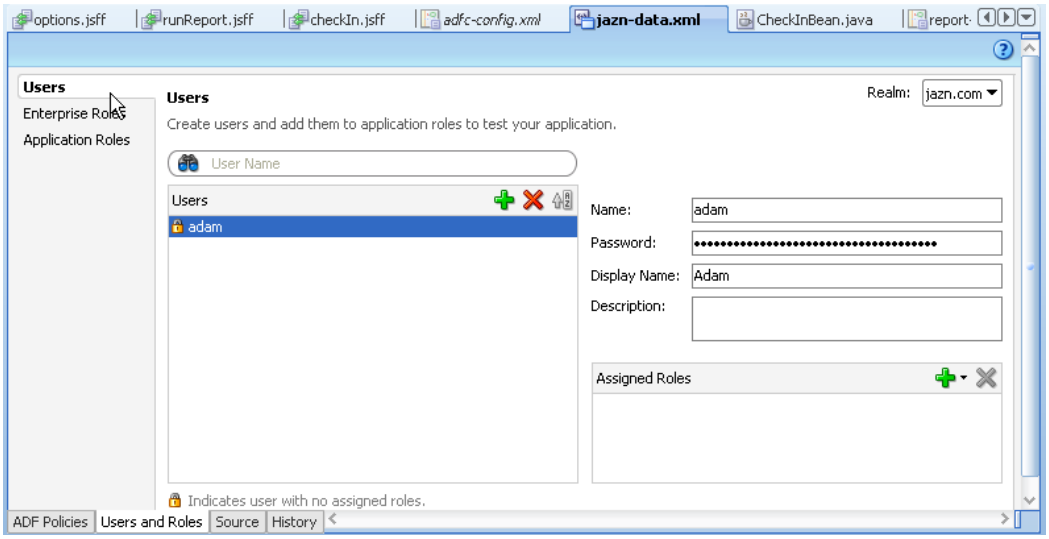
The last page of the wizard show a summary of the settings before finishing the configuration.



In the next step a policy have to be defined.
Select the *ViewController* project and open Application => Secure => ADF Policies in the JDeveloper menu.
To protect the task flow *report-task-flow.xml* select it, remove the role "test-all" and add the role "authenticated-role". The role "authenticated-role" is predefined in Oracle WebLogic Server and is granted to all authenticated users.
On the second tab *Web Pages* do the same for the web page *callReport.jspx*.



In the last step a user has to be created in the *jazn-data.xml* to test the configuration.
Select the *ViewController* project and open Application => Secure => Users in the JDeveloper menu.
Add a user and a password, in this example *adam* and *welcome1*.



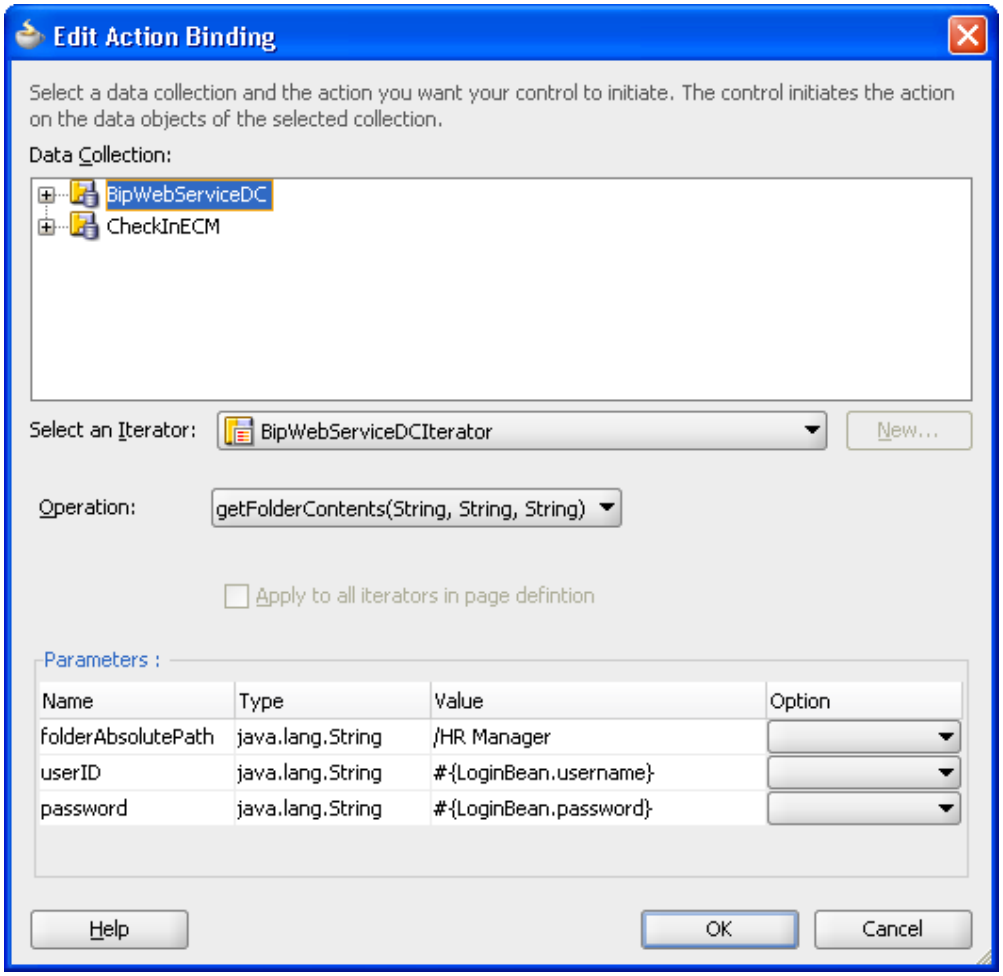
Because we will use the embedded WebLogic server to test the configuration it is not necessary to configure a security deployment.

2.6.4 Modifying existing Page Fragments to use ADF Security

At the moment there are three page fragments where hard-coded credentials will be used when calling the web service methods of Oracle BI Publisher. Go to the Bindings View of *report.jsff, layout.jsff* and *runReport.jsff* and edit the action binding of the method.

report.jsff	getFolderContents
layout.jsff	getReportDefinition
runreport.jsff	runReport

Replace the username by #{LoginBean.username}
Replace the password by #{LoginBean.password}

