European Commission

Domibus 5.1.3

eDelivery

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Chapter 1. Domibus Architecture

Domibus Access Point is a compliant implementation of the eDelivery profile of the OASIS ebMS3/AS4 standard.

This content provides an overview and description of the most significant decisions underlying its current architecture on different levels: Use Case, Logical, Process, Deployment, Implementation, Data.

We also provide some considerations regarding Sizing, Performance and Quality.

NOTE	It's not our goal with this content to explain the ebMS3/AS4 standards, the four-corner model or any other concepts described in the provided references. For more about this see OASIS AS4 Profile.

1.1. Architecture Overview

This overview is organized in the following views of the system:

Use Case

each relevant Use Case is described via a diagram and a short explanation of their impact on the architecture.

Logical

provides a high-level view of the platform presenting the structure of the system through its components and their interactions.

Implementation

describes the software layers and the main software components. A component diagram is used in this view.

Deployment

view provides a description of the hardware components and how they are linked together. This view gives a technical description of protocols and hardware nodes used.

Data

provides information about the data persistence. A class diagram will be used to model the main system data.

Check the UML diagrams provided featuring the above mentioned views of the system.

1.1.1. Goals and Constraints

The following non-functional requirements that affect the architectural solution have been identified:

Non-functional requirement	Description
Adaptability	The application shall be easy to be integrated into existing business workflows using different communication protocols and data formats
Portability	The application shall be able to be deployed on a wide variety of software/hardware systems
Interoperability	The system shall be interoperable with both commercial and free alternative implementations of the eDelivery profile.

1.1.2. Security

The Domibus Access Point provides built-in security in accordance to the implemented specification and industry best practices. It can also be easily integrated into existing security domains.

SEE ALSO

- eDelivery AS4 Profile
- OASIS AS4 Profile

1.1.3. Communication

Corner 1 - Corner 2

As no assumptions can be made about the security architecture of corner 1/4 (backoffice), the integration into the existing architecture has to be provided by the Domibus plugins. While the default plugins do not include any security constraints, they can be easily extended to accommodate most of the security requirements.

Corner 2 - Corner 3

The communication between corner 2 and corner 3 is able to fulfil all the security requirements specified in the eDelivery AS4 profile. The configuration is handled via WS-Policy files and PMode configuration. All webservice security is enforced by the Apache CXF/WSS4J/Santuario frameworks.

Certificate Configuration

The location and credentials of private and public certificates used by CXF are configured in the **domibus.properties** property configuration file.

Client Certificate

The client certificate for use with client authentication (two-way SSL) is configured in the “clientauthentication.xml” spring configuration file. Incoming TLS secured connections terminate at the proxy server (e.g., Apache httpd) and must be configured according to the employed proxy server’s documentation.

Corner 3 - Corner 4

The security between corner 3 and corner 4 is handled via the same mechanisms used in the communication corner 1 – corner 2.

1.1.4. Administrative Sites

Access to the Domibus administration page is secured with username/password. The credentials are managed by a Spring authentication manager and multiple authentication providers can be plugged into it by default. The credentials are stored in the database and they are managed by an authentication provider that uses a Bcrypt strong hashing function for encoding them. Integration into an existing authentication scheme (i.e., LDAP) can be performed via Spring configuration.

IMPORTANT	*SECURITY DISCLAIMER* On top of the security that Domibus provides, the user is responsible for taking additional security measures according to best practices and regulations. This includes, but is not limited to: using firewalls, IP whitelists, and file system/database encryption. DIGIT shall not be held responsible for any security breach that might occur due to User not respecting this recommendation.

1.2. Use Case View

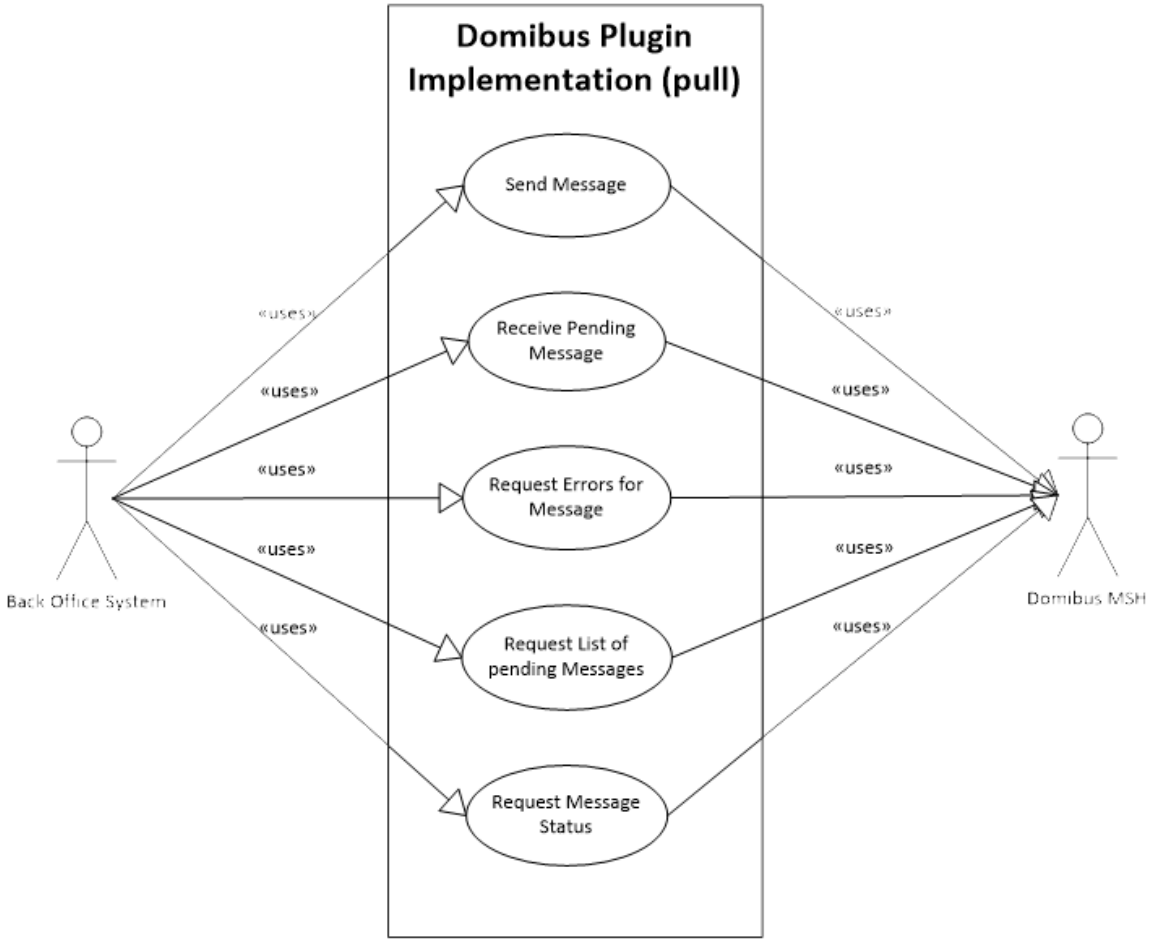
This section provides a representation of the use cases relevant for the architecture.

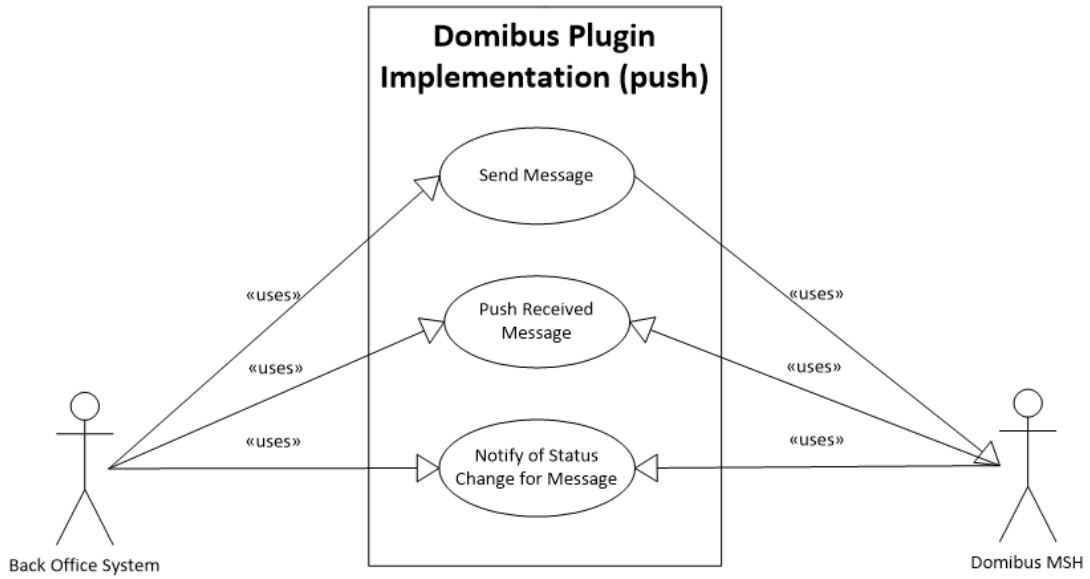
The use cases relevant for the architecture have been selected based on the following criteria:

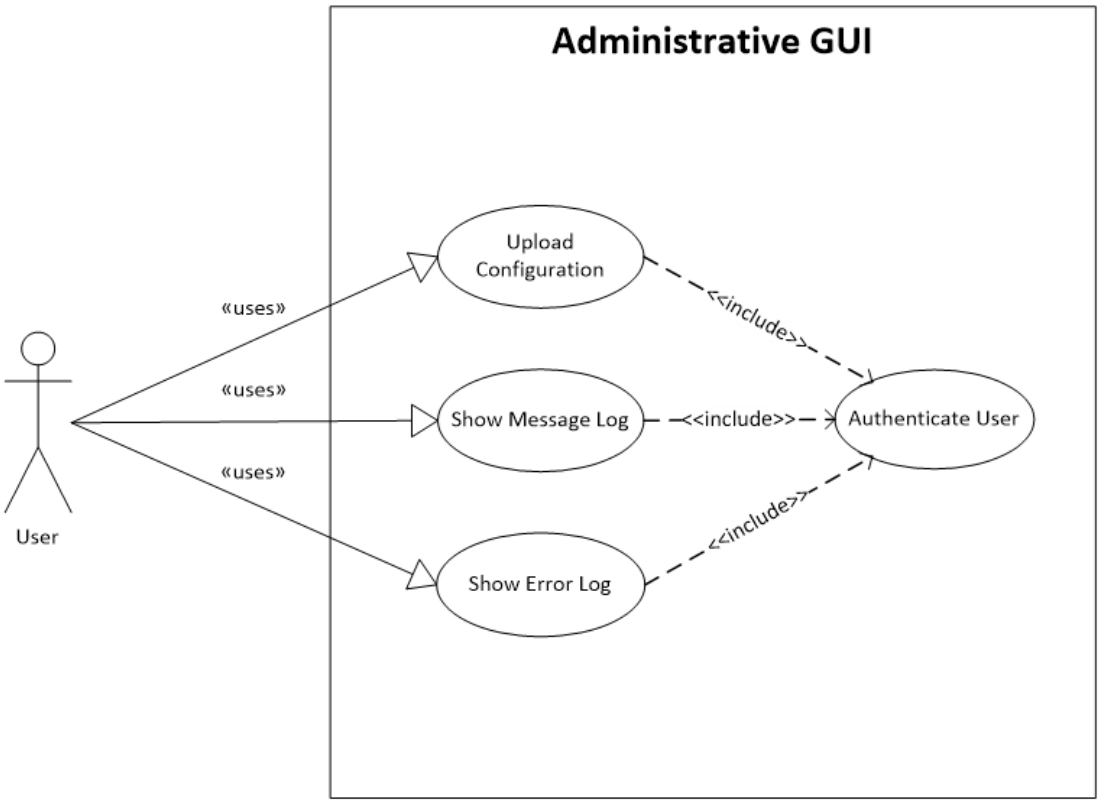
- Use cases affecting the exchange between the backoffice system and the Domibus MSH.
- Use cases representing critical parts of the architecture, thereby addressing the technical risks of the project at an earlier stage.

The following use cases have been selected:

- Backoffice integrations using pull communication (i.e., WebService)
- Backoffice integrations using push communication (i.e., JMS)
- Usage of the administrative GUI


Domibus Plugin Implementation (pull)
Send Message
Receive Pending Message
Request Errors for Message
Request List of pending Messages
Request Message Status
«uses»
Back Office System
Domibus MSH


Domibus Plugin Implementation (push)
Send Message
Push Received Message
Notify of Status Change for Message
«uses»
Back Office System
Domibus MSH

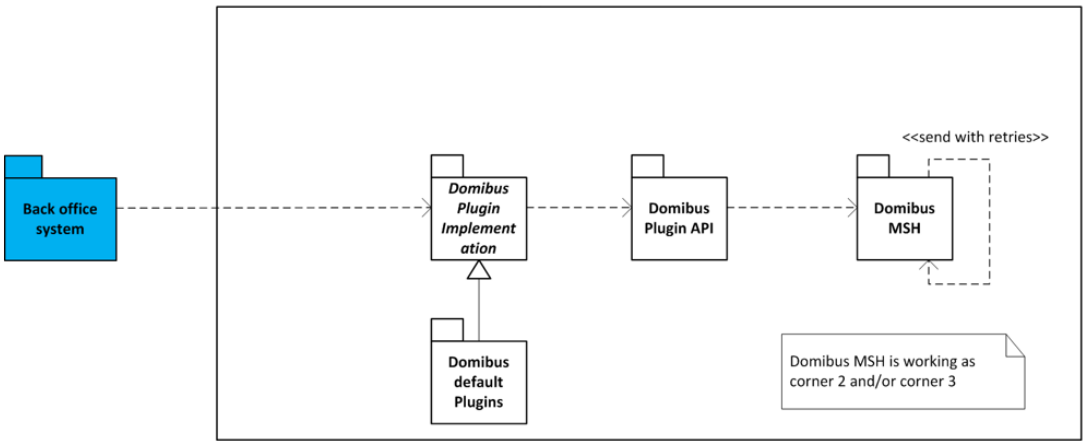


1.3. Logical View

Here we describe the main application modules, how they interact and how they implement the specification and profile.

1.3.1. Architecturally Significant Components

The following diagram provides a high-level view of the main components of the system.



You can find below a short description for each component:

- **C1/C4** – the backend system integrating with Domibus.

- **Domibus Plugin API** – API used to implement a plugin.
- **Plugins** – the Domibus default plugins, WS Plugin, JMS Plugin and the FS Plugin or a custom developed plugin.
- **Domibus Ext Model** – domain model used by Domibus plugins.
- **Domibus Plugin Delegate** – component that delegates calls from the plugins to the Domibus core.
- **Domibus Logger** – custom logger used by Domibus Plugins and Domibus Core.
- **Domibus MSH SPI** – API used to implement a Domibus extension.
- **Domibus API** – domain and services used by the internal Domibus modules.
- **Domibus Core** – the core Domibus implementation
- **Domibus Tomcat** – implementation and configuration specific to the Tomcat server.
- **Domibus WebLogic** - implementation and configuration specific to the WebLogic server.
- **Domibus WildFly** - implementation and configuration specific to the WildFly server.
- **Domibus JMS SPI** – the internal API used to support a specific JMS broker implementation.
- **ActiveMQ JMS SPI** – implementation to support the ActiveMQ classic JMS broker.
- **WebLogic JMS SPI** – implementation to support the WebLogic internal JMS broker.
- **WildFly JMS SPI**- implementation to support the WildFly internal JMS broker.
- **Domibus IAM SPI** – the API used to implement an IAM extension.
- **DSS IAM SPI** – the implementation of the IAM extension using the DSS library.

1.3.2. Backoffice system (Corner 1 of 4)

The purpose of Domibus as an Access Point is to connect different backoffice systems via structured, secure message exchange. While, regarding a single message exchange, corners 1 and 4 are usually different applications running in different environments, within a single deployment the role of corner 1 and corner 4 (for different message exchanges) is usually taken by the same application. Therefore, from a logical point of view, corners 1 and 4 are the same package.

1.3.3. Domibus plugin implementation

This module is responsible for the communication between the backoffice system and Domibus and for the mapping from the backoffice internal data format to Domibus internal data format. The communication and the mapping of the data can be done in both directions. Integration into existing security architecture can also be implemented here.

As there can be made few assumptions about the backoffice system, this module is commonly implemented by the Domibus user. Details on this process can be found inside the Domibus Plugin Cookbook.

1.3.4. Domibus default plugins

Domibus provides three default plugins, which can be used to integrate a backoffice, acting as C1 or

C4, with Domibus: Web Service Plugin, File System Plugin and JMS Plugin.

A custom plugin can be implemented in case one of the default plugins do not accommodate the needs of a backoffice.

1.3.5. Domibus plugin API

This package contains all necessary interfaces and classes required to implement a Domibus plugin.

1.3.6. Domibus MSH (Corner 2 of 3)

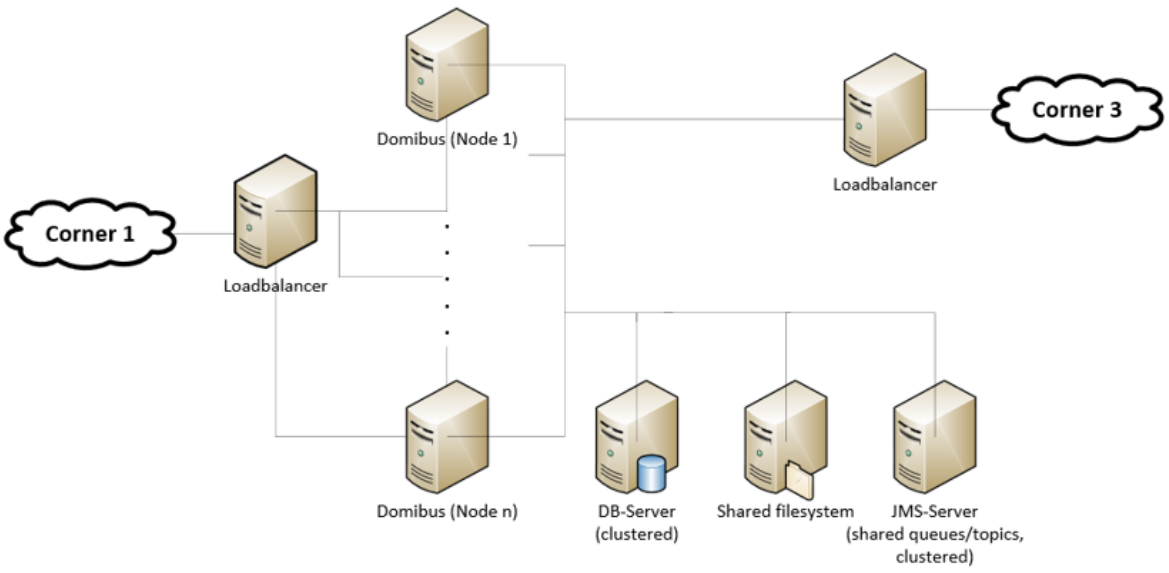
The Domibus MSH (Message Service Handler) is the main module, representing corner 2 and/or 3 in a 4-corner message exchange. All the implementation relevant to the eDelivery profile is done inside this package. It can be deployed on Tomcat, WebLogic and WildFLy.

1.3.7. Administrative GUI

This package contains of a Spring MVC web application providing basic monitoring and configuration options. === Deployment View

Here you can find a description of the hardware nodes running the execution environment for the system.

The diagram below provides a view of hardware components involved in this project. Note that the diagram features a clustered environment is shown. Whenever a single server deployment is sufficient (i.e., for testing purposes), a load balancer and multiple hardware nodes are not required.



NOTE	Not all physical nodes are represented in this diagram. Load balancers, database servers and JMS servers can be multiplied for scalability and, performance and availability improvements. Also, note that we are not featuring security mechanisms like Firewalls.

These are the identified hardware nodes:

- Load balancers are responsible for distributing requests among multiple Domibus nodes. A random round robbing/no sticky session setup is recommended.
- Java servlet containers with deployed Domibus instances are responsible for message processing.
- A database server (MySQL or Oracle) is responsible for storing messages and PMode configuration data.
- The shared file system contains shared Domibus configuration data, file based PMode data (Keystores) and, depending on configuration, binary data of message attachments.

1.4. Implementation View

The following diagram describes the software layers of the system and their components.

The AS4 MSH Service is the web service which is exposed on the internet that accepts the AS4 requests, and called by the external systems.
The **AS4 Message Dispatch Service**, used by Domibus acting as C2, is a web service client capable of sending AS4 requests and is responsible for sending messages to other C3 Access Points.
The **Web Layer** is accessed typically by a web browser. The MSH SOAP handling is implemented using the Apache CXF framework.

Web Layer

is accessed typically by a web browser. The MSH SOAP handling is implemented using the Apache CXF framework.

Integration Layer

uses the Spring framework and is responsible for the integration of custom plugins and all communication processes and data format translations between backoffice systems and Domibus.

Services Layer

offers access to the domain objects of the platform as well as to the platform data layer. These services are Plain Old Java Objects relying on the Spring framework for dependency injection and for transaction management.

Types Layer

contains all the java objects generated from the XSDs used by the platform. These are JAXB generated objects.

Domain Layer

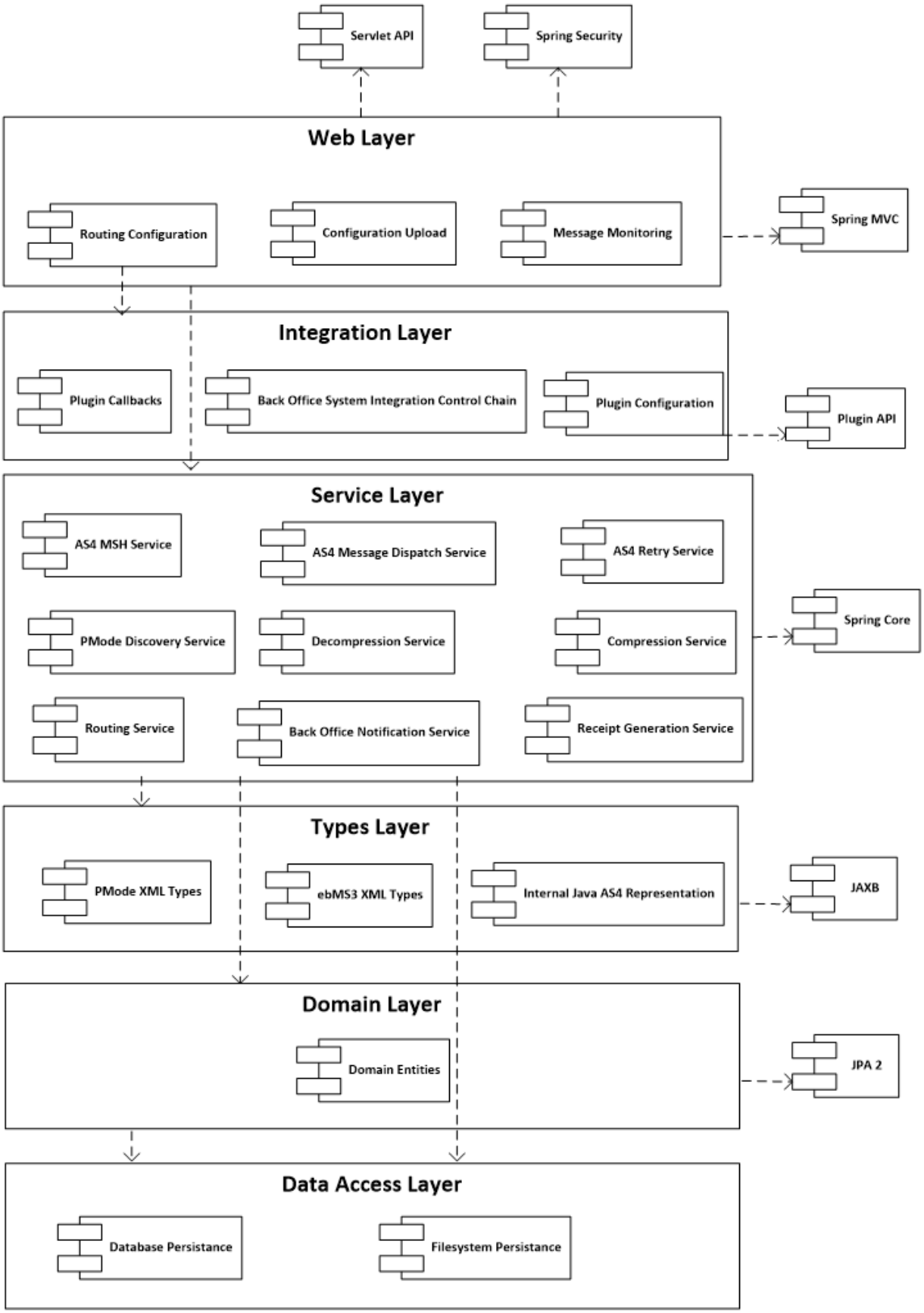
holds all the platform entities. The persistence of these entities is implemented using the Java

Persistence API version 2.0.

Data Persistence

relies on the database and the file system to persist the data. The file system is used to store configuration data and the database to persist the incoming and outgoing messages.

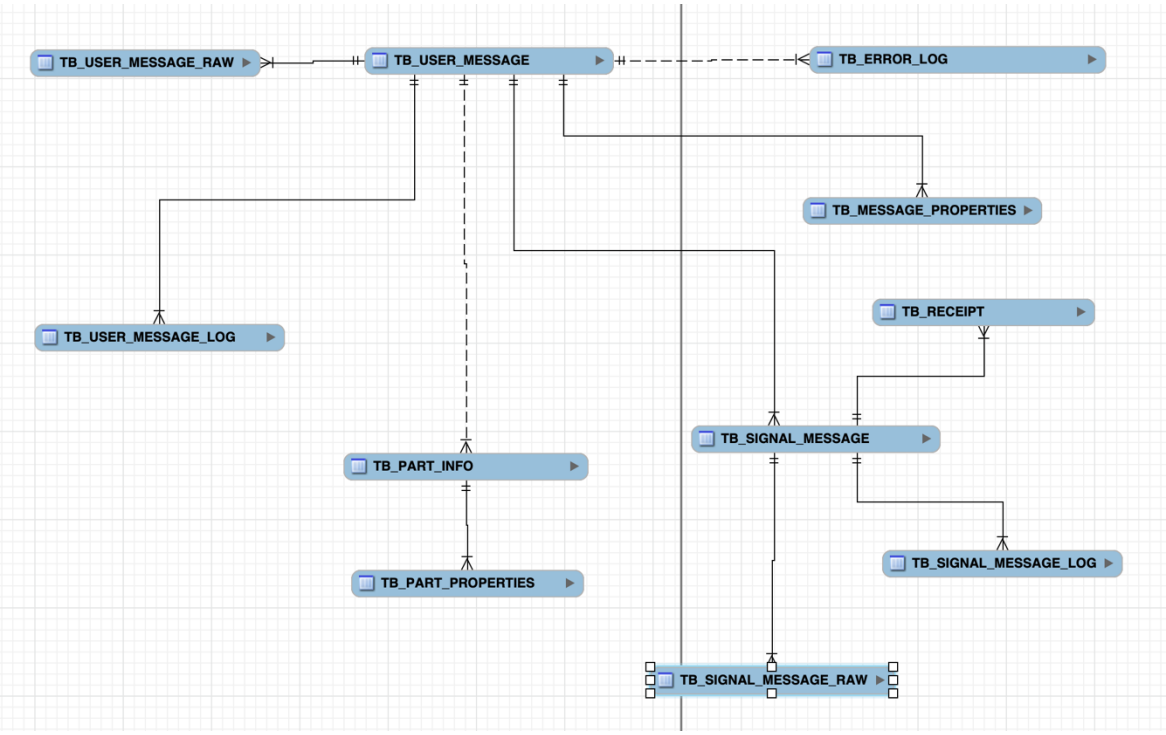
All these layers run on a Java Servlet Container.


Servlet API
Spring Security
Web Layer
Routing Configuration
Configuration Upload
Message Monitoring
Spring MVC
Integration Layer
Plugin Callbacks
Back Office System Integration Control Chain
Plugin Configuration
Plugin API
Service Layer
AS4 MSH Service
AS4 Message Dispatch Service
AS4 Retry Service
PMode Discovery Service
Decompression Service
Compression Service
Spring Core
Routing Service
Back Office Notification Service
Receipt Generation Service
Types Layer
PMode XML Types
ebMS3 XML Types
Internal Java AS4 Representation
JAXB
Domain Layer
Domain Entities
JPA 2
Data Access Layer
Database Persistance
Filesystem Persistance

1.5. Data View

1.5.1. Data Model

The following diagrams show a high-level abstraction of the data entities, which must be implemented by the system:



The above tables represent a mapping of the ebMS3 XSD to database tables.

`TB_USER_MESSAGE`

table containing information about the AS4 UserMessage metadata (both sent and received ones).

`TB_USER_MESSAGE_LOG`

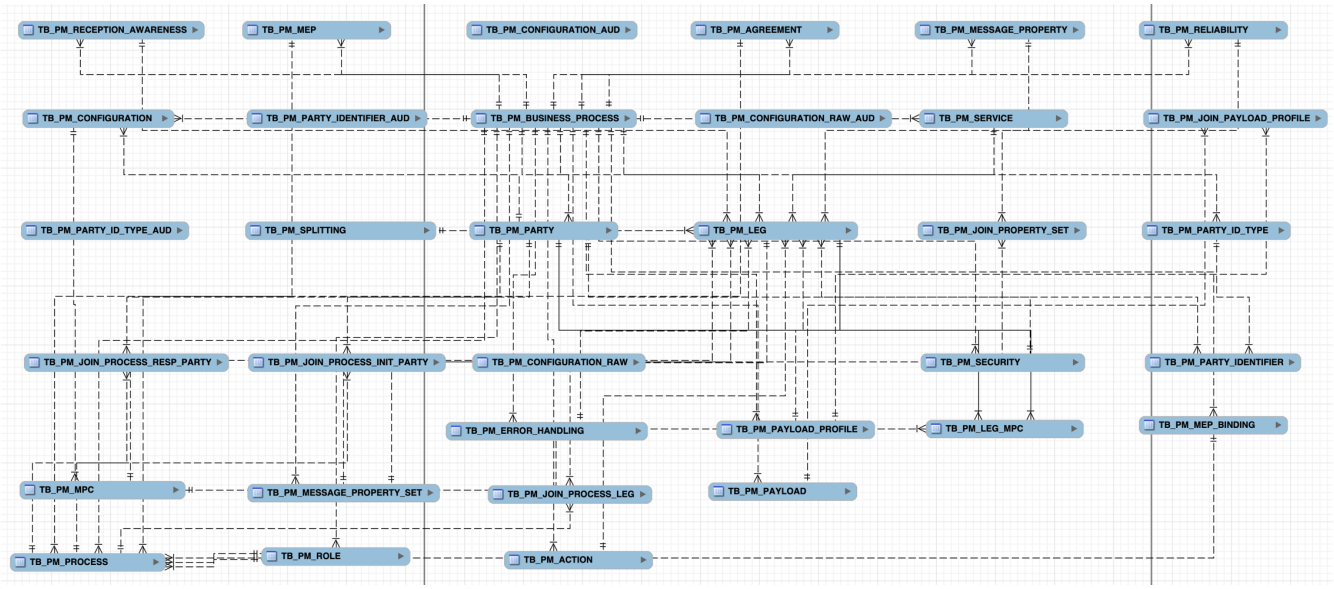
table containing runtime information about the User Message (both sent and received ones) such the message status, retry information, etc.

`TB_USER_SIGNAL_MESSAGE`

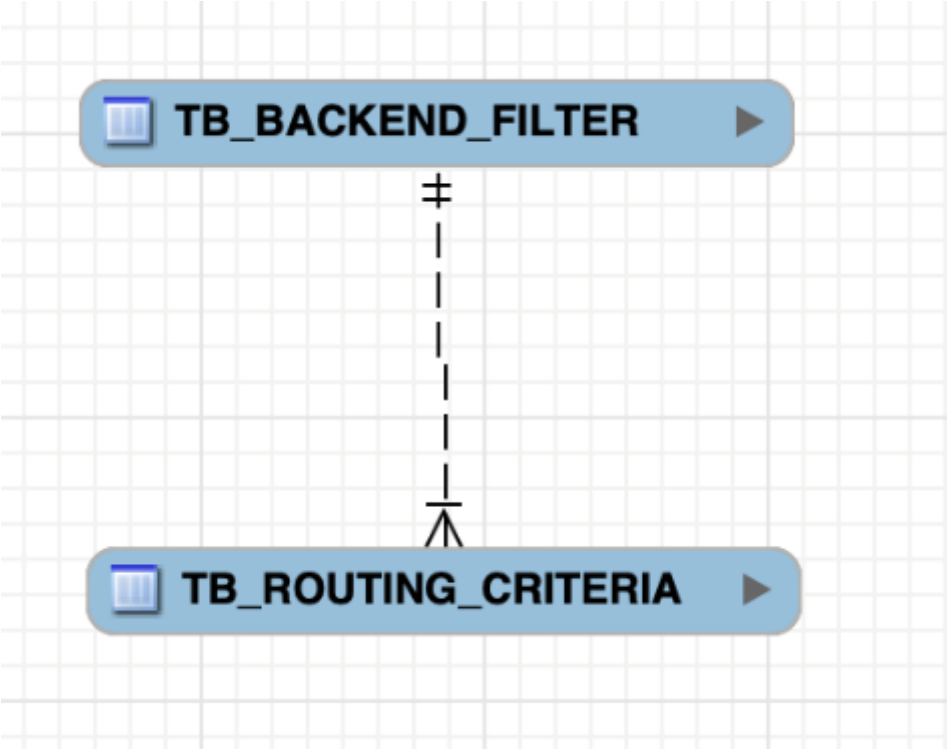
table containing information about the AS4 SignalMessage metadata (both sent and received ones).

`TB_SIGNAL_MESSAGE_LOG`

table containing runtime information about the Signal Messages(acknowledgements) for sent User Messages.

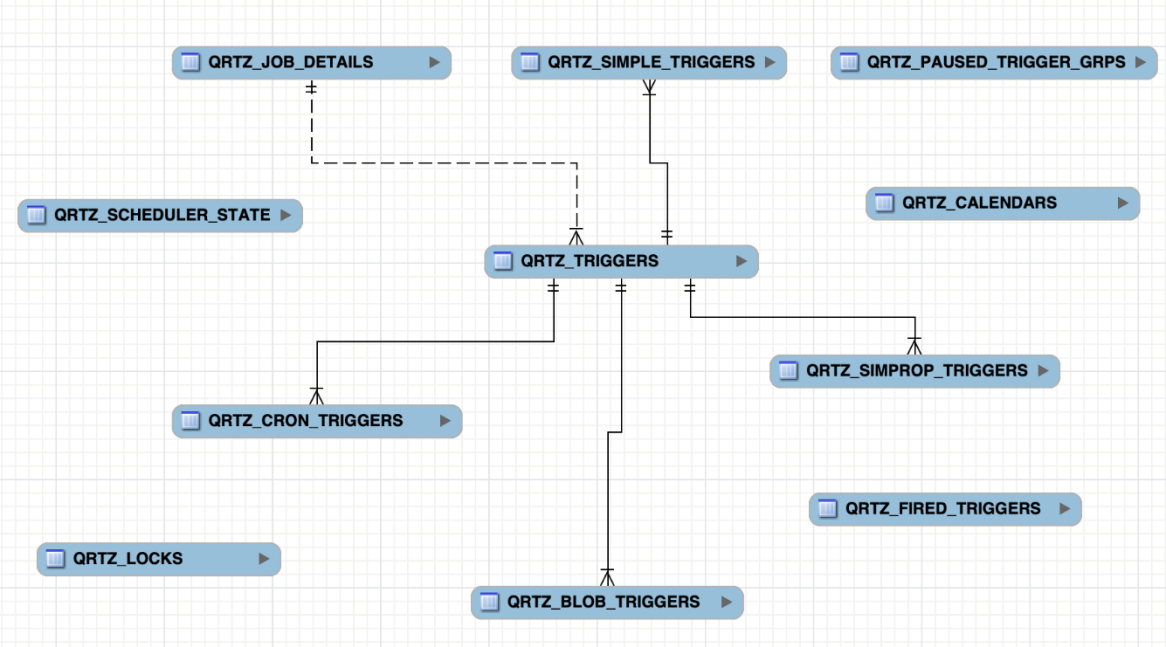


The above tables represent a 1:1 mapping of the PMode configuration XSD to database tables.



