Standards & Terminology Services (STS)

VETS Deployment Services
Production Release

Set Up Guide

Version 2.0

December 2010

Department of Veterans Affairs
Office of Information and Technology (OI&T)
Office of Enterprise Development (OED)

Revision History

Date	Version	Description	Author
July 2010	0.1	V9 text uploaded for V10 start.	STS Technical Writer
Sept. 2010	0.2	Initial changes from Schwann.	STS Technical Writer, STS CM
Oct. 2010	0.3	Rewrite text for V10. Edit, format.	STS Technical Writer, STS CM, STS DBA
Nov. 2010	0.4	Update screen shots, step text.	STS Technical Writer, STS CM
Dec. 2010	0.5	Screen shots, validation.	STS Technical Writer, STS CM
Dec. 2010	0.6	Sent for Review	STS Technical Writer
Dec. 2010	1.0	Final for PDF	STS Technical Writer

Table of Contents

Introduction

This manual describes the STS VETS Version 10 Set Up procedures. The procedures include:

- Build and Data Conversion
- STS Deployment
- Copying New Configuration and Help Files
- Starting and Stopping WebLogic Servers
- Creating STS Application User

PreInstallation

STS VETS V10 uses an Oracle 11gR1 RAC database server.

WebLogic 10.3.2 and Java 6 Update 20 must be installed.

VETS V10 Build and Data Conversion Instructions

This section describes the steps you need to perform to create the VETS V10 database schemas and copy the VETS V9 data into the VETS V10 schema. The VETS V9 and V10 schemas can co-exist in the same database while the VETS V10 environment is validated and the VETS V9 environment can be archived.

These tables list the V9 schema names and their corresponding V10 schema names in the environments that the V10 data creates from a V9 schema.

PRODUCTION (HDRP06)	
V9 SCHEMA NAME	**V10 SCHEMA NAME**
DS_V09	DS_V10
NTRT_V09	NTRT_V09
VHAT_V09	No longer used
VTS_V09	VTS_V09
VUID_V09	Moved into VTS_V09 schema

SQA (ETSD07 on vhaislbll10)	
V9 SCHEMA NAME	**V10 SCHEMA NAME**
DS_V09	DS_V10

NTRT_V09	NTRT_V09
VHAT_V09	No longer used
VTS_V09	VTS_V09
VUID_V09	Moved into VTS_V09 schema

Integration (STSI01 on vhaislbll26)	
V8 SCHEMA NAME	**V10 SCHEMA NAME**
DS_V09	DS_V10
NTRT_V09	NTRT_V09
VHAT_V09	No longer used
VTS_V09	VTS_V09
VUID_V09	Moved into VTS_V09 schema

Create VETS V10 Schemas Instructions

Follow the steps below to create the V10 schemas:

1. These steps are executed from a PC or UNIX server that has Oracle client installed and tnsnames.ora connection information to the database for the new VETS V10 schema.

2. Execute the Oracle SQL script. build_v10_releasenumber_full_databasename.sql

    - The releasenumber is the latest database build number for V10.
    - The databasename is the name of the database that the build will be created on.
    - The build_v10_releasenumber_full_databasename.sql file calls other SQL files to build the environment.
    - All parameters needed to create the objects are specified in the build_v10_releasenumber_full_databasename.sql file.

3. Review the script file before the script is executed to ensure that all of the information is correct.

    - All SQL files used in this step are stored in Perforce.
    - The objects that are created by this script can be viewed via this HTML data model contained in the zip file VETS_001009.zip.

Follow the step below to create the VETS V10 data model on a PC:

1. Unload the zip files into a directory on your computer.
   <FILE://\\vhaislmul1\Projects\ETS (STS)\VETS\Version 10\Toad Data Modeler\Reports\HTML\VETS_10.zip>

2. Open the file DS_NTRT_VTS_V10.html in a browser window to view the data model.

Copy VETS V9 Data into the VETS V10 Schemas Instructions

The conversion process below was designed so that the V9 and the V10 data reside in the same database. Follow the steps below to copy V9 data in to the V10 schemas:

1. Copy the following files into the data_pump_dir directory on the database server:
   changegroup_seq_create.sql
   checksumrequest_seq_create.sql
   codesystem_seq_create.sql
   onceptstate_seq_create.sql
   concept_seq_create.sql
   copy_v9_to_v10_database.sh
   copy_v9_v10_ds.sql
   copy_v9_v10_ds_stsi01.sql (only for database stsi01 & stsi02)
   copy_v9_v10_ntrt.sql
   copy_v9_v10_vts.sql
   copy_v9_v10_vuid.sql
   deploymentconcept_seq_create.sql
   deploymenthistory_seq_create.sql
   deployment_seq_create.sql
   drop_v10_objs.sql
   grant_select_any_table.sql
   property_seq_create.sql
   regionchecksum_seq_create.sql
   relationship_seq_create.sql
   request_delete_rows.sql
   revoke_select_any_table.sql
   sitedatarequest_seq_create.sql
   sitedata_seq_create.sql
   state_seq_create.sql
   type_seq_create.sql
   v10_gather_stats_001002.sql

version_seq_create.sql

vhat_v10_cleanup.sql

request_subset_update.sql

2. The following files need to be edited to update the variables with the correct values:
   copy_v9_to_v10_database.sh

3. Execute the shell script copy_v9_to_v10_database.sh on the database server to copy the data using this command:
   copy_v9_to_v10_database.sh 1>copy_v9_to_v10_database.log 2>&1

This script can be executed against an empty V10 schema, or when data is in the V10 schema and data needs to be reloaded. The main tasks that this script performs are:

- Copies data directly from V9 tables into V10 tables using Insert/Select statements for tables that do not contain LONG RAW data.
- The data in the ds_v10 and vts_v10 schemas are truncated.
- Export/Import V9 NTRT table into a V10 NTRT table because table contains LONG RAW data
- Sets all sequences to correct values
- Sets all object permissions
- Moves indexes to correct tablespace
- Gathers schema statistics for all V10 schema

All files used in this step are stored in Perforce.

STS VETS Deployment Process

The STS VETS Deployment Process consists of installing a VETS V10 domain and configuring the scripts.

Prerequisites

All software packages are installed into the base directory /u01/app. A different directory can be used as the base directory. If you use a different directory you need to replace any references to the base directories in this document to the directory you are using.

All installation commands should run under the weblogic UNIX system ID. Before installation, run the following command on the target server to make sure it is running Linux on x86_64 hardware. See the following sample output:

```
uname -a
```

```
Linux vhaislbll25.vha.med.va.gov 2.6.18-194.3.1.el5 #1 SMP Sun May 2 04:17:42 EDT 2010
x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
```

- Verify /etc/hosts file

  Run the following command to make sure there is a separate line in /etc/hosts that resolves both short hostname and fully qualified domain name to the host IP address.

  ```
  cat /etc/hosts | grep `hostname`
  ```

  ```
  10.5.20.180          vhaislbll25.vha.med.va.gov vhaislbll25
  ```

- Install Java 6 Update 20

  Download the Java installer file jdk-6u20-linux-x64.bin from the Java web site.

  Copy the file into the application base directory and make it executable.

  Run the following:

  ```
  ./jdk-6u20-linux-x64.bin
  ```

  Press the **Enter** button to progress through the License Agreement pages.

  At the prompt Do you agree to the above license terms? [yes or no], select Yes.

  Press the **Enter** button to continue.

  Java is installed into the /u01/app/jdk1.6.0_20 directory. The original installer file can be deleted at this point.

  Run the following command to create a symbolic link to the actual java location.

  ```
  ln -s jdk1.6.0_20 jdk1.6
  ```

- Install WebLogic version 10.3.2

  Download the WebLogic installer file wls1032_generic.jar from the Oracle web site.

  Copy the file into the application base directory.

  In the same base directory, create a file named wls1032.xml with the content shown in Appendix A.

  Run the following command:

  ```
  /u01/app/jdk1.6/bin/java -jar wls1032_generic.jar \
    -mode=silent -silent_xml=wls1032.xml
  ```

  The command takes a few minute to run.

  When the command is finished WebLogic is installed into /u01/app/wls1032 and the WebLogic home directory is /u01/app/wls1032/wls.

  The WebLogic installer file can be deleted to free up disk space.

The following directories are defined for reference throughout this document:

```
AppDir=/u01/app

JavaHome=/u01/app/jdk1.6

BeaHome=/u01/app/wls1032

WlsHome=/u01/app/wls1032/wls
```

Create a Basic WebLogic Domain

As weblogic user ID, set up CLASSPATH by following command:

```
CLASSPATH=/u01/app/wls1032/utils/config/10.3/config-launch.jar

CLASSPATH=$CLASSPATH:/u01/app/wls1032/wls/server/lib/weblogic.jar

CLASSPATH=$CLASSPATH:/u01/app/wls1032/modules/features/weblogic.server.modules_10.3.2.0.jar

export CLASSPATH
```

Create a Python command file named basedomain.py (Appendix B) in the application base directory with the following commands.

Note: Substitute with appropriate base directory values wherever needed.

Create a WebLogic domain by running the following command. If it is successful, a new domain directory should be found in /u01/app/domains, e.g. v10.Prod.

```
/u01/app/jdk1.6/bin/java weblogic.WLST basedomain.py
```

Start the new WebLogic domain with following commands:

```
cd /u01/app/domains/v10.Prod

nohup /u01/app/domains/v10.Prod/bin/startWebLogic.sh &

tail -f nohup.out
```

The command will take a few minutes to run.

Note: Your Username and Password are created when you run the command.

Log in to the WebLogic Administration Console using the Administration Username and Password created in the basedomain.py script.

Create WebLogic Managed Servers

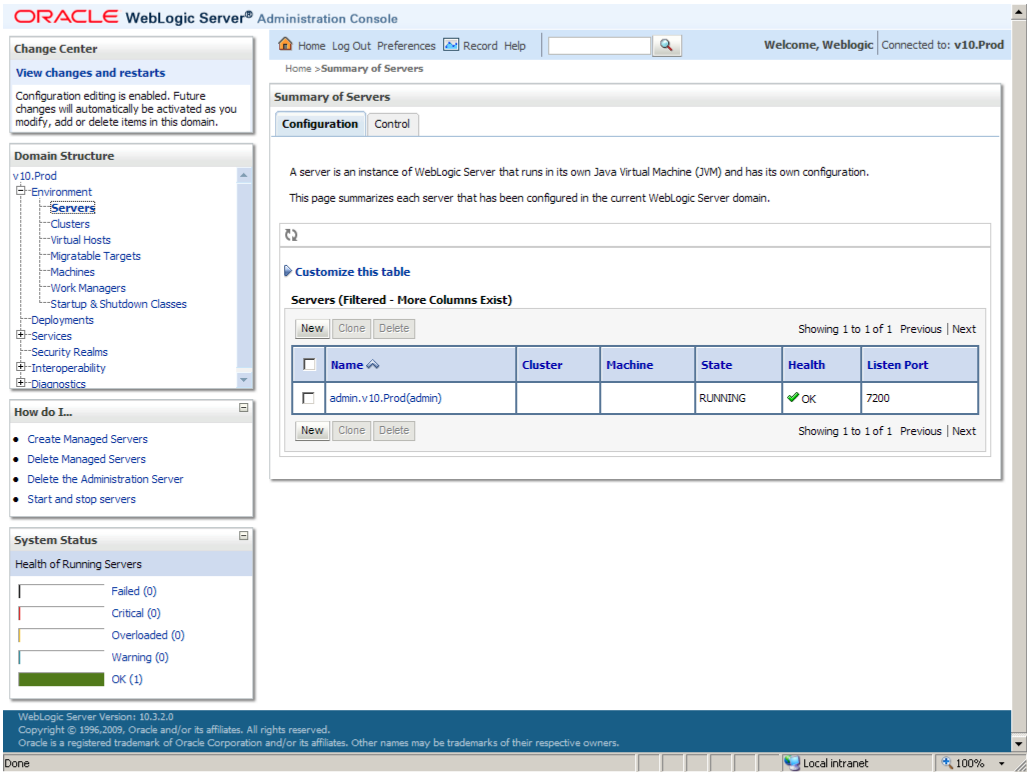
To create the WebLogic managed servers:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Administration Console. Enter **Username** WebLogic and **Password** admin123.

Following is a list of the managed servers you want to create:

Name	Listen Port
deployment	7201
ntrt	7202
vuid	7203
browser	7204
ted	7208

2. In the **Domain Structure** box, expand **Environment**.
3. Click and open **Servers**.
4. In the **Summary of Servers** box, click the **Configuration** tab.



Configuration editing is enabled. Future changes will automatically be activated as you modify, add or delete items in this domain.

A server is an instance of WebLogic Server that runs in its own Java Virtual Machine (JVM) and has its own configuration.

This page summarizes each server that has been configured in the current WebLogic Server domain.