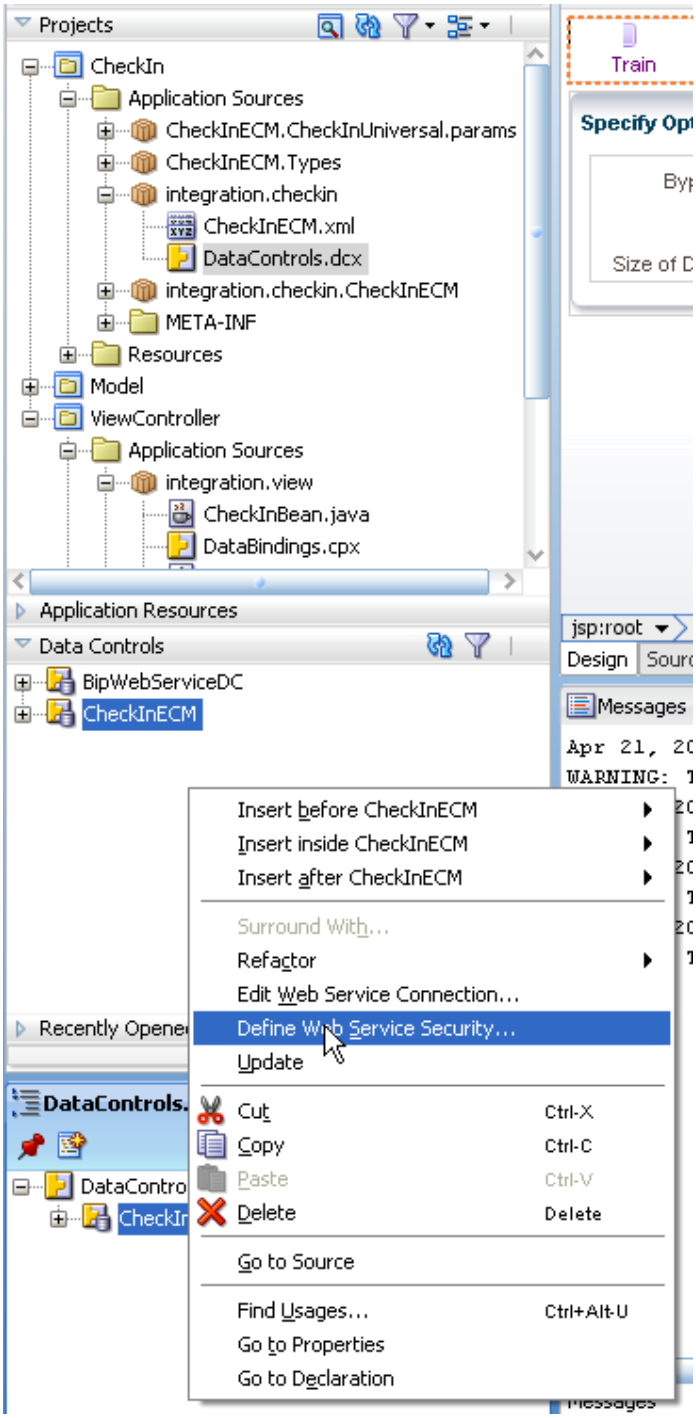


2.6.5 Creating a Managed Bean to Pass the Login Credentials for Oracle UCM

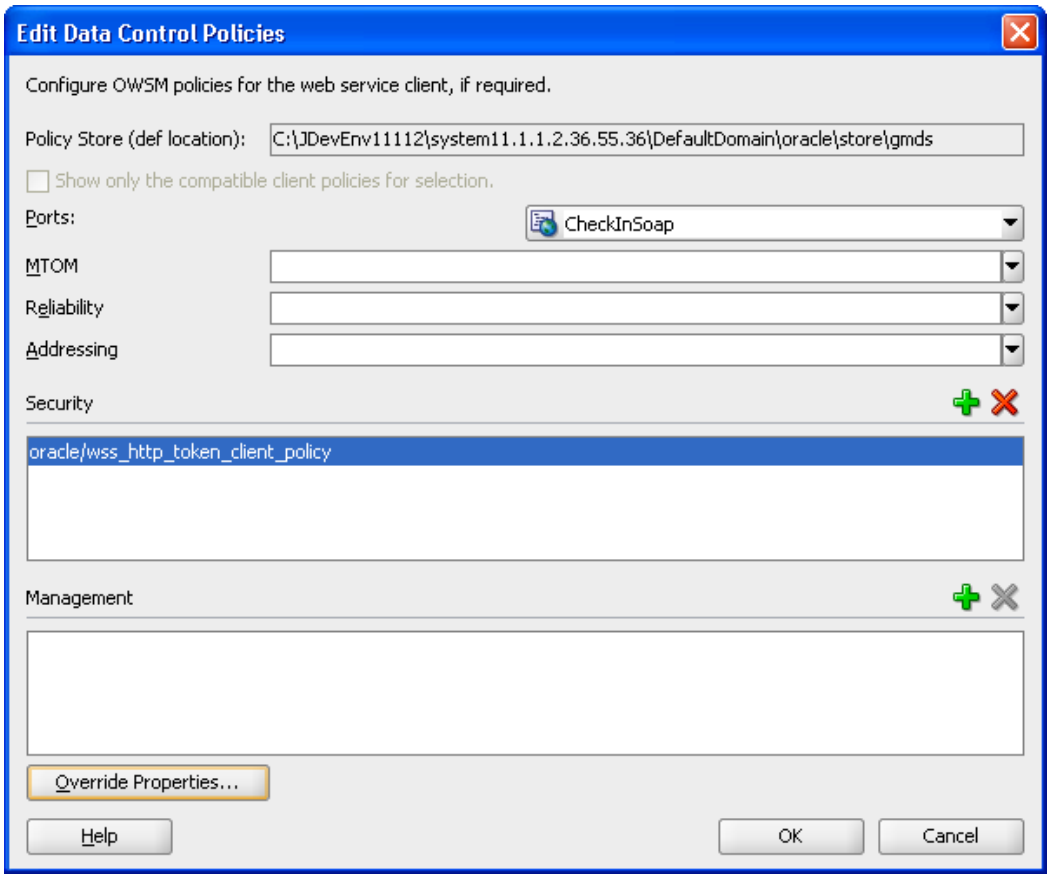
Oracle UCM web service endpoint is secured by basic authentication and the credentials entered at design time are stored in a wallet file. In this step these credentials should be replaced by the username and password of the login user.

In the first step we will define web service security for the data control *CheckInECM*. Select the file *DataControls.dcx* in the *CheckIn* project. Navigate to the node