Routing criteria contains the data that are needed to perform the routing of the messages to a specific plugin implementation.

Backend filters are collections of routing criteria associated with a specific backend representation.



The above tables are used by the Quartz library which is used by Domibus for crontab like jobs.

Data Auditing

The database tables contain information which provide audit information about their entries including the name of the user who created or last updated a particular entry or about the creation time or the last update time of a particular entry. The stored values are the following:

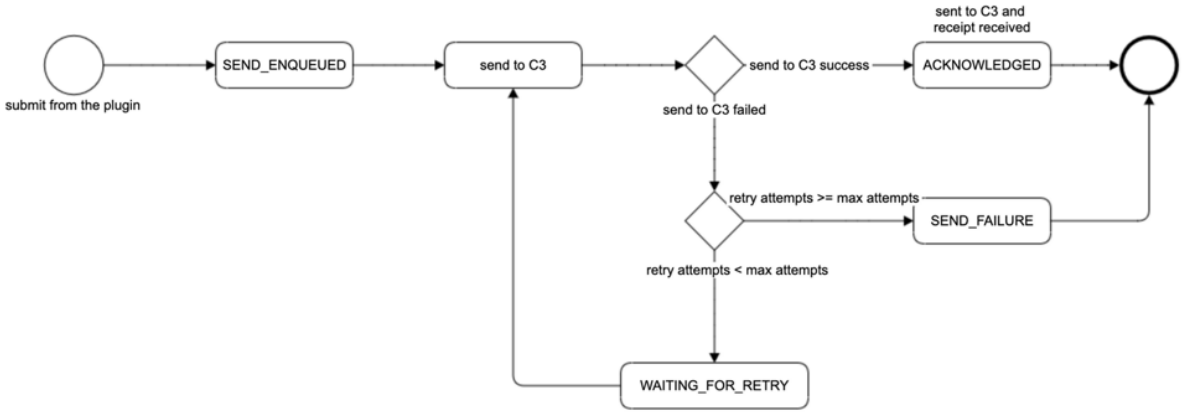
`CREATED_BY`, `MODIFIED_BY`, `CREATION_TIME`, `MODIFICATION_TIME`

These values are not visible to the Domibus user and can be only inspected at the database level. Data created or updated by the Domibus users will use their usernames for the `CREATED_BY` and `MODIFIED_BY` columns. Data created using plugin users will use their plugin usernames for the `CREATED_BY` and `MODIFIED_BY` columns. The rest of the entries (e.g., created during the invocation of an asynchronous JMS listener) will use the username used to connect to the database for MySQL or the Oracle user schema for the `CREATED_BY` and `MODIFIED_BY` columns.
There is one exception involving reference data (i.e., data that has to exist before the application can be used) on MySQL where we use the value `DOMIBUS` for the `CREATED_BY` and `MODIFIED_BY` columns.

1.5.2. State Machines

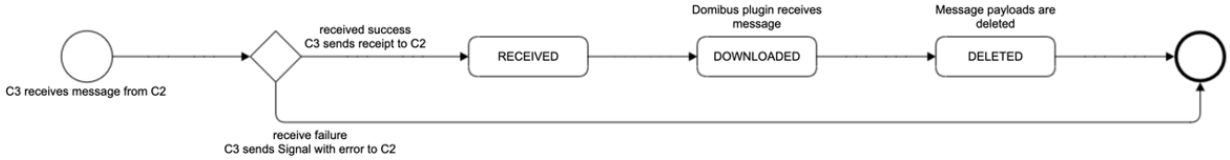
Outgoing Message State Machine

The outgoing messages have the following state machine:

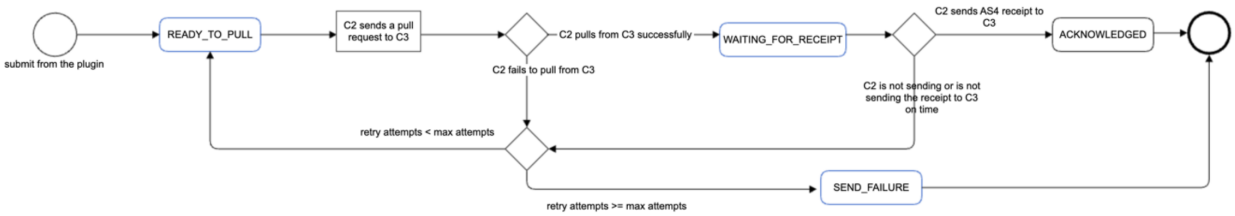


Incoming Message State Machine

The incoming messages have the following state machine:



Pull Messages State Machine



1.6. Size and Performance

1.6.1. Size

Size restrictions applied on the data that is exchanged by the backoffice systems, but not on the application or its components themselves, have an impact on the architecture and on the configuration of the system.

To support the exchange of large binary files, the plugin API supports payload submission by reference, meaning that Domibus can download a payload from a given URI. Additionally, payloads can be stored on the file system instead of the database to avoid the processing of huge blobs.

As the eDelivery AS4 profile provides no provisions for ebMS large file handling (split/join) the transfer of data is limited by bandwidth and memory constraints.

Extra restrictions can be implemented via the business process PModes. These restrictions concern the maximum size of a payload and the maximum number of payloads in a message.

1.6.2. Performance

An important architectural decision that benefits the performance of Domibus includes the decoupling of the solution into corner 1/4 representing the backoffice systems and corner 2/3 representing the Domibus Access Point.

The backoffice systems (corner1/4) interact with the Domibus MSH (corner 2/3) via the interfaces (web services, JMS, REST, etc.) exposed by the plugins deployed on the Domibus MSH side.

Domibus MSH is using internally JMS queues to perform the processing of the messages coming from the backoffice systems via the plugins or from other access points.

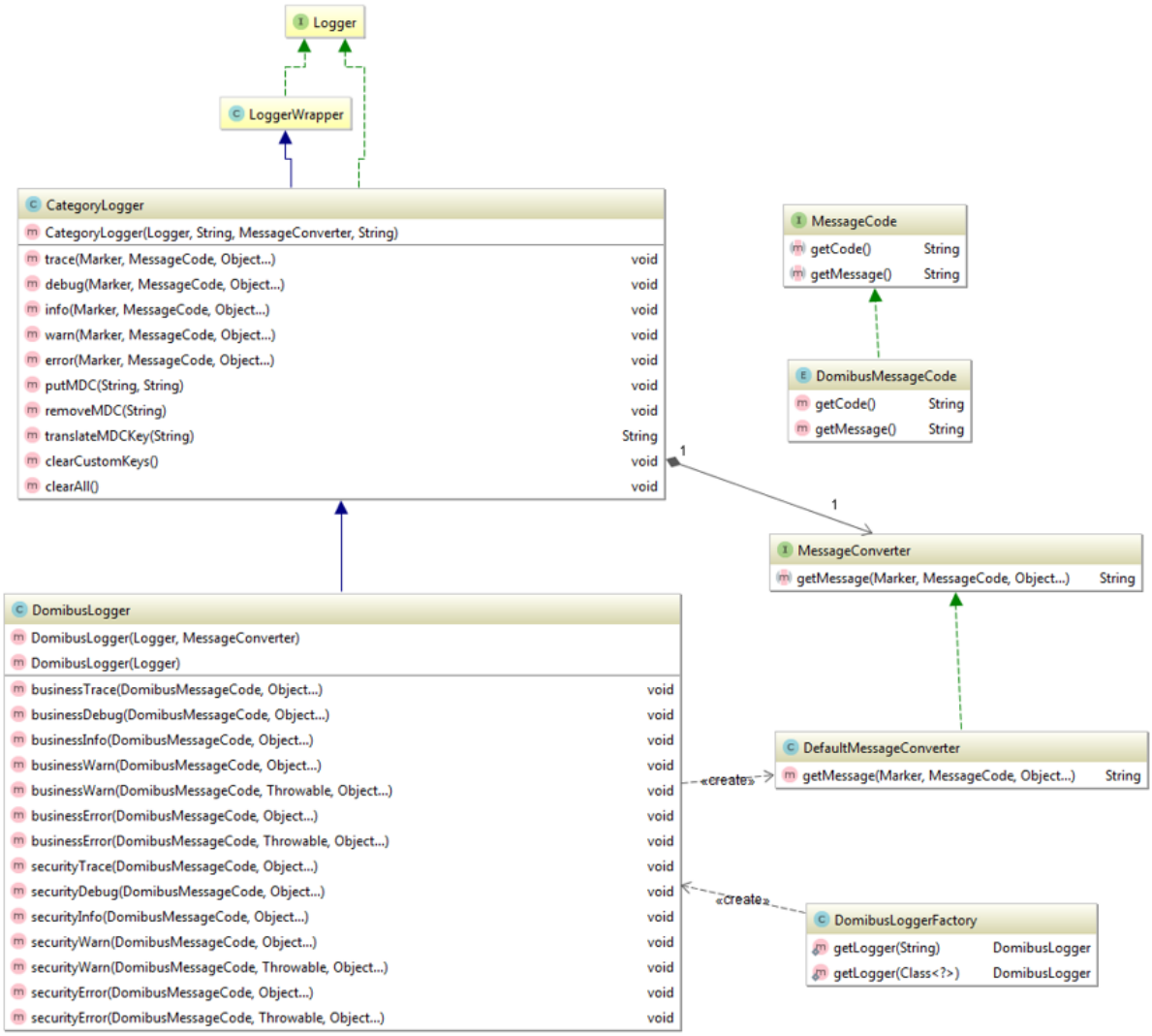
All these architectural decisions lead to an improved throughput and load distribution of the messages.

1.7. Logging

1.7.1. Implementation

The logging framework used by Domibus is SLF4J API together with Logback as the SLF4j implementation.

The `domibus-logging` module provides the custom SLF4J logger `DomibusLogger`. This logger must be used for all the logs within the Domibus application.



There are three types of logs:

- security logs
- business logs
- miscellaneous logs

Each log category has its own marker defined in the `DomibusLogger` class. By default, each category will be logged in a separate file:

- `domibus-security.log`: This log file contains all the security related information. For example, you can find information about the clients who connect to the application.
- `domibus-business.log`: This log file contains all the business-related information. For example, when a message is sent or received, etc.
- `domibus.log`: This log file contains both the security and business logs plus miscellaneous logs like debug information, logs from one of the framework used by the application, etc.
- error.log: This log file contains all the errors which occurred in Domibus including errors from third party libraries used by Domibus.

The security and business logs require a code that is defined in the `DomibusMessageCode` class.

The logs pattern is defined in the `logback.xml` file.

Default pattern

```
%d{ISO8601} [%X{d_user}] [%X{d_messageId}] %5p %c{1}:%L - %m%n
```

Where:

- `d_user` is the authenticated user.
- `d_messageId` is the message id currently being sent/received.

- The values for the `d_user` and `d_messageId` properties can be set by calling the method `DomibusLogger.putMDC(String key, String value)`.
- The prefix `d_` is added automatically by the `DomibusLogger` in order to easily identity the Domibus specific MDC properties.

Example

```
LOGGER.putMDC(DomibusLogger.MDC_USER, authenticationResult.getName());
```

The MDC values need to be always cleaned after the thread execution. Otherwise, the thread might be returned back to the thread pool with previously set MDC values and on the next thread execution, the old MDC values will be used.

In order to easily clear the MDC values after a method execution a custom annotation, `MDCKey`, has been created in order to mark a method that is setting values in the MDC. An AOP aspect is detecting the methods annotated with the `MDCKey` annotation and after the execution of the method it is clearing the MDC values.

Example

```
@MDCKey(DomibusLogger.MDC_MESSAGE_ID)
public String submit(final Submission messageData, final String backendName)
```

1.7.2. Domibus Log Codes

Security Log Codes

Event code	Description
SEC-001	Unsecure login is allowed, no authentication will be performed
SEC-002	Basic authentication is used
SEC-003	X509Certificate authentication is used

Event code	Description
SEC-004	Blue coat authentication is used
SEC-005	The host [\{}] attempted to access [\{}]
SEC-006	The host [\{}] has been granted access to [\{}] with roles [\{}]
SEC-007	The host [\{}] has been refused access to [\{}]
SEC-008	Certificate is not valid at the current date [\{}]. Certificate valid from [\{}] to [\{}]
SEC-009	Certificate is not yet valid at the current date [\{}]. Certificate valid from [\{}] to [\{}]
SEC-010	No security policy (intended for testing alone) is used. Security certificate validations will be bypassed!
SEC-011	User [\{}] is trying to access a message having final recipient: [\{}]
SEC-012	X509Certificate invalid or not found
SEC-013	The user [\{}] is unknown
SEC-014	The user [\{}] is not active
SEC-015	The user [\{}] is suspended
SEC-016	The user [\{}] is trying to login with bad credentials
SEC-017	The user [\{}] is locked after trying to login for [\{}] wrong attempts.
SEC-018	The certificate with alias [\{}] will be revoked on [\{}]
SEC-019	The certificate with alias [\{}] is revoked since [\{}]
SEC-020	The password for user [\{}] will expire on [\{}]
SEC-021	The password for user [\{}] expired on [\{}]

Business Log Codes

Event code	Description
BUS-001	Message successfully received
BUS-002	Failed to receive message
BUS-003	Failed to validate message
BUS-004	Failed to notify backend for incoming message
BUS-005	Invalid charset [\{}] used
BUS-006	Invalid NonRepudiationInformation: no security header found

Event code	Description
BUS-007	Invalid NonRepudiationInformation: multiple security headers found
BUS-008	Invalid NonRepudiationInformation: eb:Messaging not signed
BUS-009	Invalid NonRepudiationInformation: non repudiation information and request message do not match
BUS-010	There is no content inside the receipt element received by the responding gateway
BUS-011	Reliability check failed, check your configuration
BUS-012	Reliability check was successful
BUS-013	Compression failure: no mime type found for payload with cid [\{}]
BUS-014	Error compressing payload with cid [\{}]
BUS-015	Payload with cid [\{}] has been compressed
BUS-016	Decompression failure: no mime type found for payload with cid [\{}]
BUS-017	Payload with cid [\{}] will be decompressed
BUS-018	Decompression is not performed: leg `compressPayloads` parameter is false
BUS-019	Decompression is not performed: partInfo with cid [\{}] is in body
BUS-020	Message action [\{}] found for value [\{}]
BUS-021	Message action not found for value [\{}]
BUS-022	Message agreement [\{}] found for value [\{}]
BUS-023	Message agreement not found for value [\{}]
BUS-024	Party id [\{}] found for value [\{}]
BUS-025	Party id not found for value [\{}]
BUS-026	Party [\{}] is not a valid URI [CORE] 5.2.2.3
BUS-027	Message service [\{}] found for value [\{}]
BUS-028	Message service not found for value [\{}]
BUS-029	Message service [\{}] is not a valid URI [CORE] 5.2.2.8
BUS-030	Leg name found [\{}] for agreement [\{}], senderParty [\{}], receiverParty [\{}], service [\{}] and action [\{}]

Event code	Description
BUS-031	Matching Process or Leg not found for agreement [\{}], senderParty [\{}], receiverParty [\{}], service [\{}] and action [\{}]. Process mismatch details:[\{}]. Leg mismatch details:[\{}].
BUS-032	Preparing to send message
BUS-033	Message sent successfully
BUS-034	Message send failure
BUS-035	No Attachment found for cid [\{}]
BUS-036	More than one Partinfo referencing the SOAP body found
BUS-037	Payload profile validation skipped: payload profile is not defined for leg [\{}]
BUS-038	Payload profiling for this exchange does not include a payload with CID [\{}]
BUS-039	Payload profiling for this exchange requires all message parts to declare a MimeType property [\{}]
BUS-040	Payload profiling error, missing payload [\{}]
BUS-041	Payload profile [\{}] validated
BUS-042	Property profile validation skipped: property profile is not defined for leg [\{}]
BUS-043	Property profiling for this exchange does not include a property named [\{}]
BUS-044	Property profile [\{}] validated
BUS-045	Message persisted
BUS-046	Message receipt generated with nonRepudiation value [\{}]
BUS-047	Message receipt generation failure
BUS-048	Message status updated to [\{}]
BUS-049	All payloads data for user message [\{}] have been cleared
BUS-050	Policy [\{}] was not found for outgoing message
BUS-051	Policy [\{}] is used for outgoing message
BUS-052	Algorithm [\{}] is used for outgoing message
BUS-053	Algorithm [\{}] is used for incoming message
BUS-054	Encryption username [\{}] is used for outgoing message
BUS-055	Policy [\{}] for incoming message was not found
BUS-056	Policy [\{}] for incoming message is used

Event code	Description
BUS-057	No Role with value [\{}] has been found
BUS-058	Party with name [\{}] has not been found
BUS-059	Message with id [\{}] has not been found
BUS-060	Message with id [\{}] has been consumed from the queue [\{}]
BUS-061	Received payload with cid [\{}] for message [\{}] of size [\{}] (in bytes)
BUS-062	Saved payload with cid [\{}] for message [\{}] of size [\{}] (in bytes) for sending
BUS-063	Notifying about message status change from [\{}] to [\{}]
BUS-064	Message submitted
BUS-065	Message submission failed
BUS-066	Message retrieved
BUS-067	Message retrieval failed
BUS-068	Test message successfully received from [\{}] to [\{}]
BUS-069	Failed to receive test message from [\{}] to [\{}]
BUS-070	Preparing to send test message from [\{}] to [\{}]
BUS-071	Test message sent successfully from [\{}] to [\{}]
BUS-072	Test message sending from [\{}] to [\{}] failed
BUS-073	Message property [\{}] exceeds [\{}] characters limit
BUS-074	Receiver Party id [\{}] found for value [\{}]
BUS-075	Receiver Party id not found for value [\{}]
BUS-076	Duplicate Message Property found for property name [\{}]
BUS-077	Payload size is greater than maximum size [\{}] defined in payload profile [\{}].
BUS-078	Mandatory Message Header metadata [\{}] is not provided
BUS-079	Value of [\{}] is too long (over 255 characters). Value provided: [\{}].
BUS-080	Value of [\{}] does not conform to the required MessageIdPattern: [\{}]. Value provided: [\{}].
BUS-081	Message with id [\{}] already exists. Message identifiers must be unique

1.7.3. Logging and Multitenancy

To associate each log statement to a specific domain, the **Logback** format pattern contains the domain name.

Example

```
<pattern>%d\{ISO8601} [%X\{d_user}] *[%X\{d_domain}]*
[%X\{d_messageId}] %5p %c\{1}:%L - %m%n</pattern>
```

The domain name is added:

- in the MDC context so that every log statement contains the domain name.
- in the MDC context as soon as a thread is started:
  - **for a web service**, a CXF interceptor is adding the domain to MDC as close as possible to the START phase. The MDC context value is cleared with a CXF interceptor added at before the END phase.
  - **for a JMS message listener**, the domain name is extracted from the JMS message that is being consumed and added programmatically to MDC.

The separation of logs per domain is achieved using the existing Logback marker mechanism and a Logback configuration file distributed in each server configuration archive.

As a result, separate log files are created containing only the logs for one domain.

As a result, separate log files are created containing only the logs for one domain. For instance, for a domain named `DOMAIN1` the following log files are saved under the `logs/DOMAIN1` directory:

- `DOMAIN1-domibus.log`
- `DOMAIN1-business.log`
- `DOMAIN1-security.log`

provided that the `DOMAIN1-logback.xml` is configured.

To separate the configuration of each logger instance per domain, the following provisions have been made:

- The loggers defined in the domain-specific Logback XML file have names prefixed with `${domainName}`.
  - For example `<logger name="${domainName}.eu.domibus" level="INFO">`).
- Each logger in the application will have as many instances as there are domains, each instance having the configuration for a particular domain with all instances being stored in `DomibusLoggersCache`. The appropriate logger instance to perform an operation is selected using a proxy mechanism each time a logging method is invoked.

This configuration is managed in the Domibus `logback.xml` file, and it is independent of the Domibus application.

IMPORTANT	This mechanism applies only to `eu.domibus loggers`. Loggers from third-party libraries cannot be configured independently for a tenant, they should be added to the main `logback.xml` file with the settings that apply to all tenants.

SEE ALSO For more on how to configure the Domibus logging, see Administration Guide.

1.8. Caching

In order to enhance the performance domibus uses caching in specific areas of the application:

- caching of security policies
- caching of backend filter configuration
- caching of PModes, when using the `CachingPModeProvider`

Domibus has two types of caching mechanisms available:

- **Local cache** - available when Domibus is deployed in a single instance as well as in a cluster. The local cache must be used when you don't want to replicate the cache across the cluster deployment.
- **Distributed cache** - only available in a cluster deployment. It should be used when you want to replicate the cache across the cluster members. The cache replication is performed automatically.

1.9. Local cache

Domibus uses Ehcache implementation for local caching. Ehcache is configured in ${ domibus.config.location}/internal/ehcache.xml. All the caches defined in the ehcache.xml file are preconfigured with default values and are commented out. In order to customize one of the cache configuration you can uncomment it and adapt the necessary values.

The local cache is also available to the plugins. A plugin can define its own cache configuration on top of the existing configuration provided in Domibus. For more details how to configure the local caching at plugin level, please check for more details in the Plugin Cookbook

1.10. Distributed cache

In a cluster deployment, Domibus activates also the distributed cache. The distributed cache is implemented with the Hazelcast library. The list of the Hazelcast cluster members are specified in domibus.properties and a Hazelcast member is created on each cluster machine.

In a cluster deployment, once you add an entry in a distributed cache, the change is replicated automatically amongst the cluster members. By default, a distributed cache is configured with a near cache in order to reduce the network overhead between the cluster members.

The distributed cache is accessible via Java API and via REST.

In a non-cluster deployment, the distributed cache defaults to the local cache.

The distributed cache is also available to the plugins. A plugin can define its own cache configuration using the API from the domibus-plugin-api module. For more details how to configure the distributed caching at plugin level, please check Domibus Plugin Cookbook document.

1.11. Multitenancy

There were multiple options to choose from to support Multitenancy:

- **One Schema per tenant**: tenant's data is saved in the same database for all tenants but in different schemas. When a new tenant needs to be added a new related DB schema is created in the same database instance. It is easier to add new tenants comparing with the DB per tenant as the same connection pool can be reused. Switching between tenants is performed centrally by selecting the DB schema related to the tenant. A huge advantage of this approach is that the application code impact is limited compared to the *Discriminator field* approach described below.
- **One DB per tenant**: each tenant has its own separate database. This is the highest level of isolation; however, it is complex and cumbersome to maintain. Whenever a new tenant must be added a new database instance needs to be created, a new database connection pool also needs to be created in Domibus which points to the tenant database, etc.
- **Discriminator field**: All tenants' data is saved on common tables, and each table holds a discriminator field to distinguish data from each tenant. This approach has quite some disadvantages: no physical isolation of data between tenants (a bug in the application might leak between tenants), performance decrease as the data for all the tenants are saved into the same tables (resulting in bigger tables and more complex/heavier queries), and significant changes to the application code to take into account that discriminator field.

1.11.1. Multitenancy Approach

Domibus implements the **One Schema per tenant"** solution for Multitenancy support because of its many advantages. The Hibernate library, which is used in Domibus, comes with support by default for the **One Schema per tenant** strategy.

SEE ALSO	For more info about **Multitenancy in Hibernate**, see https://docs.jboss.org/hibernate/orm/.0/userguide/html_single/chapters/multitenancy/MultiTenancy.html

1.11.2. Domain Identification

NOTE	In Domibus documentation, the term **tenant** (technical) is used interchangeably and with the term **domain** (business).

For every outgoing/incoming message, the related unique domain id needs to be specified in order to use the applicable configuration for the involved domain (such as DB schema, PMode, keystore, truststore, Domibus properties, etc.).

- **for Outgoing messages**, sent by C2 to C3, the association to a specific domain is performed based on the Spring Security info available in the current thread after the authentication has been done by the plugins.
- **for Incoming messages**, received by C3 from C2, the association to a domain is based on an HTTP parameter (`domain`) appended by C2 to the MSH endpoint of C3. In case the domain name

sent by C2 is not defined in C3, an EBMS3 exception will be sent to C2.

Example:

- C3 exposes the MSH endpoint with URL: http://localhost:8080/domibus/service/msh.
- C2 belonging to the domain **DIGIT** will call the MSH C3 endpoint using: http://localhost:8080/domibus/service/msh**?domain=DIGIT**.

Please note that adding the HTTP parameter in the MSH endpoint is in-line with eDelivery AS4 specification.

1.11.3. Database schema selection

In Multitenancy mode, the database schema has to be configured per domain in the Domibus domain properties.

SEE ALSO	For more about how to configure it, see Administration Console.

1.11.4. User to Domain Association

When a user authenticates in the Admin Console, the domain is not yet identified and Domibus must find out which DB schema to select. In order to achieve this, a **general DB schema** is used. In this general DB schema, a table tells which user that has access to the Admin Console (defined in the `tb_user` table) and to the domain he belongs to. This association is automatically updated by Domibus when users are added or removed. Therefore, a constraint has been added in Domibus: a username needs to be unique amongst the existing domains. The same mechanism and constraints apply to the `tb_user` table and has been implemented for the table supporting plugins security: `tb_authentication_entry`.

1.11.5. Plugins

The introduction of Multitenancy has an impact on how the plugins manage the incoming/outgoing messages.

- **for Outgoing messages**, C1 to C2, the plugins need to authenticate first so that Domibus can identify the domain of the user and treat the message accordingly.

  Domibus identifies the associated domain of the user based on the Spring Security information from the current thread (for instance the logged in user id) and the user's configuration in table `tb_authentication_entry`. As a result, it is mandatory for C1 to authenticate itself so that Domibus can determine the domain related to the authenticated user. It is possible for the same C1 to send messages to different domains C1 needs to authenticate with different user credentials

- **for Incoming messages**, e.g., from C3 to C4, the plugins have to segregate the messages based on the domain name received from Domibus and deliver to C4 only the messages associated to the C4's domain.

The changes implemented in the Default Plugin for Multitenancy are described in the following sections.

Plugin Security

The plugins security configuration is stored in database table `tb_authentication_entry`. As every domain has its own separate schema, the table `tb_authentication_entry` will contain entries specific to each domain.

ID_PK	CERTIFICATE_ID	USERNAME	PASSWD	AUTH_ROLES	ORIGINAL_USER	BACKEND
1	NULL	admin	$2a$10$HApapHvDStTEwjjneMCvxuqUKVyycX...	ROLE_ADMIN	NULL	NULL
2	NULL	user	$2a$10$HApapHvDStTEwjjneMCvxuqUKVyycX...	ROLE_USER	urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregist...	NULL
3	CN=blue_gw,O=eDelivery,C=BE:103700358308...	NULL	NULL	ROLE_ADMIN	NULL	NULL

Figure 1. Example of the data in tb_authentication_entry

As mentioned in the Domain Identification section, the **username** should be unique across all domains. Also, there is a table `tb_user_domain` in the general DB schema that maps all usernames defined in the `tb_authentication_entry` to one associated domain.

When multiple domains are configured in Domibus, the plugins security activates automatically overriding the value configured using the following property.

```
#To activate security set this to false
domibus.auth.unsecureLoginAllowed=false
```

If Domibus is running only with one domain, the plugins security activation is optional.

Plugin API

As every domain has its own dedicate DB schema, there are little changes required in the *Plugin API*. The only change that is required is to include in the class `eu.domibus.plugin.Submission` a new field named *domain*. This way the plugins can select the domain for a specific message. This is specifically useful for the incoming messages, C3 to C4, when the plugins need to segregate messages and expose to C4 only messages that are intended to C4 domain.

WS Plugin

Security is already implemented in the WS Plugin using the `CustomAuthenticationInterceptor` and the `eu.domibus.ext.services.AuthenticationService`, which retrieves information from the DB table `tb_authentication_entry`. For the WS Plugin security, activation is mandatory in order to use Domibus with multiple domains.

The implementation of the WS Plugin has been changed to take into account the domain according to the general requirements stated in the Plugins section.

JMS Plugin

The JMS Plugin is implemented using five queues:

- One queue for outgoing messages, C1 to C2: `domibus.backend.jms.inQueue`
- One queue for incoming messages, C3 to C4: `domibus.backend.jms.outQueue`

- Three queues for reporting message statuses and errors:
  - `domibus.backend.jms.replyQueue`
  - `domibus.backend.jms.errorNotifyConsumer`
  - `domibus.backend.jms.errorNotifyProducer`

C1 and C4 interact with the JMS Plugin by sending/receiving messages from queues mentioned above so the JMS Plugin does not really have control on the messages once they are put in a JMS queue.

In order to segregate the data between domains, the JMS Plugin needs to connect to queues dedicated to each domain. Therefore, every domain will have its own set of 4 queues mentioned above with the exception of the `domibus.backend.jms.inQueue`.

The queue `domibus.backend.jms.inQueue` is common to all the domains but when sending message to Domibus, C1 needs to authenticate with specific domain credentials. This is needed to allow Domibus to associate the submitted message with a specific domain. The association of the JMS queues and the domain are be done in the `jms-plugin.properties` file.

In order to make the migration easier the existing queue names used by the JMS plugin and associated to the *default* domain will not be modified.

The following convention to prefix the JMS queues with the domain name must be used to associate the JMS queues to a specific domain in the `jms-plugin.properties` file:

```
domain_name.domibus.backend.jms.inQueue
```

Where

`domain_name` is the name of the domain.

- **for Outgoing messages**, C1 to C2, C1 sends JMS messages containing the credentials of a specific domain to the *IN* queue `domibus.backend.jms.inQueue`. The JMS Plugin reads the JMS message, performs the authentication using the credentials sent by C1 and determines the domain based on Spring Security information from the current thread.
- **for Incoming messages**, C3 to C4, the JMS Plugin receives the domain name from Domibus API and then sends the incoming message to the JMS *OUT* queue associated to the domain where C4 is listening to.

FS Plugin

The FS Plugin has been designed in such a way that it is already domain aware. Briefly, the domain concept is implemented in the FS Plugin as follows:

A file system location is defined per domain, which is protected with username/password. The username/password credentials are defined per domain in the FS Plugin property file

In order to send messages, a user α belonging to domain A will copy the payloads to be "sent" directory in the file system location configured for domain A (the user α must have access to the

protected file location). A similar process is happening when user A wants to retrieve messages.

- **for Outgoing messages** (C1 to C2), the FS Plugin authenticates itself using credentials (username/password) configured per FS Plugin domain. These new credentials are configured in the FS Plugin properties file. Once the user is authenticated, user information is extracted from the Spring Security data, associated to the current thread and passed to the Domibus Core.
- **for Incoming messages** (C3 to C4), the FS Plugin receives the domain name from Domibus so that the incoming messages are into the directory associated to the respective domain.

The domains configured in Domibus, and the domains configured in the FS Plugin properties must match. An error will be raised if the domain is not configured as needed in the FS Plugin properties.

1.11.6. Domibus Properties

The Domibus properties defined in the `domibus.properties` file are used for the *single* domain, when Domibus manages one single domain.

When Domibus is configured with multiple domains, several properties will have to be customized per domain. More information on which properties can be overridden per domain are available in the Administration Guide.

There are three types of properties in Multitenancy mode:

- **Global/Infrastructure** properties that have a meaning for the whole application and, as such, a single value
- **Domain** properties that can/should be customized for each domain. In case a value is not defined for a domain, it falls back to the one defined in global properties file (or an error is thrown in case the fallback is not allowed by the property metadata)
- **Super** properties applicable to super-users. Same behaviour as domain properties.

To distinguish between these types of properties, one needs to define a property *metadata* in the appropriate *metadata manager* (each module has its own property metadata manager). If a property does not have a metadata defined, then it is treated as global.

In order to define a property, the following conventions are used:

Property Type	File where it is defined	Property name
Global/Infrastructure	**domibus.properties**	domibus.config.location
Domain property, domain1	**domain1-domibus.properties**	**domain1**.domibus.security.keystore.location
Domain property, default domain	**default-domibus.properties**	**default**.domibus.security.keystore.location
Super property	**super-domibus.properties**	**super**.domibus.console.login.maximum.attempt

All common properties are defined in **core metadata manager**. The properties that are specific to a server (Tomcat, WildFly, WebLogic and WebLogic-ecas) are defined in a **specific metadata**

manager like TomcatMetadataManager. All these properties are managed by the Domibus Property Provider.

These are considered as **internal properties,** as opposed to properties defined in **external modules** and **plugins** (DSS module, JmsPlugin). Each external module has also **a property manager** that gets and sets its own properties.

External modules can manage their properties by using their own property bag (as do default WS and FS plugins) or by delegating to the Domibus Property Provider bag (as do default JMS plugin and DSS module).

All property metadata, both internal and external, are managed centrally by the Domibus Property Provider.

The property metadata is used by the Domibus Property Provider to determine how and from where to get and set its value.

Domibus Property Provider is the single-entry point for getting and setting property values in MSH.

An external module can use its own property manager to do the same or it can call the Domibus Property Provider Delegate to do the same (as it manages all properties and knows how to route the call to the appropriate module manager).

1.11.7. Message Payloads

Domibus supports two strategies for saving the messages payloads: in the database or in a local directory on the file disk. Each domain can customize the strategy for saving the payloads via the `domibus.properties` file.

In case a domain chooses to save the payloads in the database, the payloads segregation is ensured as only the users registered in that domain have access to the domain specific schema.

In case a domain chooses to save the payloads in a local filesystem directory configured per domain, the payloads segregation needs to be ensured via OS access rights. It is recommended that each domain configures its own dedicated filesystem directory.

1.11.8. Quartz

In the current version of Domibus, each domain can customize the Quartz jobs (like the retry job expression defined with the property `domibus.msh.retry.cron`). The Quartz jobs are saved in the database schemas of each domain.
A **Quartz Scheduler** can only be configured to work with one DB schema at a time.

In order to support Multitenancy, a Quartz Scheduler instance is created for each domain with specific properties for that domain. The creation of a Quartz Scheduler per domain is performed at runtime during the Domibus starts up.

Chapter 2. Quick Start Guide

Introduction

The eDelivery Access Point (AP) Domibus implements a standardised message exchange protocol that ensures interoperable, secure and reliable data exchange.

Domibus is the AS4 Access Point open source project maintained by the European Commission.

The current release of Domibus supports Tomcat, WebLogic and WildFly and contains the following archives:

Download 5.1.3 Binaries	
Binary	**Contents**
Tomcat	
• domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-tomcat-full.zip	Contains the full Tomcat distribution. The Web Service default plugin is also included in this archive and deployed as the default plugin.
• domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-tomcat-war.zip	Contains the Domibus war for Tomcat.
• domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-tomcat-configuration.zip	Contains the Domibus configuration files for Tomcat.
WebLogic	
• domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-weblogic-war.zip	Contains the Domibus war for WebLogic.
• domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-weblogic-configuration.zip	Contains the Domibus configuration files for WebLogic.
WildFly	
• domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-wildfly-full.zip	Contains the full WildFly distribution. The Web Service default plugin is also included in this archive and deployed as the default plugin.
• domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-wildfly-war.zip	Contains the Domibus war for WildFly.
• domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-wildfly-configuration.zip	Contains the Domibus configuration files for Wildfly 26.1.x.
Other	
• domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-sample-configuration-and-testing.zip	Contains a sample of certificates, PMode configuration files and the test SoapUI project.

• domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-sql-scripts.zip	Contains SQL scripts (full and migration) for the creation and manipulation of the database schema as well as deletion scripts for MySQL and Oracle. With the deletion scripts, users can delete information relevant to a message sent or received during a predefined period.
• domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-default-jms-plugin.zip	Contains the JMS plugin's binaries and configuration file.
• domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-default-ws-plugin.zip	Contains the Web Service plugin's binaries and configuration file.
• domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-default-fs-plugin.zip	Contains the File System plugin's the binaries and configuration file.

Purpose of this guide

This release contains the AS4 Access Point of the eDelivery building block. For more information about this release, please refer to Domibus at the eDelivery Portal.

This release of the eDelivery Access Point is the result of significant collaboration among different EU policy projects, IT delivery teams and the eDelivery building block. Nevertheless, this eDelivery release is fully reusable by any other policy domain of the EU.