Servers (Filtered - More Columns Exist)

□	Name	Cluster	Machine	State	Health	Listen Port
□	admin.v10.Prod(admin)			RUNNING	✓ OK	7200

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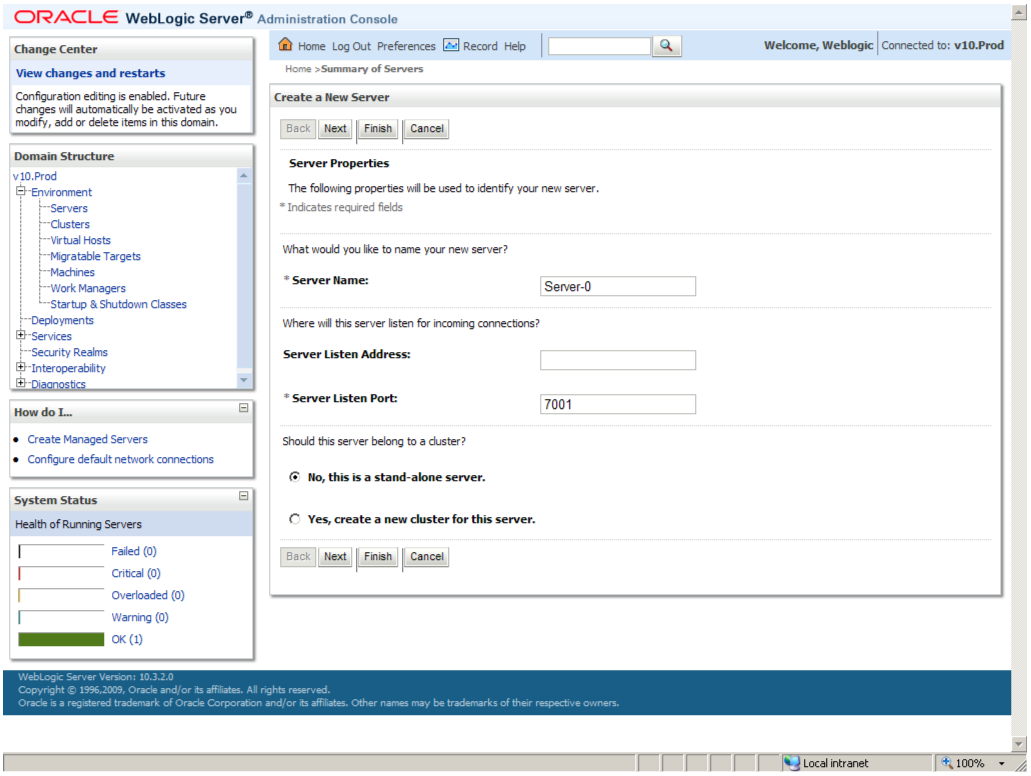
5. Click the **New** button at the bottom of the **Configuration** box.
6. In the **Create a New Server** box, complete the required fields (* Indicates required fields) with the information for the first managed server you want to create.

   This example uses the first server listed under step 1, above.



Configuration editing is enabled. Future changes will automatically be activated as you modify, add or delete items in this domain.

Create a New Server

Server Properties

The following properties will be used to identify your new server.

* Indicates required fields

What would you like to name your new server?

* **Server Name:** Server-0

Where will this server listen for incoming connections?

Server Listen Address:

* **Server Listen Port:** 7001

Should this server belong to a cluster?

● **No, this is a stand-alone server.**

○ **Yes, create a new cluster for this server.**

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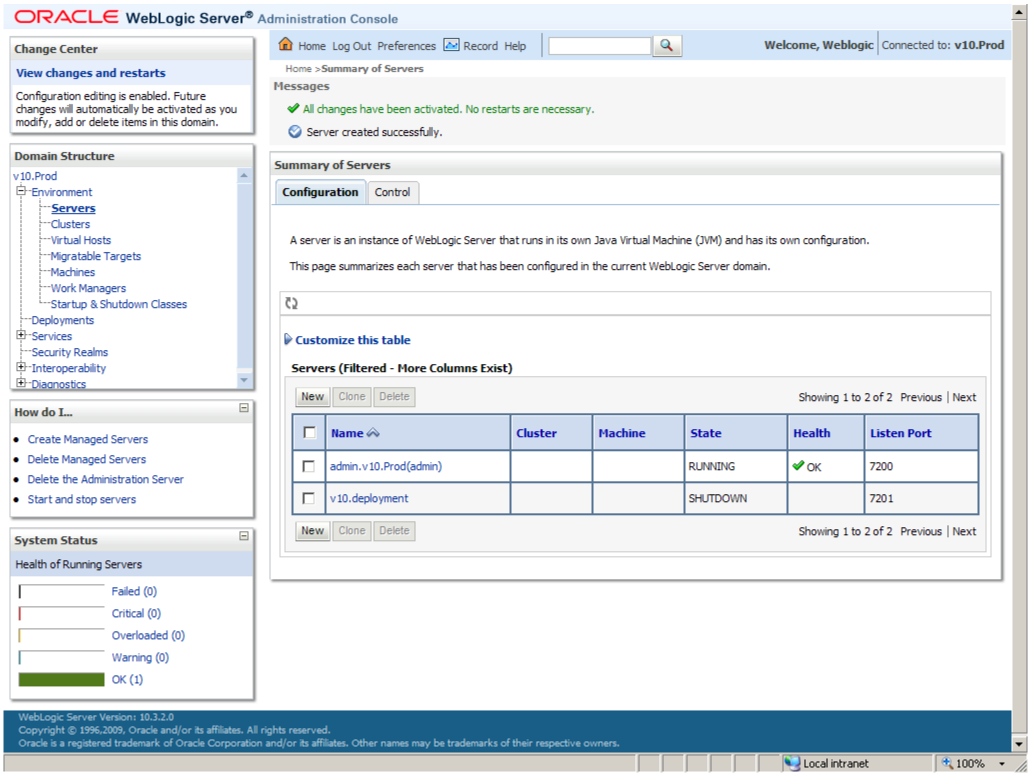
7. Complete the **Server Listen Address** field.

   The Server Listen Address is the IP address of the WebLogic host server.

8. Leave the No, this is a stand-alone server. option selected.

9. Click the **Finish** button.



ORACLE WebLogic Server® Administration Console

Home Log Out Preferences Record Help

Welcome, Weblogic | Connected to: v10.Prod

Home >Summary of Servers

Change Center

View changes and restarts

Configuration editing is enabled. Future changes will automatically be activated as you modify, add or delete items in this domain.

Domain Structure

v10.Prod
- Environment
  - Servers
  - Clusters
  - Virtual Hosts
  - Migratable Targets
  - Machines
  - Work Managers
  - Startup & Shutdown Classes
- Deployments
- Services
- Security Realms
- Interoperability
- Diagnostics

How do I...

- Create Managed Servers
- Delete Managed Servers
- Delete the Administration Server
- Start and stop servers

System Status

Health of Running Servers

Failed (0)
Critical (0)
Overloaded (0)
Warning (0)
OK (1)

Messages

✓ All changes have been activated. No restarts are necessary.

Server created successfully.

Summary of Servers

Configuration | Control

A server is an instance of WebLogic Server that runs in its own Java Virtual Machine (JVM) and has its own configuration.

This page summarizes each server that has been configured in the current WebLogic Server domain.

Customize this table

Servers (Filtered - More Columns Exist)

New Clone Delete — Showing 1 to 2 of 2 Previous | Next

□	Name	Cluster	Machine	State	Health	Listen Port
□	admin.v10.Prod(admin)			RUNNING	✓ OK	7200
□	v10.deployment			SHUTDOWN		7201

New Clone Delete — Showing 1 to 2 of 2 Previous | Next

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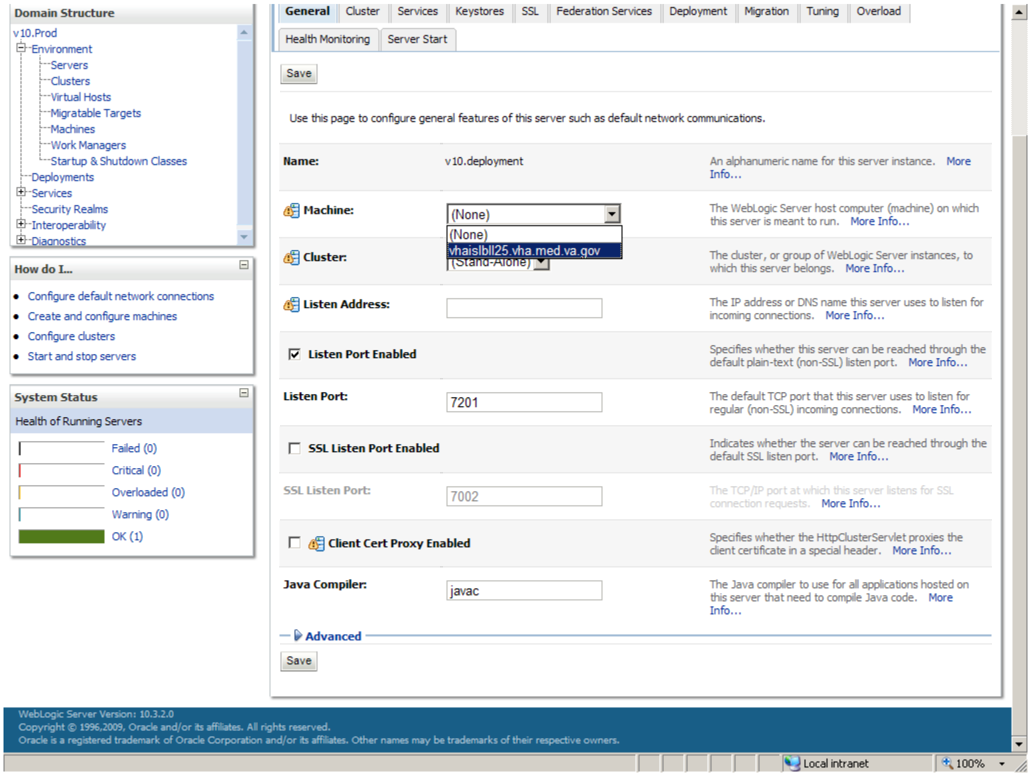
Local intranet 100%

10. In the **Servers** box, click the name (link) of the newly created server.

11. In the **Machine** pull down menu, choose the machine name where this server should reside.



Domain Structure

v10.Prod
- Environment
  - Servers
  - Clusters
  - Virtual Hosts
  - Migratable Targets
  - Machines
  - Work Managers
  - Startup & Shutdown Classes
- Deployments
- Services
- Security Realms
- Interoperability
- Diagnostics

How do I...

- Configure default network connections
- Create and configure machines
- Configure clusters
- Start and stop servers

System Status

Health of Running Servers

Failed (0)
Critical (0)
Overloaded (0)
Warning (0)
OK (1)

General | Cluster | Services | Keystores | SSL | Federation Services | Deployment | Migration | Tuning | Overload

Health Monitoring | Server Start

Save

Use this page to configure general features of this server such as default network communications.

Name:	v10.deployment	An alphanumeric name for this server instance. More Info...
Machine:	(None) (None) vhaislbll25.vha.med.va.gov	The WebLogic Server host computer (machine) on which this server is meant to run. More Info...
Cluster:	(Stand-Alone)	The cluster, or group of WebLogic Server instances, to which this server belongs. More Info...
Listen Address:		The IP address or DNS name this server uses to listen for incoming connections. More Info...
☑ Listen Port Enabled		Specifies whether this server can be reached through the default plain-text (non-SSL) listen port. More Info...
Listen Port:	7201	The default TCP port that this server uses to listen for regular (non-SSL) incoming connections. More Info...
□ SSL Listen Port Enabled		Indicates whether the server can be reached through the default SSL listen port. More Info...
SSL Listen Port:	7002	The TCP/IP port at which this server listens for SSL connection requests. More Info...
□ Client Cert Proxy Enabled		Specifies whether the HttpClusterServlet proxies the client certificate in a special header. More Info...
Java Compiler:	javac	The Java compiler to use for all applications hosted on this server that need to compile Java code. More Info...

Advanced

Save

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Local intranet 100%

12. Click the **Save** button.

13. Click the **Server Start** tab.
14. Complete the following fields with the correct information.

Java Home: /u01/app/jdk1.6

Java Vendor: Sun

BEA Home: /u01/app/wls1032

Root Directory: /u01/app/domains/v10.prod

Classpath:

/u01/app/domains/v10.prod/lib/antlr-2.7.6.jar:/u01/app/wls1032/wls/server/lib/weblogic.jar:/u01/app/domains/v10.prod/sts.config

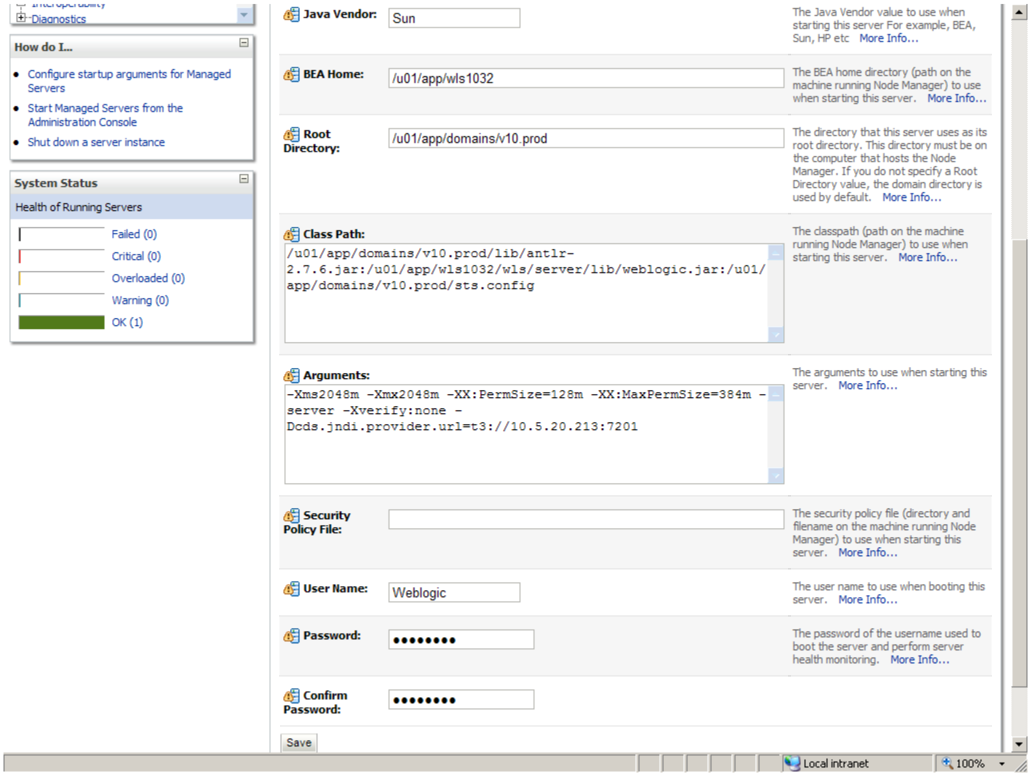
Arguments:

-Xms2048m -Xmx2048m -XX:PermSize=128m -XX:MaxPermSize=384m -server -Xverify:none -Dcds.jndi.provider.url=t3://10.5.20.180:7201

User Name: WebLogic

Passwords: admin123

Confirmed Passwords: admin123


Interoperability
Diagnostics
How do I...
Configure startup arguments for Managed Servers
Start Managed Servers from the Administration Console
Shut down a server instance
System Status
Health of Running Servers
Failed (0)
Critical (0)
Overloaded (0)
Warning (0)
OK (1)
Save
Local intranet
100%

Java Vendor: Sun
The Java Vendor value to use when starting this server For example, BEA, Sun, HP etc More Info...