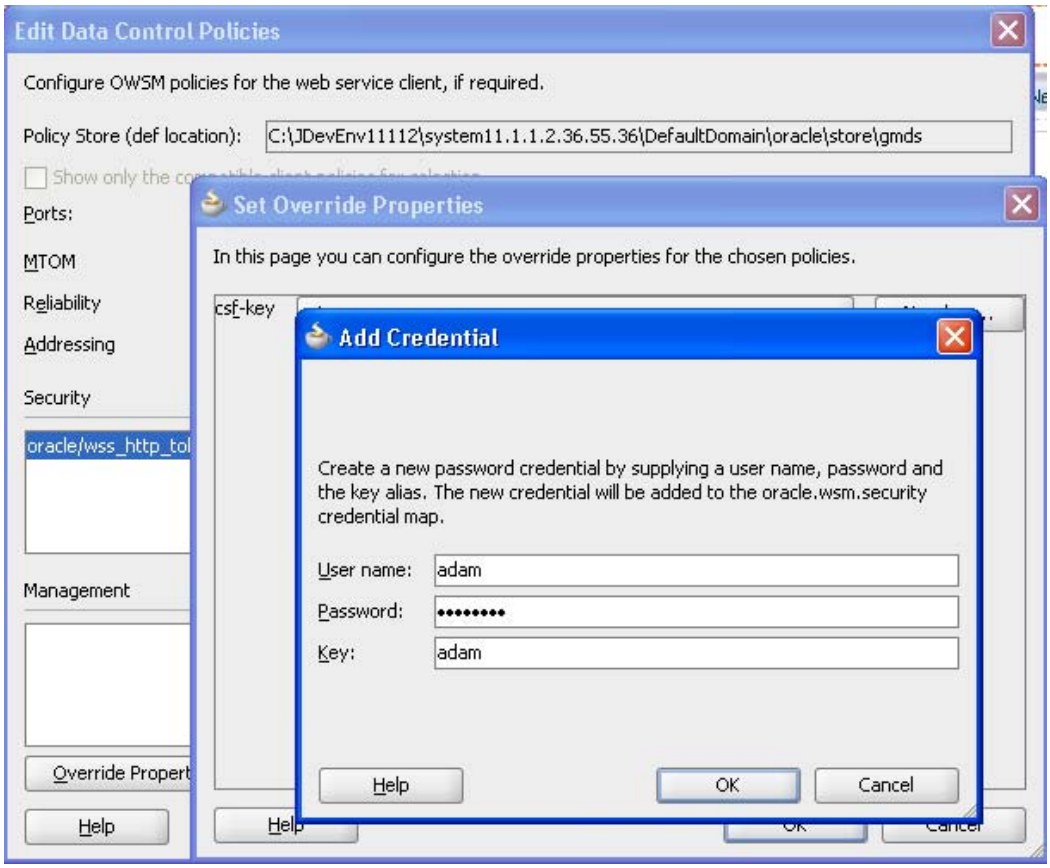
CheckInECM in the Structure Pane and open *Define Web Service Security* in the context menu (right mouse button).



In the multiline field add an entry and select *oracle/wss_http_token_client_policy* from the list of available policies. This is the appropriate policy for basic authentication which we will need for the UCM web service. Don't close the window.



Press the button *Override Properties* and add a credential store key (csf-key). This a set of values consisting of a user name, a password and a key name. The csf-key replaces the credentials we defined when the data control for the web service was created and is stored in the file ../META-INF/cwallet.sso.

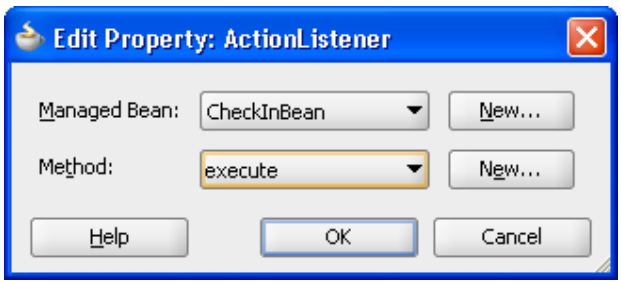


Now it is possible to reference and modify the csf-key programmatically in the *CheckInBean*.
The complete code of the modified *CheckInBean.java* is found in the *Sample Code* package.

The last step is to change the action listener for the *Check In* button. It still points to the method *CheckInUniversal* in the binding. Change the property *ActionListener* to

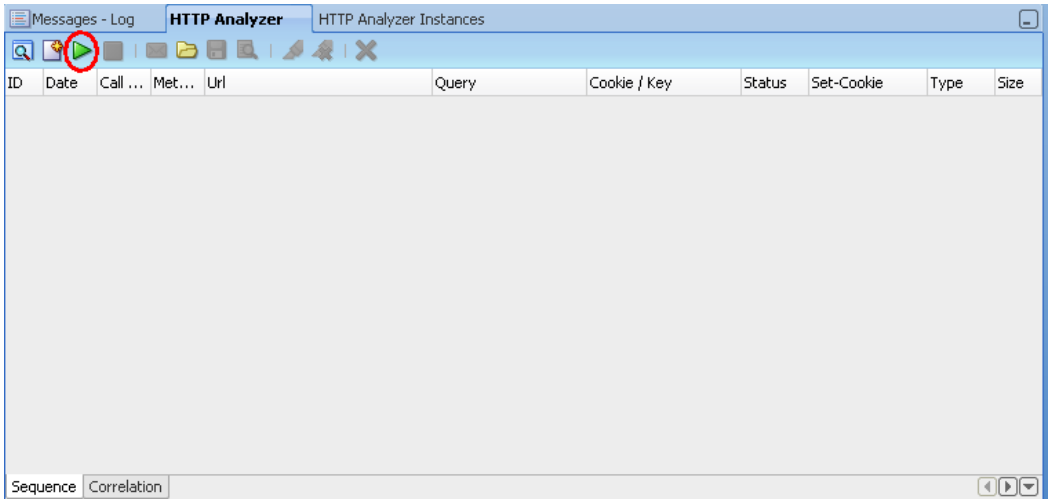
#{pageFlowScope.CheckInBean.execute}

by using the Expression Builder or the function *Edit* for the property. It is accidentally that the name of the action is *execute()* before and after the modification. Of course you can choose a arbitrary for the method in the bean.