This release supports:

Servers

- Tomcat 9.x
- WebLogic Version 12.2.1.4 (tested versions, future versions might also work)
- WildFly 26.1.x (tested versions, future versions might also work)

Databases

- Oracle 12c R2 and Oracle 19c
- MySQL 8

In this guide, we are covering Static discovery on Single server Tomcat/MySQL configuration.

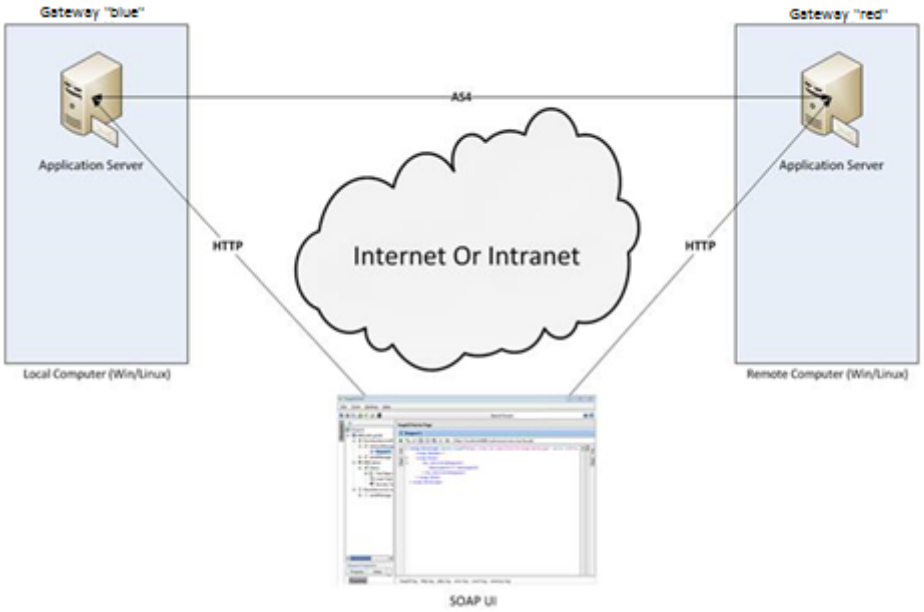
NOTE For other scenarios such as Dynamic Discovery, Installation on WildFly or WebLogic please refer to the full Administration Guide of your corresponding Domibus release.

We will guide you to setup two Tomcat standalone Access Points, deployed on different machines, to exchange B2B documents securely over AS4 by:

- Deploying and configuring both Access Points (blue and red)
- Configuring processing mode files for both AS4 Access Points

- Using the provided AS4 Access Points certificates
- Setup the Access Points blue and red for running test cases (see $10- Testing)

Installation on two different machines



NOTE

- The same procedure can be extended to a third (or more) Access Point.
- This guide does not cover the preliminary network configuration allowing communication between separate networks (e.g.: Proxy setup).

2.1. Prerequisite

- Oracle Java runtime environment (JRE) **or** Oracle OpenJDK11:
  - Oracle 8u291+ for Tomcat, WildFly and WebLogic.
    http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html
  - Oracle OpenJDK 11 version 11.0.11 for Tomcat and WildFly:
    https://openjdk.java.net/projects/jdk/11/
- Database Management Systems :
  - MySQL 8
    - Version tested, future versions might work

Please install the above software on your host machine. For further information and installation details, refer to the manufacturers' websites.

2.2. Configure your environment

2.2.1. Package Overview

Domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-tomcat-full.zip

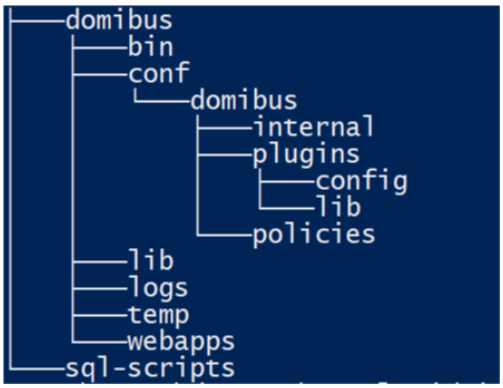
Download the Domibus Tomcat Full Distribution from Digital website as shown in below picture:

https://ec.europa.eu/digital-building-blocks/wikis/display/DIGITAL/Domibus

Download the package

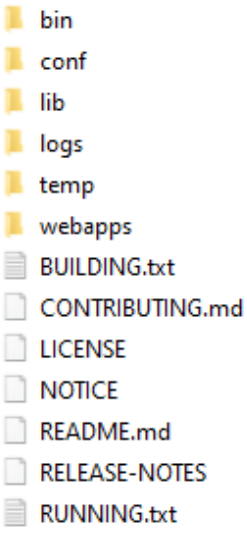
This downloaded package has the following structure:

Package Contents



- `<edelivery_path>` contents and structure is as can be seen in the *Package Contents* figure above, and is not to be confused with the `domibus/conf/domibus` folder subfolder.
- `<edelivery_path>/bin` contains either the *executable batch file* (Windows) or the *shell script* (Linux) which are required for launching the Access Point.
- `sql-scripts` contains the required application SQL code that needs to be executed on the MySQL database (and scripts for Oracle DB).

Contents of the `<edelivery_path>`*:*



- `/conf`: where you can find XML the configuration files used to administer your Tomcat and the default domibus configuration file.
- `/logs`: where the logs are stored
- `/webapps`: where the WAR files are stored
- `cef_edelivery_path_/conf/domibus` contains the domibus configuration files:

<edelivery_path> subdirectories content

```
    default-domibus.properties
    domain_name-domibus.properties
    domain_name-logback.xml
    domibus.properties
    logback.xml
    super-domibus.properties

├──internal
        activemq.xml
        ehcache.xml

├──plugins
    ├──config
            ws-plugin.properties

    └──lib
            domibus-default-ws-plugin-4.2.5.jar

└──policies
        eDeliveryAS4Policy.xml
        eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST.xml
        eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST_PKIP.xml
        eDeliveryAS4Policy_IS.xml
```

Sample Configuration and Resting Resources

To download:

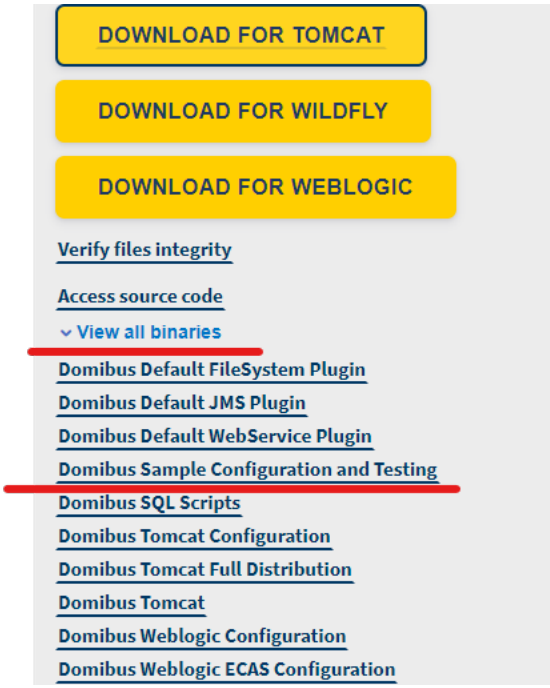
- the Domibus sample configuration
- `testing zip`
- `domibus-msh-distribution-X..Z-sample-configuration-and-testing.zip`

 Click here,

or

 Navigate to from the eDelivery Portal and click on **Domibus Sample Configuration and Testing**.

Download Domibus configuration files



The Sample Configuration archive has the following contents and structure:

Pre-configured files for Domibus

```
├──conf
│   ├──domibus
│   │   └──keystores
│   │          gateway_keystore.jks
│   │          gateway_truststore.jks
│   │
│   └──pmodes
│          domibus-gw-sample-pmode-blue.xml
│          domibus-gw-sample-pmode-red.xml
│
└──test
    └──soapui
           AS4-test-guide-soapui-project.xml
```

- `<edelivery_path>/test` contains a SOAP UI test project.
- `<edelivery_path>/conf/pmodes` contains two AS4 processing modes XML files (one for blue and other for red Access Point) pre-configured to use compression, payload encryption, message signing and non-repudiation, according to the eDelivery AS4 profile.
- `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/keystores` contains a keystore (with the private keys of Access Point blue and Access Point red) and a truststore (with the public keys of Access Point *blue* and Access Point *red*) that can be used by both Access Points. Note that the keystore contains the private keys of both Access Points blue and red. This setup is not secure and is used for demonstration purpose only. In production, the private key should only be known, and deployed in the keystore of its owner (one participant). For this test release, each Access Point uses self-signed certificates.

SEE ALSO	For more information about AS4 security, see Annex 5 - Introduction to AS4 security.

NOTE	The `/conf` folder in the sample archive should be unzipped and **merged** with the `edelivery_path/conf` folder that already exists.

2.2.2. Tomcat Standalone Access Point

As described in the purpose of this guide, we need to configure two Access Points running on two separate machines. Therefore, the procedure below would need to be applied on both machines:

- Hostname "blue" (<blue_hostname>:8080) and
- Hostname "red" (<red_hostname>:8080).

For this step, you will have to use the following resources:

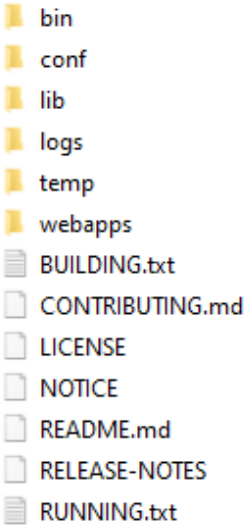
- **domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-tomcat-full.zip**

NOTE	All binaries can be downloaded from Domibus release page in eDelivery Portal

Unzip the archive

Unzip `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-tomcat-full.zip` to a location on your physical machine: `<edelivery_path>` will contain the contents of the Domibus folder as shown below.

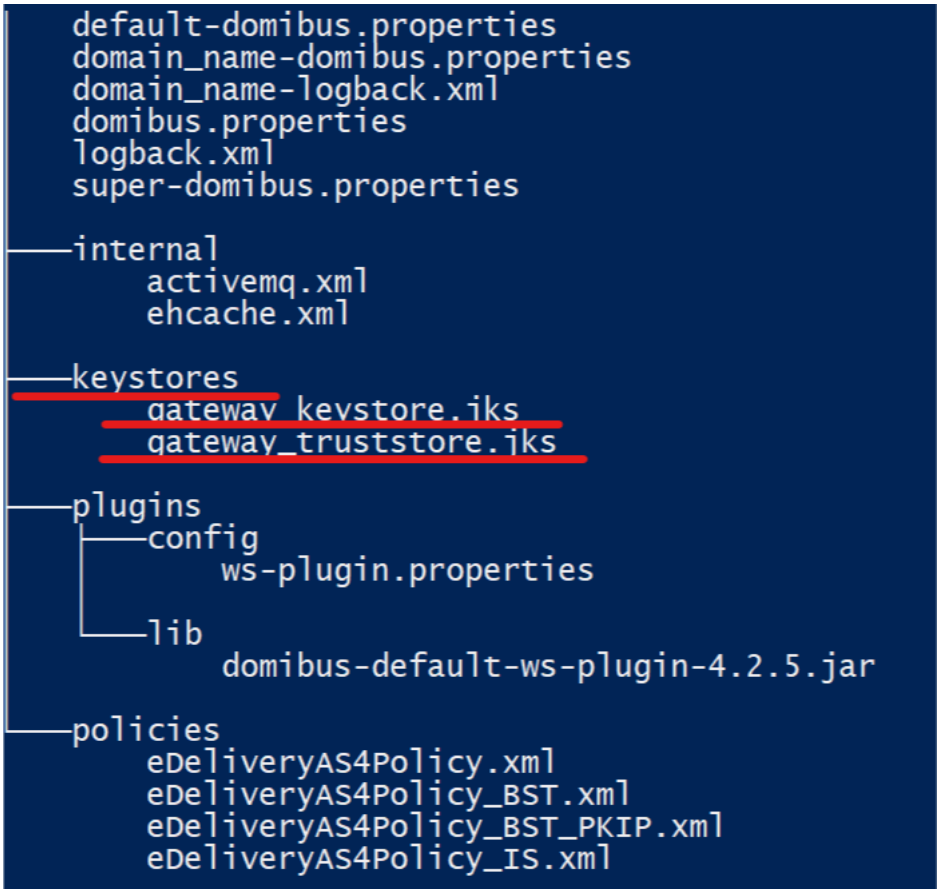
Unzip Domibus configuration files



Unzip the archive domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-sample-configuration-and-testing.zip

The **conf** folder in the sample archive should be unzipped and merged with the `<edelivery_path>/conf` folder that already exists. Please ensure that the `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus` folder structure looks like in the below figure:

Domibus folder structure



Prepare the MySQL database

You will need admin rights to perform some of these operations):

1. Open a command prompt and navigate to this directory: `sql-scripts`.
2. Execute the following MySQL commands at the command prompt:

   Please ensure to replace the `root_user` and `root_password` with the corresponding root user and password for MySQL.

   ```
   mysql -h localhost -u root_user --password=root_password -e
   "drop schema if exists _domibus_;
       create schema domibus;
       alter database domibus charset=utf8mb4 collate=utf8mb4_bin;
       createuser edelivery@localhost identified by 'edelivery';
       grant all on domibus.* to edelivery@localhost;"
   ```

   The script above creates a schema (`domibus`) and a user (`edelivery`) that have all the privileges on the schema.

NOTE	It is possible that you are now allowed to choose `eDelivery` as the password based on your MySql Password policy. In that case, you would need to increase the complexity of your password. Please update the new password in Domibus property file accordingly.

3. Execute the following MYSQL commands individually and sequentially:

3.1

```
mysql -h localhost -u root_user --password=root_password -e
"grant xa_recover_admin on *.* to edelivery@localhost;"
```

3.2

```
mysql -h localhost -u root_user --password=root_password
domibus < mysqlinnoDb-x.y.z.ddl ①
```

Where:

① `x.y.z` stands for 5.1.3.

3.3

```
mysql -h localhost -u root_user --password=root_password
domibus < mysqlinnoDb-x.y.z-data.ddl ①
```

Where:

② `x.y.z` stands for 5.1.3.

4. If you are using MySQL 8 under Windows, then please set the database timezone. It is recommended that the database timezone is the same as the timezone of the machine where Domibus is installed.

`default-time-zone='+00:00'`

IMPORTANT	**If you are using Windows:** 1. Make sure the parent directory of mysql.exe is added to your PATH. 2. You can also use MYSQL Workbench, instead of the command line statements to create the database. 3. Verify that the `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/domibus.properties` file has the relevant database parameters, if required (in case you have changed the username/password or schema name).

Database properties

```
# --------------- Database--------
# Database server name
domibus.database.serverName=localhost

# Database port
domibus.database.port=3306
domibus.database.schema=domibus
```

```
# General schema. If uncommented Domibus will run in multi-tenancy mode
#domibus.database.general.schema=general_schema

#Database schema
#Comment this property when Domibus is in multi-tenancy mode.
#Comment this property when Domibus is configured in single tenancy mode with an
Oracle database.
domibus.database.schema=domibus

# Non-XA Datasource
# MySQL
# Connector/J 8.0.x
domibus.datasource.driverClassName=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
domibus.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://${domibus.database.serverName}:${domibus.databa
se.port}/${domibus.database.schema}?useSSL=false&allowPublicKeyRetrieval=true&useLe
gacyDatetimeCode=false&serverTimezone=UTC
```

5. Please download the `<Mysql V8 Connector Jar file>` from the MYSQL website and add it to the cef_edelivery/lib folder of the installation:

`cef_edelivery_path\lib\<Mysql V8 Connector Jar file>`

2.3. Keystore

In order to exchange B2B messages and documents between Access Points **blue** and **red**, it is necessary to check the following:

For blue	For red
In `domibus.properties`: the keystore alias property, `domibus.security.key.private.alias=blue_gw`	In `domibus.properties`: the keystore alias property, `domibus.security.key.private.alias=red_gw`

In a production environment, each participant would need a certificate delivered by a certification authority and remote exchanges between business partners would be managed by each partner's PMode (that should be uploaded on each Access Point).

2.4. Domibus Config location

Domibus expects a single environment variable `domibus.config.location`, pointing towards the `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus` folder.

You can do this by editing the first command lines of:

- `<edelivery_path>\domibus\bin\setenv.bat` (Windows) or
- `<edelivery_path>/bin/setenv.sh` (Linux).

Set `CATALINA_HOME` with the absolute path of the installation `<edelivery_path>/domibus.*`.

Windows:

- Edit `<edelivery_path>\domibus\bin\setenv.bat` and add the following:

```
set CATALINA_HOME=<edelivery_path>
set CATALINA_TMPDIR=<temp_directory_path>
set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -Dfile.encoding=UTF-8 -Xms128m -Xmx1024m
 -XX:PermSize=64m
set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -Ddomibus.config.location=%CATALINA_HOME%\conf\domibus
```

Linux:

1. Edit `<edelivery_path>/bin/setenv.sh`
   by adding the following:

```
export CATALINA_HOME=<edelivery_path>
export CATALINA_TMPDIR=<temp_directory_path>
export JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS -Xms128m -Xmx1024m"
export JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS -Ddomibus.config.location=$CATALINA_HOME/conf/domibus"
```

2.5. Launch the Domibus application

Windows:
Execute,

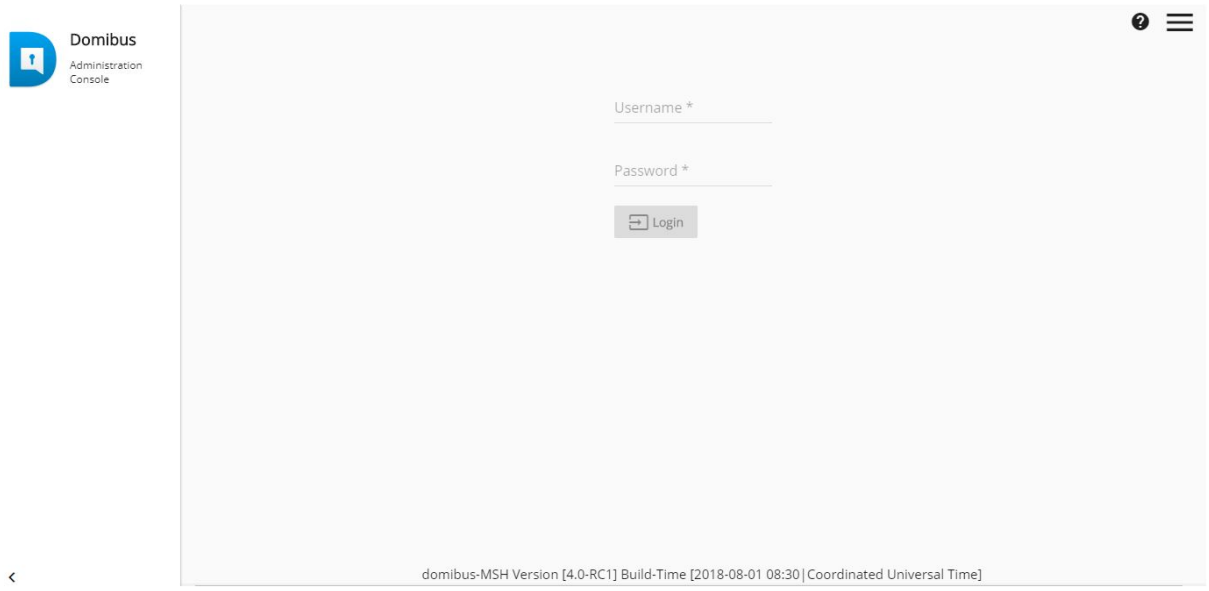
1. `cd <edelivery_path>\bin\`
2. `startup.bat`

Linux:

1. Execute `cd <edelivery_path>/bin/chmod u+x *.sh ./startup.sh`
2. Nav to: http://localhost:8080/domibus to display the Domibus home page on your browser.
   If you can access the page, it means the deployment was successful.

NOTE	By default user=admin. For the password, look in the logs for the phrase: "Default password for user admin is". You will be asked to change the default password when logging in for the first time.

Domibus administration page



1. To allow the remote application to send a message to this machine, you would need to create a dedicated rule (to allow this port) from your local firewall.
   See also Annex 2 - Firewall Settings
2. If you intend to install both Access Points on the same server, you will need to change the ports of the red Access Point and create a separate database schema, update the domibus.properties file and change the ActiveMQ ports before starting the server to avoid conflicts.

2.6. Upload PModes

Edit the two PMode files:

- `<edelivery_path>/conf/pmodes/domibus-gw-sample-pmode-blue.xml`
- `domibus-gw-sample-pmode-red.xml`

and replace `<blue_hostname>` and `<red_hostname>` with their real hostnames or IPs:

PMode view

```
<party name="red_gw" endpoint="Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.">
    <identifier partyId="domibus-red" partyIdType="partyTypeUrn" />
</party>
<party name="blue_gw" endpoint="Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.">
    <identifier partyId="domibus-blue" partyIdType="partyTypeUrn" />
</party>
```

SEE ALSO For more details about the provided PMode, see Annex 3 - Processing Mode.

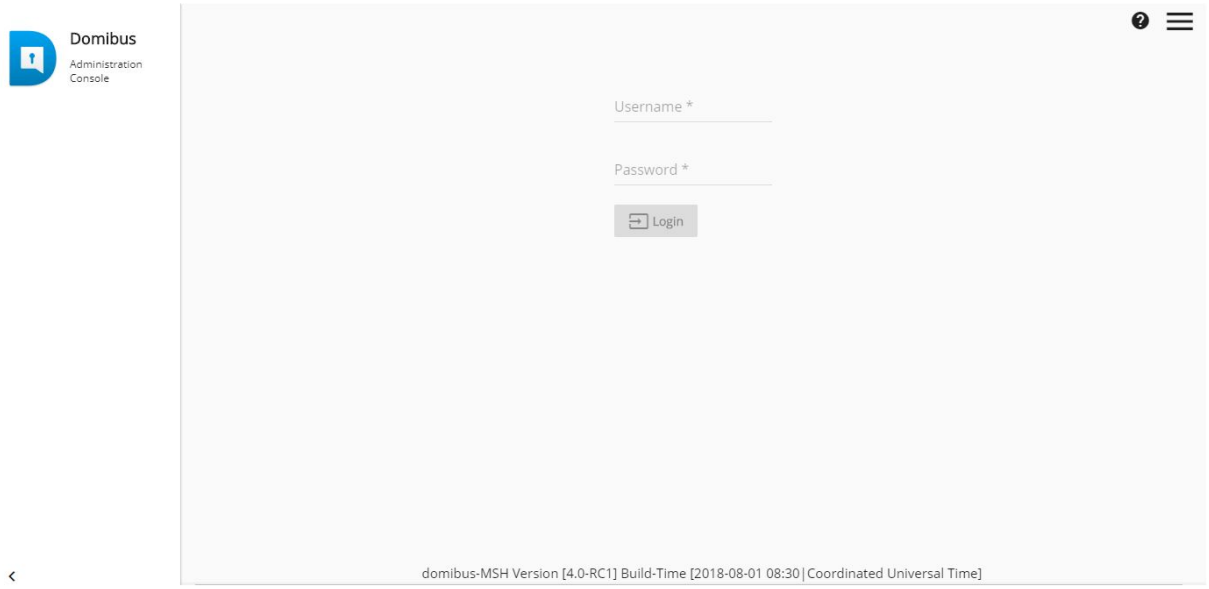
2.7. Upload the PMode file on both Access Points

To upload a PMode XML file,

1. Connect to the administration console using your credentials.

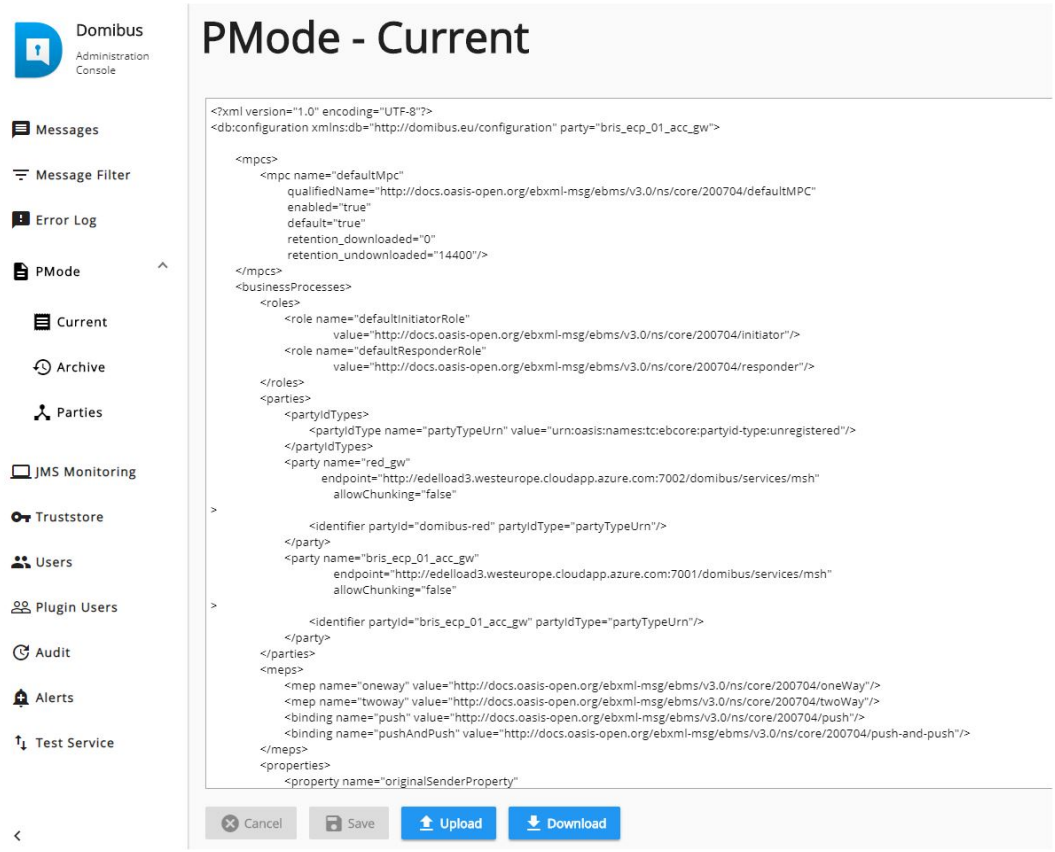
NOTE	By default `login=admin`. For the password, look in the logs for the phrase: `Default password for user admin is`) to `http://localhost:8080/domibus`:

Login to the administration console



2. Select the menu **PMode → Current → Upload**.

PMode update

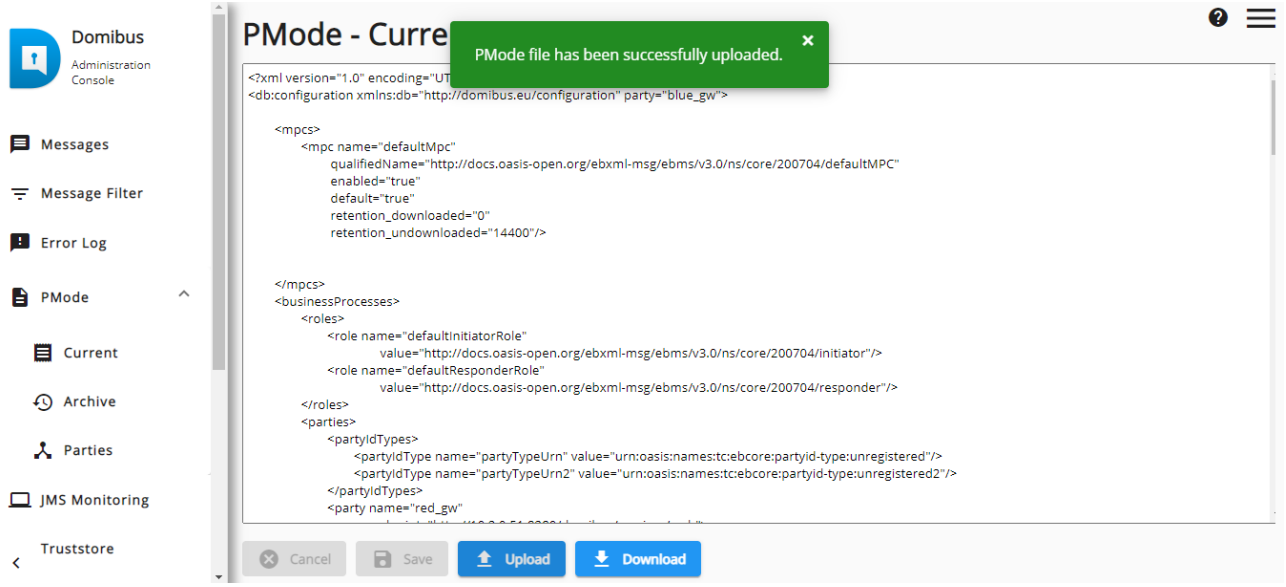


A popup window appears where you can select the PMode file.

3. Select PMode file and click on the **Upload** button.

When the operation is successful you will get the following window:

PMode upload success



Now your Tomcat Access Points are running and ready to send or receive messages.

NOTE Every time a PMode is updated, the Truststore is also refreshed from the file system.

2.8. Test

As explained in the Release Notes document, and to facilitate testing, we have developed a Reference Web Service endpoint to illustrate how participants can connect and interact with the AS4 Access Point to send messages.

In addition, it is possible for the backends to download received messages from their Access Point using a request (`downloadMessage`) defined in the same WSDL.

SEE ALSO

For more details about:

- The interface control description for the WS default plugin, see WS Plugin Interface
- Testing with a SoapUI Project, see the Testing Guide
- WSD, see the Domibus Releases page

NOTE Domibus provides three default plugins for sending and receiving/downloading messages via Domibus, a Web Service plugin, a JMS plugin and a File System plugin. The Web Service plugin is deployed by default with the tomcat-full distribution. For more information about the Other Plugins please refer to the complete Domibus admin guide.

2.9. Annex 1 - Parameters

Local and Remote Access Points Parameters

Parameters	Local Access Point (Gateway "blue")	Remote Access Point (Gateway "red")
Hostname	`<blue_hostname>:8080`	`<red_hostname>:8080`
Database	MySQL database	MySQL database
Administrator Page	Username: `admin`. For the password, look in the logs for the phrase: "Default password for user admin is". http://localhost:8080/domibus/home	Username: `admin`. For the password, look in the logs for the phrase: "Default password for user admin is". http://localhost:8080/domibus/home
Database Schema	edelivery	edelivery
Database connector	Username: `edelivery` Password: `edelivery` `jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/domibus`	Username: `edelivery` Password: `edelivery` `jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/domibus`
DB username/password	edelivery/edelivery	edelivery/edelivery
PModes XML files	`pmodes/domibus-gw-sample-pmode-blue.xml`	`pmodes/domibus-gw-sample-pmode-red.xml`

NOTE *localhost* represents the server name that hosts the database and the application server for their respective Access Point.

2.10. Annex 2 - Firewall Settings

The firewall settings may prevent you from exchanging messages between your local and remote Tomcat Access Points.

To test the status of a port, run the command:

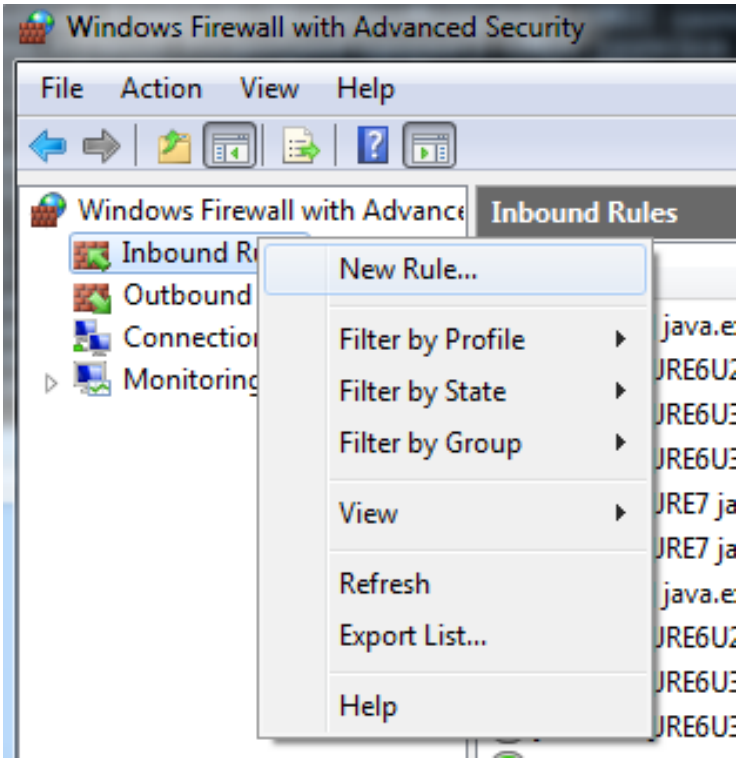
```
telnet <server_ip> <port>
```

Tomcat uses the following ports, make sure those are opened on both machines "blue" and "red" (TCP protocol):

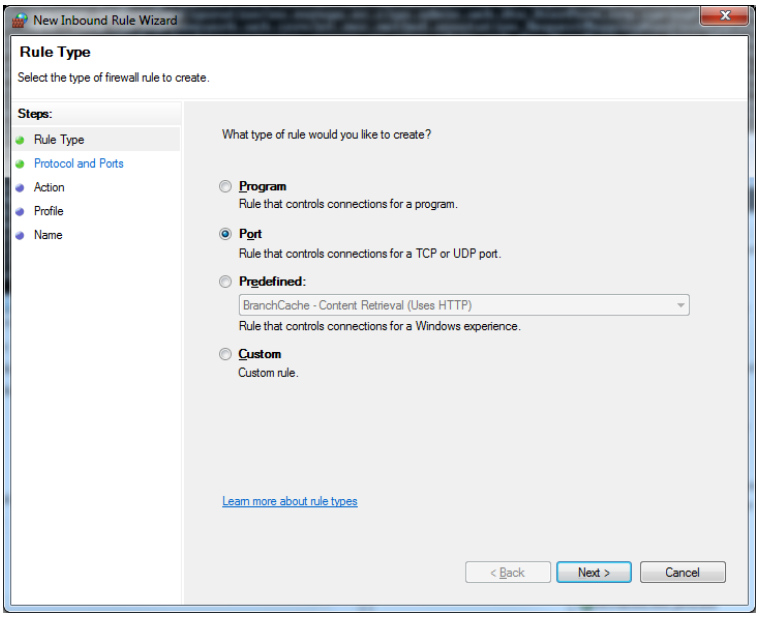
- `8080` (HTTP port)
- `3306` (MySQL port)

This is how you can open a port on the Windows Firewall:

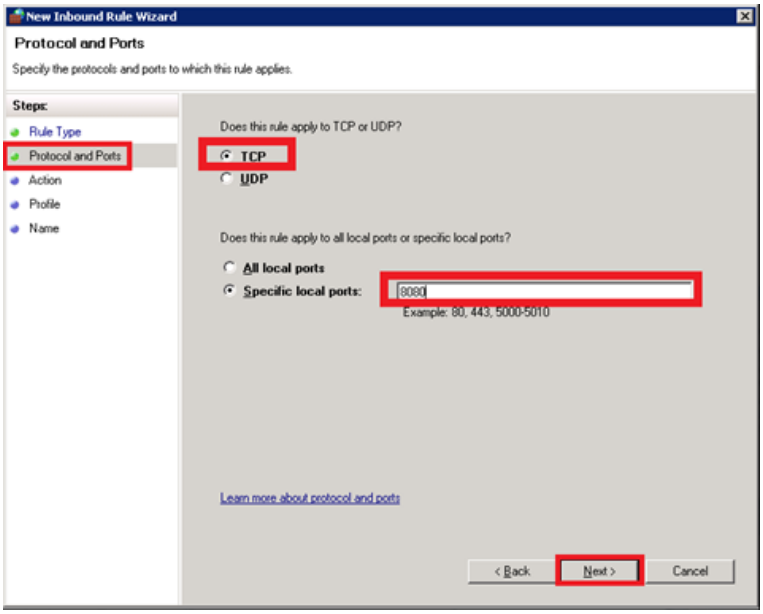
1. Click on **Start** → **Control Panel**
2. Go to **Windows** → **Firewall** and click on **Advanced Settings**
3. Right-click on **Inbound Rules** and select **New Rule**:



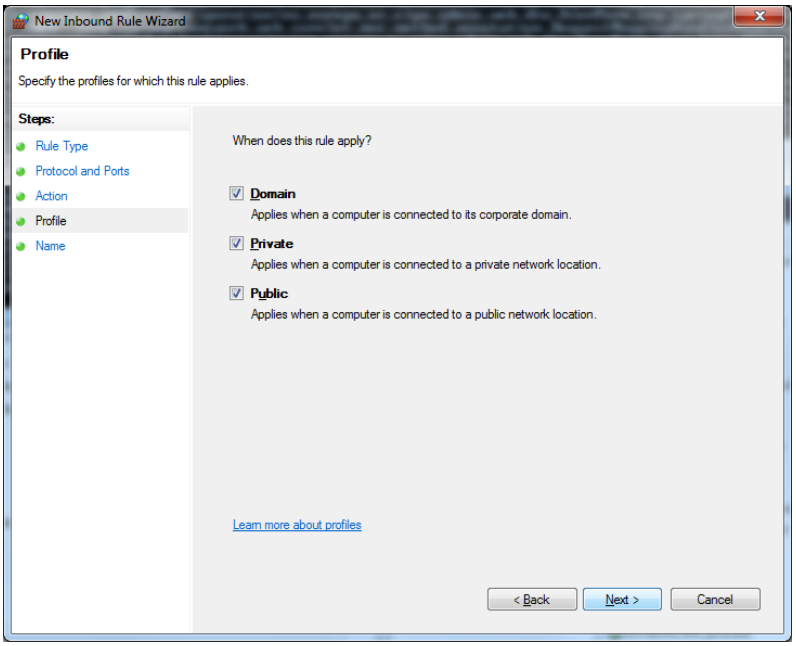
4. Select **Port** and click on **Next**:



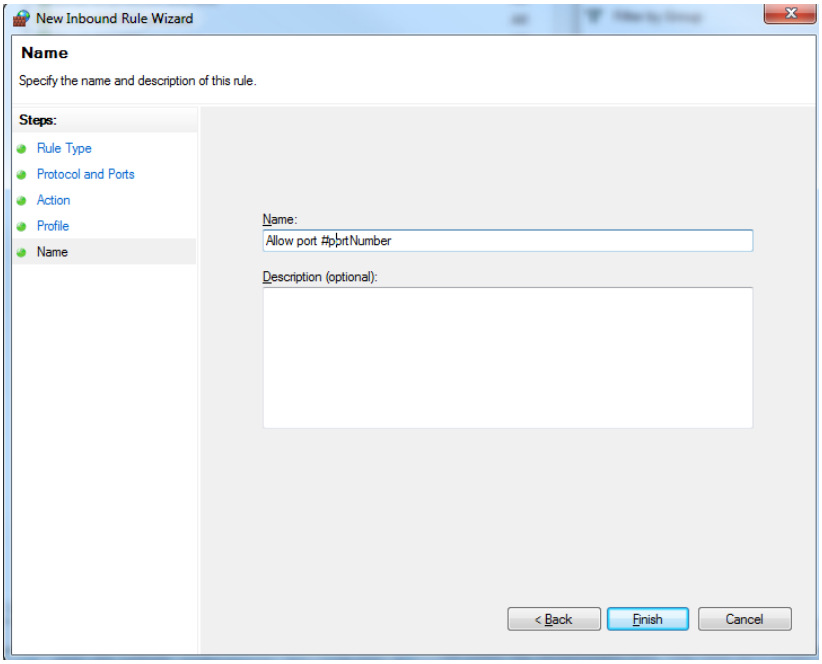
5. Enter a specific local port (e.g. 8080) and click on **Next**:



6. Click on **Next**:



7. Choose a name for the new rule and click on **Finish** to end:



2.11. Annex 3 - Processing Mode

Processing modes (PModes) describe how messages are exchanged between AS4 partners (Access Point blue and Access Point red). These files contain the identifiers of each AS4 Access Point (identified as parties in the PMode file below).