BEA Home: /u01/app/wls1032
The BEA home directory (path on the machine running Node Manager) to use when starting this server. More Info...

Root Directory: /u01/app/domains/v10.prod
The directory that this server uses as its root directory. This directory must be on the computer that hosts the Node Manager. If you do not specify a Root Directory value, the domain directory is used by default. More Info...

Class Path:

```
/u01/app/domains/v10.prod/lib/antlr-
2.7.6.jar:/u01/app/wls1032/wls/server/lib/weblogic.jar:/u01/
app/domains/v10.prod/sts.config
```

The classpath (path on the machine running Node Manager) to use when starting this server. More Info...

Arguments:

```
-Xms2048m -Xmx2048m -XX:PermSize=128m -XX:MaxPermSize=384m -
server -Xverify:none -
Dcds.jndi.provider.url=t3://10.5.20.213:7201
```

The arguments to use when starting this server. More Info...

Security Policy File:
The security policy file (directory and filename on the machine running Node Manager) to use when starting this server. More Info...

User Name: Weblogic
The user name to use when booting this server. More Info...

Password: ••••••••
The password of the username used to boot the server and perform server health monitoring. More Info...

Confirm Password: ••••••••

15. Click the **Save** button.
16. Repeat the above steps to create the other managed servers.

Create JDBC Data Sources

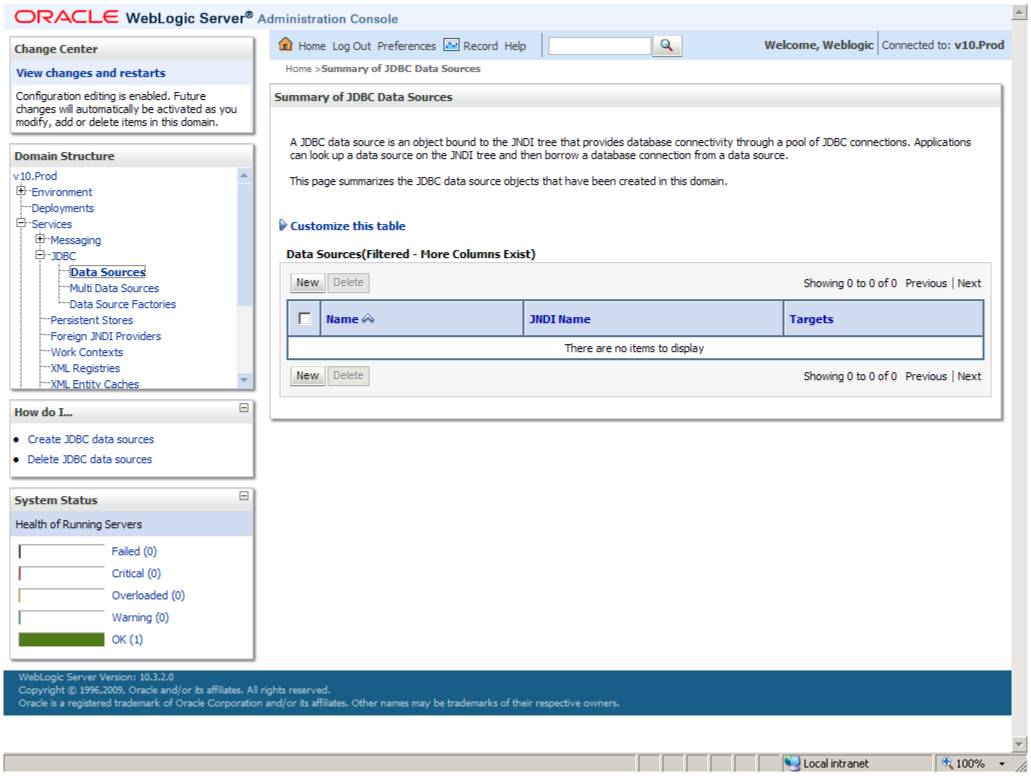
Follow the steps below to create JDBC data sources:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Administration Console. Enter **Username** WebLogic and **Password** admin123.

   Following is a list of the data sources you want to create:

Name	JNDI Name	Targets
Deployment	jdbc/gov.va.med.term.deployment	deployment
NTRT	jdbc/gov.va.med.term.ntrt	ntrt
VETS	jdbc/gov.va.med.term.services	browser, ntrt, ted, vuid

2. In the **Domain Structure** box, expand **Services**.
3. Expand **JDBC**.
4. Click and open **Data Sources**.



Configuration editing is enabled. Future changes will automatically be activated as you modify, add or delete items in this domain.

Summary of JDBC Data Sources

A JDBC data source is an object bound to the JNDI tree that provides database connectivity through a pool of JDBC connections. Applications can look up a data source on the JNDI tree and then borrow a database connection from a data source.

This page summarizes the JDBC data source objects that have been created in this domain.

Data Sources(Filtered - More Columns Exist)

□	Name	JNDI Name	Targets
There are no items to display			

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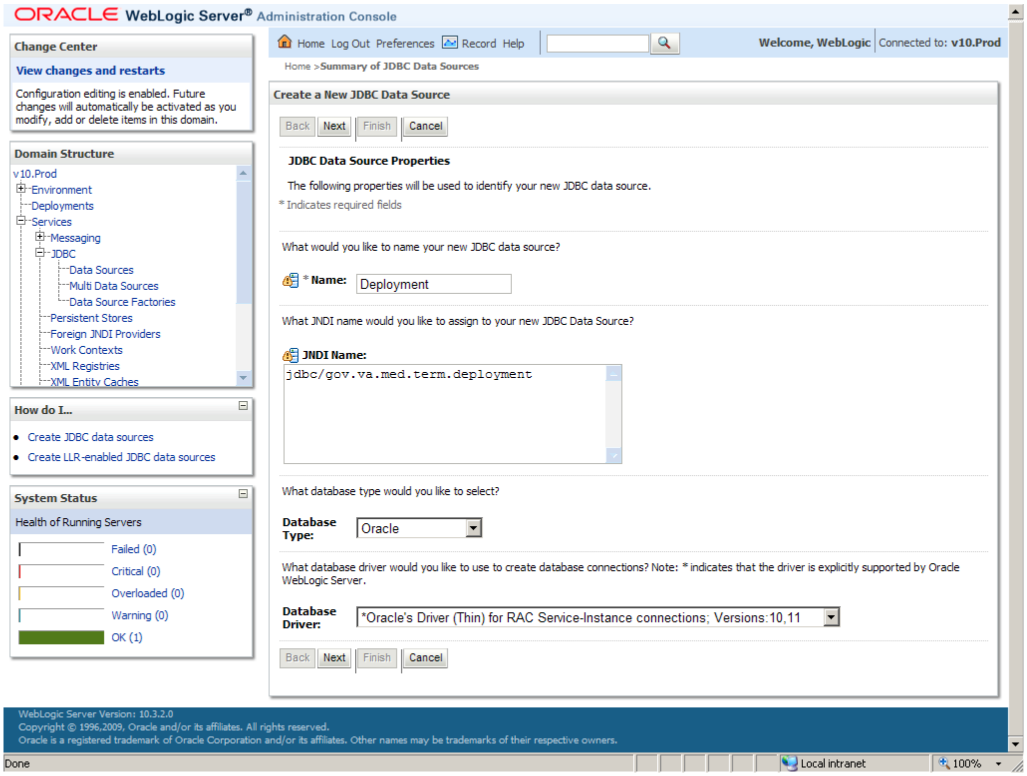
5. In the **Summary of JDBC Data Sources** box, click the **New** button.

6. Complete the **Name** and **JNDI Name** fields.

   This example uses the first data source under step 1, above.



Configuration editing is enabled. Future changes will automatically be activated as you modify, add or delete items in this domain.

Create a New JDBC Data Source

JDBC Data Source Properties

The following properties will be used to identify your new JDBC data source.

* Indicates required fields

What would you like to name your new JDBC data source?

* Name: Deployment

What JNDI name would you like to assign to your new JDBC Data Source?

JNDI Name:

```
jdbc/gov.va.med.term.deployment
```

What database type would you like to select?

Database Type: Oracle

What database driver would you like to use to create database connections? Note: * indicates that the driver is explicitly supported by Oracle WebLogic Server.

Database Driver: *Oracle's Driver (Thin) for RAC Service-Instance connections; Versions:10,11

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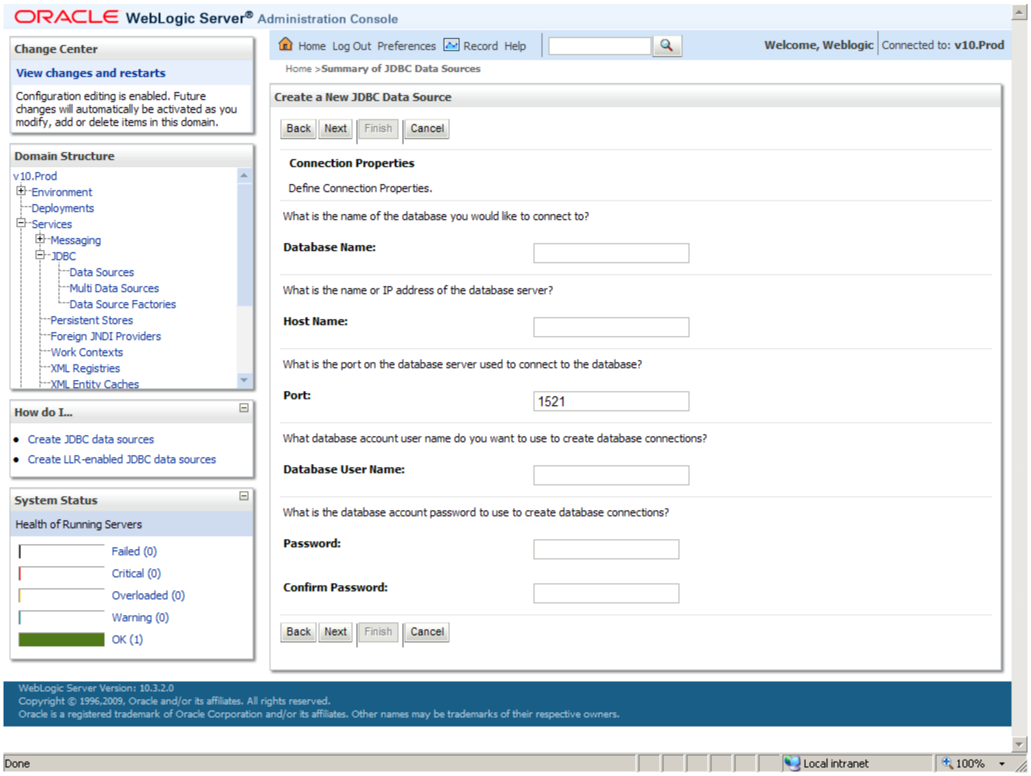
7. Click the **Next** button.
8. Click the **Next** button on the following page.
9. Complete the **Connections Properties** page.



Configuration editing is enabled. Future changes will automatically be activated as you modify, add or delete items in this domain.

Create a New JDBC Data Source

Connection Properties

Define Connection Properties.

What is the name of the database you would like to connect to?

Database Name:

What is the name or IP address of the database server?

Host Name:

What is the port on the database server used to connect to the database?

Port: 1521

What database account user name do you want to use to create database connections?

Database User Name:

What is the database account password to use to create database connections?

Password:

Confirm Password:

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10. Click the **Next** button.
11. In the **Select Targets** box, select the **Server** where this data source will be deployed.
12. Click the **Finish** button.
13. Repeat these steps to create the other data sources.