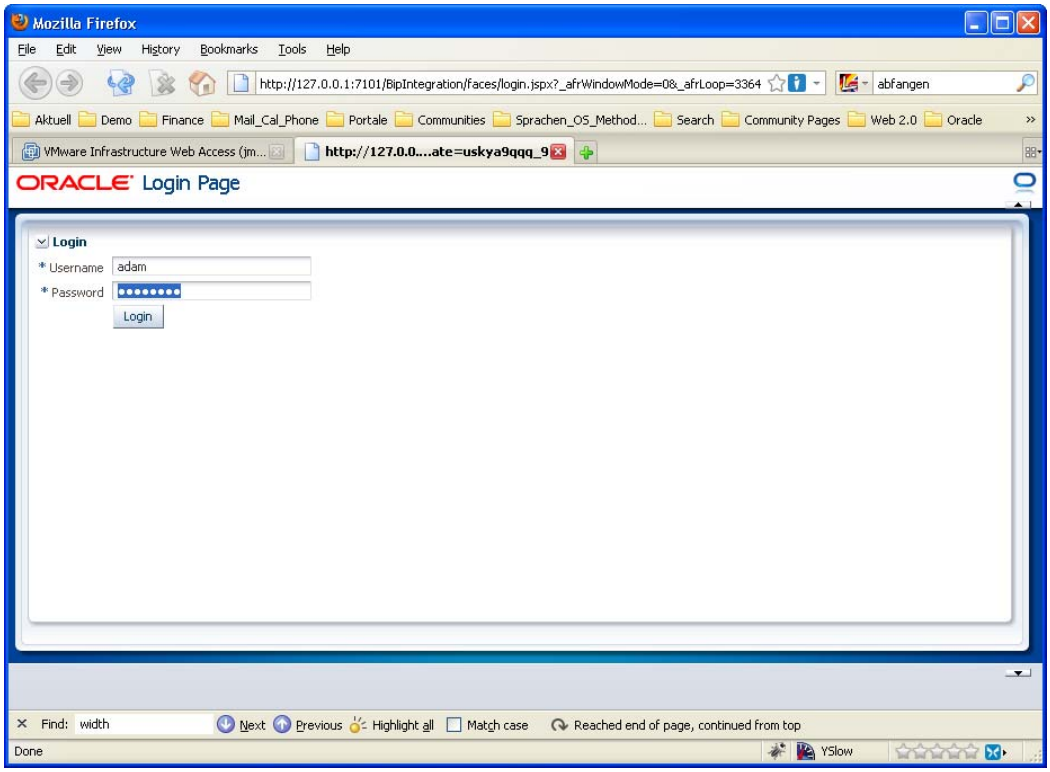


2.7 Running the application

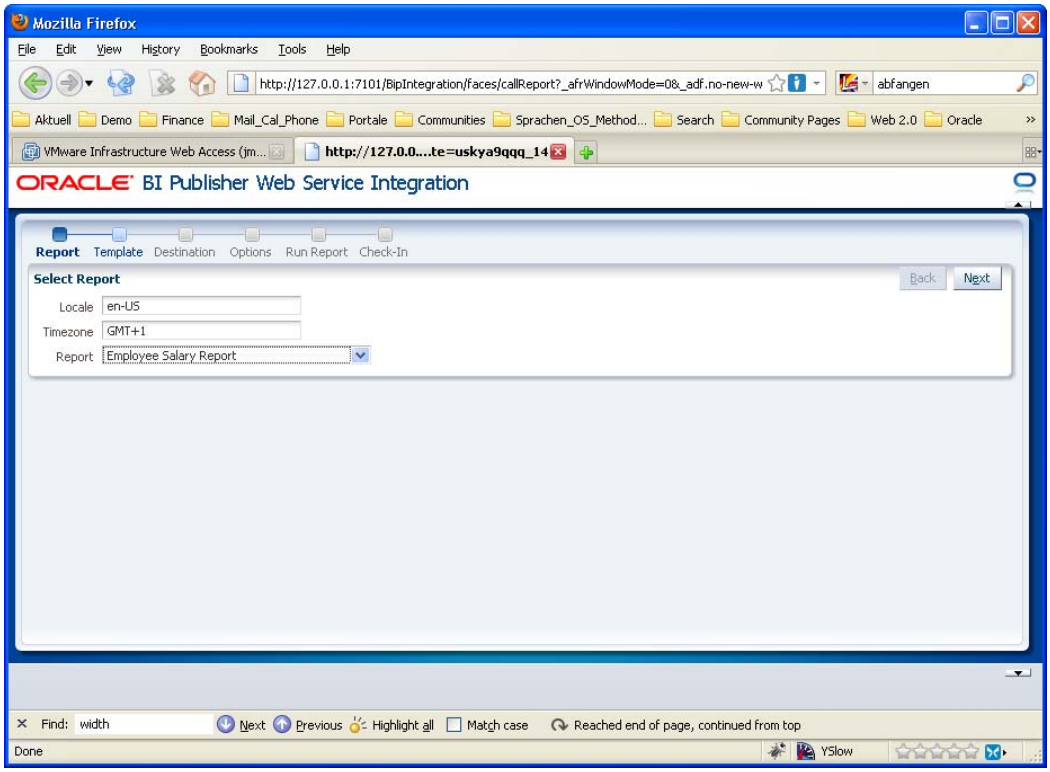
When you run the application for the first time it is recommended to start the *HTTP Analyzer* from the JDeveloper tools menu. It intercepts all HTTP requests to the embedded WebLogic server so that you can see the content of all outgoing and incoming messages. You have to start the recording by pressing the green triangle in the Analyzer window before the embedded WebLogic server is started.



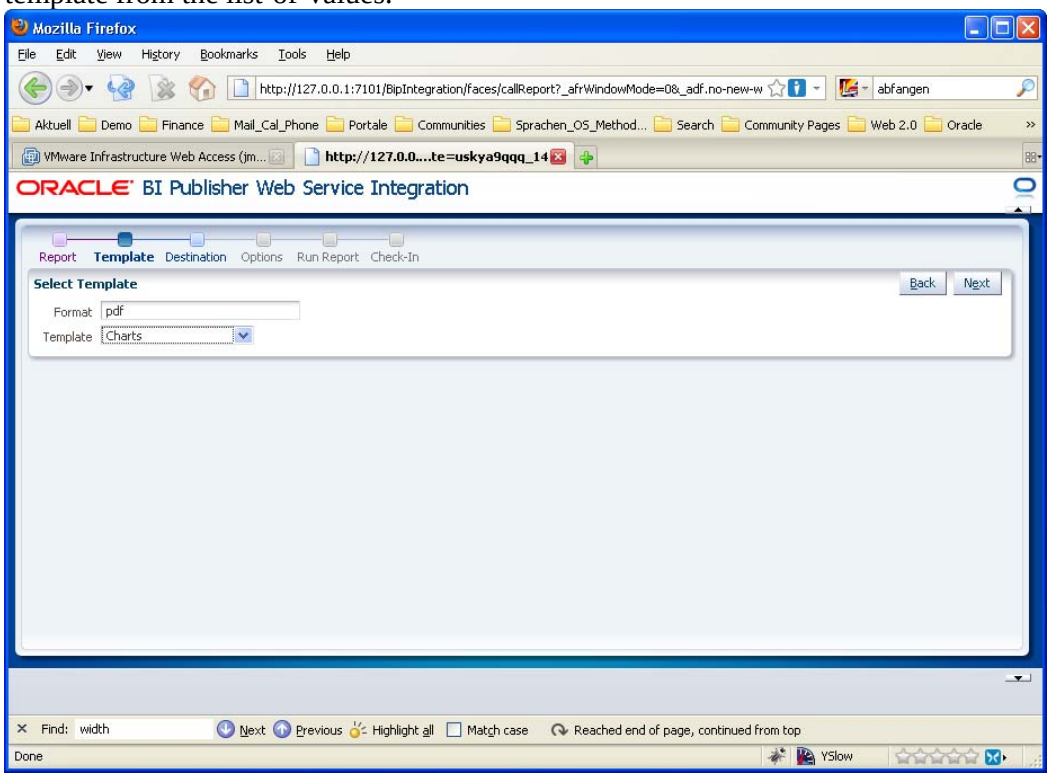
From within JDeveloper open the *adfc-config.xml*, select the page *callReport* and run it through the context menu of JDeveloper. In the login page enter *adam* as user and *welcome1* as the password. Remember that this user will replace the static settings defined during design time for the UCM web service.