Sender Identifier and Receiver Identifier represent the organizations that send and receive the business documents (respectively "domibus- blue" and "domibus-red"). They are both used in the authorization process (PMode). Therefore, adding, modifying or deleting a participant implies modifying the corresponding PMode files.

Here is an example of the content of a PMode XML file:

- In this setup we have allowed each party (blue_gw or red_gw) to initiate the process. If only blue_gw is supposed to send messages, we need to put only blue_gw in <initiatorParties> and red_gw in <responderParties>.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<db:configuration
    xmlns:db="http://domibus.eu/configuration" party="blue_gw">
    <mpcs>
        <mpc name="defaultMpc"
            qualifiedName="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/defaultMPC"
            enabled="true"
            default="true"
            retention_downloaded="0"
            retention_undownloaded="14400"/>
    </mpcs>
    <businessProcesses>
        <roles>
            <role name="defaultInitiatorRole" value="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
```

```
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator"/>
            <role name="defaultResponderRole" value="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/responder"/>
        </roles>
        <parties>
            <partyIdTypes>
                <partyIdType name="partyTypeUrn"
value="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered"/>
            </partyIdTypes>
            <party name="red_gw"  endpoint="http://
                <red_hostname>:8080/domibus/services/msh">
                    <identifier partyId="domibus-red" partyIdType="partyTypeUrn"/>
                </party>
                <party name="blue_gw" endpoint="http://
                    <blue_hostname>:8080/domibus/services/msh">
                        <identifier partyId="domibus-blue"
partyIdType="partyTypeUrn"/>
                    </party>
                </parties>
                <meps>
                    <mep name="oneway" value="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/oneWay"/>
                    <mep name="twoway" value="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/twoWay"/>
                    <binding name="push" value="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/push"/>
                    <binding name="pushAndPush" value="http://docs.oasis-
open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/push-and-push"/>
                </meps>
                <properties>
                    <property name="originalSenderProperty"
                            key="originalSender"
                            datatype="string"
                            required="true"/>
                    <property name="finalRecipientProperty"
                            key="finalRecipient"
                            datatype="string"
                            required="true"/>
                    <propertySet name="eDeliveryPropertySet">
                        <propertyRef property="finalRecipientProperty"/>
                        <propertyRef property="originalSenderProperty"/>
                    </propertySet>
                </properties>
                <payloadProfiles>
                    <payload name="businessContentPayload"
                            cid="cid:message"
                            required="true"
                            mimeType="text/xml"/>
                    <payload name="businessContentAttachment"
                            cid="cid:attachment"
                            required="false"
```

```
                        mimeType="application/octet-stream"/>
                <payloadProfile name="MessageProfile" maxSize="40894464">
                    <!-- maxSize is currently ignored -->
                    <attachment name="businessContentPayload"/>
                    <attachment name="businessContentAttachment"/>
                </payloadProfile>
            </payloadProfiles>
            <securities>
                <security name="eDeliveryAS4Policy"
                        policy="eDeliveryAS4Policy.xml"
                        signatureMethod="RSA_SHA256" />
            </securities>
            <errorHandlings>
                <errorHandling name="demoErrorHandling"
                            errorAsResponse="true"
                            businessErrorNotifyProducer="true"
                            businessErrorNotifyConsumer="true"
                            deliveryFailureNotifyProducer="true"/>
            </errorHandlings>
            <agreements>
                <agreement name="agreement1" value="A1" type="T1"/>
            </agreements>
            <services>
                <service name="testService1" value="bdx:noprocess" type="tc1"/>
                <service name="testService" value="http://docs.oasis-
open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/service"/>
            </services>
            <actions>
                <action name="tc1Action" value="TC1Leg1"/>
                <action name="testAction" value="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/test"/>
            </actions>
            <as4>
                <receptionAwareness name="receptionAwareness"
                                    retry="12;4;CONSTANT"
                                    duplicateDetection="true"/>
                <reliability name="AS4Reliability"
                            nonRepudiation="true"
                            replyPattern="response"/>
            </as4>
            <legConfigurations>
                <legConfiguration name="pushTestcase1tc1Action"
                                    service="testService1"
                                    action="tc1Action"
                                    defaultMpc="defaultMpc"
                                    reliability="AS4Reliability"
                                    security="eDeliveryAS4Policy"
                                    receptionAwareness="receptionAwareness"
                                    propertySet="eDeliveryPropertySet"
                                    payloadProfile="MessageProfile"
                                    errorHandling="demoErrorHandling"
```

```
                                compressPayloads="true"/>
            <legConfiguration name="testServiceCase"
                                service="testService"
                                action="testAction"
                                defaultMpc="defaultMpc"
                                reliability="AS4Reliability"
                                security="eDeliveryAS4Policy"
                                receptionAwareness="receptionAwareness"
                                propertySet="eDeliveryPropertySet"
                                payloadProfile="MessageProfile"
                                errorHandling="demoErrorHandling"
                                compressPayloads="true"/>
        </legConfigurations>
        <process name="tc1Process"
                    mep="oneway"
                    binding="push"
                    initiatorRole="defaultInitiatorRole"
                    responderRole="defaultResponderRole">
            <initiatorParties>
                <initiatorParty name="blue_gw"/>
                <initiatorParty name="red_gw"/>
            </initiatorParties>
            <responderParties>
                <responderParty name="blue_gw"/>
                <responderParty name="red_gw"/>
            </responderParties>
            <legs>
                <leg name="pushTestcase1tc1Action"/>
                <leg name="testServiceCase"/>
            </legs>
        </process>
    </businessProcesses>
</db:configuration>
```

2.12. Annex 4 - Domibus Pconf to ebMS3 mapping

The following table provides additional information concerning the Domibus PMode configuration (pconf) files.

Domibus pconf to ebMS3 mapping

Domibus pconf	EbMS3 Specification [ebMS3CORE] [AS4-Profile]	Description
MPCs	-	Container which defines the different MPCs (Message Partition Channels).

Domibus pconf	EbMS3 Specification [ebMS3CORE] [AS4-Profile]	Description
MPC	PMode[1].BusinessInfo.MPC: The value of this parameter is the identifier of the MPC (Message Partition Channel) to which the message is assigned. It maps to the attribute Messaging/UserMessage	Message Partition Channel allows the partition of the flow of messages from a Sending MSHs to a Receiving MSH into several flows, each of which is controlled separately. An MPC also allows merging flows from several Sending MSHs into a unique flow that will be treated as such by a Receiving MSH. The value of this parameter is the identifier of the MPC to which the message is assigned.
MessageRetentionDownloaded	-	Retention interval for messages already delivered to the backend.
MessageRetentionUnDownloaded	-	Retention interval for messages not yet delivered to the backend.
Parties	-	Container which defines the different PartyIdTypes, Party and Endpoint.
PartyIdTypes	maps to the attribute Messaging/UserMessage/PartyInfo	Message Unit bundling happens when the Messaging element contains multiple child elements or Units (either User Message Units or Signal Message Units).
Party ID	maps to the element Messaging/UserMessage/PartyInfo	The ebCore Party ID type can simply be used as an identifier format and therefore as a convention for values to be used in configuration and – as such – does not require any specific solution building block.
Endpoint	maps to PMode[1].Protocol.Address	The endpoint is a party attribute that contains the link to the MSH. + The value of this parameter represents the address (endpoint URL) of the Receiver MSH (or Receiver Party) to which Messages under this PMode leg are to be sent. Note that a URL generally determines the transport protocol (e.g. if the endpoint is an email address, then the transport protocol must be SMTP; if the address scheme is "http", then the transport protocol must be HTTP).
AS4	-	Container

Domibus pconf	EbMS3 Specification [ebMS3CORE] [AS4-Profile]	Description

Reliability [@Nonrepudiation] [@ReplyPattern]	`Nonrepudiation` maps to `PMode[1].Security.SendReceipt.NonRepudiation`
	
	`ReplyPattern` maps to `PMode[1].Security.SendReceipt.ReplyPattern`
		`PMode[1].Security.SendReceipt.NonRepudiation`:
		• value='true' (to be used for non-repudiation of receipt),
		• value ='false' (to be used simply for reception awareness).
		
		`PMode[1].Security.SendReceipt.ReplyPattern`:
		• value = 'Response' (sending receipts on the HTTP response or back-channel).
		
		`PMode[1].Security.SendReceipt.ReplyPattern`:
		• value = 'Callback' (sending receipts use a separate connection.)

`ReceptionAwareness` [@retryTimeout] [@retryCount] [@strategy] [@duplicateDetection]	`retryTimeout` maps to `PMode[1].ReceptionAwareness.Retry=true`
	
	+ `retryCount` maps to `PMode[1].ReceptionAwareness.Retry.Parameters`
	
	`strategy` maps to `PMode[1].ReceptionAwareness.Retry.Parameters`
	
	`duplicateDetection` maps to `PMode[1].ReceptionAwareness.DuplicateDetection` ``
		These parameters are stored in a composite string.
		• `retryTimeout` defines timeout in seconds.
		• `retryCount` is the total number of retries.
		• `strategy` defines the frequency of retries. The only *strategy* available as of now is `CONSTANT`.
		• `duplicateDetection` allows to check duplicates when receiving twice the same message. The only `duplicateDetection` available as of now is `TRUE`.

`Securities`	-	Container
`Security`	-	Container
`Policy`	`PMode[1].Security.*` NOT including `PMode[1].Security.X509.Signature.Algorithm`	The parameter in the pconf file defines the name of a WS-SecurityPolicy file.
`SignatureMethod`	`PMode[1].Security.X509.Signature.Algorithm`	This parameter is not supported by WS-SecurityPolicy and therefore it is defined separately.

Domibus pconf	EbMS3 Specification [ebMS3CORE] [AS4-Profile]	Description
`BusinessProcessConfiguration`	-	Container
Agreements	maps to `eb:Messaging/UserMessage/CollaborationInfo/AgreementRef`	This optional element occurs zero times or once. The `AgreementRef` element is a string that identifies the entity or artifact governing the exchange of messages between the parties.
Actions	-	Container
Action	maps to `Messaging/UserMessage/CollaborationInfo/Action`	This **required** element occurs once. The element is a string identifying an operation or an activity within a Service that may support several of these.
`Services`	-	Container
`ServiceTypes` Type	maps to `Messaging/UserMessage/CollaborationInfo/Service[@type]`	This **required** element occurs once. It is a string identifying the service that acts on the message and it is specified by the designer of the service.
`MEP [@Legs]`	-	An ebMS MEP defines a typical choreography of ebMS User Messages which are all related through the use of the referencing feature (RefToMessageId). Each message of an MEP Access Point refers to a previous message of the same Access Point, unless it is the first one to occur. Messages are associated with a label (e.g. `request`, `reply`) that precisely identifies their direction between the parties involved and their role in the choreography.
`Bindings`	-	Container
`Binding`	-	The previous definition of ebMS MEP is quite abstract and ignores any binding consideration to the transport protocol. This is intentional, so that application level MEPs can be mapped to ebMS MEPs independently of the transport protocol to be used.
`Roles`	-	Container

Domibus pconf	EbMS3 Specification [ebMS3CORE] [AS4-Profile]	Description
Role	maps to PMode.Initiator.Role or PMode.Responder.Role depending on where this is used. In ebMS3 message this defines the content of the following element: + For Initiator: Messaging/UserMessage/PartyInfo/From/Role For Responder: Messaging/UserMessage/PartyInfo/To/Role	The **required** role element occurs once, and identifies the authorized role (fromAuthorizedRole or toAuthorizedRole) of the Party sending the message (when present as a child of the From element), or receiving the message (when present as a child of the To element). The value of the role element is a non-empty string, with a default value of http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/defaultRole. Other possible values are subject to partner agreement.
Processes	-	Container
PayloadProfiles	-	Container
Payloads	-	Container
Payload	maps to PMode[1].BusinessInfo.PayloadProfile	This parameter allows specifying some constraint or profile on the payload. It specifies a list of payload parts. A payload part is a data structure that consists of five properties: • **name** (or Content-ID) that is the **part identifier**, and can be used as an index in the notation PayloadProfile; • **MIME data type** (text/xml, application/pdf, etc.); • **name of the applicable XML Schema file** if the MIME data type is text/xml; • **maximum size in kilobytes**; • **boolean** string indicating whether the part is required or optional, within the User message. The message payload(s) must match this profile.
ErrorHandlings	-	Container

Domibus pconf	EbMS3 Specification [ebMS3CORE] [AS4-Profile]	Description
ErrorHandling	-	Container
ErrorAsResponse	maps to PMode[1].ErrorHandling.Report.AsResponse	This Boolean parameter indicates (if true) that errors generated from receiving a message in error are sent over the back-channel of the underlying protocol associated with the message in error. If false, such errors are not sent over the back channel.
ProcessErrorNotifyProducer	maps to PMode[1].ErrorHandling.Report.ProcessErrorNotifyProducer	This Boolean parameter indicates whether (if true) the Producer (application/party) of a User Message matching this PMode should be notified when an error occurs in the Sending MSH, during processing of the User Message to be sent.
ProcessErrorNotifyConsumer	maps to PMode[1].ErrorHandling.Report.ProcessErrorNotifyProducer	This Boolean parameter indicates whether (if true) the Consumer (application/party) of a User Message matching this PMode should be notified when an error occurs in the Receiving MSH, during processing of the received User message.
DeliveryFailureNotifyProducer	maps to PMode[1].ErrorHandling.Report.DeliveryFailuresNotifyProducer	When sending a message with this reliability requirement (Submit invocation), one of the two following outcomes shall occur: * The Receiving MSH successfully delivers (Deliver invocation) the message to the Consumer. * The Sending MSH notifies (Notify invocation) the Producer of a delivery failure.
Legs	-	Container

Domibus pconf	EbMS3 Specification [ebMS3CORE] [AS4-Profile]	Description
`Leg`	-	Because messages in the same MEP may be subject to different requirements - e.g. the reliability, security and error reporting of a response may not be the same as for a request – the PMode will be divided into `legs`. Each user message label in an ebMS MEP is associated with a PMode leg. Each PMode leg has a full set of parameters for the six categories above (except for `General Parameters`), even though in many cases parameters will have the same value across the MEP legs. Signal messages that implement transport channel bindings (such as PullRequest) are also controlled by the same categories of parameters, except for `BusinessInfo group`.
`Process`	-	In `Process` everything is plugged together.

2.13. Annex 5 - Introduction to AS4 security

To secure the exchanges between Access Points "blue" and "red" (Access Point "blue" is sending a message to Access Point "red" in this example), it is necessary to set up each Access Point's keystore and truststore accordingly.
The diagram below shows a brief explanation of the main steps of this process:

It is necessary to open the required ports when Access Point blue or Access Point red is behind a local firewall. For instance, the port 8080 is not opened by default in Windows. Therefore, we would need to create a dedicated rule on Windows firewall to open the TCP `8080` port.

See also Annex 2 - Firewall Settings.

Chapter 3. Administration Guide

The Administration Guide is a collection of sections on how to install and configure Domibus:

- Installing Domibus
- Configuring Domibus
- Administration Tools
- Operational Guides

Chapter 4. Installing Domibus

This chapter provides instructions on how to install and configure Domibus for the supported webservers and databases. They are:

Webservers

- WebLogic
- Tomcat
- WildFly

Databases

- MySQL
- Oracle

Additionally, you can find relevant configurations, plugin development and management as well as troubleshooting.

NOTE	These instructions aimed at users responsible for installing, managing and troubleshooting eDelivery Access Points.

Before downloading and installing Domibus please consider:

1. If you are opting for a single-server or a cluster scenario.
2. The pre-requisites listed below.

4.1. Pre-requisites

Below you can find a list of requirements for your Dominus installation.

Select and the relevant combination of software required to deploy Domibus on the target system(s).
See also [domibus_downloads].

Java	
Java 8 features, compile with Oracle JDK 8. Domibus supported webservers were tested to run correctly against the following Java Development Kits:	• **Tomcat, WildFly and WebLogic**: *Oracle JRE version 8u291+*. Download it here. • **Tomcat and WildFly**: *OpenJDK 11.0.11*. Tested with AdoptOpenJDK version 11.0.9.1+1. Download it here
Webservers	

Single Server *General scenario*	
In this scenario you need install one of the following: **NOTE** General as in other than the **Single Server** *Pre-Configured* scenarios when applicable for a supported server. **See also:** Pre-Defined Single Server Deployment Pre-Configured Single Server Deployment	• **WebLogic** *12.2.1.4*, or higher • **WildFly** *26.1.x Final* , or higher • **Tomcat** *9.x*, or higher
Clustered scenario	
If deploying Domibus across multiple server instances, then it's required to install one the following supported versions:	• **WebLogic** *12.2.1.4* • **WildFly** *26.1.x Final* • **Apache** *Tomcat 9.x*
Databases	
Supported Database Management Systems:	• MySQL: **8.0.13** or higher. • Oracle: **12c R2 and Oracle 19c** or higher.

Third-party software documentation

For additional information and installation details regarding the third-party software listed above, refer to its manufacturer's documentation.

Notes on support

Security

Users installing any of the Domibus packages labelled as *Full Distribution* have the responsibility to update application servers to their latest version after installation to ensure their system's security.

Browser Support

- The Domibus application is supported in all modern web browsers except Internet Explorer.

Versions Tested

- We tested the specific versions mentioned above. Higher, later versions may also work.

4.2. Databases

In the sections below you can find information on how to configure the supported databases, MySQL and Oracle.

4.2.1. MySQL

NOTE	Whenever mentioned,<edelivery_path> refers to the path in your system where you have installed the Domibus package. Some instructions refer to locations relative to this base path.

To configure your MySQL database:

1. Download domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-sql-scripts.zip. See Download resources.
2. Extract the downloaded archive into <edelivery_path>/sql-scripts.
3. From your command-line interface (CLI), explore the <edelivery_path>/sql-scripts path where you placed the scripts.
4. From the that location, execute the MySQL commands as instructed bellow.

Create the Domibus DB Schema

To create the domibus_schema and the edelivery_user user with all the privileges for the schema, execute:

```
mysql -h localhost -u root_user--password=root_password -e "drop schema if exists
domibus_schema
create schema domibus_schema;
alter database domibus_schema charset= utf8mb4 collate= utf8mb4_bin;
create user edelivery_user@localhost identified by 'edelivery_password';
grant all on domibus_schema.* to edelivery_user@localhost;"
```

Create domibus schema required objects

To create the required objects in the Domibus schema, execute:

```
mysql -h localhost -u root_user --password=root_password -e "grant
xa_recover_admin on *.* to edelivery_user@localhost;"

mysql -h localhost -u edelivery_user --password=edelivery_password domibus_schema <
mysql-x.y.z.ddl
```

Populate the tables

```
mysql -h localhost -u edelivery_user --password=edelivery_password domibus_schema <
mysql-x.y.z-data.ddl ②
```

Where: <1> <2> x.y.z stands for 5.1.3.

Additional Settings

Here are some additional server settings we recommend setting for your MySQL DB.

Storing payload messages with size over 30 Mb in a database

Domibus can store the messages in the database temporarily. So it is advised to increase the maximum allowed size for packets.

To increase max size for packets, edit `my.ini` file in Windows or, in Linux, the `my.cnf` file, and update the following default properties as indicated below:

1. Edit the `max_allowed_packet` property:

```
# The maximum size of one packet or any generated or intermediate string,
# or any parameter sent by the
# mysql_stmt_send_long_data() C API function.

max_allowed_packet=512M
```

2. Edit the `innodb_log_file_size` property:

```
# Size of each log file in a log group. You should set the combined size
# of log files to about 25%-100% of your buffer pool size to avoid
# unnecessary buffer pool flush activity on log file overwrite.
# However, the larger logfile size will increase the time needed for the recovery
process.

innodb_log_file_size=5120M
```

3. Restart MySQL service (Windows)

Storing payload messages in the file system instead of a DB

See Domibus properties.

Setting the database timezone to UTC

For MySQL 8 and Connector/J 8.0.x please

One way of setting the timezone is to modify the MySQL `my.ini` configuration file by adding the following property with the adjusted timezone to UTC.

```
default-time-zone='+00:00'
```

The connector is now configured to use the UTC server timezone by default. For future date time values – e.g. next attempts for the retry mechanisms) – we also save the timezone offset when persisting in order to be able to recreate the correct instant when reading back later on, in the

event the timezone offset will have changed while waiting for the future event to occur.

NOTE	If you are using Windows, make sure to have the parent directory of mysql.exe added to your PATH variable.

4.2.2. Oracle

To configure your Oracle DB:

1. Unzip `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-sql-scripts.zip` in `<edelivery_path>/sql-scripts`.
2. Open a command prompt and navigate to the `<edelivery_path>/sql-scripts` directory.

Open a command line session, log in and execute the following commands:

```
sqlplus sys as sysdba
/* Password should be the one assigned
during the Oracle installation */
```

Once you're logged in in Oracle:

```
CREATE USER <edelivery_user> IDENTIFIED BY
<edelivery_password>
DEFAULT TABLESPACE <tablespace>
QUOTA UNLIMITED ON <tablespace>;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO <edelivery_user>;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO <edelivery_user>;
GRANT CREATE VIEW TO <edelivery_user>;
GRANT CREATE SEQUENCE TO <edelivery_user>;
GRANT CREATE PROCEDURE TO <edelivery_user>;
GRANT CREATE JOB TO <edelivery_user>;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_XA TO <edelivery_user>;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_LOCK TO <edelivery_user>;
GRANT SELECT ON PENDING_TRANS$ TO <edelivery_user>;
GRANT SELECT ON DBA_2PC_PENDING TO <edelivery_user>;
GRANT SELECT ON DBA_PENDING_TRANSACTIONS TO <edelivery_user>;
CONNECT <edelivery_user>
SHOW USER; (should return: edelivery_user)
@oracle-x.y.z.ddl
@oracle-{thisversion}-data.ddl

EXIT
```

1. Replace `<edelivery_user>` and `<edelivery_password>` with corresponding values.
2. <tablespace> is created and assigned by your DBA; for local/test installations just replace it with user's tablespace. The quota could be limited to a specific size.
3. DDL/SQL scripts must be run with the @ sign from the location of the scripts.

Please find below some information regarding the Oracle configuration:

The Oracle JDBC driver is configured now to use the UTC server timezone by default when persisting and reading date time values. For future date time values – for example, next attempts for the retry mechanisms – we also save the timezone offset when persisting in order to be able to recreate the correct instant when reading back later on, in the event the timezone offset will have changed while waiting for the future event to occur.

4.2.3. Deletion scripts

A deletion script for MySQL and Oracle Domibus DB is available in the ´domibus-msh-distribution-{domibus-version}-sql-scripts.zip´.

The purpose of the script is to delete all messages within a user-defined period to recover disk space. The script requires a `START_DATE` parameter and an `END_DATE` parameter to be set.

The tables affected by the execution of this script are:

- `TB_MESSAGING`
- `TB_ERROR_LOG`
- `TB_PARTY_ID`
- `TB_RECEIPT_DATA`
- `TB_PROPERTY`
- `TB_PART_INFO`
- `TB_RAWENVELOPE_LOG`
- `TB_ERROR`
- `TB_USER_MESSAGE`
- `TB_SIGNAL_MESSAGE`
- `TB_RECEIPT`
- `TB_MESSAGE_INFO`
- `TB_MESSAGE_LOG`
- `TB_MESSAGE_UI`

Any information relevant to a message received or sent during the predefined period, will be removed from these tables.

In order to execute this script, it is advised to use a UI tool such as SQL developer or MySQL workbench.

IMPORTANT	To keep the JMS queues synchronized with the DB data that will be deleted by this script, the Domibus Administrator should remove manually the associated JMS messages from the plugin notifications queues.

4.3. Servers

In the sections below you can find information on how to configure the supported Webservers: Weblogic, Tomcat and Wildfly.

4.3.1. WebLogic

This section does not include the installation of WebLogic server. It is assumed that the WebLogic Server is installed and a Domain is created. From this point forwards, we will refer to the domain location as`DOMAIN_HOME<user-defined name>`.

Important Notes

Apache CXF library

The Apache CXF library referred by Domibus, internally uses the environment variable `java.io.tmpdir` to buffer large attachments received. If the property `java.io.tmpdir` is not specified, then by default this points to the `<Weblogic_domain_directory>`.

Recommendation to set up local dir

It is recommended to point this to a local directory '_tmp' on each managed server and accessible by the Weblogic application server. The disk space and accessible by the Weblogic application server. The disk space allocated for '_tmp' directory would depend on the size of attachments received. On production environment it is recommended to allocate a minimum 100GB capacity to '_tmp'.

CXF limitations

CXF has a limitation of being able to validate signatures of only 28 payload attachments at a time. As a result, Domibus cannot send/receive more than 28 attachments in a single AS4 message. Users can modify the default JNDI name property in the **domibus.properties** by setting:

```
#Weblogic JDBC-DataSource JNDI Name
domibus.jdbc.datasource.jndi.name=jdbc/cipaeDeliveryDs

#Weblogic JDBC-DataSource Quartz JNDI Name
domibus.jdbc.datasource.quartz.jndi.name=jdbc/cipaeDeliveryNonXADs
```

Single Server Deployment

Below you can find a list of the resources you need for a base deployment.

Domibus install resources

Domibus	Domibus Plugins
For single-server installations use the following resources: • Domibus for Weblogic • Domibus Weblogic configuration files	Depending on the interface(s) used, you need to download and install at least one of the Domibus Default plugins: • WebService Plugin • JMS Plugin • File System Plugin

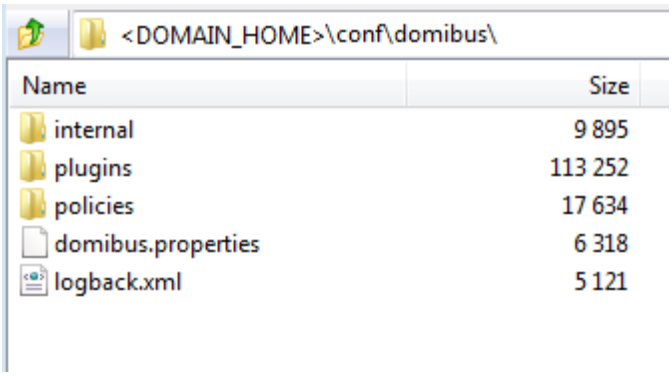
All the links are pointing to Domibus latest release, currently 5.1.3.

For other versions, select the release from the Domibus releases releases page to check download links per component.

TIP If you have questions about the levels of support for the releases, check the type of the release you're selecting and see Support Arrangement.

To install Domibus with WebLogic:

1. Download and extract the archive `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-weblogic-configuration.zip` into the directory `DOMAIN_HOME/conf/domibus`.



2. Configure your Keystore. See the Certificates section.
3. Follow the instructions below that apply to your target OS.

On Windows

1. Edit `DOMAIN_HOME\bin\setDomainEnv.cmd`.
2. Locate the `set DOMAIN_HOME` statement and add the sample below:

```
set DOMAIN_HOME
set EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES=%EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES%
-Ddomibus.config.location=%DOMAIN_HOME%/conf/domibus
-Djava.io.tmpdir=<temp_directory_path>
```

```
#set JAVA_OPTIONS="%JAVA_OPTIONS%
-Dweblogic.transaction.allowOverrideSetRollbackReason=true"
```

On Linux

1. Edit `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/setDomainEnv.sh`
2. Locate the `export DOMAIN_HOME` statement and add the following sample:

```
# ...
export DOMAIN_HOME
# Added for Domibus
**********************************************************************
EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES="$EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES -
Ddomibus.config.location=$DOMAIN_HOME/conf/domibus
-Djava.io.tmpdir=<temp_directory_path>" ①
export EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES
#
**********************************************************************************
*
JAVA_OPTIONS="${JAVA_OPTIONS}
-Dweblogic.transaction.allowOverrideSetRollbackReason=true
export JAVA_OPTIONS
```

3. Run the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST) to create the JMS resources and the Database datasources from the command line.
4. Download the WSLT Package from this location.
5. Configure the WSLT API tool.
6. Unzip the `wslt-api-1.9.1.zip`.
7. Define the `WL_HOME` as a system environment variable to point to the WebLogic `wlserver` directory as defined in the `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/setDomainEnv.[cmd|sh]` for e.g. `WL_HOME=/wls12130/wlserver`.
8. Take the script **WeblogicSingleServer.properties** from `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-weblogic-configuration.zip` under the scripts directory and copy the `WeblogicSingleServer.properties` file into the `wslt-api-1.9.1` directory and adapt the following properties:

   Connecting to the WebLogic domain:

```
domain.loading.type=connect
domain.connect.url=t3://localhost:7001
domain.connect.username=<weblogic_name>
domain.connect.password=<weblogic_password>
domain.name=<my_domain1>
```

9. Adapt the `jdbc.datasource` properties for the datasources, see the section below.

Domain configuration

The configuration of the properties below applies to to both MySQL and Oracle.

Cross-module

```
#Domibus application module target
application.module.target=AdminServer
```

JMS Configuration

```
#Domibus JMS application server name
jms.server.name=eDeliveryJMS

#Domibus JMS application module name
jms.module.name=eDeliveryModule

#Domibus JMS file store name
jms.server.store=eDeliveryFileStore

#Domibus JMS application module group
jms.queue.subdeployment.name=eDeliverySubD
```

Database Configuration

```
#Domibus database url
jdbc.datasource.driver.url=jdbc:oracle:thin:@127.0.0.1:1521:<SID/Service>

#Domibus database user name
jdbc.datasource.driver.username=<your_username>

#Domibus database user password
jdbc.datasource.driver.password=<your_password>
```

- For Oracle database

```
jdbc.datasource.0.name=eDeliveryDs
jdbc.datasource.0.targets=${application.module.target}
jdbc.datasource.0.jndi.name=jdbc/cipaeDeliveryDs
jdbc.datasource.0.pool.capacity.max=50
jdbc.datasource.0.pool.connection.test.onreserv.enable=true
jdbc.datasource.0.pool.connection.test.onreserv.sql=SQL SELECT 1 FROM DUAL
jdbc.datasource.0.driver.name=oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver
jdbc.datasource.0.driver.url=${jdbc.datasource.driver.url}
jdbc.datasource.0.driver.password=${jdbc.datasource.driver.password}
jdbc.datasource.0.driver.username=${jdbc.datasource.driver.username}
jdbc.datasource.0.driver.properties.items=0
jdbc.datasource.0.xa.transaction.timeout.branch=true
jdbc.datasource.1.name=eDeliveryQuartzDs
```

```
jdbc.datasource.1.targets=${application.module.target}
jdbc.datasource.1.jndi.name=jdbc/cipaeDeliveryQuartzDs
jdbc.datasource.1.transaction.protocol=None
jdbc.datasource.1.pool.capacity.max=10
jdbc.datasource.1.pool.connection.test.onreserv.enable=true
jdbc.datasource.1.pool.connection.test.onreserv.sql=SQL SELECT 1 FROM DUAL
jdbc.datasource.1.driver.name=oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver
jdbc.datasource.1.driver.url=${jdbc.datasource.driver.url}
jdbc.datasource.1.driver.password=${jdbc.datasource.driver.password}
jdbc.datasource.1.driver.username=${jdbc.datasource.driver.username}
jdbc.datasource.1.driver.properties.items=0
```

NOTE MySQL configuration is commented by default. To enable MySQL, remove the comment rom the lines below. Remember to comment Oracle configuration settings to disable them.

- For MySQL:

```
#jdbc.datasource.0.name=eDeliveryDs
#jdbc.datasource.0.targets=${application.module.target}
#jdbc.datasource.0.jndi.name=jdbc/cipaeDeliveryDs
#jdbc.datasource.0.transaction.protocol=LoggingLastResource
#jdbc.datasource.0.pool.connection.test.onreserv.enable=true
#jdbc.datasource.0.pool.connection.test.onreserv.sql=SQL SELECT 1
#jdbc.datasource.1.driver.name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
#jdbc.datasource.0.driver.url=${jdbc.datasource.driver.url}
#jdbc.datasource.0.driver.password=${jdbc.datasource.driver.password}
#jdbc.datasource.0.driver.username=${jdbc.datasource.driver.username}
#jdbc.datasource.0.driver.properties.items=0
#jdbc.datasource.1.name=eDeliveryQuartzDs
#jdbc.datasource.1.targets=${application.module.target}
#jdbc.datasource.1.jndi.name=jdbc/cipaeDeliveryQuartzDs
#jdbc.datasource.1.transaction.protocol=None
#jdbc.datasource.1.pool.capacity.max=50
#jdbc.datasource.1.pool.connection.test.onreserv.enable=true
#jdbc.datasource.1.pool.connection.test.onreserv.sql=SQL SELECT 1
#jdbc.datasource.1.driver.name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
#jdbc.datasource.1.driver.url=${jdbc.datasource.driver.url}
#jdbc.datasource.1.driver.password=${jdbc.datasource.driver.password}
#jdbc.datasource.1.driver.username=${jdbc.datasource.driver.username}
#jdbc.datasource.1.driver.properties.items=0
```

1. Adapt the property for location of the filestore: `persistent.filestore.0.location`.

   For example, `persistent.filestore.0.location=DOMAIN_HOME/filestore`.

   NOTE Make sure the filestore path contains forward slashes (/).

2. Adapt if necessary the JMX security configuration:

For example:

```
## Policy configuration
security.policies.0.mode = CREATE
security.policies.0.resource = type=<jmx>, operation=invoke,
application=mbeanType=weblogic.management.runtime.JMSDestinationRuntimeMBean
security.policies.0.realm = myrealm
security.policies.0.authorizer = XACMLAuthorizer
security.policies.0.expression= Rol(Admin)|Grp(Administrators)|Grp(JMSManagers)
security.policies.items = 1
```

Users configuration

```
security.users.0.realm=.myrealm.
security.users.0.name=.jmsManager.
security.users.0.password=.jms_Manager1.
security.users.0.comment=
security.users.0.authenticator=.DefaultAuthenticator.
security.users.items=1
```

Groups configuration

```
security.groups.0.realm=.myrealm.
security.groups.0.name=.JMSManagers.
security.groups.0.description=
security.groups.0.authenticator=.DefaultAuthenticator.
security.groups.items=1
```

Groups Membership configuration

```
security.group.member.0.user=.jmsManager.
security.group.member.0.groups=.JMSManagers.
security.group.member.0.realm=.myrealm.
security.group.member.0.authenticator=.DefaultAuthenticator.
security.group.member.items=1
```

1. Start the WebLogic domain from within `DOMAIN_HOME`:
   - In Windows: `startWebLogic.cmd`
   - In Linux: `startWebLogic.sh`
2. Execute the following command from within the `wlstapi-1.9.1/bin` directory:
   - In Windows: `wlstapi.cmd ../scripts/import.py --property ../WeblogicSingleServer.properties`

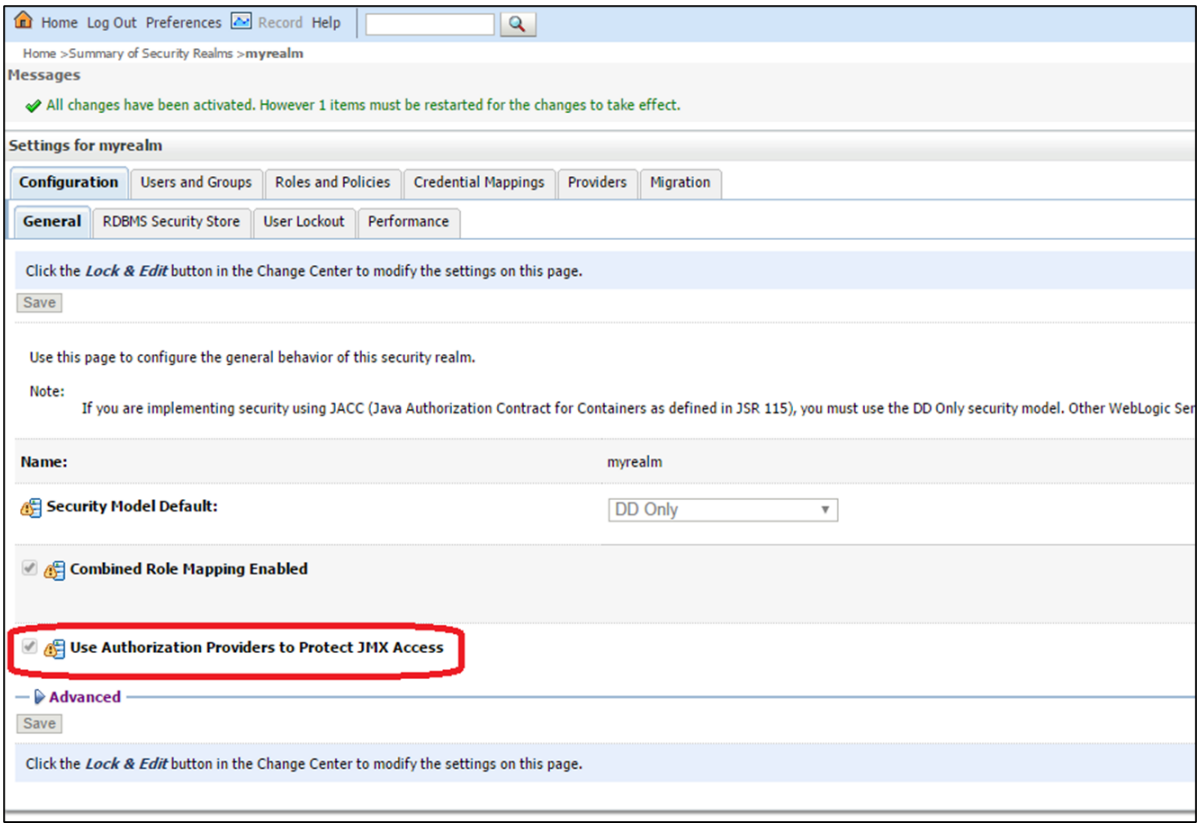
- In Linux: `wlstapi.sh ../scripts/import.py --property ../WeblogicSingleServer.properties`

NOTE	To send messages containing *bodyload* payloads, you must ensure the Weblogic server is started with the following extra parameter: `-Dorg.apache.cxf.binding.soap.messageFactoryClassName=com.sun.xml.internal.messaging.saaj.soap.ver1_2.SOAPMessageFactory1_2Impl`.

Expected result:

```
Saving all your changes ...
Saved all your changes successfully.
Activating all your changes, this may take a while ...
The edit lock associated with this edit session is released
once the activation is completed.
Activation completed
Location changed to serverRuntime tree. This is a read-only tree with DomainMBean as the root.
For more help, use help('domainConfig')

Disconnected from weblogic server: AdminServer
```

3. Activate the use of the authorization providers to protect the JMX access:

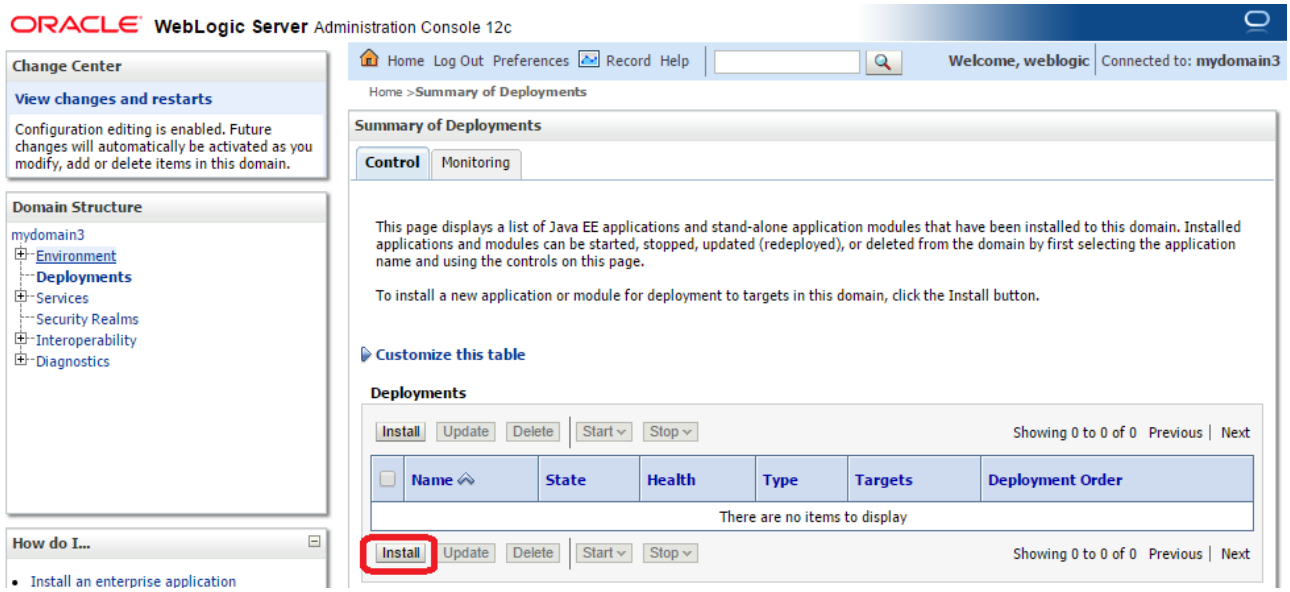


The database dialect is pre-configured to use the Oracle database. If you are using a MySQL database, you should adapt the following properties in `<DOMAIN_HOME>/conf/domibus/domibus.properties` as highlighted in the example below:

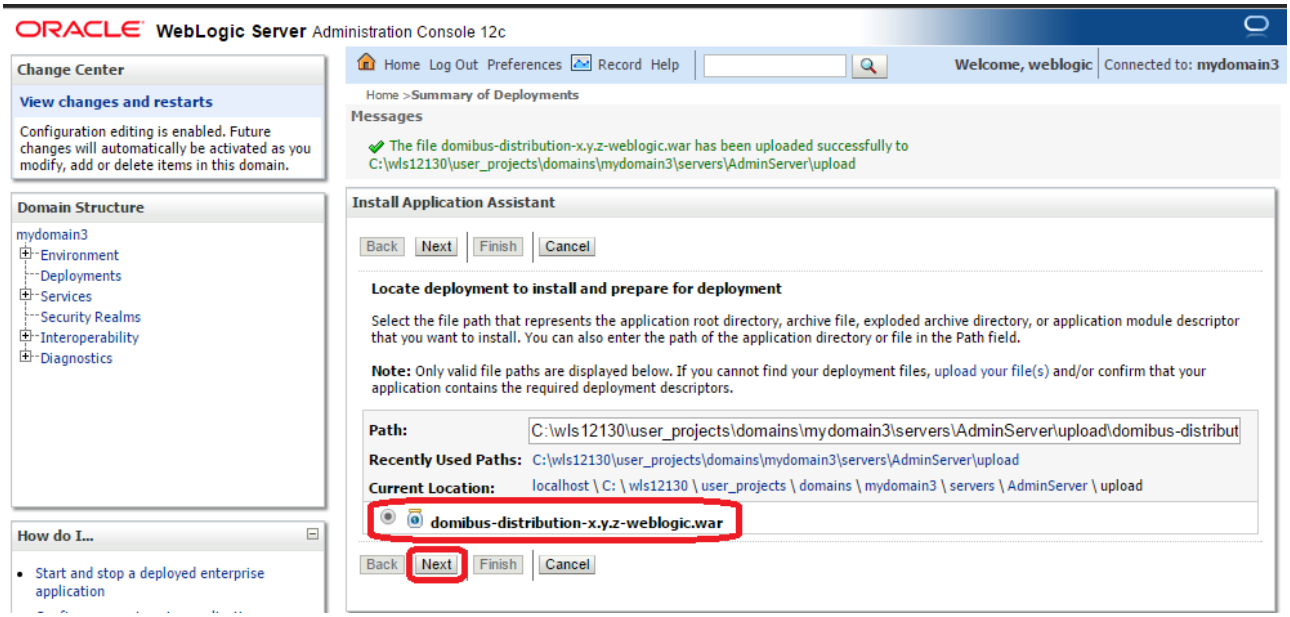
```
# ----EntityManagerFactory---
domibus.entityManagerFactory.jpaProperty.hibernate.connectio.driver_class=com.mysql.cj
.jdbc.Driver
domibus.entityManagerFactory.jpaProperty.hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL
8Dialect
```

1. Install the WS Plugin. For more details, see WS Plugin.

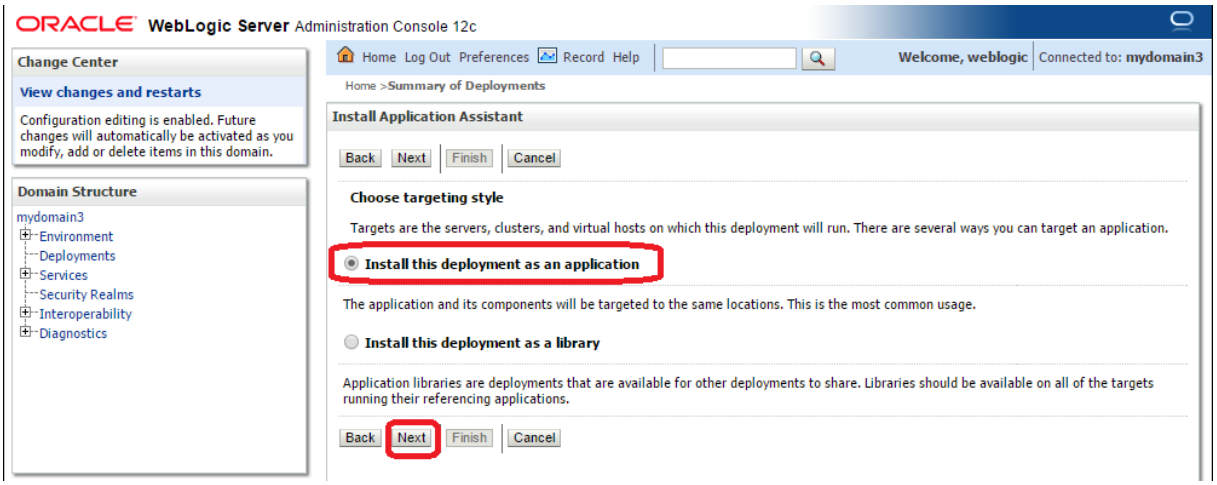
2. Deploy `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-weblogic.war`.
3. Click on **Install**.



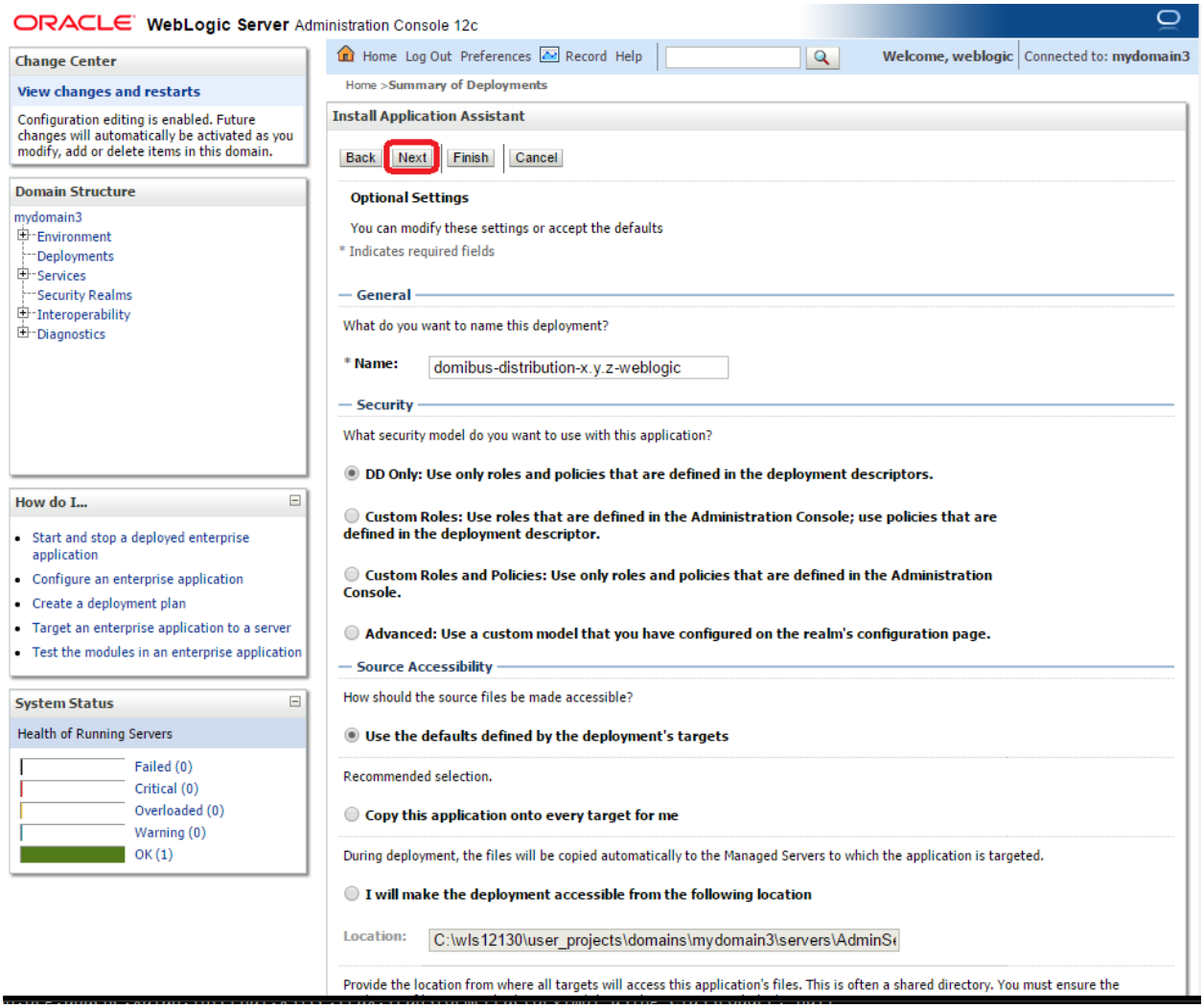
4. Navigate to the location of the **.war** file and click **Next**:



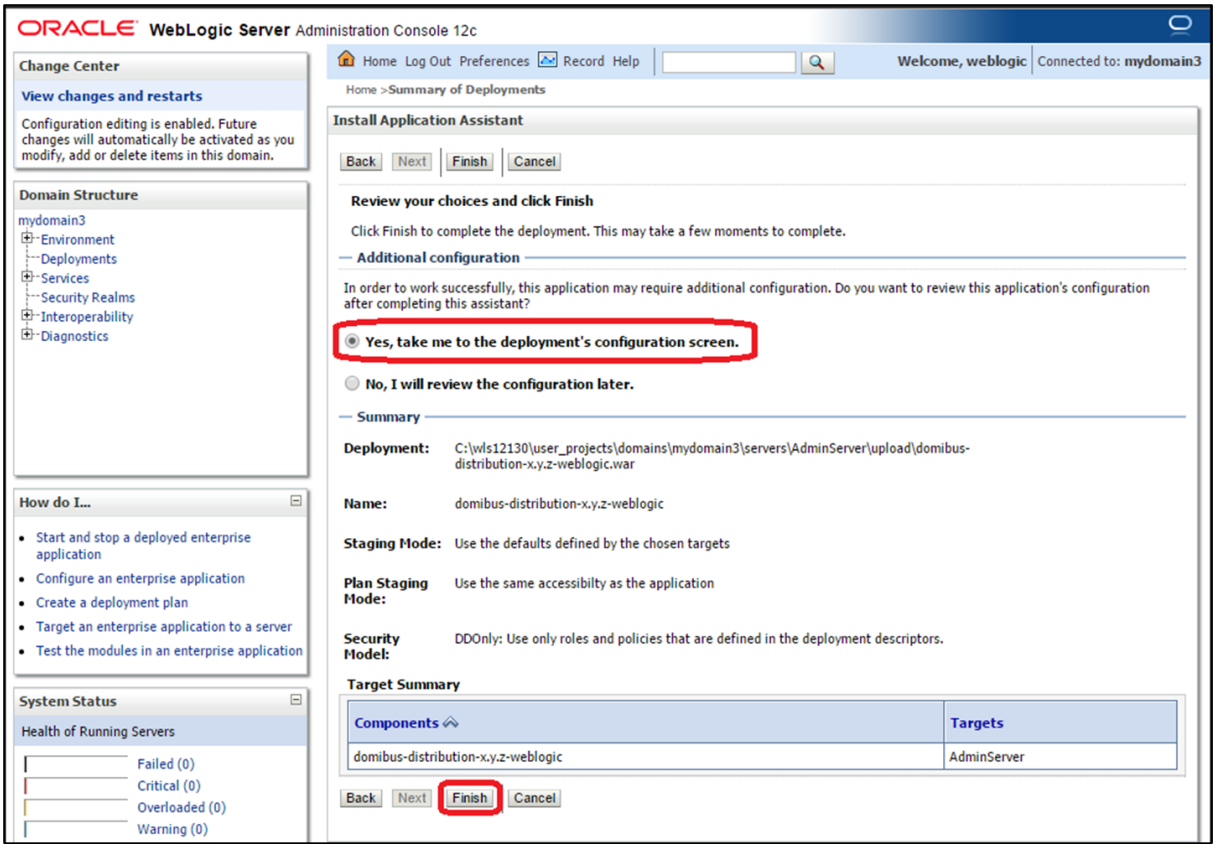
5. Choose **Install this deployment as an application** and click **Next**:



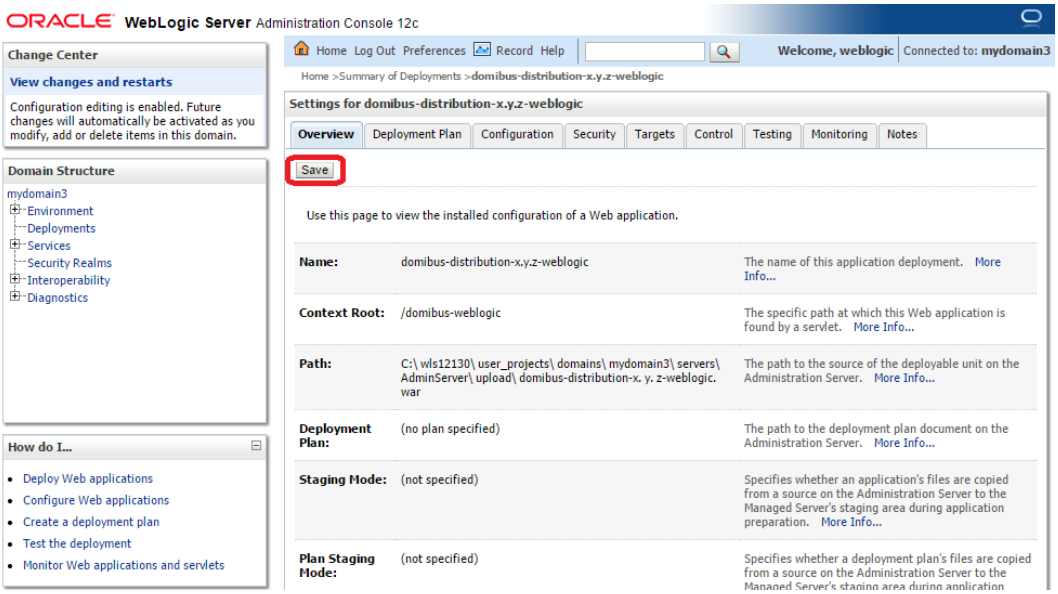
6. Accept the default options and click **Next**:



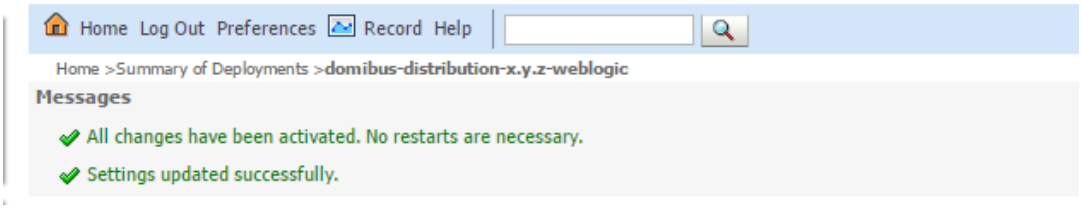
7. Select the following option and click **Finish**:



8. Here is an overview of the resulting settings, you can now click on the **Save** button:



The expected positive response to the deployment request should be the following:



9. Verify the installation by navigating with your browser to http://*localhost*:_7001_/domibus: if you can access the page it means the deployment was successful.

NOTE	By default, `User = admin`; for the password, look in the logs for the phrase: “Default password for user admin is”. It is recommended to change the passwords for the default users. For more see, Administration.

Expected result:

Clustered Deployment

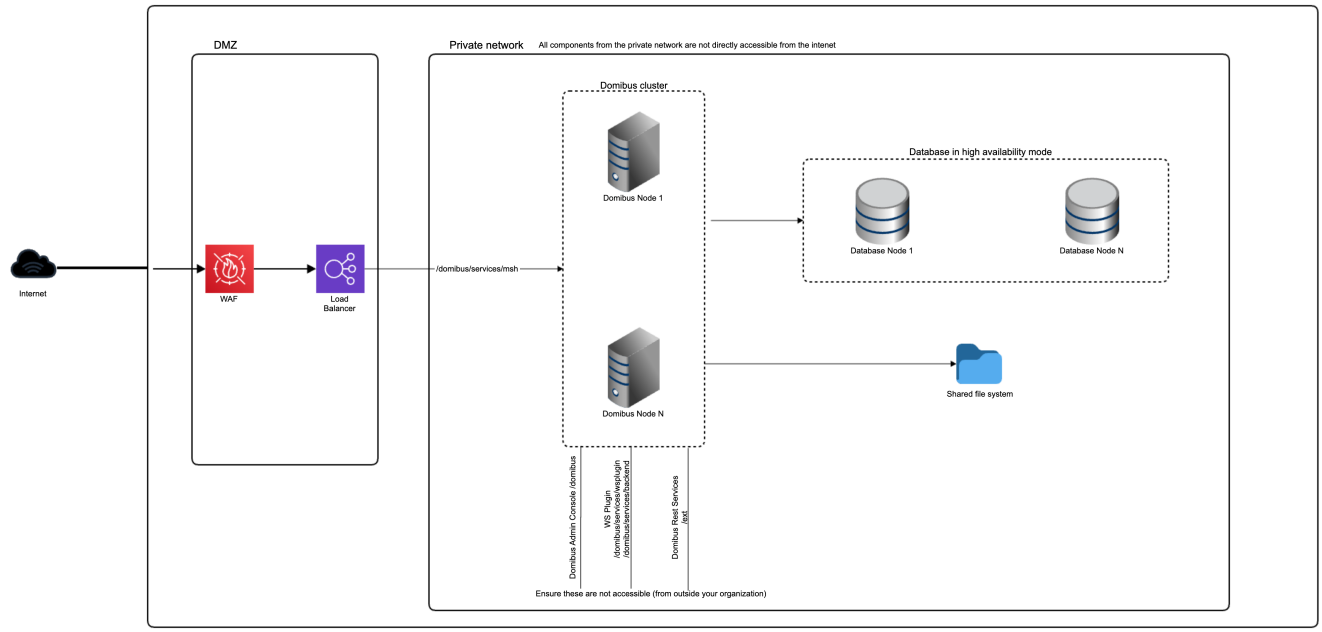


Figure 2. Diagram representing the Deployment of Domibus in a Cluster on WebLogic

NOTE	In this section, we assume that a Domain and a WebLogic Cluster are already setup.

For this step, you will have to use the following resources (see section [domibus_downloads] for the download location):

- `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-weblogic-war.zip`
- `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-weblogic-configuration.zip`

At least one of the following plugins should be downloaded and installed:

- domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-default-ws-plugin.zip
- domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-default-jms-plugin.zip
- domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-default-fs-plugin.zip

1. Download and unzip domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-weblogic-configuration.zip in a shared location that is accessible by all the nodes from the cluster. We will refer to this directory as <shared_edelivery_path>.
2. Download and unzip domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-weblogic-war.zip in a temporary folder to prepare it for deployment.
3. Configure your Keystore based on the Certificates section.
4. Add the following lines in:

For Windows:
DOMAIN_HOME\bin\setDomainEnv.cmd

- Locate the set DOMAIN_HOME statement and add the following lines after it:

```
set DOMAIN_HOME
```

Added for Domibus

```
# ...
set DOMAIN_HOME
# Added for Domibus ********************************************************************
set EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES="%EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES% -
Ddomibus.config.location=%SHARED_LOCATION%/conf/Domibus
-Djava.io.tmpdir=<temp_directory_path>"

#
*******************************************************************************************
set JAVA_OPTIONS="%JAVA_OPTIONS%
-Dweblogic.transaction.allowOverrideSetRollbackReason=true"

# ...
```

NOTE	SHARED_LOCATION is the shared location where Domibus configuration is found for a clustered installation.

For Linux:
DOMAIN_HOME/bin/setDomainEnv.sh

- Locate the export DOMAIN_HOME statement and add the following lines after it:

```
export DOMAIN_HOME
```

Added for Domibus

```
# ...
export DOMAIN_HOME
# Added for Domibus ********************************************************************
EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES="$EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES
-Ddomibus.config.location=$SHARED_LOCATION/conf/domibus
-Djava.io.tmpdir=<temp_directory_path>"
export EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES

# ******************************************************************************************
JAVA_OPTIONS="$\{JAVA_OPTIONS}
-Dweblogic.transaction.allowOverrideSetRollbackReason=true
export JAVA_OPTIONS

# ...
```

NOTE `SHARED_LOCATION` is the shared location where Domibus configuration is found for a clustered installation.

- Run the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST) to create the necessary JMS resources and Database datasources from the command line:
- Download the WLST Package from the following location: https://ec.europa.eu/digital-building-blocks/artifact/content/repositories/eDelivery/eu/europa/ec/digit/ipcis/wslt-api/1.9.1/wslt-api-1.9.1.zip

Configure the WSLT API tool:

- Unzip the `wslt-api-1.9.1.zip`
- Define the WL_HOME (SET or export command depending on your operating system) environment variable to point to the WebLogic `wlserver` directory, for example,

```
WL_HOME=/wls12130/wlserver
```

- Take the script `WeblogicCluster.properties` from `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-weblogic-configuration.zip` under the scripts directory and copy the `WeblogicCluster.properties` file into the `wslt-api-1.9.1` directory and apply the following changes:
- Adapt the properties for connecting to the WebLogic domain:

Common to Oracle and MySQL

```
## Domain configuration
## Variables
##---------Cross module--------
#Domibus application module target
application.module.target= _cluster_name_

##---------JMS configuration--------
#Domibus JMS application server name
```

```
jms.server.name = eDeliveryJMS

#Domibus JMS application module name
jms.module.name=eDeliveryModule

#Domibus JMS file store name
jms.server.store=eDeliveryFileStore

#Domibus JMS application module group
jms.queue.subdeployment.name=eDeliverySubD

##---------Database configuration--------
#Domibus database url
jdbc.datasource.driver.url=
jdbc:oracle:thin:@127.0.0.1:1521:<SID/Service>

#Domibus database user name
jdbc.datasource.driver.username= your_username

#Domibus database user password
jdbc.datasource.driver.password= your_password
```

For Oracle database:

```
## JDBC datasource Server [eDeliveryDs]
#################################################################

# Oracle configuration
jdbc.datasource.0.name=eDeliveryDs
jdbc.datasource.0.targets=${application.module.target}
jdbc.datasource.0.jndi.name=jdbc/cipaeDeliveryDs
jdbc.datasource.0.pool.capacity.max=50
jdbc.datasource.0.pool.connection.test.onreserv.enable=true
jdbc.datasource.0.pool.connection.test.onreserv.sql=SQL SELECT 1 FROM DUAL
jdbc.datasource.0.driver.name= oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver
jdbc.datasource.0.driver.url=${jdbc.datasource.driver.url}
jdbc.datasource.0.driver.password=${jdbc.datasource.driver.password}
jdbc.datasource.0.driver.username=${jdbc.datasource.driver.username}
jdbc.datasource.0.driver.properties.items=0
jdbc.datasource.0.xa.transaction.timeout.branch=true
#################################################################

## JDBC datasource Server [edeliveryNonXA]
#################################################################

# Oracle configuration
jdbc.datasource.1.name=eDeliveryQuartzDs
jdbc.datasource.1.targets=${application.module.target}
jdbc.datasource.1.jndi.name=jdbc/cipaeDeliveryQuartzDs
jdbc.datasource.1.transaction.protocol=None
```

```
jdbc.datasource.1.pool.capacity.max=10
jdbc.datasource.1.pool.connection.test.onreserv.enable=true
jdbc.datasource.1.pool.connection.test.onreserv.sql=SQL SELECT 1 FROM DUAL
jdbc.datasource.1.driver.name=oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver
jdbc.datasource.1.driver.url=${jdbc.datasource.driver.url}
jdbc.datasource.1.driver.password=${jdbc.datasource.driver.password}
jdbc.datasource.1.driver.username=${jdbc.datasource.driver.username}
jdbc.datasource.1.driver.properties.items=0
```

NOTE	MySQL configuration is commented out by default. To enable MySQL, remove uncomment the lines below. Do not forget to comment the lines regarding Oracle to disable it.

For MySQL:

```
################################################################
## JDBC datasource Server [eDeliveryDs]*
################################################################

# MySQL configuration
jdbc.datasource.0.name=eDeliveryDs
jdbc.datasource.0.targets=${application.module.target}
jdbc.datasource.0.jndi.name=jdbc/cipaeDeliveryDs
jdbc.datasource.0.pool.capacity.max=50
jdbc.datasource.0.transaction.protocol=LoggingLastResource
jdbc.datasource.0.pool.connection.test.onreserv.enable=true
jdbc.datasource.0.pool.connection.test.onreserv.sql=SQL SELECT 1
jdbc.datasource.0.driver.name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
jdbc.datasource.0.driver.url=${jdbc.datasource.driver.url}
jdbc.datasource.0.driver.password=${jdbc.datasource.driver.password}
jdbc.datasource.0.driver.username=${jdbc.datasource.driver.username}
jdbc.datasource.0.driver.properties.items=0

# MySQL configuration
#jdbc.datasource.1.name=eDeliveryQuartzDs
#jdbc.datasource.1.targets=${application.module.target}
#jdbc.datasource.1.jndi.name=jdbc/cipaeDeliveryQuartzDs
#jdbc.datasource.1.transaction.protocol=None
#jdbc.datasource.1.pool.capacity.max=50
#jdbc.datasource.1.pool.connection.test.onreserv.enable=true
#jdbc.datasource.1.pool.connection.test.onreserv.sql=SQL SELECT 1
#jdbc.datasource.1.driver.name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
#jdbc.datasource.1.driver.url=${jdbc.datasource.driver.url}
#jdbc.datasource.1.driver.password=${jdbc.datasource.driver.password}
#jdbc.datasource.1.driver.username=${jdbc.datasource.driver.username}
#jdbc.datasource.1.driver.properties.items=0
```

Adapt the property for location of the file store: `persistent.filestore.0.location`. For example: `persistent.filestore.0.location=DOMAIN_HOME/filestore`

CAUTION Make sure that the path for the file store contains forward slashes (/).

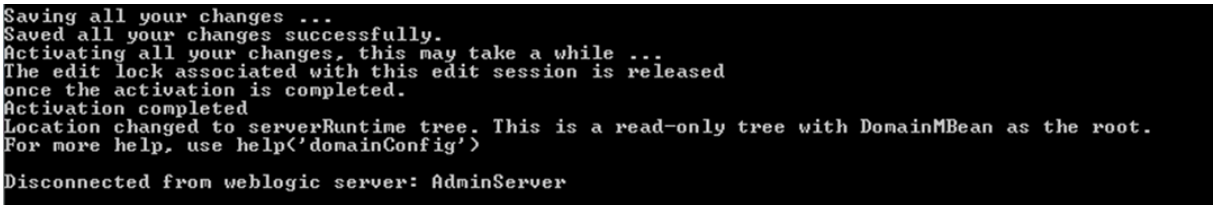
1. Adapt if necessary the JMX security configuration: `jms.module.0.targets=cluster_name`.
2. Set the domibus.deployment.clustered option to true: `domibus.deployment.clustered=true`.
3. Start the WebLogic domain from within `DOMAIN_HOME:`
   - For Windows: `startWebLogic.cmd`.
   - For Linux: `startWebLogic.sh`.
   - Execute the following command from within the `wlstapi-1.9.1/bin` directory: For Windows:

```
wlstapi.cmd ../scripts/import.py --property
../WeblogicCluster.properties
```

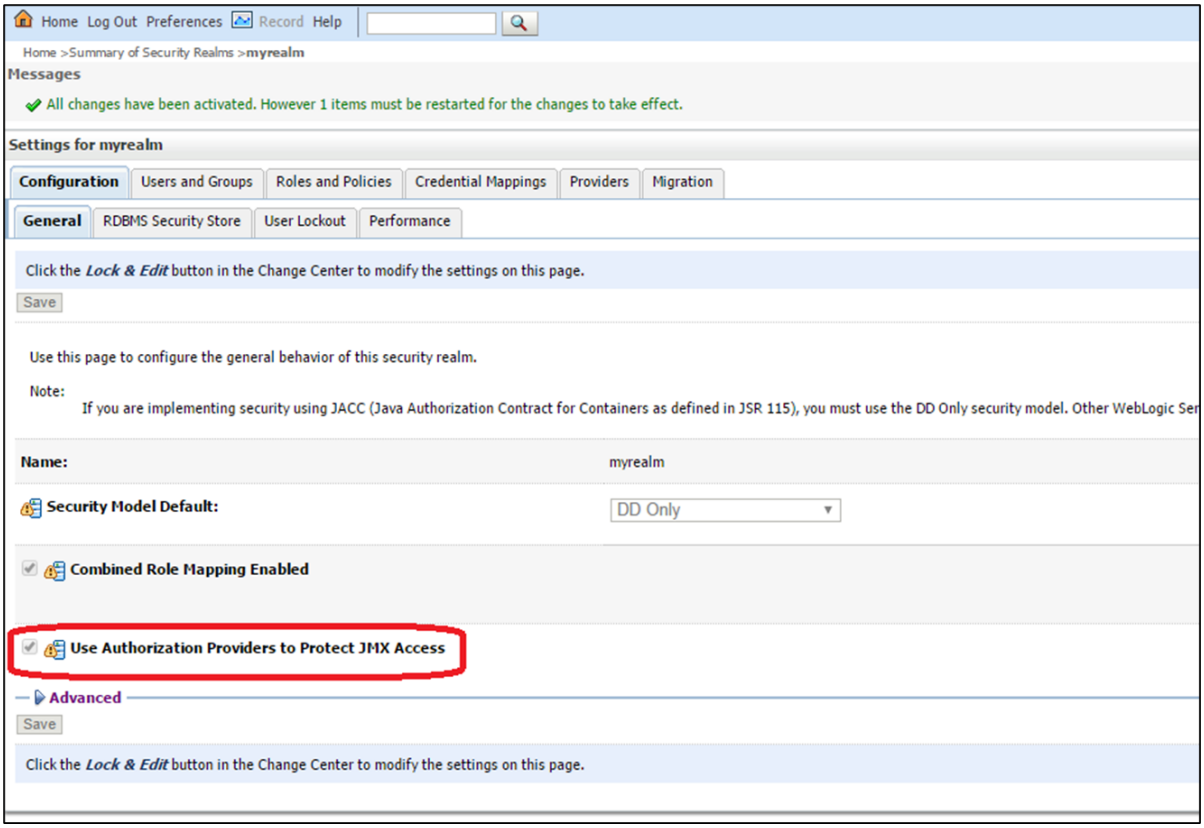
For Linux:

```
wlstapi.sh ../scripts/import.py --property ../WeblogicCluster.properties
```

Expected result:



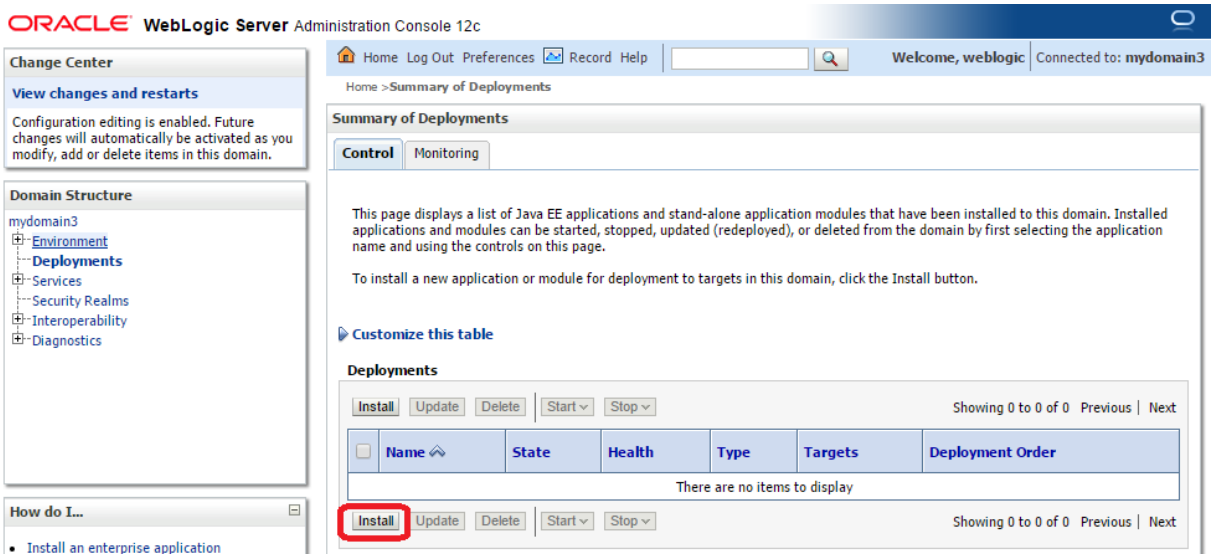
- Activate the use of the authorization providers to protect the JMX access:



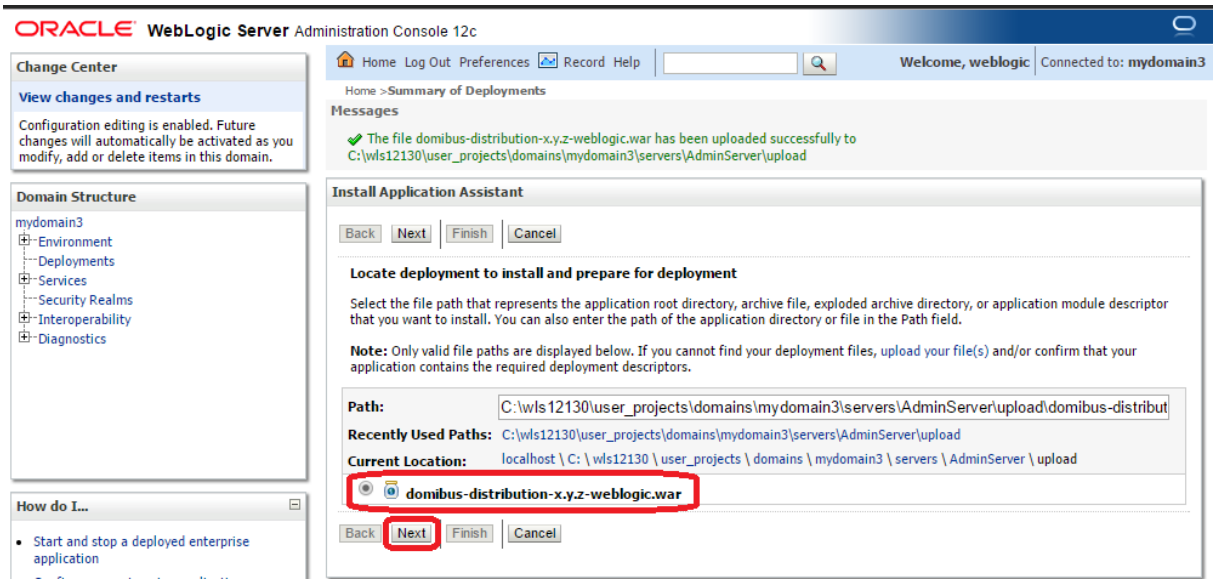
- The database dialect is pre-configured to use the Oracle database. If you are using the MySQL database you should adapt the dialect as highlighted in the text below in <DOMAIN_HOME>/conf/domibus/domibus.properties file:

```
#EntityManagerFactory
domibus.entityManagerFactory.jpaProperty.hibernate.connection.driver_class=

com.mysql.jdbc.jdbc2.optional.MysqlXADataSource
domibus.entityManagerFactory.jpaProperty.hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialec.MySQL8
Dialect
```

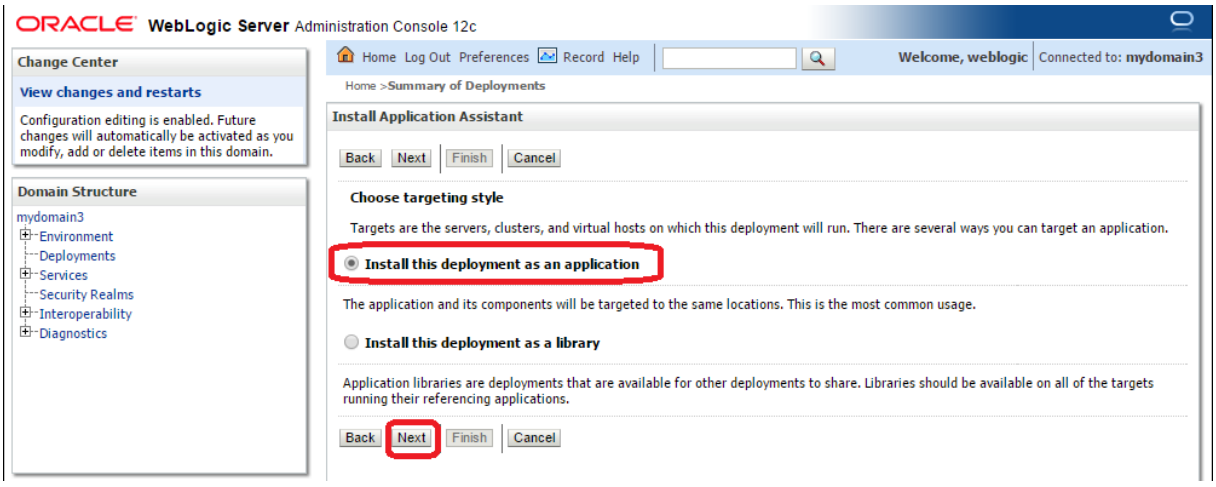
- Install the WS plugin. For more details, refer to chapter See WebLogic.
  1. Deploy `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-weblogic.war`.
- Click **Install**



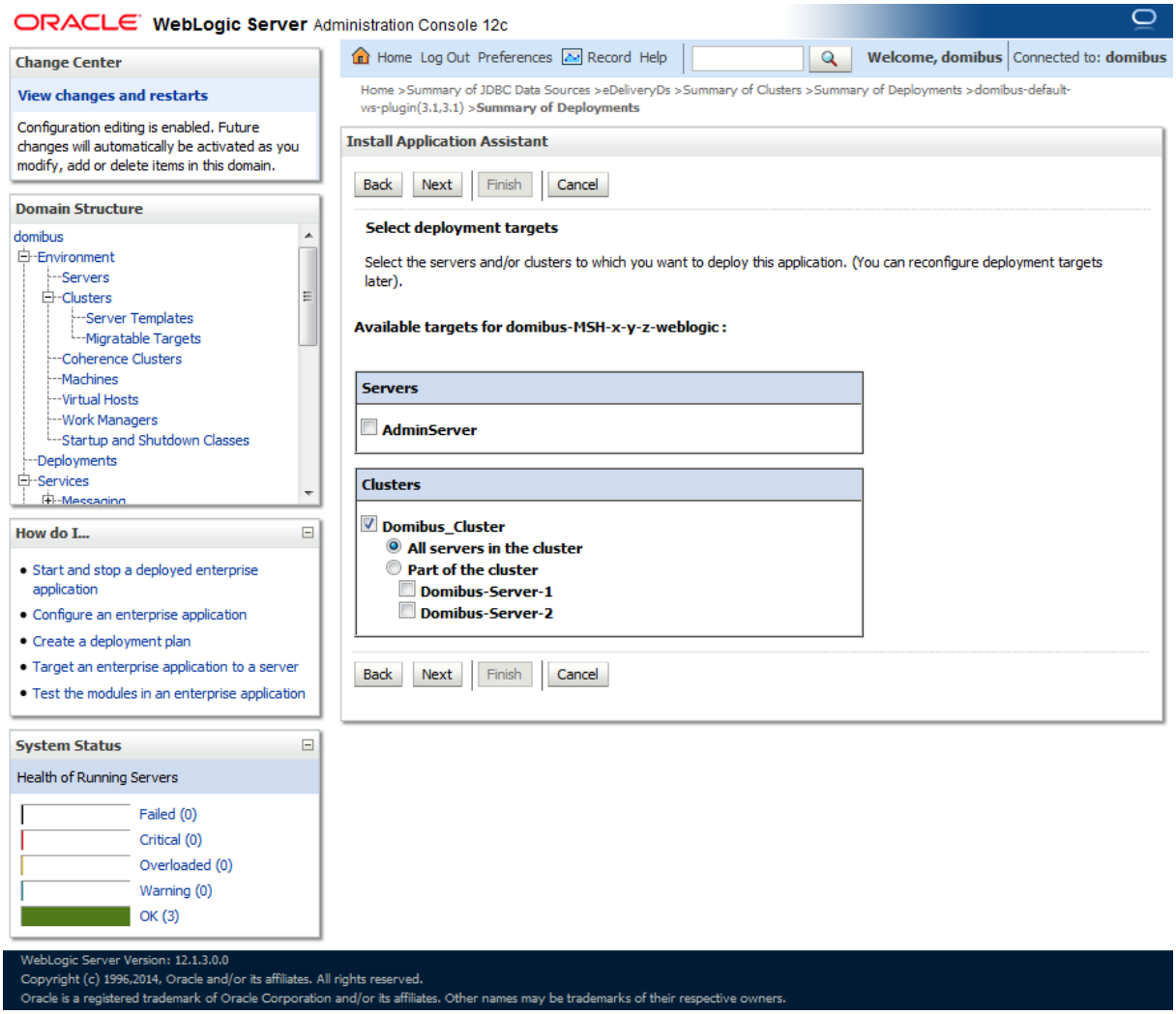
- Navigate to location `DOMAIN_HOME/conf/domibus` where the `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-weblogic.war` file has been previously copied to.
- Select the `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-weblogic.war` file and click **Next**:



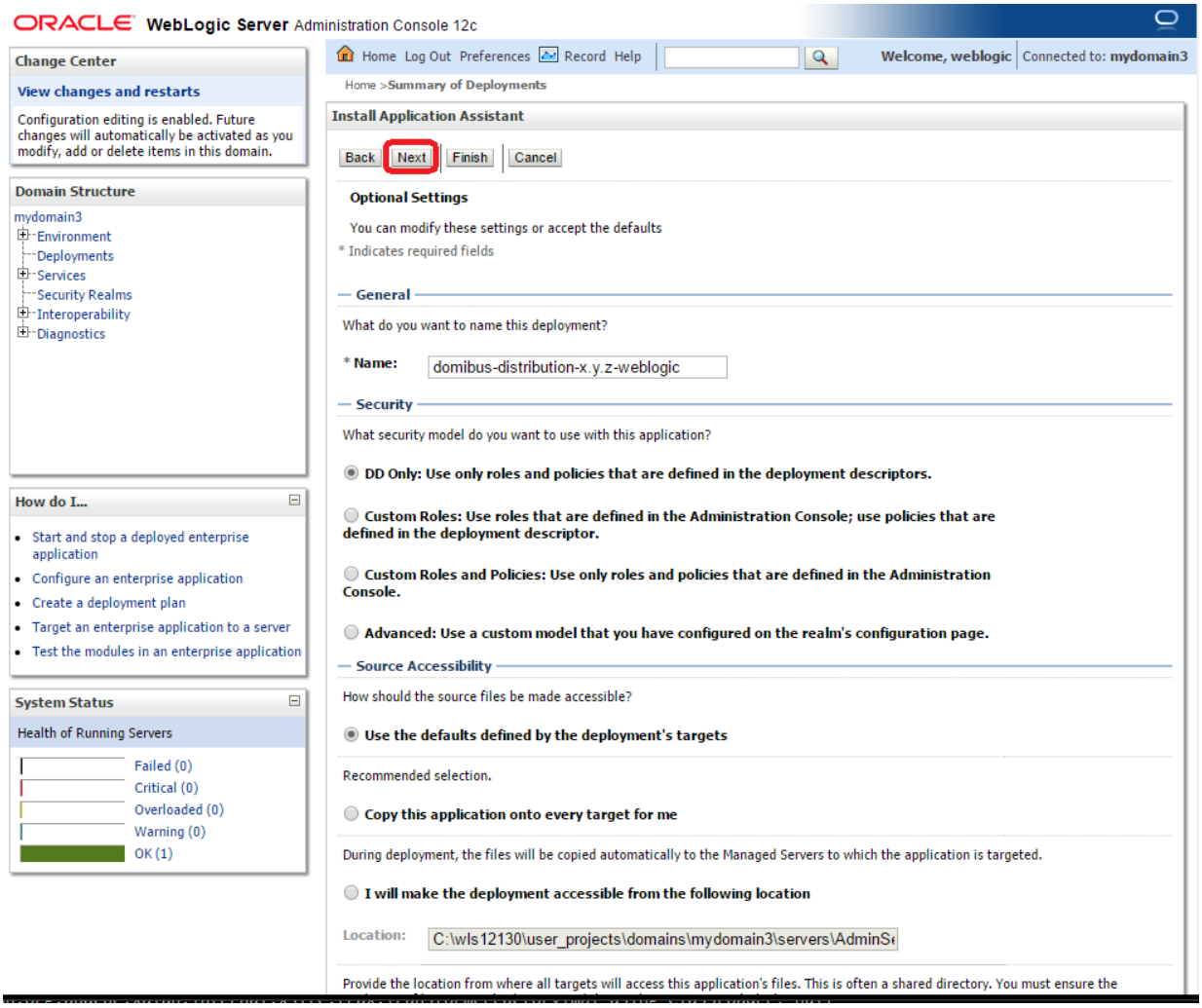
- Choose **Install this deployment as an application** and click **Next**:



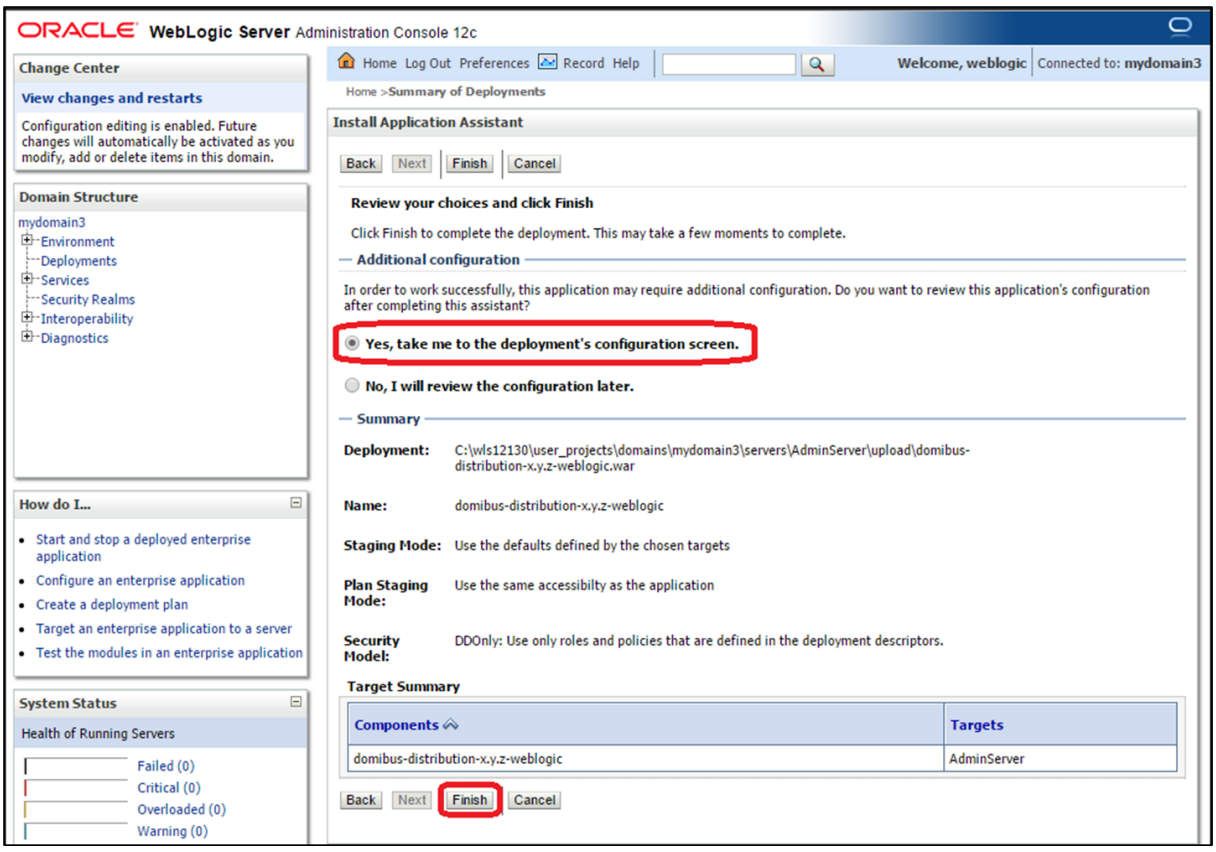
- Select your cluster for the deployment target and click **Next**:



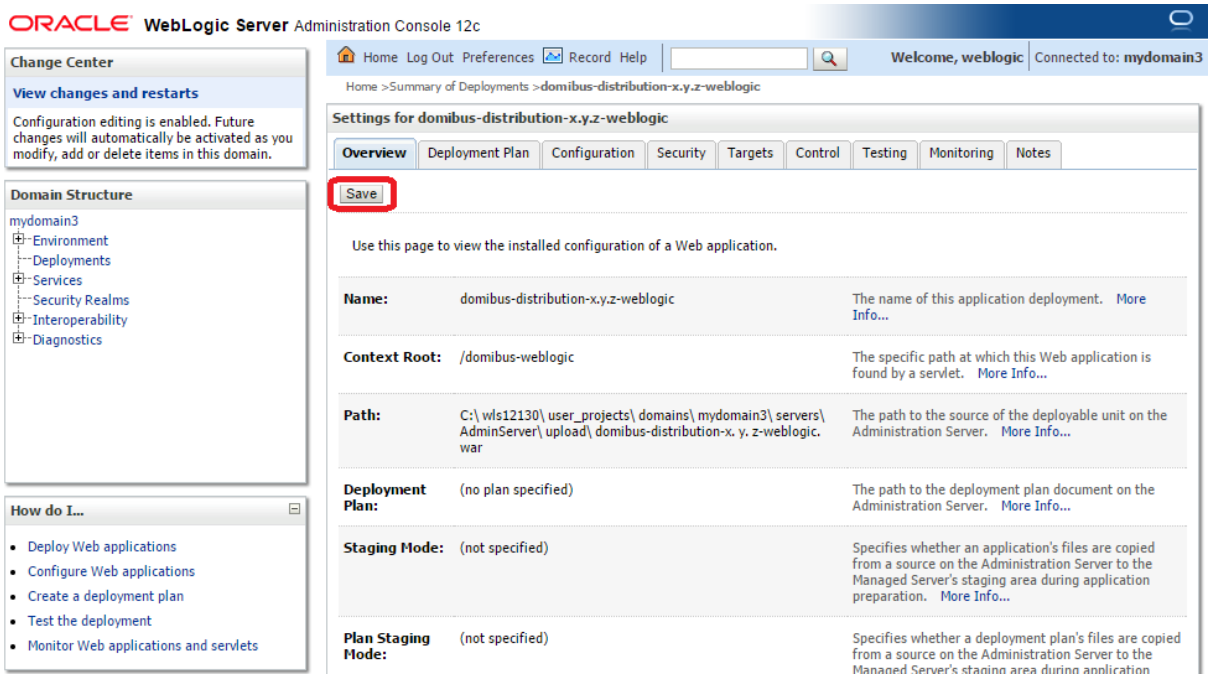
- Select the following options and click **Next**:



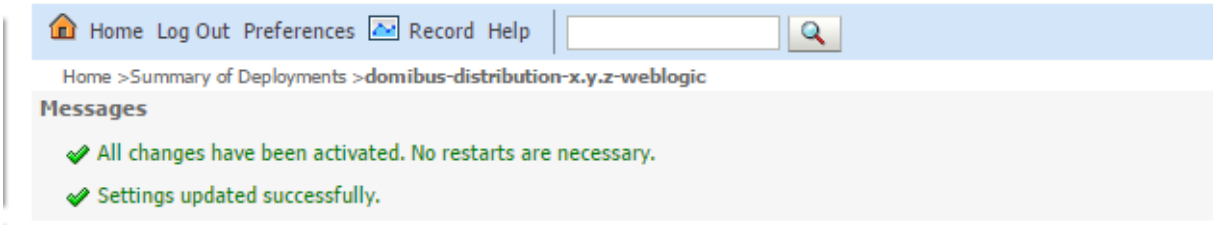
- Select the following option and click **Finish**:



Here is an overview of the resulting settings, you can now click on the **Save** button:



The expected positive response to the deployment request should be the following:



- Verify the installation by navigating with your browser to http://*localhost*:_7001_/domibus

If you can access the page, it means the deployment was successful.

 Users default password

By default, the password is: `user=admin`. Search the logs for the string: `Default password for user admin is`.

IMPORTANT	We highly recommend that you change any users' default passwords. See Administration Console for more information.

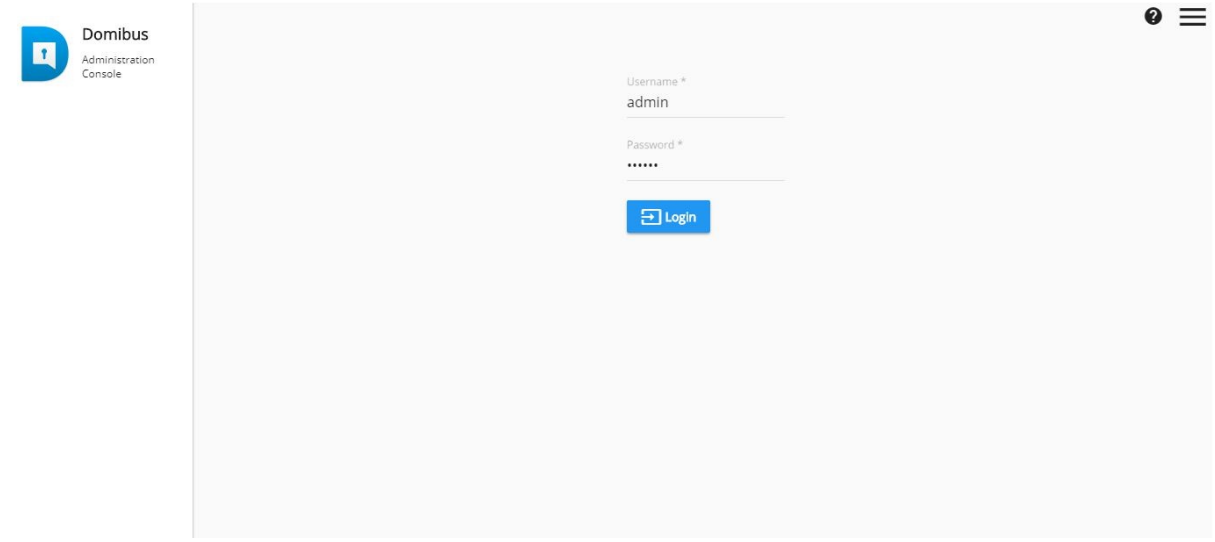
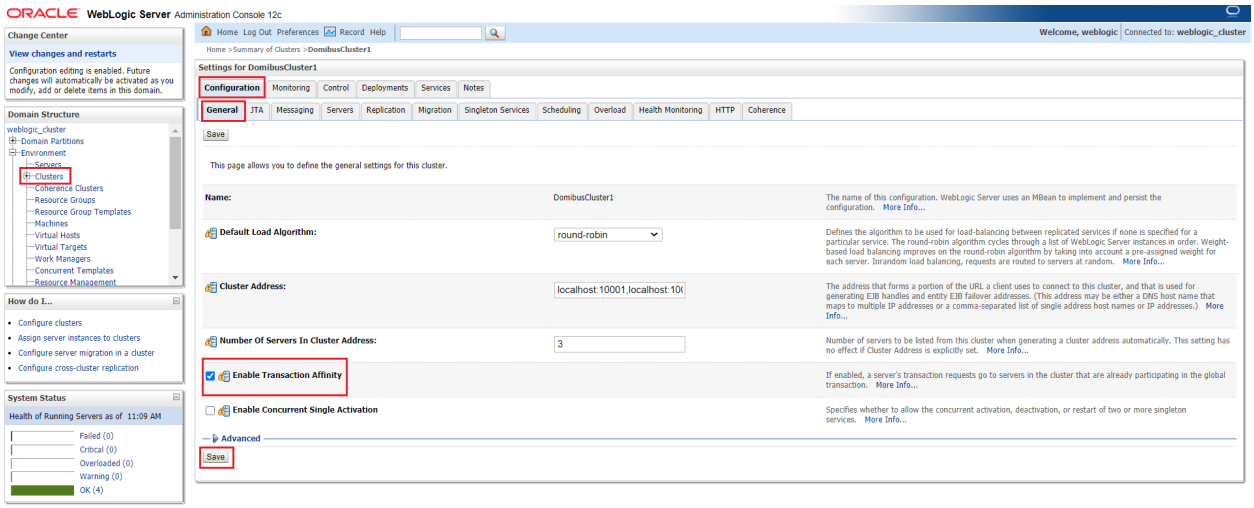


Figure 3. Expected result:

- For performance improvement in a Weblogic cluster, enable transaction cluster affinity and click **Save**.

SEE ALSO XA Transaction Cluster Affinity in Oracle documentation.



NOTE NOTE: To send messages containing *bodyload* payloads, you must ensure the Weblogic server is started with the following extra parameter: `-Dorg.apache.cxf.binding.soap.messageFactoryClassName=com.sun.xml.internal.messaging.saaj.soap.ver1_2.SOAPMessageFactory1_2Impl`.

4.3.2. Tomcat

Before deploying Domibus with Tomcat, please read the notes below.

Important Notes

As Tomcat is not a full Java EE application server and does not offer JMS capabilities by default, Domibus uses ActiveMQ as an in-memory JMS broker when deployed on a Tomcat servlet container.

TIP The configuration for the ActiveMQ JMS broker can be found in `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/internal/activemq.xml`.

The Apache CXF library referred by Domibus, internally uses the environment variable `java.io.tmpdir` to buffer large attachments received. If the property `java.io.tmpdir` is not specified, then by default it points to the `<CATALINA_base_directory/temp>`.

TIP It is recommended to point this variable to a local directory `_tmp` on each managed server and accessible by the Tomcat server. The disk space allocated for`_tmp` directory would depend on the size of attachments received. On production environments, it is recommended to provide 100GB for ©.

CXF has a limitation of being able to validate signatures of only 28 payload attachments at a time. As a result, Domibus cannot send/receive more than 28 attachments in a single AS4 message.

Check the instructions according to your desired scenario:

- Predefined Single-Server Deployment
- Cluster Deployment

Pre-Defined Single Server Deployment

To deploy Domibus on Tomcat in a single server scenario:

1. Download `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-tomcat-full.zip`. See [domibus_downloads].
2. Extract the contents of `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-tomcat-full.zip` to: `<edelivery_path>`.

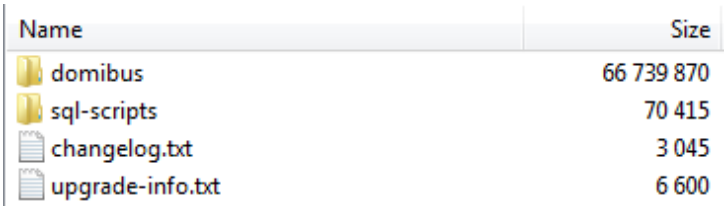


Figure 4. Extracted archive contents

Preparing the database, see MySQL or Oracle.

MySQL

1. Download the MySQL JDBC driver.

IMPORTANT The JDBC driver version needs to be 8.0.23 or higher.

2. Add the MySQL JDBC driver to `<edelivery_path>/lib`.
3. Edit the properties file `<edelivery_path>/domibus/conf/domibus/domibus.properties` and adjust the parts in the text below according to your environment.

The properties associated to the database configuration are pre-configured for the MySQL database:

```
# ------------Database-----------

#Database server nam
domibus.database.serverName=localhost

#Database port
domibus.database.port=3306

#Non-XA Datasource
domibus.datasource.driverClassName=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
domibus.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://$\{domibus.database.serverName}:$\{domibus.databas
.port}/domibus_schema?useSSL=false&useLegacyDatetimeCode=false&serverTimezone=UTC
domibus.datasource.user=edelivery_user
domibus.datasource.password=edelivery_password
domibus.datasource.maxLifetime=1800
domibus.datasource.connectionTimeout=30
domibus.datasource.idleTimeout=600
domibus.datasource.maxPoolSize=10
domibus.datasource.minimumIdle=10
domibus.datasource.poolName=
```

Oracle

1. Download the Oracle JDBC driver.
2. Add the Oracle JDBC driver (for e.g. `ojdbc8-21.1.0.0.jar`) to the `<edelivery_path>/lib folder`.
3. Edit the properties file `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/domibus.properties` and adjust the parts in the text below according to your environment:

```
# ----------Database-------------------------

#Database server name
domibus.database.serverName=localhost

#Database port
domibus.database.port=1521

#General schema. Mandatory only if Domibus is configured in
multi-tenancy mode.