Load files into WebLogic Domain Directories

1. Run the following commands to create several new directories under the domain directory.

   ```
   cd  /u01/app/domains/v10.prod
   ```

   ```
   mkdir apps checksum sts.config sts.log
   ```

2. Copy the files listed in each of the following directories, from the build .WAR files and source repository.

   Note: For any update to application.properties or terminologyconfig.xml, sts.deployment should be restarted.

   apps/ntrt.war

   apps/sts.browser.war

   apps/sts.deployment.war

   apps/sts.ted.war

```
apps/vuid.war

lib/antlr-2.7.6.jar

lib/log4j-1.2.14.jar

lib/loglayout.jar

sts.config/application.properties

sts.config/BrowserConfig.xml

sts.config/browserhelp.html

sts.config/browserIntro.html

sts.config/deploymenthelp.html

sts.config/log4j.properties

sts.config/ntrtdeployhistory.html

sts.config/tedhelp.html

sts.config/TerminologyConfig.xml
```

3. Edit the application.properties file.
   Ensure all variables are appropriate for the target environment, particularly the following variables.

```
application.server.name=PROD V10

listenerPort = 49990

msh.sendingFacility.namespaceId=660VM1

gov.va.med.term.access.maint.messaging.hl7.factory.BusinessWareMessageDispatcher/
url=http://vhaislviev1:8080/fwclient2/Framework2ServletHTTPtoChannel
```

Create Server Start/Stop and Application Deployment Scripts

1. For each managed server create start, stop, and bounce scripts in `/u01/app/domains/v10.prod/bin` directory.
   Examples of the scripts are shown in Appendix C. For a different server, make sure all variables are changed accordingly.
2. Create a master deploy script in the same domain bin directory.
   See Appendix C.
3. Run `chmod u+x` … on all above scripts to make sure that they are executable.
4. Run the following commands to store user credentials referenced from the above scripts.

```
cd /u01/app/domains/v10.prod/bin

mkdir .security

export CLASSPATH=$CLASSPATH:/u01/app/wls1032/wls/server/lib/weblogic.jar

echo y | /u01/app/jdk1.6/bin/java -Duser.home=.security \

weblogic.Admin STOREUSERCONFIG -username weblogic -password admin123

chmod 700 .security

chmod 400 .security/*
```

Creating STS Application Users

To create STS Application Users:

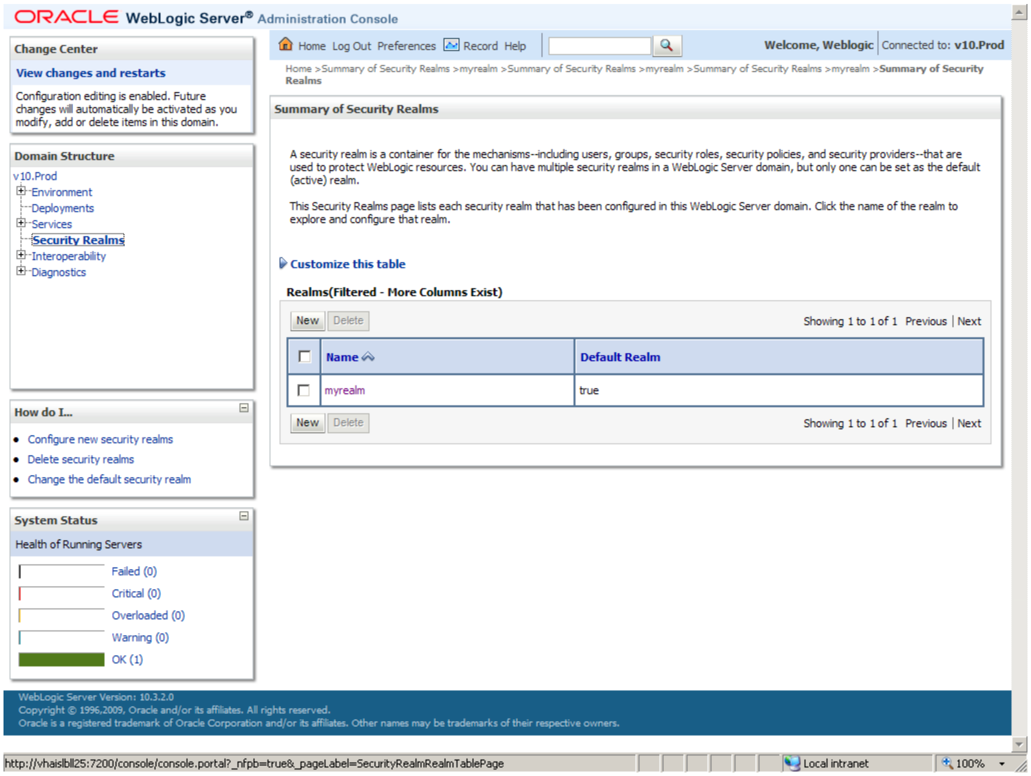
1. Log in to the WebLogic Administration Console. Enter **Username** WebLogic and **Password** admin123.

   Following is the group and user you want to create.

   Group: DSAdmin

   User: sts.admin

2. In the **Domain Structure** box, click **Security Realms**.
3. In the **Summary of Security Realms** box, click **myrealm**.



Configuration editing is enabled. Future changes will automatically be activated as you modify, add or delete items in this domain.

Home >Summary of Security Realms >myrealm >Summary of Security Realms >myrealm >Summary of Security Realms >myrealm >**Summary of Security Realms**

Summary of Security Realms

A security realm is a container for the mechanisms--including users, groups, security roles, security policies, and security providers--that are used to protect WebLogic resources. You can have multiple security realms in a WebLogic Server domain, but only one can be set as the default (active) realm.

This Security Realms page lists each security realm that has been configured in this WebLogic Server domain. Click the name of the realm to explore and configure that realm.

Realms(Filtered - More Columns Exist)

□	Name	Default Realm
□	myrealm	true

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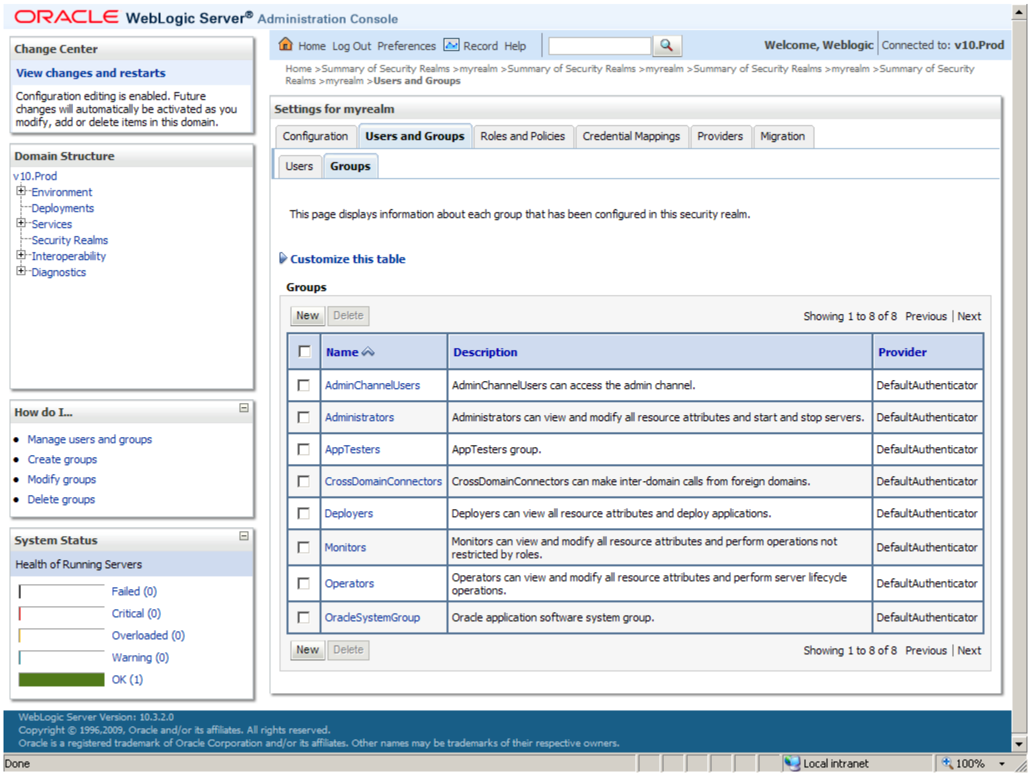
http://vhaislbll25:7200/console/console.portal?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=SecurityRealmRealmTablePage

4. Click the **Users and Groups** tab.

5. Click the **Groups** tab.



Configuration editing is enabled. Future changes will automatically be activated as you modify, add or delete items in this domain.

Home >Summary of Security Realms >myrealm >Summary of Security Realms >myrealm >Summary of Security Realms >myrealm >Summary of Security Realms >myrealm >**Users and Groups**

Settings for myrealm

This page displays information about each group that has been configured in this security realm.

Groups

□	Name	Description	Provider
□	AdminChannelUsers	AdminChannelUsers can access the admin channel.	DefaultAuthenticator
□	Administrators	Administrators can view and modify all resource attributes and start and stop servers.	DefaultAuthenticator
□	AppTesters	AppTesters group.	DefaultAuthenticator
□	CrossDomainConnectors	CrossDomainConnectors can make inter-domain calls from foreign domains.	DefaultAuthenticator
□	Deployers	Deployers can view all resource attributes and deploy applications.	DefaultAuthenticator
□	Monitors	Monitors can view and modify all resource attributes and perform operations not restricted by roles.	DefaultAuthenticator
□	Operators	Operators can view and modify all resource attributes and perform server lifecycle operations.	DefaultAuthenticator
□	OracleSystemGroup	Oracle application software system group.	DefaultAuthenticator

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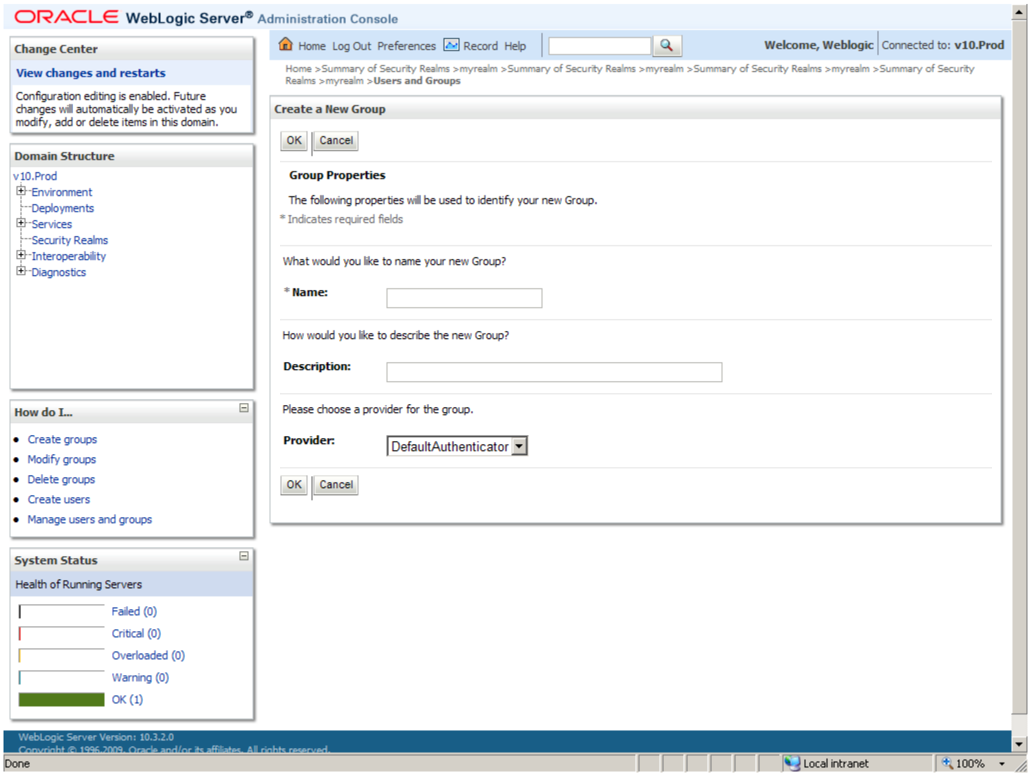
6. Click the **New** button.

7. Complete the **Name** and **Description** fields.



ORACLE WebLogic Server® Administration Console
Home Log Out Preferences Record Help
Welcome, Weblogic Connected to: v10.Prod
Change Center
View changes and restarts

Configuration editing is enabled. Future changes will automatically be activated as you modify, add or delete items in this domain.

Home >Summary of Security Realms >myrealm >Summary of Security Realms >myrealm >Summary of Security Realms >myrealm >Summary of Security Realms >myrealm >Users and Groups

Create a New Group

OK Cancel

Group Properties

The following properties will be used to identify your new Group.

* Indicates required fields

What would you like to name your new Group?

* Name:

How would you like to describe the new Group?

Description:

Please choose a provider for the group.

Provider: DefaultAuthenticator

OK Cancel

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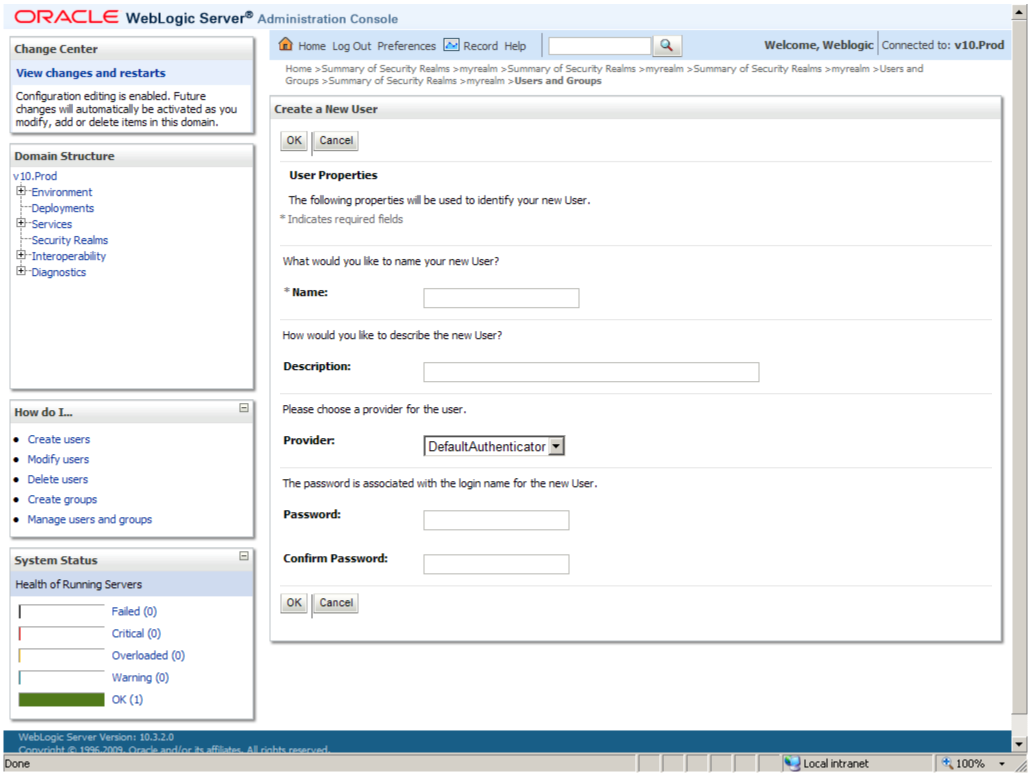
8. Click the **OK** button.