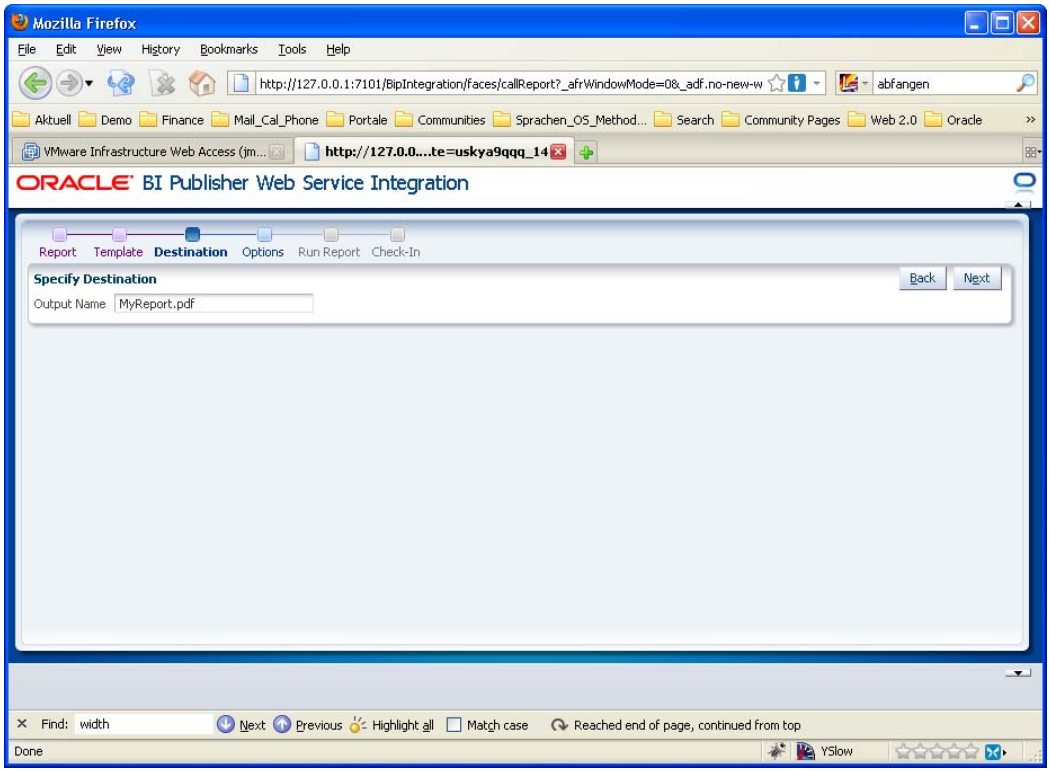
Upon succesful login the user will be redirected to the page *callReport.jspx* where the train will be displayed in a region. At the first stop (Report) select a report from the list-of-values.



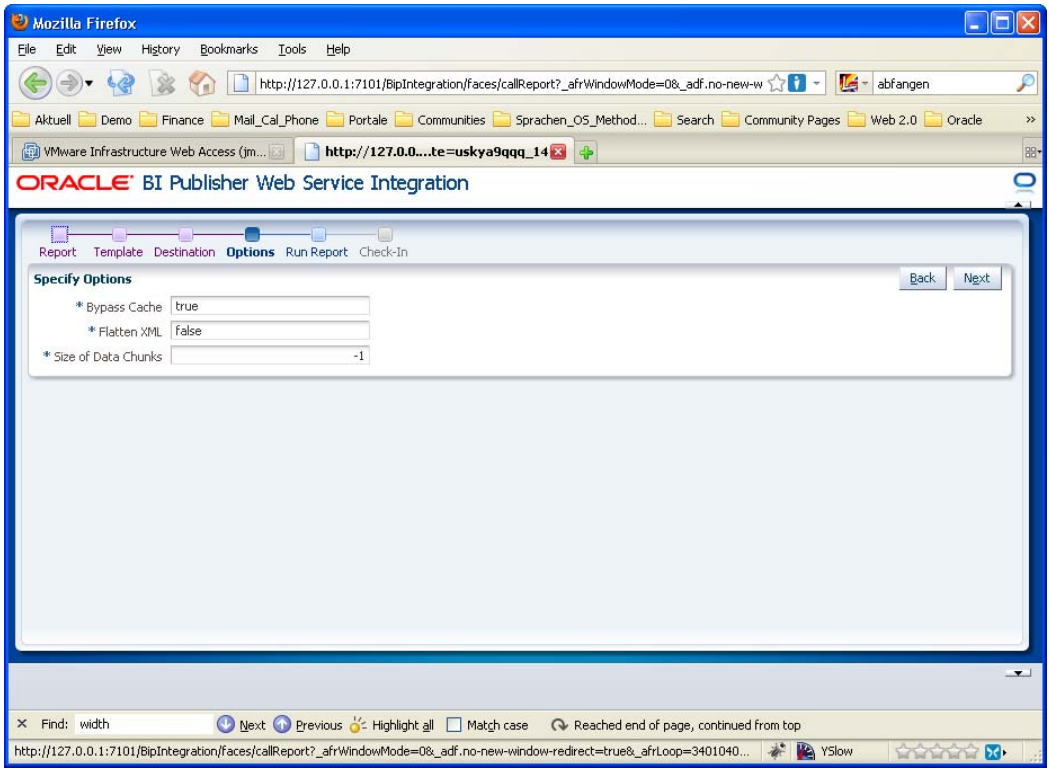
On the second stop (Template) enter a valid output format (pdf, html, ...) and select a template from the list-of-values.



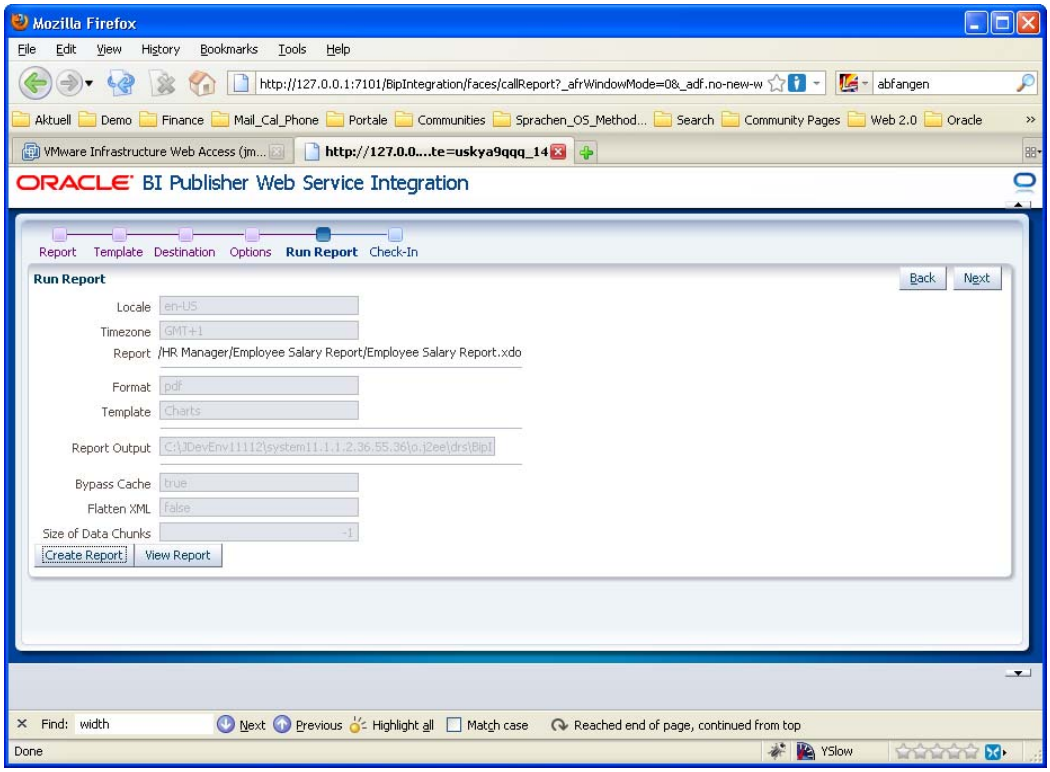
On the next stop (Destination) enter a file name including the extension.