9. On the **Users and Groups** page, click the **Users** tab.

10. Click the **New** button.

11. Complete the **Name**, **Description**, and **Password** fields.



ORACLE WebLogic Server® Administration Console
Home Log Out Preferences Record Help
Welcome, Weblogic | Connected to: v10.Prod
Change Center
View changes and restarts
Domain Structure
v10.Prod
Environment
Deployments
Services
Security Realms
Interoperability
Diagnostics
How do I...
Create users
Modify users
Delete users
Create groups
Manage users and groups
System Status
Health of Running Servers
Failed (0)
Critical (0)
Overloaded (0)
Warning (0)
OK (1)
WebLogic Server Version: 10.3.2.0
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Done
Local intranet
100%

Home >Summary of Security Realms >myrealm >Summary of Security Realms >myrealm >Summary of Security Realms >myrealm >Users and Groups >Summary of Security Realms >myrealm >**Users and Groups**

Configuration editing is enabled. Future changes will automatically be activated as you modify, add or delete items in this domain.

Create a New User

OK Cancel

User Properties

The following properties will be used to identify your new User.

* Indicates required fields

What would you like to name your new User?

* **Name:**

How would you like to describe the new User?

Description:

Please choose a provider for the user.

Provider: DefaultAuthenticator

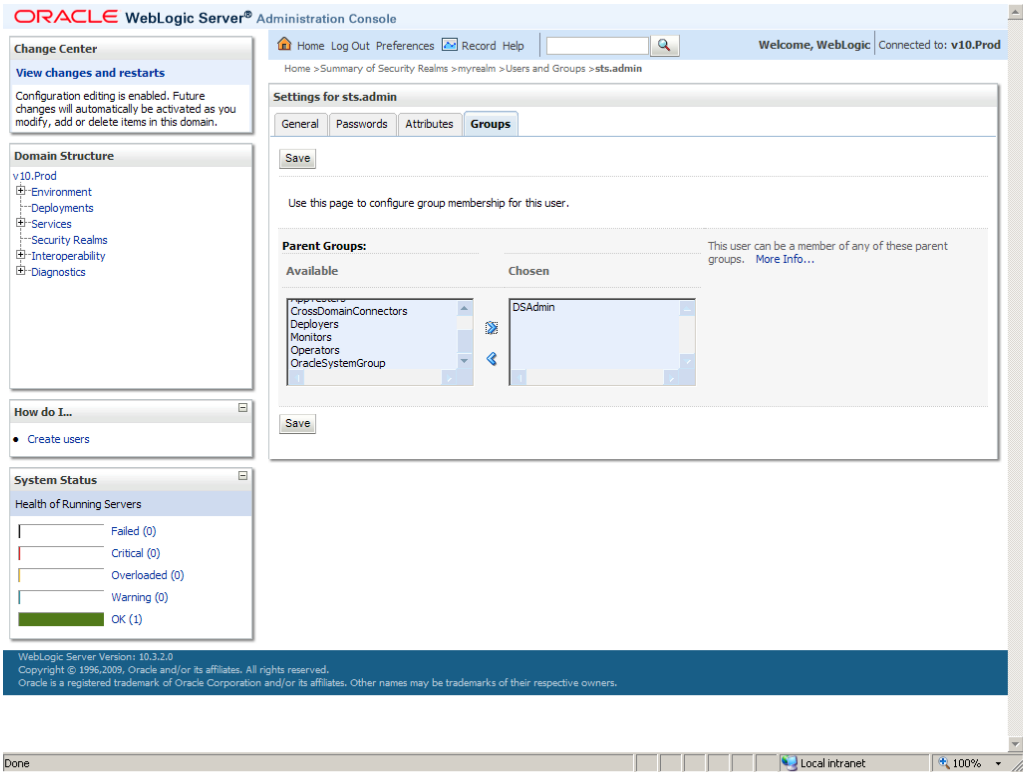
The password is associated with the login name for the new User.

Password:

Confirm Password:

OK Cancel

12. Click the **OK** button.
13. Click on the name of the newly created user.
14. Click the **Groups** tab.



Home >Summary of Security Realms >myrealm >Users and Groups >**sts.admin**

Configuration editing is enabled. Future changes will automatically be activated as you modify, add or delete items in this domain.

Settings for sts.admin

General | Passwords | Attributes | **Groups**

Save

Use this page to configure group membership for this user.

Parent Groups:

This user can be a member of any of these parent groups. More Info...

Available	Chosen
CrossDomainConnectors Deployers Monitors Operators OracleSystemGroup	DSAdmin

Save

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15. Select the Group you created in the previous steps.

16. Click the **>** button to move that Group into the **Chosen** field.

17. Click the **Save** button.

18. Repeat these steps to create other users.

Configure and Start Node Manager

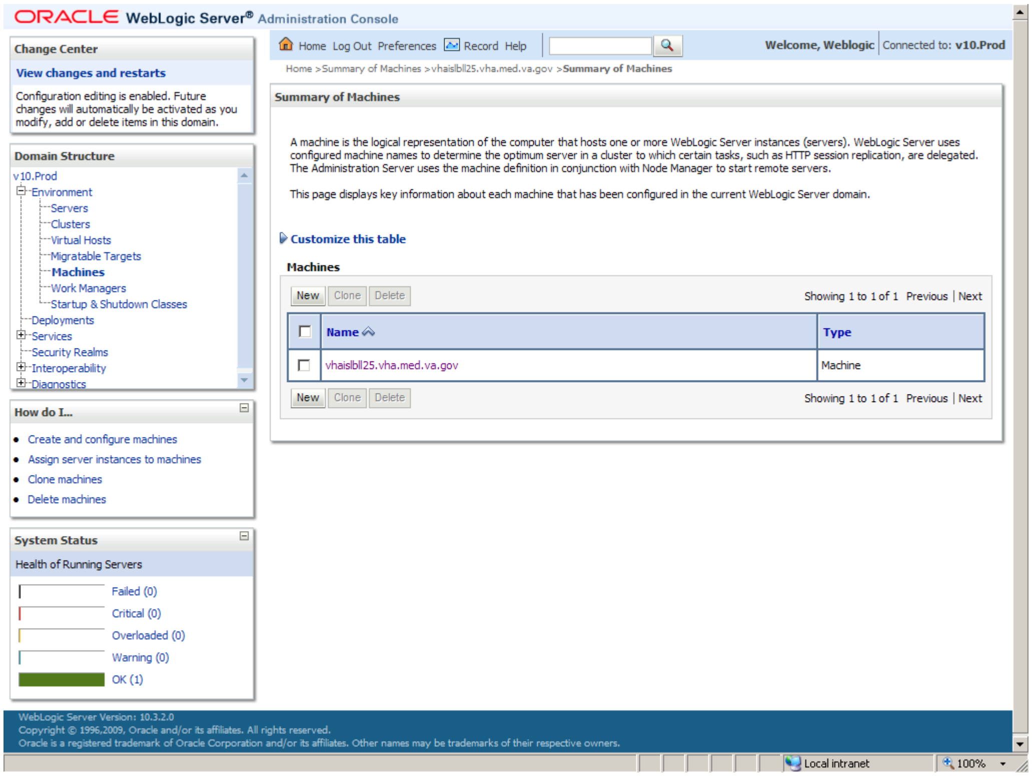
To configure the node manager:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Administration Console. Enter **Username** WebLogic and **Password** admin123.

2. In the **Domain Structure** box, expand **Environment**.

3. Click the **Machines** link.

4. In the **Summary of Machines** box, click the machine name.



Configuration editing is enabled. Future changes will automatically be activated as you modify, add or delete items in this domain.

A machine is the logical representation of the computer that hosts one or more WebLogic Server instances (servers). WebLogic Server uses configured machine names to determine the optimum server in a cluster to which certain tasks, such as HTTP session replication, are delegated. The Administration Server uses the machine definition in conjunction with Node Manager to start remote servers.

This page displays key information about each machine that has been configured in the current WebLogic Server domain.

□	Name	Type
□	vhaislbll25.vha.med.va.gov	Machine

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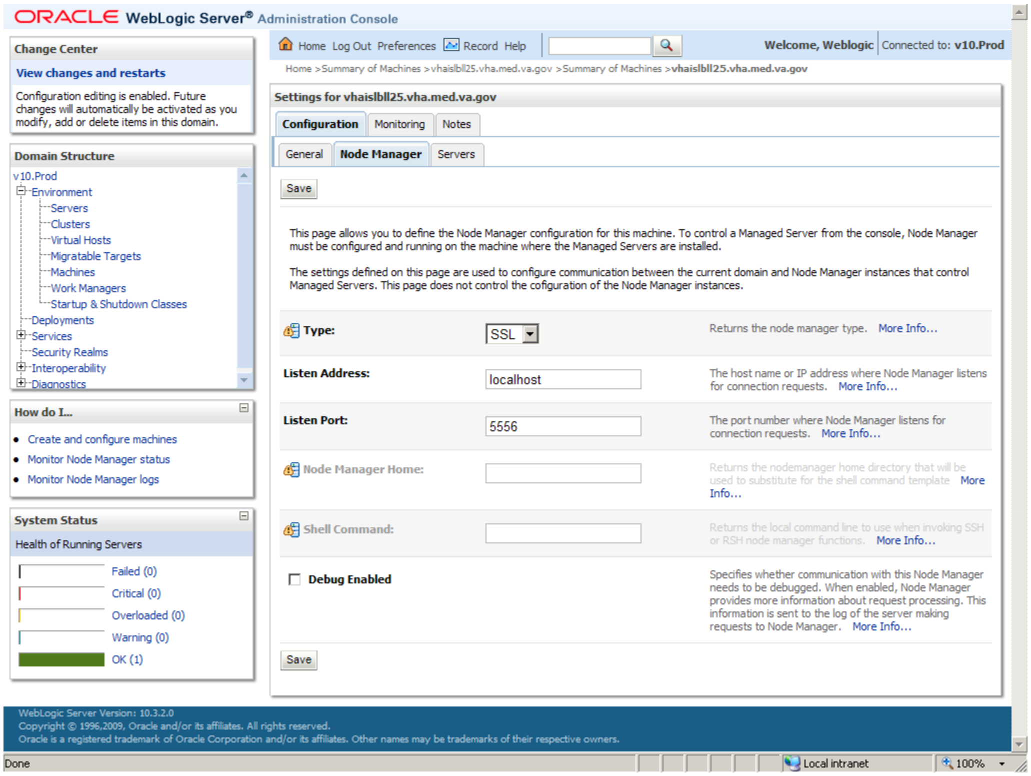
5. Click the **Node Manager** tab.

6. Complete the fields.


ORACLE WebLogic Server® Administration Console
Home Log Out Preferences Record Help
Welcome, Weblogic | Connected to: v10.Prod
Home >Summary of Machines >vhaislbll25.vha.med.va.gov >Summary of Machines >vhaislbll25.vha.med.va.gov
Change Center
View changes and restarts
Domain Structure
v10.Prod
Environment
Servers
Clusters
Virtual Hosts
Migratable Targets
Machines
Work Managers
Startup & Shutdown Classes
Deployments
Services
Security Realms
Interoperability
Diagnostics
How do I...
Create and configure machines
Monitor Node Manager status
Monitor Node Manager logs
System Status
Health of Running Servers
Failed (0)
Critical (0)
Overloaded (0)
Warning (0)
OK (1)
Configuration
Monitoring
Notes
General
Node Manager
Servers
Save
Save
Done
Local intranet
100%

Configuration editing is enabled. Future changes will automatically be activated as you modify, add or delete items in this domain.

Settings for vhaislbll25.vha.med.va.gov

This page allows you to define the Node Manager configuration for this machine. To control a Managed Server from the console, Node Manager must be configured and running on the machine where the Managed Servers are installed.

The settings defined on this page are used to configure communication between the current domain and Node Manager instances that control Managed Servers. This page does not control the cofiguration of the Node Manager instances.

Type: SSL — Returns the node manager type. More Info...

Listen Address: localhost — The host name or IP address where Node Manager listens for connection requests. More Info...

Listen Port: 5556 — The port number where Node Manager listens for connection requests. More Info...

Node Manager Home: — Returns the nodemanager home directory that will be used to substitute for the shell command template More Info...

Shell Command: — Returns the local command line to use when invoking SSH or RSH node manager functions. More Info...

☐ Debug Enabled — Specifies whether communication with this Node Manager needs to be debugged. When enabled, Node Manager provides more information about request processing. This information is sent to the log of the server making requests to Node Manager. More Info...

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7. Click the **Save** button.

If the default listen port is not available on the server, change it to an available number.

8. Open a terminal console and run the following commands to start the node manager.

```
cd  /u01/app/wls1032/wls/server/bin

nohup /u01/app/wls1032/wls/server/bin/startNodeManager.sh &

tail -f nohup.out
```

9. If the default port 5556 is not used, edit the following file to update ListenPort with the same number configured in the Administration Console.
/u01/app/wls1032/wls/common/nodemanager/nodemanager.properties

10. Kill and restart the node manager to pick up any change.

Log Configuration

To configure the WebLogic server logs:

1. Run the following commands in a terminal console to create a directory to hold all WebLogic server logs.

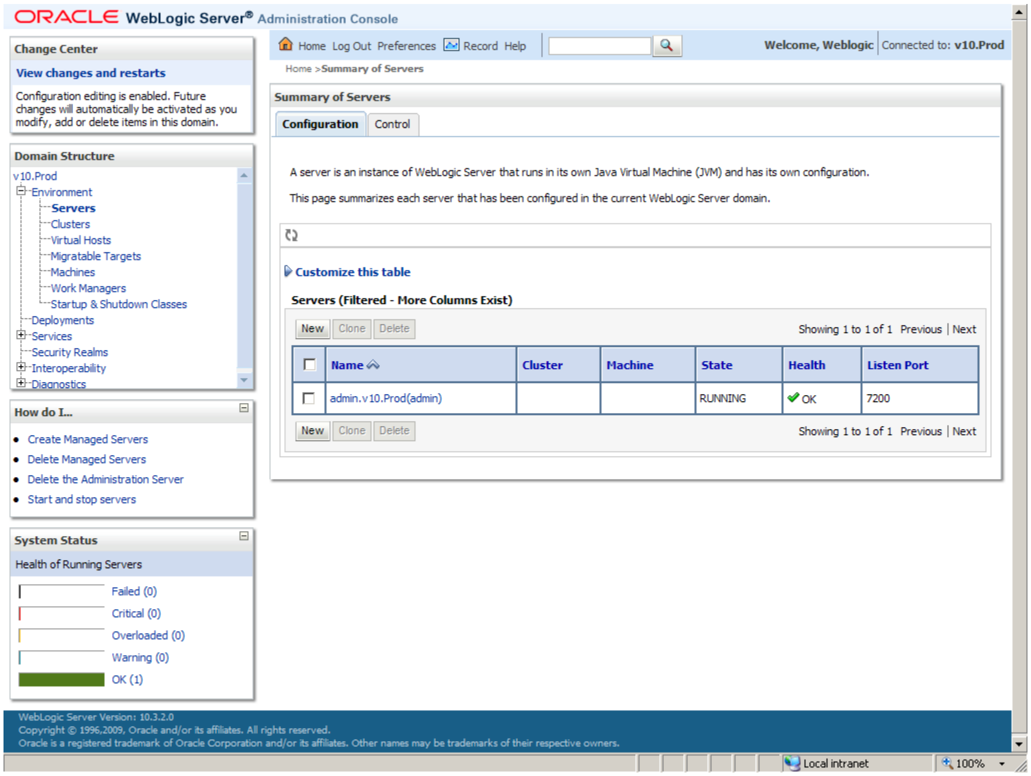
```
cd  /u01/app/domains

mkdir logs
```

2. Log in to the WebLogic Administration Console. Enter **Username** WebLogic and **Password** admin123.

3. In the **Domain Structure** box, expand **Environments**.

4. Click **Servers**.



Configuration editing is enabled. Future changes will automatically be activated as you modify, add or delete items in this domain.

A server is an instance of WebLogic Server that runs in its own Java Virtual Machine (JVM) and has its own configuration.

This page summarizes each server that has been configured in the current WebLogic Server domain.

Servers (Filtered - More Columns Exist)

□	Name	Cluster	Machine	State	Health	Listen Port
□	admin.v10.Prod(admin)			RUNNING	✓ OK	7200

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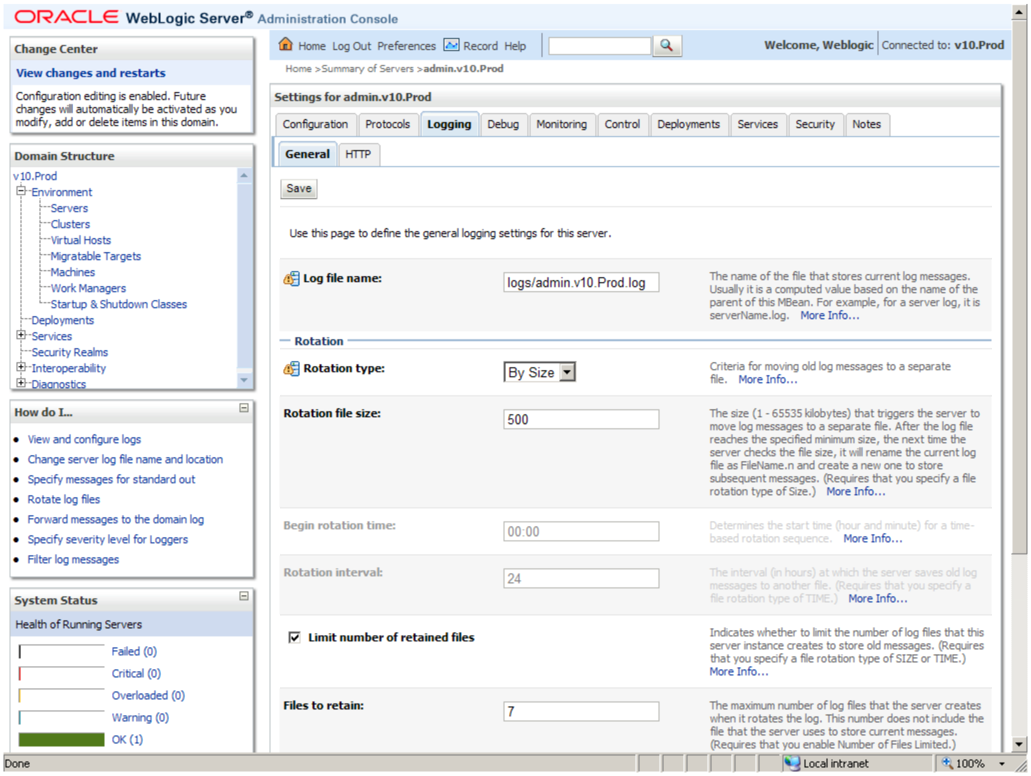
5. Click the admin server name.

6. Click the **Logging** tab.



Configuration editing is enabled. Future changes will automatically be activated as you modify, add or delete items in this domain.

Settings for admin.v10.Prod

Use this page to define the general logging settings for this server.

Log file name: logs/admin.v10.Prod.log

The name of the file that stores current log messages. Usually it is a computed value based on the name of the parent of this MBean. For example, for a server log, it is serverName.log. More Info...

Rotation

Rotation type: By Size

Criteria for moving old log messages to a separate file. More Info...

Rotation file size: 500

The size (1 - 65535 kilobytes) that triggers the server to move log messages to a separate file. After the log file reaches the specified minimum size, the next time the server checks the file size, it will rename the current log file as FileName.n and create a new one to store subsequent messages. (Requires that you specify a file rotation type of Size.) More Info...

Begin rotation time: 00:00

Determines the start time (hour and minute) for a time-based rotation sequence. More Info...

Rotation interval: 24

The interval (in hours) at which the server saves old log messages to another file. (Requires that you specify a file rotation type of TIME.) More Info...

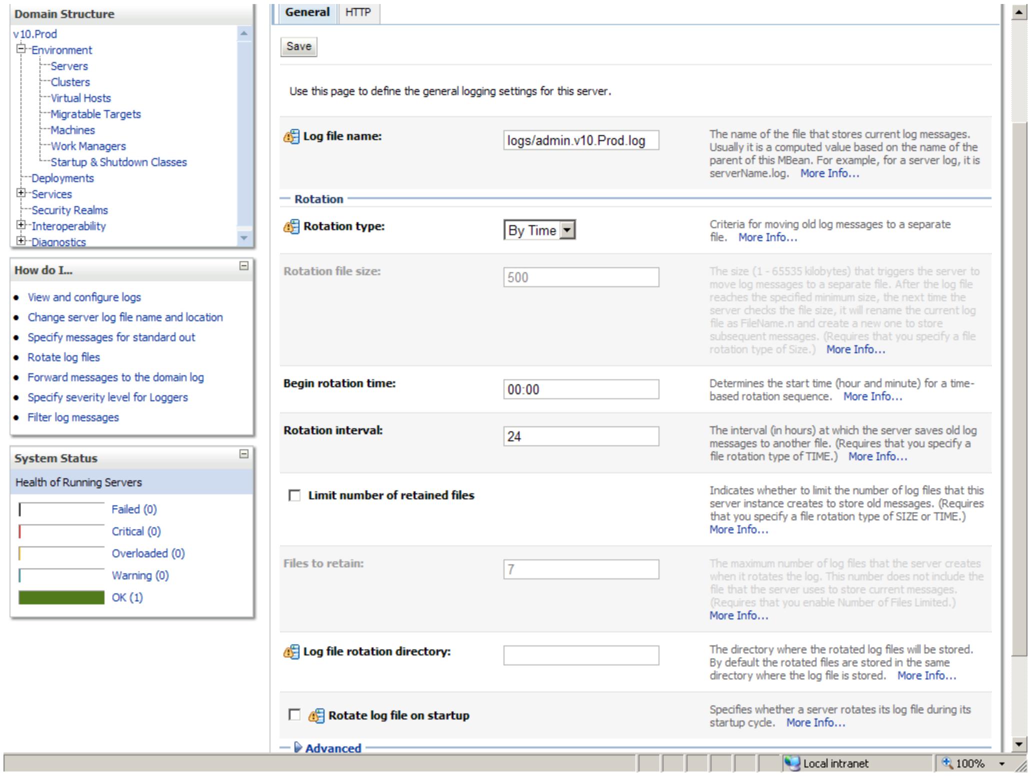
☑ **Limit number of retained files**

Indicates whether to limit the number of log files that this server instance creates to store old messages. (Requires that you specify a file rotation type of SIZE or TIME.) More Info...

Files to retain: 7

The maximum number of log files that the server creates when it rotates the log. This number does not include the file that the server uses to store current messages. (Requires that you enable Number of Files Limited.)

7. Click the **General** tab.
8. Change the **Log file name** to use the newly created log directory.
9. In the **Rotation type** pull down menu, select **By Time**.
10. Uncheck **Limit number of retained files**.
11. Uncheck **Rotate log file on startup**.
12. Click the **Save** button.



Use this page to define the general logging settings for this server.

Log file name:	logs/admin.v10.Prod.log	The name of the file that stores current log messages. Usually it is a computed value based on the name of the parent of this MBean. For example, for a server log, it is serverName.log. More Info...

Rotation

Rotation type:	By Time	Criteria for moving old log messages to a separate file. More Info...
Rotation file size:	500	The size (1 - 65535 kilobytes) that triggers the server to move log messages to a separate file. After the log file reaches the specified minimum size, the next time the server checks the file size, it will rename the current log file as FileName.n and create a new one to store subsequent messages. (Requires that you specify a file rotation type of Size.) More Info...
Begin rotation time:	00:00	Determines the start time (hour and minute) for a time-based rotation sequence. More Info...
Rotation interval:	24	The interval (in hours) at which the server saves old log messages to another file. (Requires that you specify a file rotation type of TIME.) More Info...
☐ **Limit number of retained files**		Indicates whether to limit the number of log files that this server instance creates to store old messages. (Requires that you specify a file rotation type of SIZE or TIME.) More Info...
Files to retain:	7	The maximum number of log files that the server creates when it rotates the log. This number does not include the file that the server uses to store current messages. (Requires that you enable Number of Files Limited.) More Info...
Log file rotation directory:		The directory where the rotated log files will be stored. By default the rotated files are stored in the same directory where the log file is stored. More Info...
☐ **Rotate log file on startup**		Specifies whether a server rotates its log file during its startup cycle. More Info...

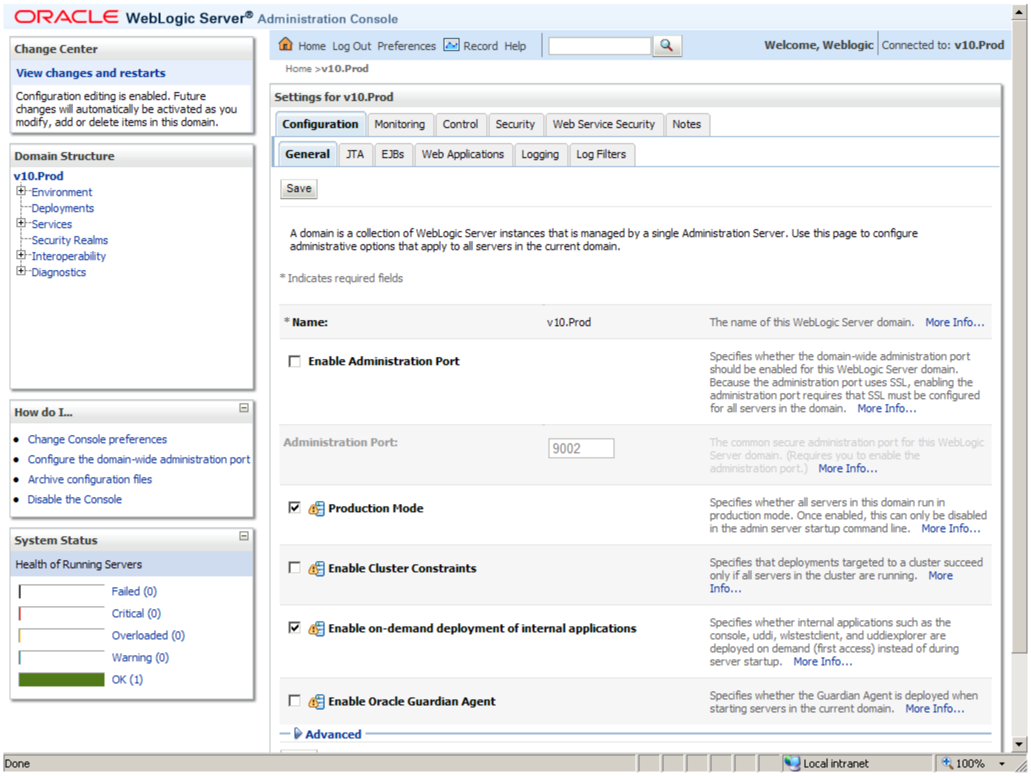
Advanced

13. Click the **HTTP** tab.
14. Change the **Log file name** to use the newly created log directory.
15. In the **Rotation type** pull down menu, select **By Time**.
16. Uncheck **Limit number of retained files**.
17. Uncheck **Rotate log file on startup**.
18. Click the **Save** button.
19. Repeat the above steps for all managed servers.

Configure WebLogic for Production Mode

To configure WebLogic for Production mode:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Administration Console. Enter **Username** WebLogic and **Password** admin123.
2. In the **Domain Structures** box, click the domain name.
3. Click the **General** tab.
4. Select the box for **Production Mode**.