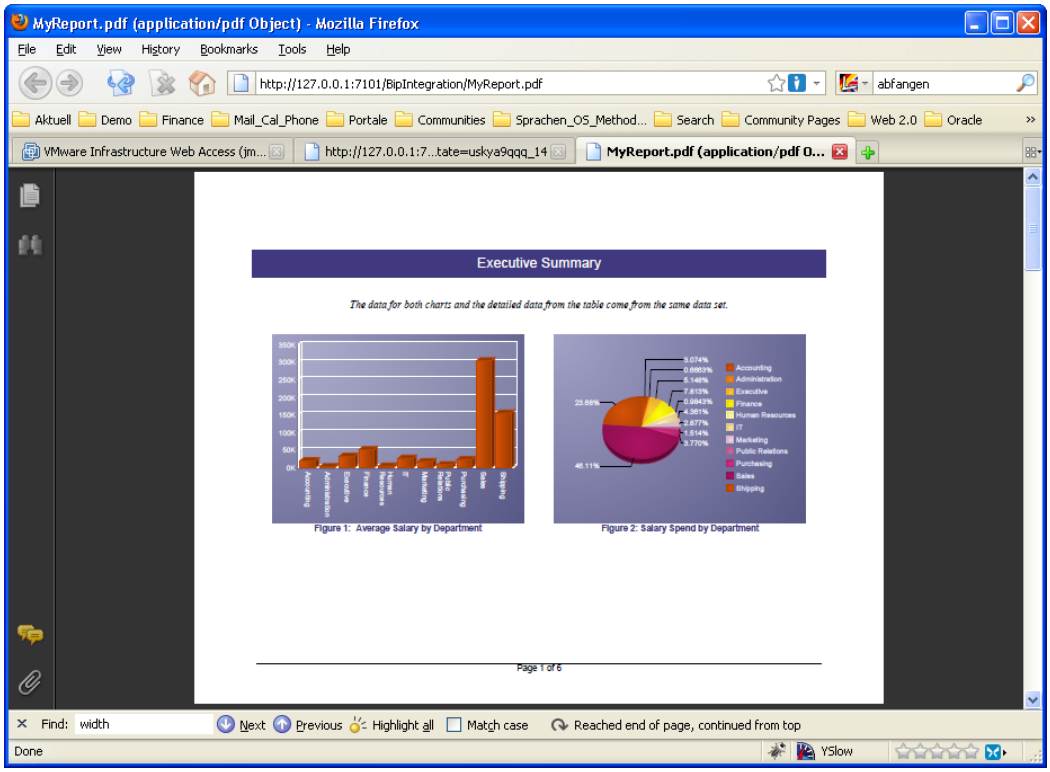


On the next stop (Options) it is possible to modify some parameters for the execution of the report.

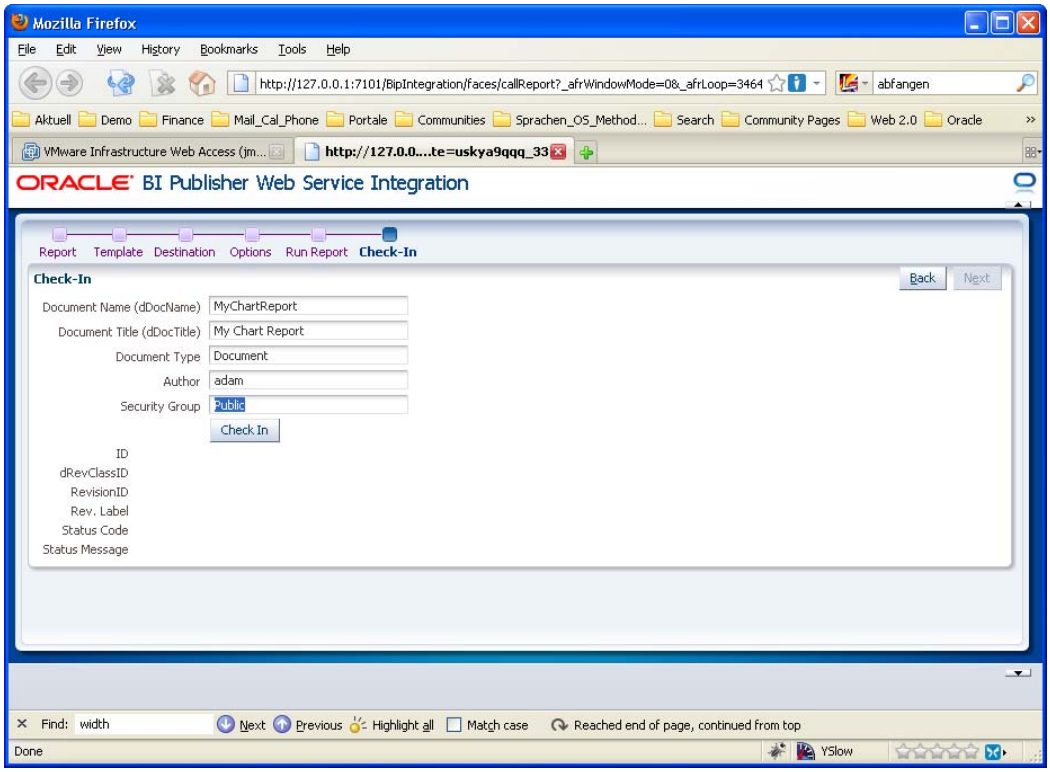


On the next stop (Run Report) all input parameters are displayed in read-only mode. The report is created by pressing the left button. After successful completion the right button to view the result will be activated.