ORACLE WebLogic Server® Administration Console
Home Log Out Preferences Record Help
Welcome, Weblogic | Connected to: v10.Prod
Home >v10.Prod

Change Center

View changes and restarts

Configuration editing is enabled. Future changes will automatically be activated as you modify, add or delete items in this domain.

Domain Structure

v10.Prod
Environment
Deployments
Services
Security Realms
Interoperability
Diagnostics

How do I...

- Change Console preferences
- Configure the domain-wide administration port
- Archive configuration files
- Disable the Console

System Status

Health of Running Servers

	Failed (0)
	Critical (0)
	Overloaded (0)
	Warning (0)
🟩	OK (1)

Settings for v10.Prod

Configuration Monitoring Control Security Web Service Security Notes
General JTA EJBs Web Applications Logging Log Filters
Save

A domain is a collection of WebLogic Server instances that is managed by a single Administration Server. Use this page to configure administrative options that apply to all servers in the current domain.

* Indicates required fields

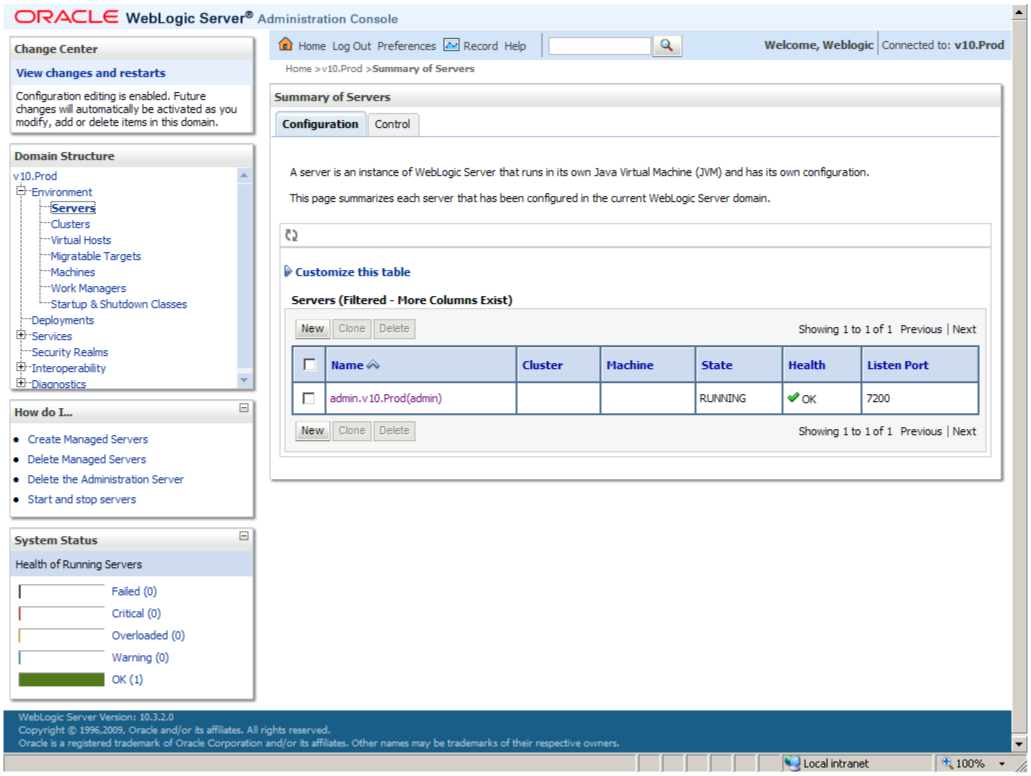
* **Name:**	v10.Prod	The name of this WebLogic Server domain. More Info...
☐ **Enable Administration Port**		Specifies whether the domain-wide administration port should be enabled for this WebLogic Server domain. Because the administration port uses SSL, enabling the administration port requires that SSL must be configured for all servers in the domain. More Info...
Administration Port:	9002	The common secure administration port for this WebLogic Server domain. (Requires you to enable the administration port.) More Info...
☑ **Production Mode**		Specifies whether all servers in this domain run in production mode. Once enabled, this can only be disabled in the admin server startup command line. More Info...
☐ **Enable Cluster Constraints**		Specifies that deployments targeted to a cluster succeed only if all servers in the cluster are running. More Info...
☑ **Enable on-demand deployment of internal applications**		Specifies whether internal applications such as the console, uddi, wlstestclient, and uddiexplorer are deployed on demand (first access) instead of during server startup. More Info...
☐ **Enable Oracle Guardian Agent**		Specifies whether the Guardian Agent is deployed when starting servers in the current domain. More Info...

5. Click the **Save** button.

Start Managed WebLogic Servers and Deploy Applications

To start the managed servers and deploy the applications:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Administration Console. Enter **Username** WebLogic and **Password** admin123.
2. In the **Domain Structure** box, expand **Environment**.
3. Click **Servers**.



Configuration editing is enabled. Future changes will automatically be activated as you modify, add or delete items in this domain.

A server is an instance of WebLogic Server that runs in its own Java Virtual Machine (JVM) and has its own configuration.

This page summarizes each server that has been configured in the current WebLogic Server domain.

Servers (Filtered - More Columns Exist)

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 Previous | Next

□	Name	Cluster	Machine	State	Health	Listen Port
□	admin.v10.Prod(admin)			RUNNING	✓ OK	7200

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 Previous | Next

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4. In the **Summary of Servers** box, click the **Control** tab.
5. Check the box by the server name.
6. Click the **Start** button.
7. Run the following commands in a terminal console.

```
cd /u01/app/domains/v10.prod/bin

./all_deploy.sh
```

Glossary

STS Terminology Glossary

Term	Definition
Application Program Interface (API)	An API is: 1. The interface or set of functions, between the application software and the application platform. 2. The means by which an application designer enters and retrieves information.
archetype	An archetype is: 1. A syntactically and semantically structured aggregation of vocabulary or other data that is the basic unit of clinical information. See also: template 2. A formal, reusable model of a concept for a given domain.
attribute	A named characteristic of a concept that can be assigned a value. See also: property (preferred).
authoring	The process of creating and editing terminology content. See also: development environment.
candidate version	Terminology Deployment Server (TDS) content that has passed internal testing and is sent to Software Quality Assurance (SQA) for quality assurance testing.
change set	A generic term for any terminology content that is deployed by TDS; specifically an Initial Deployment, a Candidate Version, or a Finalized Version.
characteristic	An attribute or behavior of something. See also: property.
child	The subtype in a parent-child relationship. The child (subtype) is narrower and more specific while the parent (supertype) is broader and more general. The child inherits the characteristics of the parent.
classification	Groupings of concepts for a given purpose where entries are found in one category.
code set	Any set of codes used for encoding data elements, such as tables of terms, medical concepts, medical diagnosis codes, or medical procedure codes.
component	An identifiable item in the main body of SNOMED CT or in an authorized extension. Components include: concepts, descriptions, relationships, subsets, histories, and extensions.
Computerized Patient Record System (CPRS)	The CPRS is the people, data, rules and procedures, processing and storage devices, and communication and support facilities that provide the capture, storage, processing, communication, security, and presentation of computer-based patient record information.
concept	An abstract unit of thought.
concept equivalence	Concept equivalence occurs when two concepts have the same meaning.
concept to concept linking	Concept to concept linking is when one concept is explicitly associated with another concept. Types of concept to concept linking are the creation of Map Sets, Translation Services, and Pre and Post Coordinated terms.
context	A context can be: 1. The environment in which it is appropriate to display a specific designation for a concept. 2. A specified part or field of a patient record, application, protocol, query, or communication in SNOMED CT.

Term	Definition
data cleanup	Activities that are taken to correct, normalize, and eliminate terms from a reference file before it is matched to a new standard. See also: standardization.
data model	A schema that describes the way data is represented.
data standardization	The process of defining, creating, deploying, and maintaining a common terminology resource.
datatype	A data storage format that can contain a specific type or range of values.
deploy	Deploy means: 1. Within general software development, to send electronically as a unit. 2. Within STS, to publish terminology content from the development to production environments.
deployment	A deployment is: 1. The process of publishing terminology content from the development environment to the production environment. 2. Groups of concepts that are ready to be tested and potentially added to the terminology.
description	The text that represents a concept in human readable form. See also: designation (preferred).
designation	A representation of a concept. See also: description, display form, expression, surface form, term
development environment	All the software and hardware components needed to create or edit a terminology. See also: authoring.
display form	A representation of a concept. See also: designation (preferred), description, expression, surface form, term.
domain	A domain is: 1. A specialized discipline of medicine. 2. A set of terms belonging to a specialized discipline of medicine. 3. A set of terms associated within a VistA application.
entity relationship model	A graphical representation of work or information flow. Consists of entities (things), attributes (data), and relationships (connections between entities). Often used to model basic work or information flow. See also: information model, terminology model.
Enterprise Terminology Services (ETS)	The term ETS is no longer used. This team is now referred to as Standardization and Terminology Services (STS).
expression	Human readable representation of a concept or the name of a concept. See also: designation (preferred), description, surface form.
finalized version	TDS content that has passed SQA testing and is sent to production sites for field use.
Health Data Repository (HDR)	The HDR is a repository of clinical information normally residing on one or more independent platforms for use by clinicians and other personnel in support of patient-centric care.

Term	Definition
Health Level Seven (HL7)	HL7 is: 1. One of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) accredited Standards Developing Organizations (SDO) operating in the healthcare arena. 2. An interoperability specification for transactions produced and received by computer systems.
homophone	One of two or more words pronounced alike but different in meaning, derivation, or spelling.
homonym	One of two or more words spelled and pronounced alike but different in meaning.
International Classification of Diseases – 9th edition (ICD-9)	ICD-9 classifies morbidity and mortality information for statistical purposes and for indexing of hospital records by disease and operations for data storage and retrieval.
International Classification of Diseases – 9th edition – Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM)	ICD-9-CM is a clinical modification of the World Health Organization's ICD-9. It purpose is to classify morbidity data for indexing medical records, medical care review, and ambulatory and other medical care programs as well as for basic health statistics.
initial deployment	TDS content that has passed initial review and is sent to testing sites for internal evaluation.
Internal Entry Number (IEN)	A number used to identify an entry within a file. Every record has a unique internal entry number. In a VistA file, an IEN is a numerical identifier.
information model	A structured specification, expressed graphically and/or narratively, of the information requirements of a domain. An information model describes the required classes of information and the properties of those classes, optionally including attributes, relationships, and other essential information. See also: entity relationship model, terminology model
lexicon	A lexicon is: 1. The vocabulary of a language. See: terminology. 2. Commonly used to refer to VistA's Lexicon Utility.
Logical Observation Identifiers, Names, And Codes (LOINC)	The LOINC database provides a set of universal names and ID codes for identifying laboratory and clinical observations. LOINC codes are used to facilitate the exchange and pooling of clinical laboratory results, such as blood hemoglobin or serum potassium, for clinical care, outcomes management, and research.
map entry	The link between concepts from a source code system to one or more concepts from a target code system. Map entries may be from two standard code systems or from within the same code system. A map entry is an instance of the data in a map set.
map entry order	The numeric order of the target code(s) for a source code.
map set	A collection of map entries with associated metadata.
metadata	Attributes that describe the format and content of information to enable sharing of information between users and applications.
modifier	A word or phrase associated with a concept that changes its meaning.
nomenclature	A system of names and groupings, which is structured according to pre-established naming rules. See also: classification, taxonomy
non-domain	Content that is not part of a clinical domain.

Term	Definition
non-VistA	Content that is not deployed to VistA.
normalization	The process of identifying lexical variations of concepts that may include identification of synonyms.
ontology	Ontology is: 1. An explicit formal specification of how to represent the objects, concepts, and other entities that are assumed to exist in some area of interest and the relationships that hold among them. See also: terminology 2. All terms in a domain including the relationships among them.
parent	The supertype in a parent-child relationship. The child (subtype) is narrower and more specific while the parent (supertype) is broader and more general. The child inherits the characteristics of the parent.
partial deployment	Deploying one or more subsets within a Version instead of deploying the entire Version.
post-coordination	The representation of a complex concept as a combination of two or more concepts. See also: pre-coordination.
pre-coordination	The representation of a complex concept as a single concept. See also: post-coordination.
preferred term	The preferred human readable representation of a concept or the preferred name of a concept. Often used as the default display form of a concept. Synonyms: preferred designation, preferred expression.
production environment	The software and hardware that is used by end users, as opposed to developers and testers, to access terminology services in the VHA enterprise.
property	A named characteristic of a concept that can be assigned a value.
qualifier	A word or phrase associated with a concept that does not change its meaning.
reference file	Non-patient VistA data file that contains reference or Terminology information not Patient Data.
reference terminology	Reference terminology is: 1. A comprehensive, consistent, and logically organized set of concepts that is designed to completely embody the expressive detail of a given domain, supported by a set of relationships that defines the elements within the domain and shows how their meanings relate to each other. 2. A controlled medical vocabulary intended for use as a reference to enable storage, retrieval, and analysis of clinical data.
relationship	An association between concepts. See also: semantics, semantic relationship.
Standards Development Organization (SDO)	Any entity whose primary activities are developing and maintaining standards that address the interests of a wide base of users outside the standards development organization
semantics	The meanings assigned to terminology content. See also: semantic relationship.
semantic relationship	An association between two concepts that has a specific meaning.
service oriented architecture (SOA)	The VistA architecture is an SOA whereby applications that provide functionality for use by other applications are created as a service that conforms to a set of VHA standardized design patterns.

Term	Definition
Systemized Nomenclature of Medicine (SNOMED) Clinical Terms (CT)	SNOMED CT is a dynamic, scientifically validated clinical reference terminology that makes health care knowledge more usable and accessible.
standard code system (SCS)	An organized collection of terms or concepts established by an authoritative source such as an SDO.
standardization	The process of defining, creating, deploying, and maintaining a common terminology resource.
Standards and Terminology Services (STS)	STS includes project teams that were previously known as Data Standardization (DS) and ETS as well as the VETS and Enterprise Reference Terminology (ERT) subproject teams.
subset	A collection of concepts or designations that share a specified purpose or set of characteristics.
subtype	The child in a parent-child relationship. The subtype (child) is narrower and more specific while the supertype (parent) is broader and more general. The subtype contains all the characteristics of the supertype.
supertype	The parent in a parent-child relationship. The supertype (parent) is broader and more general while the subtype (child) is narrower and more specific. All the characteristics of the supertype are included in the subtype.
surface form	The term that 3M uses for a human readable representation of a concept, or the name of a concept. See also: designation (preferred).
synonym	A term or an expression that is an acceptable alternative to the preferred designation.
taxonomy	A hierarchical classification of concepts.
template	A template is: 1. A structured aggregation of one or more archetypes, with optional order, to represent clinical data. An HL7 template is a data structure, based on the HL7 RIM that expresses the data content that is needed in a specific clinical or administrative context. Templates are drawn from the RIM and make use of HL7 vocabulary domains. Templates are also described as constraints on HL7 artifacts. 2. A locally produced constraint specification that specifies which archetypes go together in an application dialog or message specification.
term	A human readable representation of a concept or name of a concept. See also: designation (preferred).
terminology	Set of concepts, designations, and relationships for a specialized subject area. The terms that are characterized by special reference within a discipline are called the terms of the discipline and, collectively, they form the terminology. Terms that function in general reference over a variety of languages are simply words and their totality is a vocabulary.
terminology deployment services	Central distribution point for all terminology services. Updates are uploaded to the terminology deployment server, which in turn distributes them to targeted VistA sites.
terminology model	A terminology model provides a consistent structure and specifies the formal representation of a concept. The STS terminology model comprises of components such as concepts, designations, properties, and relationships. Other components of the STS terminology model include Subsets and Concept to Concept linking.
terminology server	The software application and hardware that provide access to terminology content through a published set of API.

Term	Definition
test environment	The software and hardware that is used by developers and testers as opposed to end users to test terminology services in the VHA enterprise.
translation	After two terminologies have been mapped, a translation between the two is possible.
Unified Medical Language System (UMLS) Metathesaurus	The UMLS Metathesaurus is a very large, multi-purpose, and multi-lingual vocabulary database that contains information about biomedical and health related concepts, their various names, and the relationships among them. It reflects and preserves the meanings, concept names, and relationships from its source vocabularies. It also supplies information that computer programs can use to create standard data, interpret user inquiries, interact with users to refine their questions, and convert the users' terms into the vocabulary used in relevant information sources.
value	A quantitative or qualitative state that is assigned to a property.
value domain	All allowable values for a terminology, datatype, or value set. May be an infinite set of values.
value set	A finite set of allowable values. Typically, a value set has a small number of values. If it has a large number of values, it may be a terminology.
version	A version is: 1. Formal changes in a terminology. May be used to find and track inactivated codes, determine the current code set, or track the history of a concept. 2. Also applies to formal revisions in computer code or programs. 3. An STS deployment that has passed internal testing. Can refer to a Candidate Version or a Finalized Version.
Veterans Health Administration (VHA) Enterprise Terminology Services (VETS)	VETS focuses on requirements for the deployment of and runtime access to terminology content in ERT for all VHA clinical applications.
VHA Terminology (VHAT)	VHAT is the terminology that is created and maintained by STS.
Veterans Health Information Systems and Technology Architecture (VistA)	VistA is a term used to describe the VA’s health care information system. It encompasses in-house developed applications developed by VA staff, office automation applications, locally developed applications, and commercial-off-the-shelf applications.
vocabulary	A list of words or phrases with their meanings. See also: terminology.
Web Services Description Language (WSDL)	WSDL is an XML-based language that provides a model for describing Web services. The meaning of the acronym has changed from version 1.2 where the D meant Definition.

Appendix A – WebLogic Server Installation Configuration

File wls1032.xml content:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<bea-installer>
    <input-fields>
            <data-value name="BEAHOME" value="/u01/app/wls1032"/>
            <data-value name="WLS_INSTALL_DIR" value="/u01/app/wls1032/wls"/>
             <data-value name="COMPONENT_PATHS" value="WebLogic Server/Core Application Server|WebLogic Server/Administration Console|WebLogic Server/Configuration Wizard and Upgrade Framework|WebLogic Server/WebLogic Web Server Plugins|WebLogic Server/UDDI and Xquery Support"/>
            <data-value name="LOCAL_JVMS" value="/u01/app/jdk1.6"/>
    </input-fields>
</bea-installer>
```

Appendix B – WebLogic Domain Installation Configuration

File basedomain.py content:

```
readTemplate('/u01/app/wls1032/wls/common/templates/domains/wls.jar')
create ('vhaislbll25.vha.med.va.gov','Machine')

set('AdminServerName', ‘admin.v10.Prod’)
cd('/Server/AdminServer')
set('Name', ‘admin.v10.Prod’)

cd('/Server/'+’admin.v10.Prod’)
set('ListenAddress', '10.5.20.180')
set('ListenPort', 7200)

cd('/Security/base_domain/User/weblogic')
set('Name','weblogic')
cd('/Security/base_domain/User/'+'weblogic')
cmo.setPassword('admin123')

writeDomain('/u01/app/domains/v10.Prod')
closeTemplate()
```

Appendix C – Start/Stop and Deploy Scripts

Script start_sts.deployment.sh content

```
echo Starting weblogic server v10.deployment ...
/u01/app/domains/v10.prod/bin/nodemanager/wlscontrol.sh \
  -d v10.prod \
  -r /u01/app/domains/v10.prod \
  -s v10.deployment START
```

Script stop_sts.deployment.sh content

```
/u01/app/domains/v10.prod/bin/nodemanager/wlscontrol.sh \
  -d v10.prod \
  -r /u01/app/domains/v10.prod \
  -s v10.deployment KILL
```

Script bounce_sts.deployment.sh content

```
/u01/app/domains/v10.prod/bin/stop_sts.deployment.sh
sleep 30
/u01/app/domains/v10.prod/bin/start_sts.deployment.sh
```

Script deploy_sts.deployment.sh content

```
cd /u01/app/domains/v10.prod/bin
. /u01/app/wls1032/wls/server/bin/setWLSEnv.sh
/u01/app/jdk1.6/bin/java -Duser.home=.security \
  weblogic.Deployer -adminurl t3://10.5.20.180:7200 -stop -name sts.deployment
/u01/app/jdk1.6/bin/java -Duser.home=.security \
  weblogic.Deployer -adminurl t3://10.5.20.180:7200 -undeploy -name sts.deployment
./bounce_sts.deployment.sh
/u01/app/jdk1.6/bin/java -Duser.home=.security \
  weblogic.Deployer -adminurl t3://10.5.20.180:7200 -deploy -name sts.deployment \
  -source /u01/app/domains/v10.prod/apps/sts.deployment.war \
  -targets v10.deployment -nostage
```

Script all_deploy.sh content

```
/u01/app/domains/v10.prod/bin/deploy_sts.deployment.sh
/u01/app/domains/v10.prod/bin/deploy_sts.browser.sh
/u01/app/domains/v10.prod/bin/deploy_ntrt.sh
/u01/app/domains/v10.prod/bin/deploy_sts.ted.sh
/u01/app/domains/v10.prod/bin/deploy_vuid.sh
```

Appendix D – STS V10 Detailed Configuration

```
[Host]
Name=vhaislbll25
Domain=.vha.med.va.gov
FQDN=%(Name)s%(Domain)s
```

```
IP=10.5.20.180
AppDir=/u01/app
JavaHome=%(AppDir)s/jdk1.6
BeaHome=%(AppDir)s/wls1032
WlsHome=%(BeaHome)s/wls
WlsInstaller=wls1032_generic.jar

[Domain]
Tag=v10
BaseDir=@@Host_AppDir@@/domains
Name=%(Tag)s.prod
Home=%(BaseDir)s/%(Name)s
PortGroup=72
Serial=0
ProductionModeEnabled=true

[NodeManager]
ListenPort=5556

[AdminServer]
Serial=00
Name=admin.@@Domain_Name@@
ListenAddress=@@Host_IP@@
ListenPort=@@Domain_PortGroup@@00
SSL_ListenPort=@@Domain_PortGroup@@99
AdministrationPort=@@Domain_PortGroup@@88
Url=t3://@@Host_IP@@:%(ListenPort)s
SSL_Url=t3s://@@Host_IP@@:%(AdministrationPort)s
Start_Arg=-server -Xms360m -Xmx360m -XX:PermSize=128m -XX:MaxPermSize=256m \
        -Xverify:none -Dcds.jndi.provider.url=%(Url)s

[User]
Admin_Name=weblogic
Admin_Pass=admin123
App_Group=DSAdmin
App_Users=sts.admin
App_User_Pswd_Char=

[ManagedServer]
SerialList=01,02,03,04,05
Start_ArgMem=-Xms640m -Xmx640m -XX:PermSize=128m -XX:MaxPermSize=384m -server -
Xverify:none
Start_JavaHome=@@Host_JavaHome@@
Start_JavaVendor=Sun
Start_BeaHome=@@Host_BeaHome@@
Start_RootDirectory=@@Domain_Home@@
Start_Username=@@User_Admin_Name@@
Start_Password=@@User_Admin_Pass@@
Start_ClassPath_A=%(Start_RootDirectory)s/lib/antlr-2.7.6.jar
Start_ClassPath_B=@@Host_WlsHome@@/server/lib/weblogic.jar
Start_ClassPath_C=%(Start_RootDirectory)s/sts.config              [[need create dir]]
Start_ClassPath=%(Start_ClassPath_A)s:%(Start_ClassPath_B)s:%(Start_ClassPath_C)s
```

```
Name01=deployment
ListenAddress01=@@Host_IP@@
ListenPort01=@@Domain_PortGroup@@01
SSL_ListenPort01=@@Domain_PortGroup@@11
AdministrationPort01=@@Domain_PortGroup@@21
Machine01=@@Host_FQDN@@
Url01=t3://@@Host_IP@@:%(ListenPort01)s
Start_ArgMem01=-Xms2048m -Xmx2048m -XX:PermSize=128m -XX:MaxPermSize=384m -server -Xverify:none
Start_Arg01=%(Start_ArgMem01)s -Dcds.jndi.provider.url=%(Url01)s

Name02=browser
ListenAddress02=@@Host_IP@@
ListenPort02=@@Domain_PortGroup@@04
SSL_ListenPort02=@@Domain_PortGroup@@14
AdministrationPort02=@@Domain_PortGroup@@24
Machine02=@@Host_FQDN@@
Url02=t3://@@Host_IP@@:%(ListenPort02)s
Start_Arg02=%(Start_ArgMem)s -Dcds.jndi.provider.url=%(Url02)s

Name03=ntrt
ListenAddress03=@@Host_IP@@
ListenPort03=@@Domain_PortGroup@@02
SSL_ListenPort03=@@Domain_PortGroup@@12
AdministrationPort03=@@Domain_PortGroup@@22
Machine03=@@Host_FQDN@@
Url03=t3://@@Host_IP@@:%(ListenPort03)s
Start_Arg03=%(Start_ArgMem)s -Dcds.jndi.provider.url=%(Url03)s

Name04=ted
ListenAddress04=@@Host_IP@@
ListenPort04=@@Domain_PortGroup@@08
SSL_ListenPort04=@@Domain_PortGroup@@18
AdministrationPort04=@@Domain_PortGroup@@28
Machine04=@@Host_FQDN@@
Url04=t3://@@Host_IP@@:%(ListenPort04)s
Start_Arg04=%(Start_ArgMem)s -Dcds.jndi.provider.url=%(Url04)s

Name05=vuid
ListenAddress05=@@Host_IP@@
ListenPort05=@@Domain_PortGroup@@03
SSL_ListenPort05=@@Domain_PortGroup@@13
AdministrationPort05=@@Domain_PortGroup@@23
Machine05=@@Host_FQDN@@
Url05=t3://@@Host_IP@@:%(ListenPort05)s
Start_Arg05=%(Start_ArgMem)s -Dcds.jndi.provider.url=%(Url05)s

[JDBC]
SerialList=01,02,03
Url=jdbc:oracle:thin:@vhaislbll25.vha.med.va.gov:1521:stsd01
DriverName=oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver
KeepXaConnTillTxComplete=
XaEndOnlyOnce=true
XaSetTransactionTimeout=true
```

```
XaRetryDurationSeconds=300
XaTransactionTimeout=120
InitialCapacity=1
CapacityIncrement=1
MaxCapacity=15
TestConnectionsOnReserve=true
TestTableName=SQL SELECT 1 FROM DUAL
GlobalTransactionsProtocol=TwoPhaseCommit

Name01=Deployment
User01=ds_@@Domain_Tag@@
Password=.........
Password_Key01=c2s106
JNDINames01=jdbc/gov.va.med.term.deployment
Target01=@@ManagedServer_Name01@@

Name02=VETS
User02=vts_@@Domain_Tag@@
Password=.........
Password_Key02=c2s92
JNDINames02=jdbc/gov.va.med.term.services
Target02=@@ManagedServer_Name01@@,@@ManagedServer_Name02@@,\
      @@ManagedServer_Name03@@,@@ManagedServer_Name04@@,\
      @@ManagedServer_Name05@@

Name03=NTRT
User03=ntrt_@@Domain_Tag@@
Password=.........
Password_Key03=c2s145
JNDINames03=jdbc/gov.va.med.term.ntrt
Target03=@@ManagedServer_Name03@@
GlobalTransactionsProtocol03=OnePhaseCommit

[Log]
BaseDir=@@Domain_BaseDir@@/logs
RotationType=byTime
NumberOfFilesLimited=false
RotateLogOnStartup=false
```