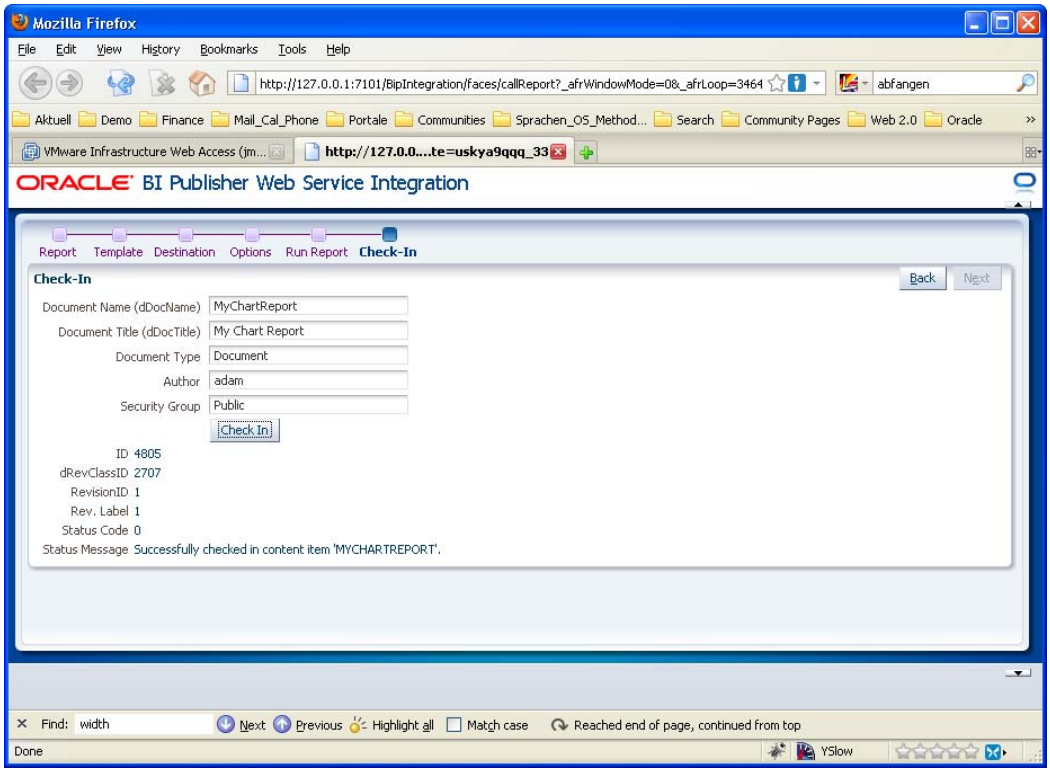




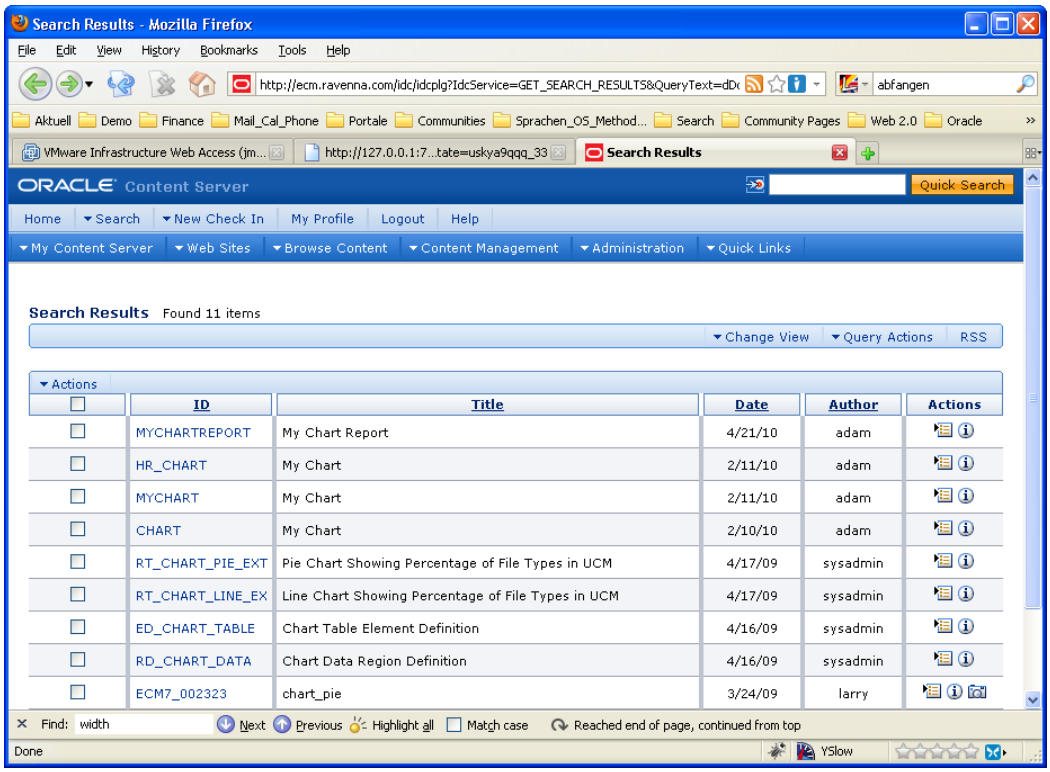
On the last stop (Check-In) mandatory metadata should be entered before the report can be checked in.



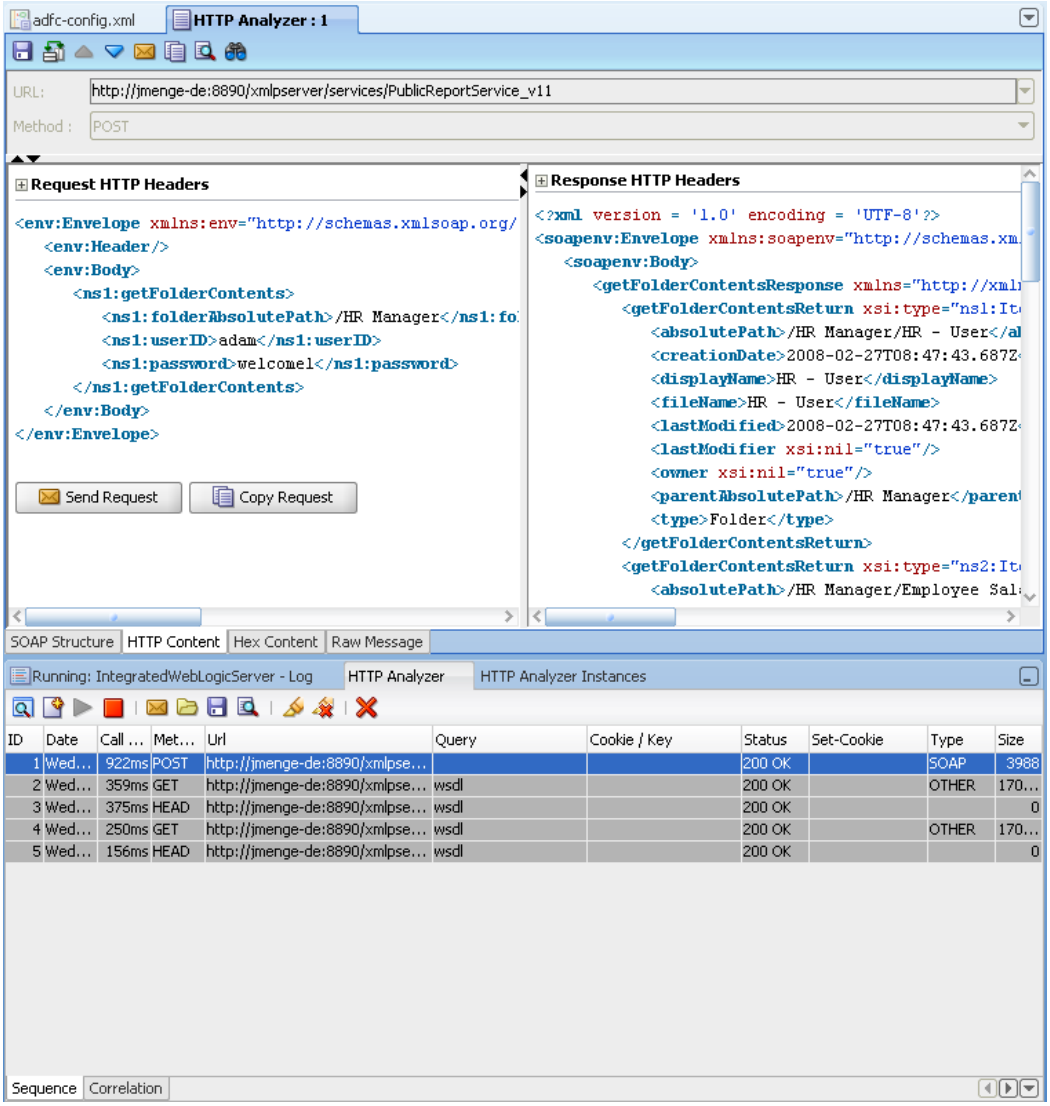
After the successful completion of the check-in process the response will be displayed at the bottom of the page. If a document with the chosen dDocName already exists there will be a message that the document has to be checked-out before.



Going to the Oracle UCM portal the document can be searched using different search criteria. A list with the search results will be displayed. If you check the details for the document you will find that it was checked-in by user adam.



Additionally you can check all outgoing and incoming messages by going to the HTTP Analyzer window in JDeveloper. For every message there is one line. You can view the content of the message by double-click on it.

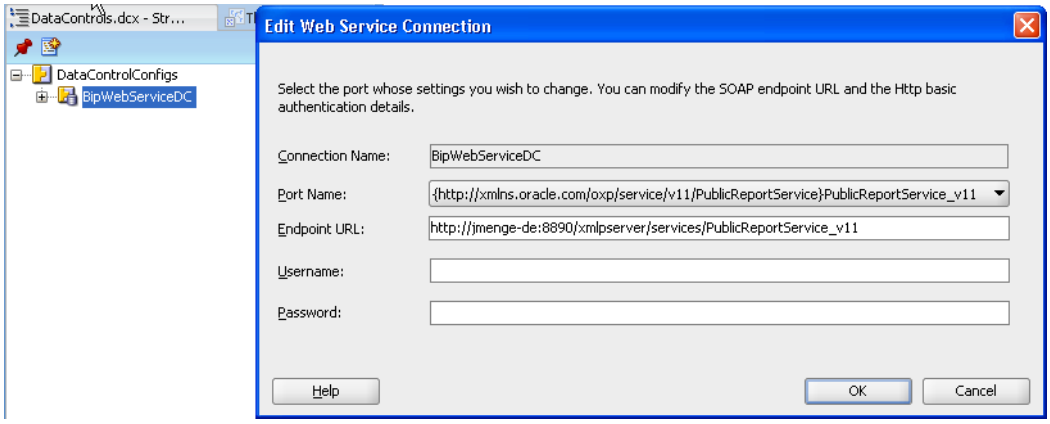


3 Final Remarks

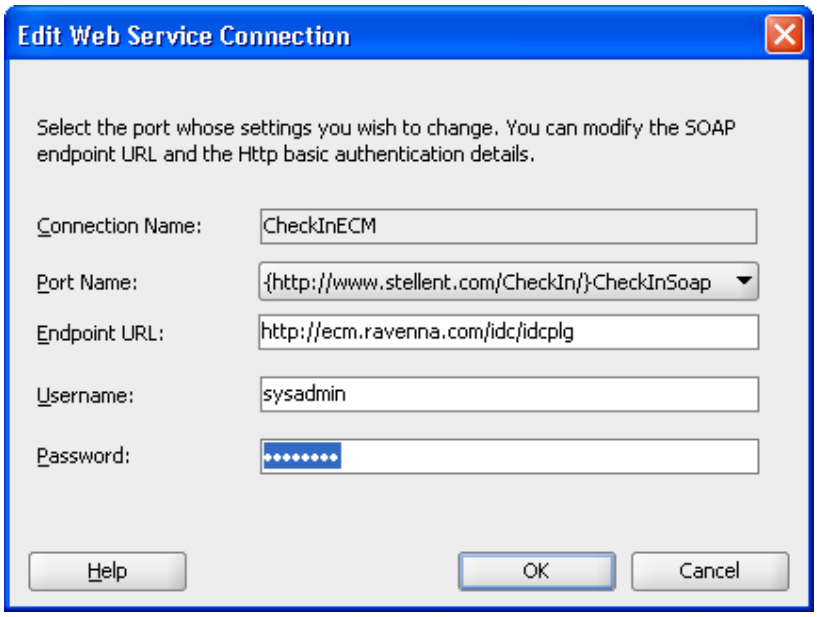
3.1 Modifications to run the Application

To run the application in another environment the following settings have to be modified.

- Change the connection by selecting the file *DataControls.dcx* in the project *Model* in the *Application Navigator*. Then in the *Structure Pane* use the context menu for the data control and select the option *Edit Web Service Connection*. To change the location and name of the WSDL file it is necessary to open the file DataControls.dcx because not all properties are visible in the dialogue.



- The same should be done for the file *DataControls.dcx* in the projekt *CheckIn*. Username and password are not necessary here when a csf-key is defined as described in 2.6.5.



- Check all connection-specific entries in the file
  ../BipIntegration.adf/META-INF/connections.xml.
  and modify them if they still not point to the correct hosts or ports.

- The variable *reportPath* in the *ReportBean.java* contains the output directory for the generated reports. It should be a directory which is accessible by the web server providing the generated pages. The example uses the capability of the embedded WebLogic server to deliver the generated reports.

3.2 Possible Extensions of the Example

The example could be extended in many ways. One direction would be to offer more flexibility by integrating additional choices for report-specific parameters, scheduling

options etc. processed by BI Publisher server.There are many more web service methods available to implement this. Instead of passing username and password the inSession methods could be used after obtaining a valid session token by the *login* method.

Additional components could be used to gain substantial benefits like

- using Oracle BPEL Process Manager for conditional reporting
- using Oracle WebCenter with pre-build content integration and the ability to use portlets in the user interface

Enhancement could be done for security in such a way that Oracle BI Publisher and Oracle UCM use the same LDAP directory.

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