#domibus.database.general.schema=general_schema

#set domibus.database.schema=oracle_username
domibus.database.schema= *oracle_username*

#Non-XA Datasource

#Oracle
domibus.datasource.driverClassName=oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver
```

```
domibus.datasource.url=jdbc:oracle:thin:@$\{domibus.database.serverName}:$\{domibus
.database.port}/domibus
domibus.datasource.user= *oracle_username*
domibus.datasource.password=**edelivery_password**
domibus.datasource.maxLifetime=1800
domibus.datasource.connectionTimeout=30
domibus.datasource.idleTimeout=600
domibus.datasource.maxPoolSize=10
domibus.datasource.minimumIdle=10
domibus.datasource.poolName=
```

NOTE	Configure the database dialect as it is pre-configured for MySQL by default. (QUESTION)

```
#EntityManagerFactory
domibus.entityManagerFactory.jpaProperty.hibernate.connection.driver_class=oracle.j
db.driver.OracleDriverz
domibus.entityManagerFactory.jpaProperty.hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.Or
acleDialect
```

4. Configure your Keystore. See Certificates.
5. Set JVM parameters:

   Domibus expects a single environment variable, `domibus.config.location`, pointing to `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus`.

   You can do this by editing the first command lines of `<edelivery_path>\bin\setenv.bat` (Windows) or `<edelivery_path>/bin/setenv.sh` (Linux).

6. Set `CATALINA_HOME` equal to the absolute path of the installation `<edelivery_path>`.
   - **For Windows**: edit <edelivery_path>\bin\setenv.bat by adding the following:

     ```
     set CATALINA_HOME=<edelivery_path>
     set CATALINA_TMPDIR=<temp_directory_path>
     set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -Dfile.encoding=UTF-8 -Xms128m -Xmx1024m
     -XX:PermSize=64m
     set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -D
     domibus.config.location=%CATALINA_HOME%\conf\domibus
     ```

   - **For Linux**: edit `<edelivery_path>/domibus/bin/setenv.sh` and add the following:

     ```
     export CATALINA_HOME=<edelivery_path>
     export CATALINA_TMPDIR=<temp_directory_path>
     export JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS -Xms128m -Xmx1024m"
     export JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS
     ```

```
-Ddomibus.config.location=$CATALINA_HOME/conf/domibus"
```

7. Launch the Domibus application:
   - **In Windows**:

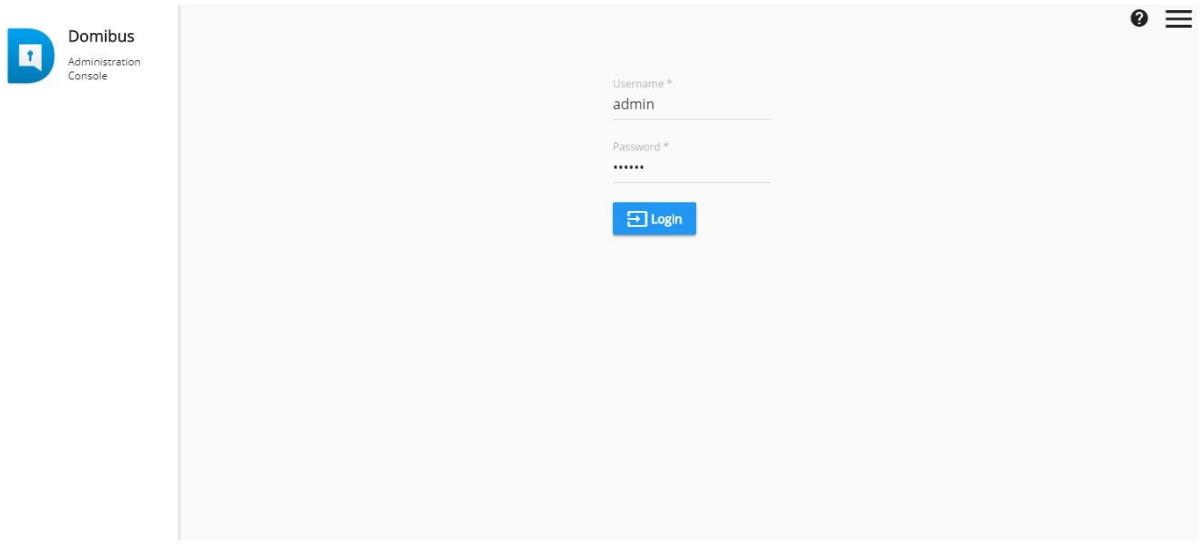
```
cd <edelivery_path>\bin\
startup.bat
```

   - **In Linux**:

```
cd <edelivery_path>/bin
chmod u+x *.sh
./startup.sh
```

8. Display the Domibus home page on your browser: http://localhost:8080/domibus.

   If you can access the page (see image), it means the deployment was successful.



 Users default password

By default, the password is: `user=admin`. Search the logs for the string: `Default password for user admin is`.

IMPORTANT	We highly recommend that you change any users' default passwords. See Administration Console for more information.

Single Server Deployment

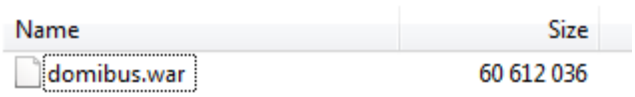
For this step, you have the following resources available. See [domibus_downloads].

- `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-tomcat-configuration.zip`
- `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-tomcat-war.zip`

- domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-sql-scripts.zip
- domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-tomcat-configuration.zip
- domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-default-ws-plugin.zip
- domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-default-jms-plugin.zip (optional)
- domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-default-fs-plugin.zip (optional)
- domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-tomcat-war.zip
- domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-sample-configuration-and-testing.zip
- domibus-MSH-tomcat-thisversion.war
- Mysql-connector-java-x.y.z driver
  (eg.: mysql-connector-java-8.0.23.jar, see OASIS AS4 Profile)

We assume that an Apache Tomcat 9.x is already installed and the installation location is now considered as your <edelivery_path>/.

1. Download and unzip the artefact domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-tomcat-configuration.zip into the directory <edelivery_path>/conf/domibus.
2. Configure the MySQL or Oracle datasource as indicated in Pre-Configured Single Server Deployment.
3. Configure your Keystore based on Certificates.
4. Execute *step 4* from Pre-Configured Single Server Deployment.
5. If not already present, create a folder and name it temp under <edelivery_path>/conf/Domibus.
6. Rename domibus-MSH-5.1.3-tomcat.war to domibus.war and deploy it to <edelivery_path>/webapps.



7. Copy Plugins subfolders to the conf/Domibus/plugins folder
8. Add the conf/domibus path (to catalina.sh or setenv.sh). Add the following highlighted lines:

```
JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS
-Djava.protocol.handler.pkgs=org.apache.catalina.webresources"
export JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS -Xms128m -Xmx1024m"
export=JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS
-domibus.config.location=$CATALINA_HOME/conf/domibus"
#Check for the deprecated LOGGING_CONFIG
```

9. Copy the Mysql connector (e.g.: mysql-connector-java-8.0.23.jar) to the lib folder.
10. From domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-sample-configuration-and-testing.zip, copy the keystores folder to ···/conf/domibus.

11. Rename the `domibus-MSH-tomcat-5.1.3.war` to Domibus.war and copy it to webapps
12. Launch the Domibus application:
    - For Windows:

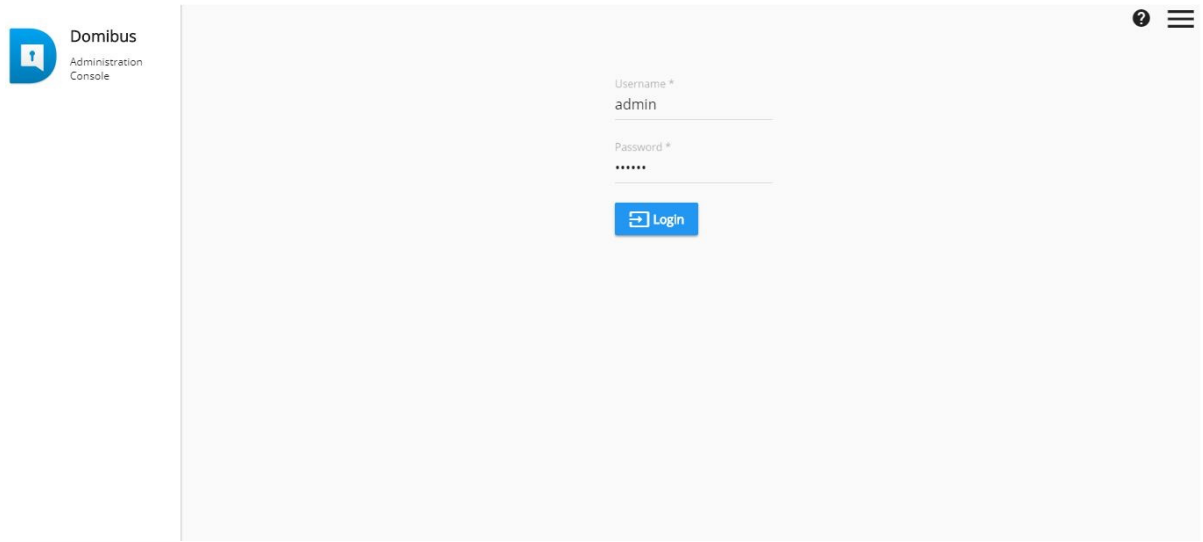
```
cd <edelivery_path>\bin\
startup.bat
```

    - For Linux:

```
cd <edelivery_path>/bin/
chmod +x .sh
./startup.sh
```

13. Display the Domibus home page on your browser: http://localhost:8080/domibus

    If you can access the page below, then you have successfully completed the installation.



 Users default password

By default, the password is: `user=admin`. Search the logs for the string: `Default password for user admin is`.

IMPORTANT	We highly recommend that you change any users' default passwords. See Administration Console for more information.

Cluster Deployment

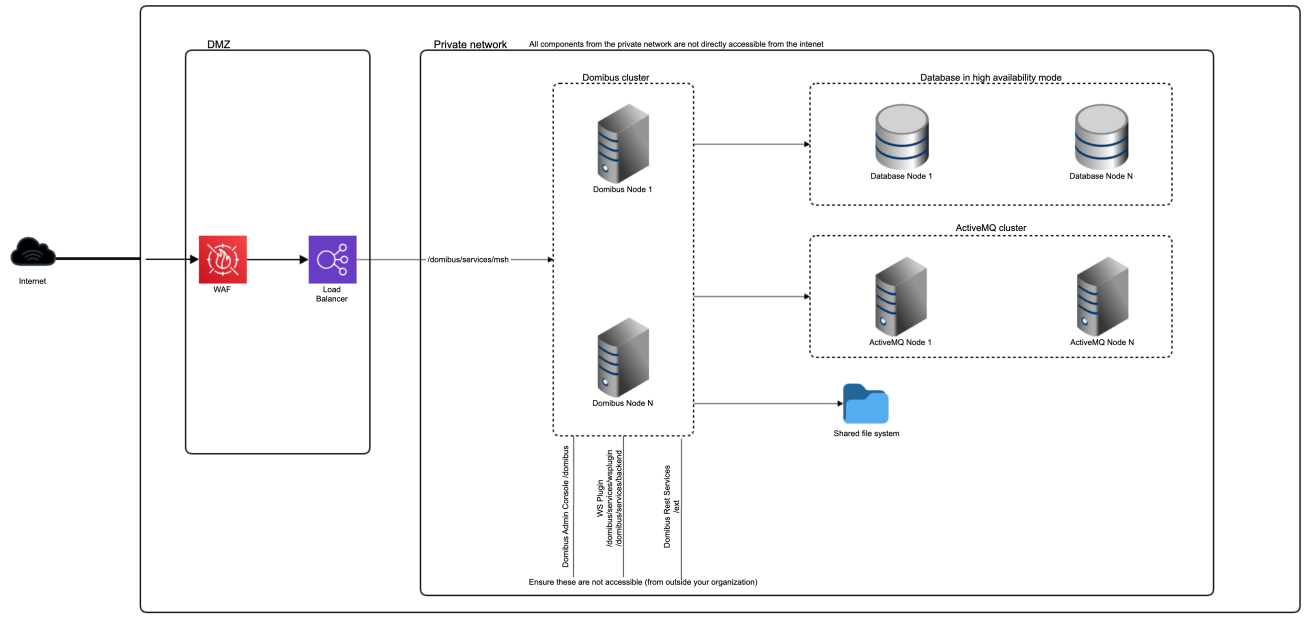


Figure 5. Diagram representing the Deployment of Domibus in a Cluster on Tomcat

NOTE	In this section we assume that one or more JMS Brokers and a load balancer are configured separately (e.g. HTTPD).

For this deployment, you will need the following resources (see Domibus downloads):

- `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-tomcat-full.zip`
- `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-tomcat-war.zip`

To deploy Domibus in a Cluster on Tomcat:

1. Follow steps 1 through 5 of the Single Server Deployment section.
2. Set the JVM parameters.
3. Set the cluster related Domibus properties.
4. Integrate the external JMS brokers.
5. Follow steps 6 and 7 of the Single Server Deployment section.

Set the JVM parameters

Domibus expects a single JVM parameter `$domibus.config.location`, pointing to the `<edelivery_path>` folder. This folder is located on a shared filesystem (e.g. NAS) used by all Tomcat instances. The Tomcat instances must have write permissions to this location.

1. You can do this by editing:
    - Windows: `<edelivery_path>\bin\setenv.bat`
    - Linux: `<edelivery_path>/bin/setenv.sh`

Set `CATALINA_HOME` as `<edelivery_path>`. Where `<edelivery_path>` stands for the absolute path of your Domibus installation.

- **Windows**:

  Edit `<edelivery_path>\bin\setenv.bat` and add the following:

```
set CATALINA_HOME=<edelivery_path>
set CATALINA_TMPDIR=<temp_directory_path>
set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -Dfile.encoding=UTF-8 -Xms128m -Xmx1024m -XX:PermSize=64m
set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -Ddomibus.config.location=%CATALINA_HOME%\conf\domibus
set JAVA_OPTS=%JAVA_OPTS% -Ddomibus.node.id=<your_node_id>
```

- **Linux**:

  Edit `<edelivery_path>/bin/setenv.sh` and add the following:

```
export CATALINA_HOME=<edelivery_path>
export CATALINA_TMPDIR=<temp_directory_path>
export JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS Xms128m Xmx1024m"
export JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS -Ddomibus.config.location=$CATALINA_HOME/conf/domibus"
export JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS -Ddomibus.node.id=>your_node_id>"
```

NOTE	`your_node_id` in the sample above refers to the installed node in the cluster which starts normally at 01(then 02, etc.).

Domibus Properties

1. Set the `domibus.deployment.clustered` Domibus property to `true` in `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/domibus.properties`.

Integrate JMS Brokers

NOTE	Domibus support the integration of ActiveMQ "Classic" external brokers. Domibus does not support the integrating of Artemis (a.k.a. ActiveMQ "New") external brokers. In this section, we will refer to the external JMS brokers as `ActiveMQ brokers`.

When deploying Domibus in a cluster of Tomcat application servers, one or more ActiveMQ brokers are set up externaly having their details configured in `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/domibus.properties`:

1. Delete the `activeMQ.embedded.configurationFile` property since the ActiveMQ brokers are external.
2. Delete the `activeMQ.broker.host`, `activeMQ.connectorPort` and `activeMQ.rmiServerPort` properties.
3. Integrate the ActiveMQ brokers with Domibus by adapting the following properties:

```
#ActiveMQ
activeMQ.brokerName=brokerName1,brokerName2 ①
```

```
activeMQ.transportConnector.uri=failover:(tcp://activemq1:61616,tcp//activemq2:6161
6)?maxReconnectDelay=10000&maxReconnectAttempts=5 ②
activeMQ.JMXURL=service:jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://activemq1:1199/jmxrmi,service:jmx:rmi
:///jndi/rmi://activemq2:1199/jmxrmi ③
activeMQ.username=domibus
activeMQ.password=changeit
```

① The broker names assigned to the ActiveMQ brokers, as a comma-separated list of values;

② The transport connectors used to connect to the ActiveMQ brokers, as a comma-separated list of values;

③ The JMX service URLs used to manage the ActiveMQ brokers, as a comma-separated list of values.

WARNING

The individual constituents that take part of the full comma-separated values of `activeMQ.brokerName`, `activeMQ.transportConnector.uri` and `activeMQ.JMXURL` have the same count across these properties and are defined in the same order. If the value for the name of one broker lands on a particular position inside the value of the `activeMQ.brokerName` property then it is used on the same positions inside the values of the `activeMQ.transportConnector.uri` and `activeMQ.JMXURL` properties. Domibus fails to start if this is not configured correctly. :leveloffset: -1

4.3.3. WildFly

To deploy Domibus in Wildfly, check the instructions for your deployment scenario:

- Pre-configured single server deployment
- Single server deployment
- Clustered deployment

IMPORTANT

About the Apache CFX Library and known limitations

- The Apache CXF library referred to by Domibus, uses internally the environment variable `java.io.tmpdir` to buffer large attachments received.
- If `java.io.tmpdir` is not specified, then this defaults to values provided by the operating system to the JRE.
  - In Unix/Linux systems this usually defaults to `/tmp`.
  - In Windows systems this usually defaults to `%TEMP%`.
  - It is recommended to point this to a local temp directory on each managed server andAmbiAm accessible by the WildFly server.
  - Have in mind the size of attachments usually received when allocating disk space allocated for this temp` directory. In production environments it is recommended to provide it at least 100GB.
- CXF has a limitation of being able to validate signatures of only 28

payload attachments at a time. As a result, the Domibus cannot send/receive more than 28 attachments in a single AS4 message.

▯ *Users default password*

By default, the password is: `user=admin`. Search the logs for the string: `Default password for user admin is`.

IMPORTANT	We highly recommend that you change any users' default passwords. See ▯ Administration Console for more information.

▯ Pre-Configured Single Server Deployment

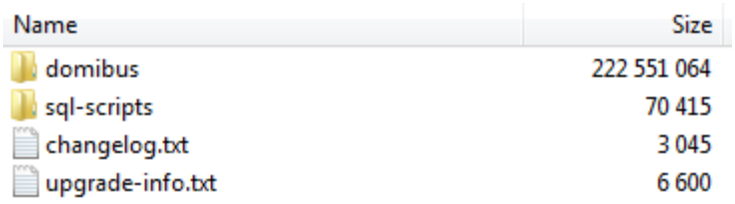
NOTE	The steps below are applicable to both distributions of Domibus.

To deploy Domibus in WildFly:

1. Download `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-wildfly-full.zip` from Domibus 5.1.3 release page.

IMPORTANT	Domibus supports WildFly 26.1.0 or higher.

2. Unzip the `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-wildfly-full.zip` archive into your `<edelivery_path>` location.



3. Configure your database.
   - See instructions for MySQL.
   - See instructions for Oracle.

MySQL Configuration

See how to configure drivers and datasources for MySQL below:

▼ *Drivers*

1. Open or create the directory `<edelivery_path>/modules/system/layers/base/com/mysql/main`. Under this directory:
2. Download the MySQL JDBC driver.

IMPORTANT	The driver's version needs to be `mysql-connector-java-8.0.23.jar` or higher.

3. Create or edit the file `<edelivery_path>/modules/system/layers/base/com/mysql/main/module.xml`
4. Copy the module configuration below:

```
<module xmlns="urn:jboss:module:1.3" name="com.mysql">
    <resources>
        <resource-root path="mysql-connector-java-8.0.23.jar"/> ①
    </resources>
    <dependencies>
        <module name="javax.api"/>
        <module name="javax.transaction.api"/>
    </dependencies>
</module>
```

① Make sure to type the name of the driver you use as an argument of `resource-root` element, such as `mysql-connector-java-8.0.23.jar`.

5. Add your DBMS driver metadata to the Drivers section of the `<edelivery_path>/standalone/configuration/standalone-full.xml`.

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:datasources:6.0">
    <datasources>
        <drivers>
            <driver name="h2" module="com.h2database.h2">
                <xa-datasource-class>org.h2.jdbcx.JdbcDataSource</xa-datasource-
class>
            </driver>

            ①
            <!-- MySQL -->
            <!--
            <driver name="com.mysql" module="com.mysql">
            <driver-class>com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver</driver-class>
                <xa-datasource-class>
                    com.mysql.cj.jdbc.MysqlXADataSource
                </xa-datasource-class>
            </driver>
            -->

            <!-- Oracle -->
            <!--
            <driver name="com.oracle" module="com.oracle">
                <driver-class>oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver</driver-class>
                <xa-datasource-class>
                    oracle.jdbc.xa.client.OracleXADataSource
                </xa-datasource-class>
            </driver>
            -->
        </drivers>
```

```
    </datasources>
</subsystem>
```

① Uncomment to add the MySQL driver.

▼ *Datasources*

1. Add the datasources in `edelivery_path/standalone/configuration/standalone-full.xml`.

```
<subsystem
    xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:datasources:6.0">
    <datasources>
        <xa-datasource
            jndi-name="java:/jdbc/cipaeDeliveryDs"
            pool-name="eDeliveryMysqlXADS"
            enabled="true"
            use-ccm="true"
            statistics-enabled="true">
                        <connection-url>
            jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/domibus_schema?autoReconnect=true&useSSL-
false&useLegacyDatetimeCode=false&serverTimezone=UTC
            </connection-url>

            <!--Connector/J 8.0.x -->
            <driver-class>com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver</driver-class>
            <driver>com.mysql</driver>
            <pool>
                <min-pool-size>20</min-pool-size>
                <initial-pool-size>5</initial-pool-size>
                <max-pool-size>100</max-pool-size>
            </pool>
            <security>
                <user-name>edelivery_user</user-name>
                <password>edelivery_password</password>
            </security>
            <validation>
                <valid-connection-checker class-
name="org.jboss.jca.adapters.jdbc.extensions.mysql.MySQLValidConnectionChecker"/>
                <background-validation>true</background-validation>
                <exception-sorter class-
name="org.jboss.jca.adapters.jdbc.extensions.mysql.MySQLExceptionSorter"/>
            </validation>undefined</datasource>undefined<datasource jndi-
name="java:/jdbc/cipaeDeliveryNonXADs" pool-name="eDeliveryMysqlNonXADS"
enabled="true" use-ccm="true">
            <connection-
url>jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/domibus_schema?autoReconnect=true&useSSL-
false&useLegacyDatetimeCode=false&serverTimezone=UTC </connection-url>
            <driver-class>com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver</driver-class>

            <!--Connector/J 8.0.x -->
            <driver-class>com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver</driver-class>
```

```
            <driver>com.mysql</driver>
            <pool>
                <min-pool-size>20</min-pool-size>
                <initial-pool-size>5</initial-pool-size>
                <max-pool-size>100</max-pool-size>
            </pool>
            <security>
                <user-name>edelivery_user</user-name>
                <password>edelivery_password</password>
            </security>
            <validation>
                <valid-connection-checker class-
name="org.jboss.jca.adapters.jdbc.extensions.mysql.MySQLValidConnectionChecker"/>
                <background-validation>true</background-validation>
                <exception-sorter class-
name="org.jboss.jca.adapters.jdbc.extensions.mysql.MySQLExceptionSorter"/>
            </validation>undefined</datasource>

<!-- ... -->

</datasources>
</subsystem>
```

NOTE	Make sure you modify the connection details for the `edeliveryMysqlDS` datasource for MySQL in accordance with your environment.

2. See *Step 5* in Datasources Configuration for Oracle where Oracle is used instead of MySQL.

Oracle Configuration

See how to configure drivers and datasources for Oracle below:

▼ *Drivers*

1. Create the directory `<edelivery_path>/modules/system/layers/base/com/oracle/main` if it does not exist. Under this directory:
2. Download the Oracle JDBC driver.
3. Create or edit the file `<edelivery_path>/modules/system/layers/base/com/oracle/main/module.xml` in the recently created folder.
4. Add the following module configuration:

```
<module xmlns="urn:jboss:module:1.3" name="com.oracle">
<resources>
<resource-root path="ojdbc8-21.1.0.0.jar"/>
</resources>
<dependencies>
<module name="javax.api"/>
<module name="javax.transaction.api"/>
```

```
</dependencies>
</module>
```

NOTE Make sure to type the name of the driver you use as an argument of `resource-root` element, such as, `ojdbc8-21.1.0.0.jar` as seen in the example above.

5. Uncomment Oracle paragraph from the `<drivers>` section in `<edelivery_path>/standalone/configuration/standalone-full.xml`.

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:datasources:6.0">
    <datasources>
        <drivers>
            <driver name="h2" module="com.h2database.h2">
                <xa-datasource-class>org.h2.jdbcx.JdbcDataSource</xa-datasource-
class>
            </driver>

            <!-- MySQL -->
            <!--
            <driver name="com.mysql" module="com.mysql">
            <driver-class>com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver</driver-class>
                <xa-datasource-class>
                    com.mysql.cj.jdbc.MysqlXADataSource
                </xa-datasource-class>
            </driver>
            -->

            ①
            <!-- Oracle -->
            <!--
            <driver name="com.oracle" module="com.oracle">
                <driver-class>oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver</driver-class>
                <xa-datasource-class>
                    oracle.jdbc.xa.client.OracleXADataSource
                </xa-datasource-class>
            </driver>
            -->
        </drivers>
    </datasources>
</subsystem>
```

① Uncomment to add Oracle driver.

▼ *Datasources*

1. Uncomment the Oracle paragraph from the datasources section of `<edelivery_path>/standalone/configuration/standalone-full.xml`.

NOTE Please make sure you modify the connection details for both

> eDeliveryOracleNonXADS and eDeliveryOracleDS datasources for Oracle according to your environment.

```
<!-- Oracle -->
<!--
<datasource
    jta="true"
    jndi-name="java:/jdbc/cipaeDeliveryNonXADs"
    pool-name="eDeliveryOracleNonXADS"
    enabled="true" use-ccm="true">
    <connection-url>jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521[:SID|/Service]</connection-
url>
    <driver-class>oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver</driver-class>
    <driver>com.oracle</driver>
    <pool>
        <min-pool-size>20</min-pool-size>
        <initial-pool-size>5</initial-pool-size>
    </pool>
    <security>
        <user-name>edelivery_user/user-name>
        <password>edelivery_password</password>
    </security>
    <validation>
        <valid-connection-checker
            class-
name="org.jboss.jca.adapters.jdbc.extensions.oracle.OracleValidConnectionChecker"
/>
        <background-validation>true</background-validation>
        <stale-connection-checker
            class-
name="org.jboss.jca.adapters.jdbc.extensions.oracle.OracleStaleConnectionChecker"
/>
        <exception-sorter class-
name="org.jboss.jca.adapters.jdbc.extensions.oracle.OracleExceptionSorter"/>
    </validation>
</datasource>

<!-- Oracle -->
<!--
<datasource
    jndi-name="java:/jdbc/cipaeDeliveryDs"
    pool-name="eDeliveryOracleDS"
    enabled="true"
    use-ccm="true">
    <connection-url>jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521[:SID|/Service]</connection-
url>
    <driver-class>oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver</driver-class>
    <driver>com.oracle</driver>
    <pool>
        <min-pool-size>20</min-pool-size>
```

```
        <initial-pool-size>5</initial-pool-size>
        <max-pool-size>100</max-pool-size>
    </pool>
    <security>
        <user-name>edelivery_user</user-name>
        <password>edelivery_password</password>
    </security>
    <validation>
        <valid-connection-checker
            class-
name="org.jboss.jca.adapters.jdbc.extensions.oracle.OracleValidConnectionChecker"
/>
        <exception-sorter
            class-
name="org.jboss.jca.adapters.jdbc.extensions.oracle.OracleExceptionSorter"/>
    </validation>
</datasource>
-->
```

2. Edit the configuration file `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/domibus.properties` and configure the datasources as indicated below.

NOTE	Configure the database dialect as it is pre-configured for MySQL by default.

```
#EntityManagerFactory
domibus.entityManagerFactory.jpaProperty.hibernate.connection.driver_class=oracle
.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver
domibus.entityManagerFactory.jpaProperty.hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.
Oracle10gDialect
```

3. Configure your Keystore. See the Certificates section.
4. Configure the following environment variables:
   - **Windows**
     - Edit `edelivery_path/bin/standalone.conf.bat` and add:

```
set JBOSS_JAVA_SIZING="-Xms1024M -Xmx4096M -XX:MetaspaceSize=96M
-XX:MaxMetaspaceSize=348m
-Ddomibus.config.location=%JBOSS_HOME%/conf/domibus
-Djava.io.tmpdir=<temp_directory_path>"
```

   - **Linux**
     - Edit `edelivery_path/bin/standalone.conf.bat` and add:

```
set JBOSS_JAVA_SIZING ="-Xms64m -Xmx6g -XX:MetaspaceSize=96M
-XX:MaxMetaspaceSize=348m -Djava.net.preferIPv4Stack=true
```

```
-Ddomibus.config.location=$JBOSS_HOME/conf/domibus
-Djava.io.tmpdir=<temp_directory_path>"
```

5. Run the standalone server:
   - **Windows**
     - under `<edelivery_path>\bin\` run:

     ```
     standalone.bat --server-config=standalone-full.xml
     ```

   - **Linux**
     - under `<edelivery_path>/bin/` run:

     ```
     ./standalone.sh --server-config=standalone-full.xml
     ```

6. Display the Domibus home page in your browser: http://*localhost*:_8080_/domibus

 Users default password

By default, the password is: `user=admin`. Search the logs for the string: `Default password for user admin is`.

IMPORTANT	We highly recommend that you change any users' default passwords. See Administration Console for more information.

NOTE	Whenever mentioned,`<edelivery_path>` refers to the path in your system where you have installed the Domibus package. Some instructions refer to locations relative to this base path.

Single Server Deployment

In this section we assume that WildFly version 26.1.x is installed at location `<edelivery_path>`.

For this step, you will need the following resources (see the Domibus downloads page):

- `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-wildfly-war.zip`
- `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-wildfly-configuration.zip`

To configure Domibus in Wildfy:

1. Run the WildFly 26.1 JBOSS CLI in order to configure <edelivery_path>/standalone/configuration/standalone-full.xml from the command line:
   - Extract the configuration scripts from the **domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-wildfly-configuration.zip** file under the scripts directory.
   - Configure the JBOSS CLI tool:

- For Windows: `configure.bat`
- For Linux: `configure.sh`

◦ Extract the script `configure.bat` (or `configure.sh`) from `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-wildfly-configuration.zip` under the scripts directory and adapt the following properties:

▼ *Windows*

NOTE	The **configure.bat** script uses Windows Powershell present on machines running Windows 7 SP1 or later.

Oracle and MySQL

```
SET JBOSS_HOME=C:\path\to\wildfly
SET SERVER_CONFIG=standalone-full.xml
```

Oracle

```
SET DB_TYPE=Oracle
SET DB_HOST=localhost
SET DB_PORT=1521
SET DB_USER=edelivery_user
SET DB_PASS=edelivery_password
SET
JDBC_CONNECTION_URL="jdbc:oracle:thin:@%DB_HOST%:%DB_PORT%[:_SID_/Service]"
SET
ORACLE_JDBC_DRIVER_DIR=%JBOSS_HOME%\modules\system\layers\base\com\oracle\mai
n
SET ORACLE_JDBC_DRIVER_NAME=ojdbc-X.Y.Z.jar
```

NOTE	Oracle configuration is commented by default. To enable Oracle, uncomment the lines below. Remember to comment the MySQL setting to disable them.

MySQL

```
SET DB_TYPE=MySQL
SET DB_HOST=localhost
SET
"DB_NAME=domibus_schema?autoReconnect=true^&useSSL=false^&useLegacyDatetimeCo
de=false^&serverTimezone=UTC"
SET DB_PORT=3306
SET DB_USER=edelivery
SET DB_PASS=edelivery
SET JDBC_CONNECTION_URL=jdbc:mysql://%DB_HOST%:%DB_PORT%/!DB_NAME!
SET
MYSQL_JDBC_DRIVER_DIR=%JBOSS_HOME%\modules\system\layers\base\com\mysql\main
SET MYSQL_JDBC_DRIVER_NAME=mysql-connector-java-X.Y.Z.jar
```

▼ *Linux*

Oracle and MySQL

```
JBOSS_HOME=/path/to/wildfly
SERVER_CONFIG=standalone-full.xml
```

Oracle:

```
DB_TYPE=Oracle
DB_HOST=localhost
DB_PORT=1521
DB_USER=edelivery_user
DB_PASS=edelivery_password
JDBC_CONNECTION_URL="jdbc:oracle:thin:@$\{DB_HOST}:$\{DB_PORT}[:_SID/Service_
]"
ORACLE_JDBC_DRIVER_DIR=$\{JBOSS_HOME}/modules/system/layers/base/com/oracle/m
ain
ORACLE_JDBC_DRIVER_NAME=ojdbc-X.Y.Z.jar
```

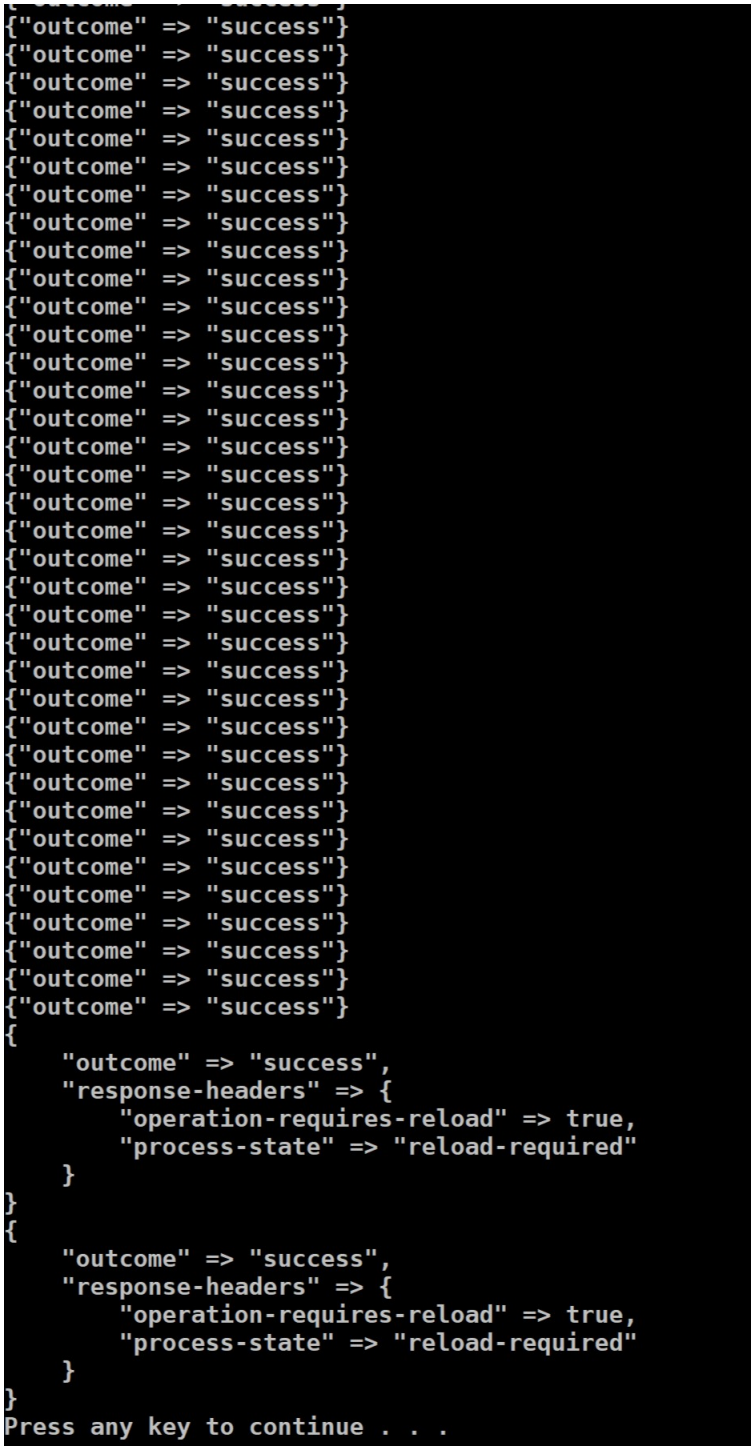
NOTE	Oracle configuration is commented by default. To enable Oracle, uncomment the lines below. Remember to comment the MySQL setting to disable them.

MySQL

```
DB_TYPE=MySQL
DB_HOST=localhost
DB_NAME=domibus_schema?autoReconnect=true\&useSSL=false\&useLegacyDatetimeCod
e=false\&serverTimezone=UTC
DB_PORT=3306
DB_USER=edelivery_user
DB_PASS=edelivery_password
JDBC_CONNECTION_URL=jdbc:mysql://$\{DB_HOST}:$\{DB_PORT}/$\{DB_NAME}MYSQL_JDB
C_DRIVER_DIR=$\{JBOSS_HOME}/modules/system/layers/base/com/mysql/main
MYSQL_JDBC_DRIVER_NAME=mysql-connector-java-X.Y.Z.jar
```

2. Execute the following command from within the **scripts** directory:
   - **For Windows:** configure.bat
   - **For Linux:** configure.sh

   Expected result:



3. Follow steps MySQL or Oracle found in the Pre-Configured Single Server Deployment section and replace the directory:

   - Windows
     `"%JDBC_DRIVER_DIR%\%JDBC_DRIVER_NAME%"`
   - Linux
     `"${JDBC_DRIVER_DIR}\${JDBC_DRIVER_NAME}"`

   with the current JDBC file.

   NOTE

   The files:

   - `<edelivery_path>/standalone/configuration/standalone-full.xml`,

- <edelivery_path>/modules/system/layers/base/com/mysql/main/module.xml
- <edelivery_path>/modules/system/layers/base/com/oracle/main/modules.xml

should already have the correct details filled in.

4. Configure the environment variables:

▼ *Windows*

Edit <edelivery_path>/bin/standalone.conf.bat as follows:

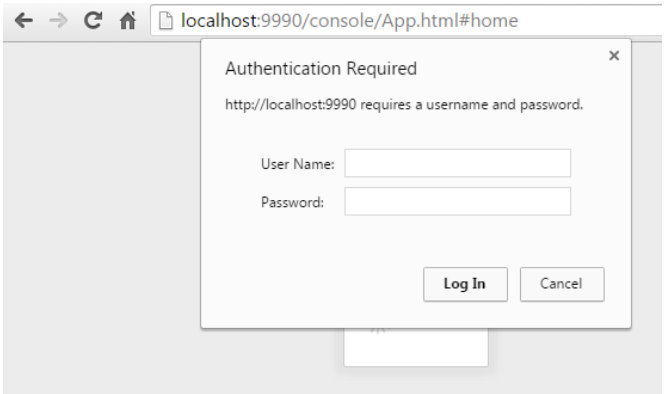
```
set JBOSS_JAVA_SIZING="-Xms1024M -Xmx4096M -XX:MetaspaceSize=96M
-XX:MaxMetaspaceSize=348m -Ddomibus.config.location=%JBOSS_HOME%/conf/domibus
-Djava.io.tmpdir=<temp_directory_path>"
```

▼ *Unix/Linux*

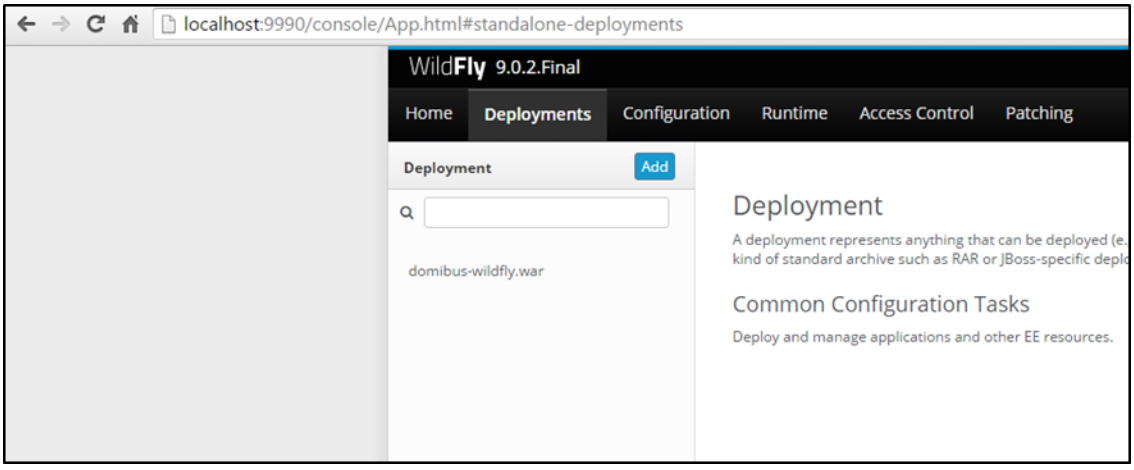
Edit <edelivery_path>/bin/standalone.conf as follows:

```
# ... file's content above

JBOSS_JAVA_SIZING="-Xms64m -Xmx6g -XX:MetaspaceSize=96M -XX:MaxMetaspaceSize=348m
-Djava.net.preferIPv4Stack=true
-Ddomibus.config.location=$JBOSS_HOME/conf/domibus
-Djava.io.tmpdir=<temp_directory_path>"

# ... file's content below
```

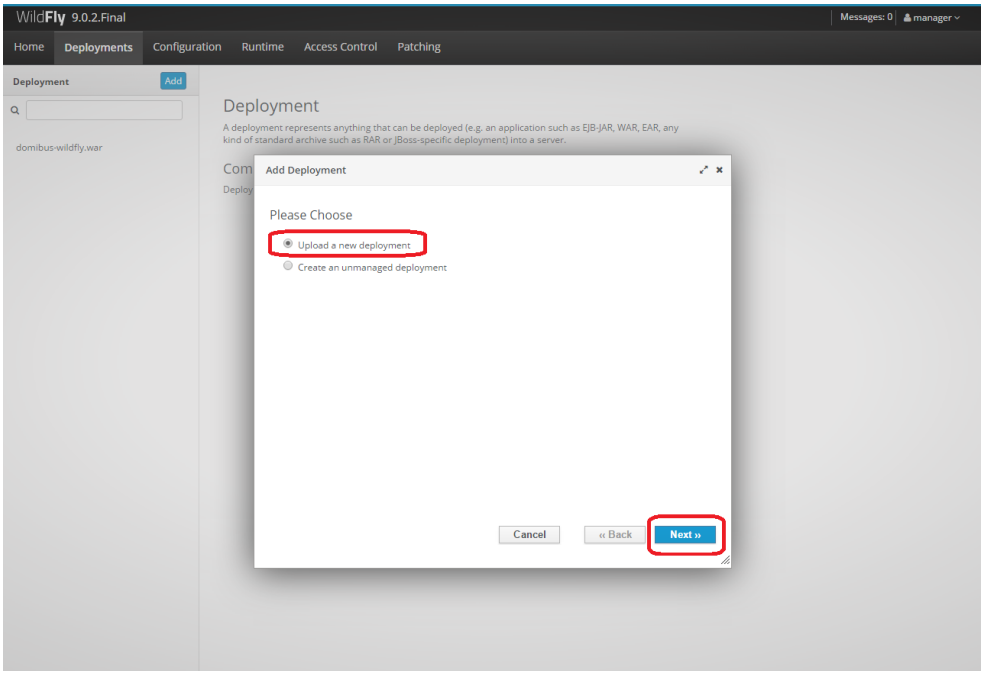
5. Download and unzip domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-wildfly-configuration.zip in the directory <edelivery_path>/conf/domibus, excluding the scripts directory.
6. Configure your Keystore based on the information in the Certificates section.
7. Connect to the Admin Console of WildFly at http://localhost:9990/console.



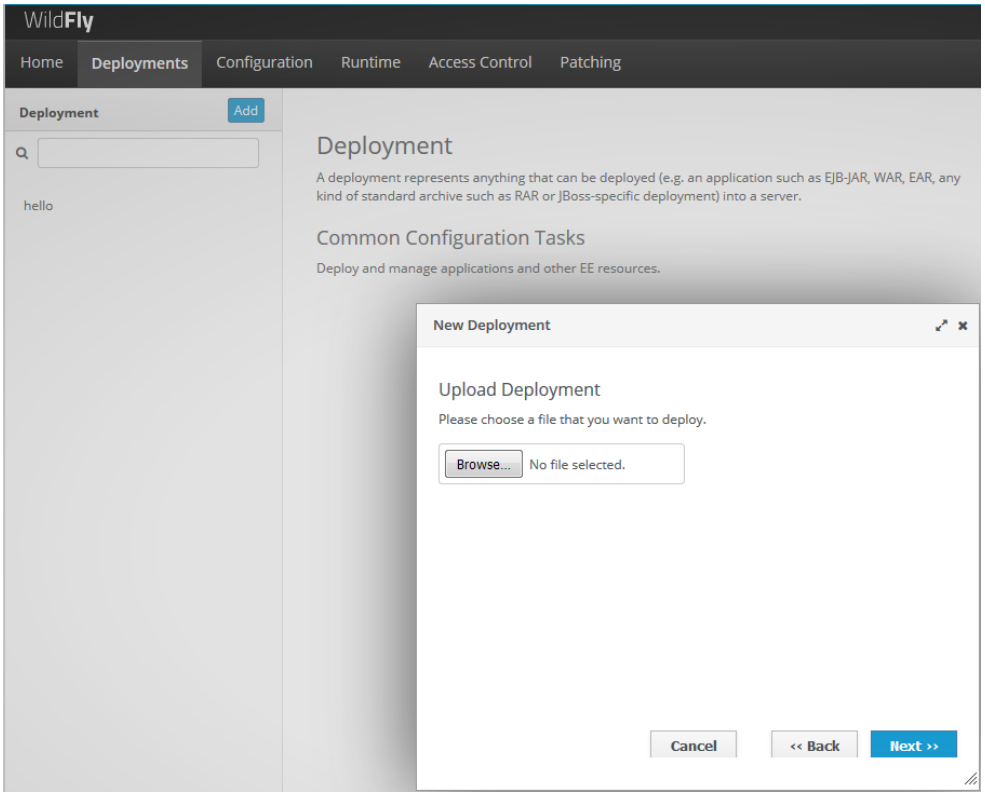
8. Click on **Deployments** in the console menu then click on **Add**:



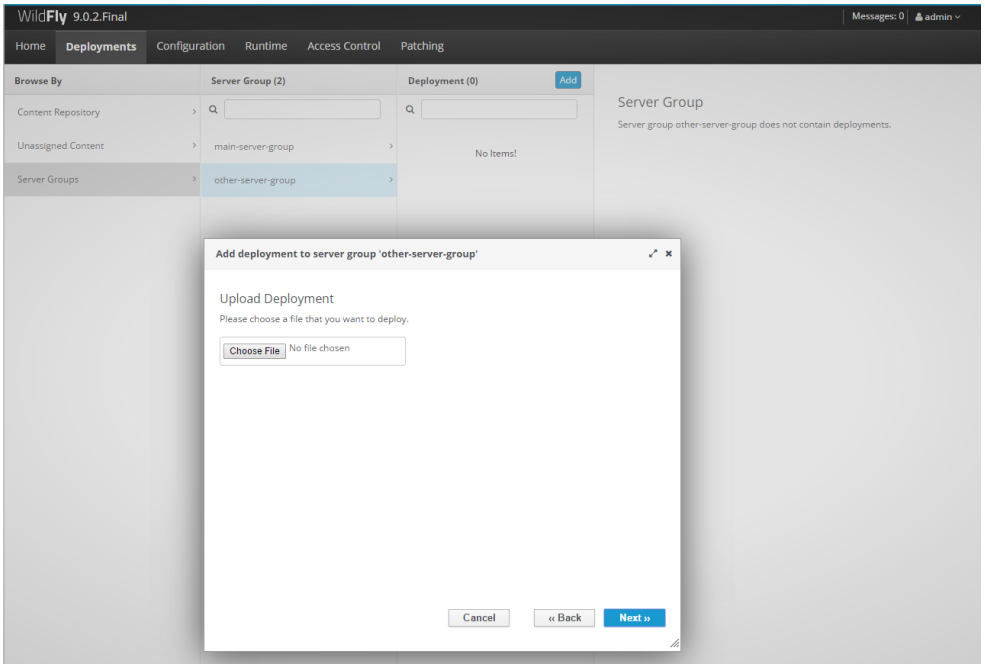
9. Select **Choose a file or drag it here**.



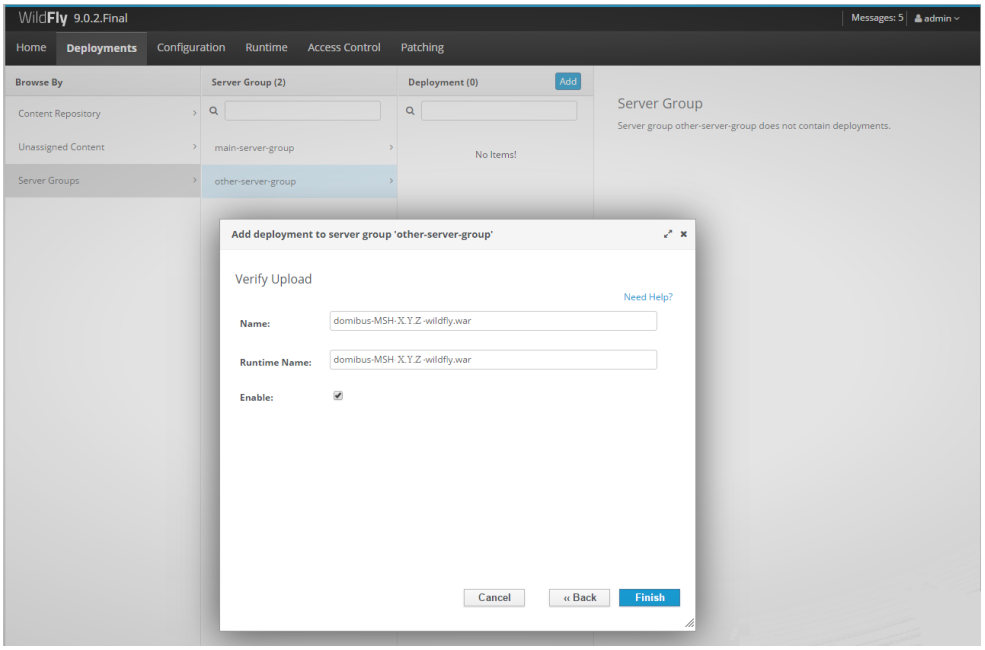
10. Browse to the location of the **domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-wildfly.war** file, select it and click **Next**:



11. Click **Finish**.
12. The deployment is successful when the name of the .war file appears in the Deployment column.



13. Enabled, Managed and exploded must be ticked:



14. In case of WildFly upgrade of single server, you must delete the previously cached version of Domibus.

    Therefore, you must delete the following folders:

    - `<edelivery_path>\standalone\data`
    - `<edelivery_path>\standalone\tmp`

      Old deployed versions of `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-wildfly.war` also have to be deleted from the path `<edelivery_path>\standalone\deployments` or they must be removed via the WildFly Admin Console.

Clustered Deployment

For this step, you will have to use the following resources:

- `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-wildfly-configuration.zip`
- `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-wildfly-war.zip`

See 5.1.3 Release Page to download binaries.

In this section we assume that the setup of WildFly in domain mode has already been done and that the cluster has been enabled as described in the official documentation.
For more details on how to perform an installation of WildFly in domain mode, please refer to the official documentation.

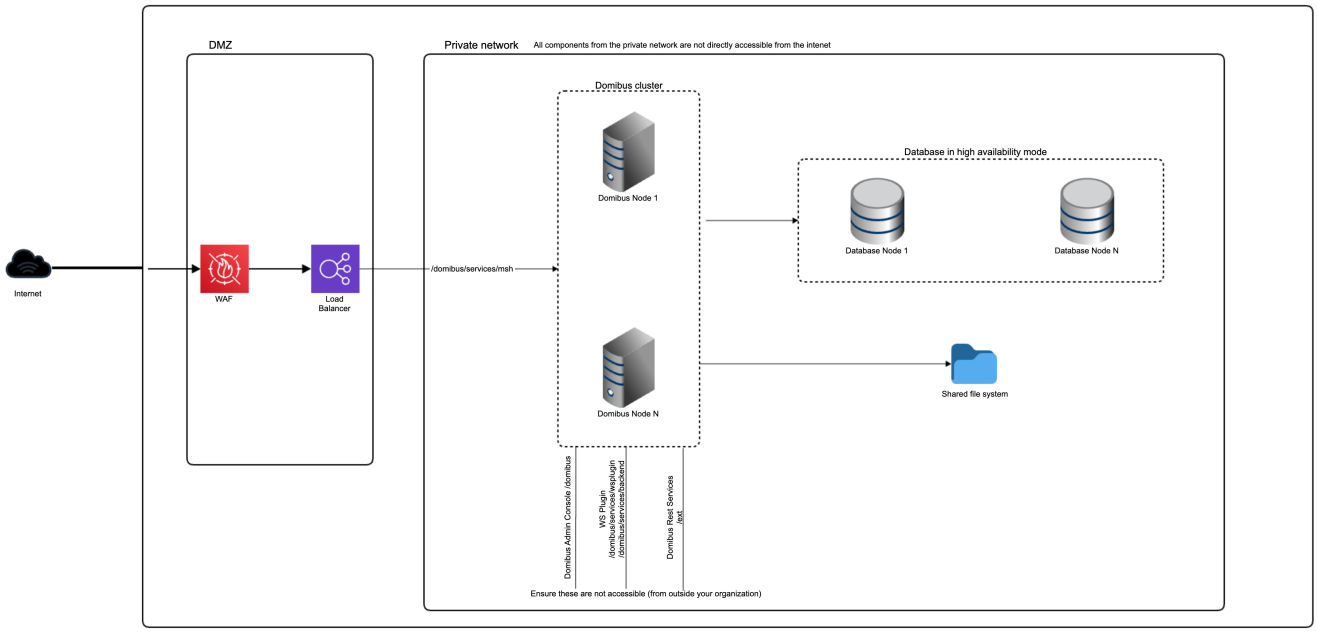


Figure 6. Diagram representing the Deployment of Domibus in a Cluster on WildFly

In order to install Domibus in a WildFly cluster please follow the steps below:

1. Download and unzip `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-wildfly-configuration.zip` (for WildFly 26.1) in a shared location that is accessible by all the nodes from the cluster. Let's refer to this directory as <shared_edelivery_path>.
    1. Follow steps **2** (MySQL) or **3** (Oracle) from the Pre-Configured Single Server Deployment.

> **NOTE** This step needs to be performed on all the nodes from the cluster. In the following 2 steps we will edit the profile `full-ha`from the configuration file `domain/configuration/domain.xml` located in the master node

2. Configure the JMS resources in the configuration file <edelivery_path>/standalone/configuration/standalone-full-ha.xml by adding the **jms-connection-factories** and **jms-queues**.

▼ *Click to View Sample*

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:messaging-activemq:3.0">
    <server name="default">
        <management jmx-enabled="true"/>
        <!--default for catch all-->
        <address-setting name="#"
            dead-letter-address="jms.queue.DLQ"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            max-size-bytes="10485760"
            page-size-bytes="2097152"
            message-counter-history-day-limit="10"
            redistribution-delay="1000"/>
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusSendMessageQueue"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            redelivery-delay="1000"
```

```
            max-delivery-attempts="1"/>
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusSendLargeMessageQueue"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            redelivery-delay="1000"
            max-delivery-attempts="1"/>
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusSplitAndJoinQueue"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            redelivery-delay="1000"
            max-delivery-attempts="1"/>
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusPullMessageQueue"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            dead-letter-address="jms.queue.DomibusDLQ"
            redelivery-delay="1000"
            max-delivery-attempts="1"/>
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusPullReceiptQueue"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            redelivery-delay="1000"
            max-delivery-attempts="3"/>
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusRetentionMessageQueue"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            redelivery-delay="10000"
            max-delivery-attempts="0"/>
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusAlertMessageQueue"
            dead-letter-address="jms.queue.DomibusDLQ"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            max-delivery-attempts="1"/>
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusUIReplicationQueue"
            dead-letter-address="jms.queue.DomibusDLQ"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            redelivery-delay="10000"
            max-delivery-attempts="1"/>
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusBusinessMessageOutQueue"
            dead-letter-address="jms.queue.DomibusDLQ"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            redelivery-delay="300000"
            max-delivery-attempts="10"/>
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusNotifyBackendJmsQueue"
            dead-letter-address="jms.queue.DomibusDLQ"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            redelivery-delay="300000"
            max-delivery-attempts="10"/>
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusErrorNotifyConsumerQueue"
            dead-letter-address="jms.queue.DomibusDLQ"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            redelivery-delay="300000"
            max-delivery-attempts="10"/>
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusErrorNotifyProducerQueue"
            dead-letter-address="jms.queue.DomibusDLQ"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            redelivery-delay="300000"
            max-delivery-attempts="10"/>
```

```
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusBusinessMessageInQueue"
            dead-letter-address="jms.queue.DomibusDLQ"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            redelivery-delay="300000"
            max-delivery-attempts="10"/>
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusPluginToBackendQueue"
            dead-letter-address="jms.queue.DomibusDLQ"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            redelivery-delay="300000"
            max-delivery-attempts="10"/>
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusNotifyBackendWebServiceQueue"
            dead-letter-address="jms.queue.DomibusDLQ"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            redelivery-delay="300000"
            max-delivery-attempts="10"/>
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusNotifyBackendFileSystemQueue"
            dead-letter-address="jms.queue.DomibusDLQ"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            redelivery-delay="300000"
            max-delivery-attempts="10"/>
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusUnknownReceiverQueue"
            dead-letter-address="jms.queue.DomibusDLQ"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            redelivery-delay="300000"
            max-delivery-attempts="10"/>
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusNotifyBackendQueue"
            dead-letter-address="jms.queue.DomibusDLQ"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            redelivery-delay="300000"
            max-delivery-attempts="10"/>
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusFSPluginSendQueue"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            redelivery-delay="10000"
            max-delivery-attempts="0"/>
        <address-setting name="jms.queue.DomibusClusterCommandTopic"
            dead-letter-address="jms.queue.DomibusDLQ"
            expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
            redelivery-delay="10000"
            max-delivery-attempts="3"/>
<!-- ····························· -->
 <connection-factory name="edeliveryConnectionFactory"
        entries="java:/jms/ConnectionFactory"
        discovery-group="dg-group1"
        compress-large-messages="false"
        failover-on-initial-connection="false"
        use-global-pools="true"/>
<!-- ····························· -->
        <jms-queue name="DomibusBusinessMessageOutQueue"
            entries="java:/jms/domibus.backend.jms.outQueue
java:/jms/queue/DomibusBusinessMessageOutQueue"
            durable="true"/>
```

```
        <jms-queue name="DomibusNotifyBackendJmsQueue"
            entries="java:/jms/domibus.notification.jms
java:/jms/queue/DomibusNotifyBackendJmsQueue"
            durable="true"/>
        <jms-queue name="DomibusErrorNotifyConsumerQueue"
            entries="java:/jms/domibus.backend.jms.errorNotifyConsumer
java:/jms/queue/DomibusErrorNotifyConsumerQueue"
            durable="true"/>
        <jms-queue name="DomibusErrorNotifyProducerQueue"
            entries="java:/jms/domibus.backend.jms.errorNotifyProducer
java:/jms/queue/DomibusErrorNotifyProducerQueue"
            durable="true"/>
        <jms-queue name="DomibusBusinessMessageInQueue"
            entries="java:/jms/domibus.backend.jms.inQueue
java:/jms/queue/DomibusBusinessMessageInQueue"
            durable="true"/>
        <jms-queue name="DomibusPluginToBackendQueue"
            entries="java:/jms/domibus.backend.jms.replyQueue
java:/jms/queue/DomibusPluginToBackendQueue"
            durable="true"/>
        <jms-queue name="DomibusSendMessageQueue"
            entries="java:/jms/domibus.internal.dispatch.queue
java:/jms/queue/DomibusSendMessageQueue"
            durable="true"/>
        <jms-queue name="DomibusSendLargeMessageQueue"
            entries="java:/jms/domibus.internal.largeMessage.queue
java:/jms/queue/DomibusSendLargeMessageQueue"
            durable="true"/>
        <jms-queue name="DomibusSplitAndJoinQueue"
            entries=="java:/jms/domibus.internal.splitAndJoin.queue
java:/jms/queue/DomibusSplitAndJoinQueue"
            durable="true"/>
        <jms-queue name="DomibusPullMessageQueue"
            entries="java:/jms/domibus.internal.pull.queue
java:/jms/queue/DomibusPullMessageQueue"
            durable="true"/>
        <jms-queue name="DomibusPullReceiptQueue"
            entries="java:/jms/domibus.internal.pull.receipt.queue
java:/jms/queue/DomibusPullReceiptQueue"
            durable="true"/>
        <jms-queue name="DomibusRetentionMessageQueue"
            entries="java:/jms/domibus.internal.retentionMessage.queue
java:/jms/queue/DomibusRetentionMessageQueue"
            durable="true"/>
        <jms-queue name="DomibusAlertMessageQueue"
            entries="java:/jms/domibus.internal.alert.queue
java:/jms/queue/DomibusAlertMessageQueue"
            durable="true"/>
        <jms-queue name="DomibusNotifyBackendWebServiceQueue"
            entries="java:/jms/domibus.notification.webservice
java:/jms/queue/DomibusNotifyBackendWebServiceQueue"
```

```
            durable="true"/>
        <jms-queue name="DomibusNotifyBackendFileSystemQueue"
            entries="java:/jms/domibus.notification.filesystem
java:/jms/queue/DomibusNotifyBackendFileSystemQueue"
            durable="true"/>
        <jms-queue name="DomibusUnknownReceiverQueue"
            entries="java:/jms/domibus.internal.notification.unknown
java:/jms/queue/DomibusUnknownReceiverQueue"
            durable="true"/>
        <jms-queue name="DomibusNotifyBackendQueue"
            entries="java:/jms/domibus.internal.notification.queue
java:/jms/queue/DomibusNotifyBackendQueue"
            durable="true"/>
        <jms-queue name="DomibusFSPluginSendQueue"
            entries="java:/jms/domibus.fsplugin.send.queue
java:/jms/queue/DomibusFSPluginSendQueue"
            durable="true"/>
        <jms-queue name="DLQ"
            entries="java:/jms/domibus.DLQ java:/jms/queue/DomibusDLQ"
            durable="true"/>
        <jms-topic name="DomibusClusterCommandTopic"
            entries="java:/jms/domibus.internal.command
java:/jms/topic/DomibusClusterCommandTopic"/>
    </server>
</subsystem>
```

NOTE Please note that the JMX management also has to be enabled so the JMS resources can be monitored in the JMS Monitoring screen.

3. Configure the database dialect as indicated in Configure the Oracle Database.
4. Configure the environment variables in the file `bin/domain.conf`.
5. Set the `domibus.deployment.clustered` property to `TRUE`:

```
domibus.deployment.clustered=true
```

NOTE `bin/domain.conf` is located in each WildFly node.
The environment variable setting needs to be performed in every node from the cluster.

```
JAVA_OPTS="-Xms128m Xmx1024m -java.net.preferIPv4Stack=true"
JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS
-Ddomibus.config.location=<shared_edelivery_path>/conf/Domibus
-Djava.io.tmpdir=<temp_directory_path>"
```

6. Deploy the **domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-wildfly.war** (for WildFly 26.1.x) to the cluster. We will use the WildFly Administration console for performing the deployment. We will deploy the application on the **other-server-group** cluster which is configured step by step in the official

documentation.

7. For the upgrade of clustered WildFly server, you must delete the previously cached version of Domibus from the **domain** before adding the new `distribution-5.1.3-wildfly.war`

   Make sure to remove all old versions of **domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-wildfly.war** if you use the WildFly administration console for the deployment.

4.4. Secure Deployment Recommendations

This section provides essential guidelines and best practices for ensuring a secure and robust deployment of the Domibus Access Point.

These recommendations focus on key aspects for deploying Domibus securely by addressing considerations such as system architecture, network configurations, and access controls. By adhering to these guidelines, organizations can enhance the overall security posture of their Domibus deployments.

IMPORTANT	From May 1st 2024, the eDelivery team assumes these recommendations are in place when assessing the impact of security vulnerabilities on a Domibus deployment.

Recommendations

We provide an overview for each server for a typical deployment topology, see the specific server sections for more information.

Domibus Secure Deployment Recommendations

- Do not provide direct access from the internet to private network components.
- Restrict access to each component and allow access only to specific ports only from known components.
  For example:
  - Domibus instances should allow incoming traffic only from the load balancer on port
    - `7001` for WebLogic or
    - `8080` for Tomcat,
  - The database should allow incoming traffic only from the Domibus instances on port
    - `1521` for Oracle or
    - `3306` for MySQL, etc.
- Implement a web application firewall before the load balancer to filter and monitor HTTPS from the internet
- Implement a load balancer to balance the traffic between Domibus instances
- Restrict access from the internet or, at most, only allow traffic from your organization to the following resources:

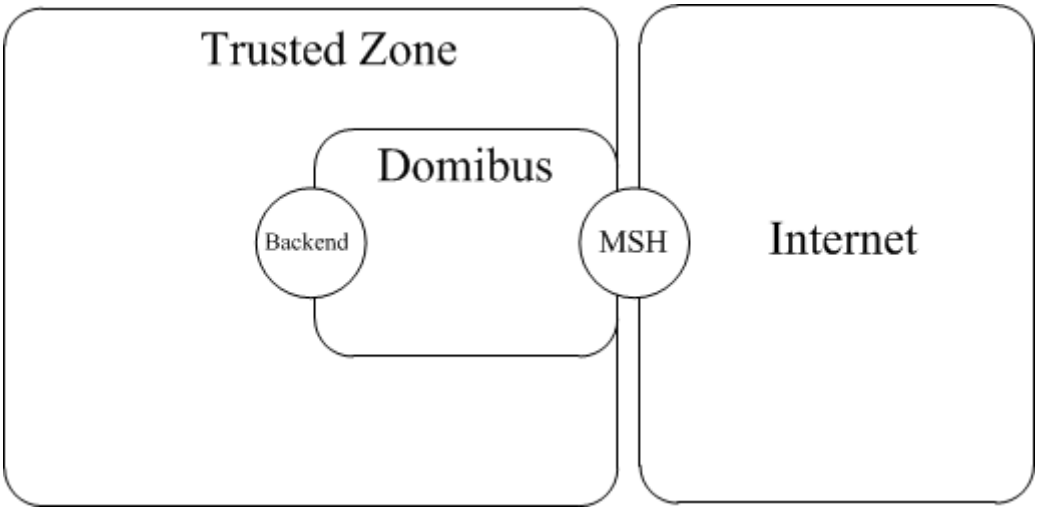
- Domibus Admin Console: `/domibus`
- Plugin interfaces should be restricted if the plugin is not used or only be accessible from the backend system(s) connected to Domibus instance.
  - new WS plugin: `/domibus/services/wsplugin`
  - old WS plugin: `/domibus/services/backend`
  - JMS plugin: *the JMS broker port(s)*
  - FS plugin: *shared file system*
  - Custom plugins: *plugin dependent*
- Domibus REST services: `/ext`
- Only the MSH endpoint, `/domibus/services/msh`, should be accessible from the internet

Chapter 5. Configuring Domibus

Domibus exposes the Message Service Handler endpoint as `../services/msh`. Only this endpoint needs to be reachable by the other AS4 Access Points and it is typically exposed on the Internet.

When the default WS Plugin is deployed, Domibus exposes the default WS Plugin endpoint as `../services/backend`.

IMPORTANT	This endpoint should ONLY be exposed to the backend client(s) within the trusted zone and it should not be exposed to the Internet.



5.1. Security Configuration

5.1.1. Security Policies

The WS-Security policy used by Domibus when exchanging messages can be specified in the PMode configuration file. See PMode Configuration.

Security policy assertions are based on the **WS-Policy framework**.

As requested by the eDelivery AS4 profile, Domibus supports all three mechanisms to reference a security token, as described below.

Domibus distribution includes one policy file for each mechanism (<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/policies/):

- `eDeliveryAS4Policy.xml`- Reference to a Subject Key Identifier The `<wsse:SecurityTokenReference>` element contains a `<wsse:KeyIdentifier>` element that specifies the token data by means of a `X.509 SubjectKeyIdentifier` reference. A subject key identifier MAY only be used to reference an `X.509v3` certificate.
- `eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST.xml`- Reference to a Binary Security Token

The `<wsse:SecurityTokenReference>` element contains a `<wsse:Reference>` element that references a local `<wsse:BinarySecurityToken>` element or a remote data source that contains the token data itself.

- `eDeliveryAS4Policy_IS.xml`- Reference to an Issuer and Serial Number

The `<wsse:SecurityTokenReference>` element contains a `<ds:X509Data>` element that contains a `<ds:X509IssuerSerial>` element that uniquely identifies an end entity certificate by its X.509 Issuer and Serial Number.

With the `eDeliveryAS4Policy.xml`, Domibus is able to receive messages with **all 3 referencing methods**. When `eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST.xml` or `eDeliveryAS4Policy_IS.xml` are used, the specific reference method becomes mandatory on both APs involved in the exchange.

For the connectivity with other APs, the three policies may be combined to obtain the required references for initiator/responder and signing/encryption tokens.

In order to validate a certificate chain contained in incoming messages with DSS (see DSS extension configuration).

Domibus also supports:

- `eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST_PKIP.xml` - Reference to a PKI Path Binary Security Token

The `<wsse:SecurityTokenReference>` element contains a `<wsse:Reference>` element that references a local `<wsse:BinarySecurityToken>` element or a remote data source that contains the token data itself.

With the above policy the entire certificate chain is added to the the Ws-Security header of the AS4 message.

5.1.2. Default authorization

When a message is received by Domibus MSH, the default authorization service verifies the signing certificate used to sign either the `UserMessage` or the `SignalMessage` (for PullRequests).

This means, the validations are performed by the receiving AP on the sender's certificate for a UserMessage and on the initiator's certificate for a PullRequest.

There are 3 checks that can be enabled/disabled independently:

- **`domibus.sender.trust.validation.truststore_alias`**: this check verifies that the sender's certificate matches the certificate stored in the truststore. The certificate is loaded from the truststore based on the alias (party name). By default it is set to true.

With this check, it is ensured that when Domibus is configured to receive from multiple parties, these parties cannot impersonate each other.

Example: red_gw is configured to receive from both blue_gw and green_gw. Without this check enabled, blue_gw can sign with its own certificate (which is accepted by the receiving AP) but pretend it is green_gw.

- **`domibus.sender.trust.validation.expression`**: when this property is not empty, Domibus will verify, before receiving a message, if the subject of the sender's certificate matches the regular expression. By default it is empty, therefore no check is performed.

This property is mainly meant for chain of certificates, where sender's certificate is signed by a certificate authority and the leaf certificate is not present in the truststore of the receiving AP.

- `domibus.sender.certificate.subject.check`: this check verifies that the subject of the sender's certificate contains the alias (party name). Because this check is very restrictive, it is set by default to false.
- In addition to these 3 properties, the property `domibus.sender.trust.validation.onreceiving`, when set to false, completely disables the authorization (as well as the certificate validation – valid/expired/revoked).

5.1.3. Certificates

The certificates that are used for signing and encrypting the messages when communicating with the other Access Points can be configured in the property file located under `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/domibus.properties`.

By default Domibus is pre-configured to use self-signed certificates. Please note that self-signed certificates should be used only for testing purposes and are not intended for production use.

In order to configure Domibus to use custom certificates the following properties need to be modified:

```
#The location of the keystore
domibus.security.keystore.location=$\{domibus.config.location}/keystores/gateway_keyst
ore.jks

#Type of the used keystore
domibus.security.keystore.type=jks

#The password used to load the keystore
domibus.security.keystore.password=test123

#Private key
#The alias from the keystore of the private key
domibus.security.key.private.alias=blue_gw

#The private key password
domibus.security.key.private.password=test123

#Truststore
#The location of the truststore
domibus.security.truststore.location=$\{domibus.config.location}/keystores/gateway_tru
ststore.jks

#Type of the used truststore
domibus.security.truststore.type=jks

#The password used to load the trustStore
domibus.security.truststore.password=test123
```

1. Create, if not present, a folder `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/keystores`.
2. Get your key pair from an external provider.
    - Self-signed certificates should only be used for testing purposes, not production.
    - If you are interested in using the eDelivery Public Key Infrastructure Solution.

SEE ALSO	For other certificate providers, see the Guidance on digital certificates.

3. Create, if not present, the public and private keys containers (e.g. `truststore.jks` and `keystore.jks`).
4. Import your private key into your keystore.

NOTE	Your private key and your keystore should always stay secret. Please never share them.

5. The keystore alias has to be the same as the party.

IMPORTANT	It is strongly recommended to use your key pair (private and public key) and the public key of the other participants you trust in two separate containers.

NOTE	As from Oracle JAVA 11, the KeyStore PKCS12 is the default keystore format and its implementation was moved from the SunJSSE provider. Therefore, if the keystore is in PCKS12 and the Java version is 11, the following error can occur when Domibus tries to load the keystore.: "Could not load key store: keystore password was incorrect" (the password is in fact correct). If such a scenario occurs, the keystore must be recreated from the problematic keystore with a legacy format. To do this, run the following command: `/opt/java/jdk1.8.0_301/bin/keytool -J-Dkeystore.pkcs12.legacy -importkeystore -srckeystore test-jdk1.8.0_301.p12 -destkeystore test-jdk1.8.0_301-legacy.p12 -srcstoretype PKCS12 -deststoretype PKCS12`

5.1.4. Security Profiles

Domibus introduced configurable security profiles, also called cryptographic profiles, as preparation for extending support to new types of cryptographic algorithms, such as Ellyptic Curve Certificates, in addition to the already supported algorithms. As part of this work, Domibus also supports the configuration of different private keys for signature and decryption which are predefined within these security profiles.

Currently, the user can choose between predefined security profiles for the cryptography algorithms, namely ECC and RSA, but custom profiles are not supported.

NOTE	Support for Ellyptic Curve certificates and algorithms is planned to be provided in a future Domibus release. The previous cryptography specification is grouped under the “RSA” security profile.

Setting up Security Profiles

The security profiles are configured by the administrator on Domibus for both static and dynamic discovery message exchange. Each of these scenarios requires to setup specific settings, as described in the following sections. The result of the security profiles extension is that when loading a Keystore ".jks" file containing different types of certificates, they are read, validated and used according to the configured security profile.

The settings that need to be configured to activate the security profiles, for both static and dynamic discovery message exchanges, are described below.

Inside the `domibus.properties` file, the fields corresponding to a specific security profile must be uncommented and the values set up accordingly. There are two available options for each security profile (RSA and ECC):

- Use the same alias and password for both signing and decrypting
- Use different aliases for signing and decrypting

The user must choose one of the security profiles. He must activate one profile and leave the other one commented out. In the example below, the user chooses to use different certificates for signing and decrypting for the ECC profile:

```
# --- ECC Profile ---
# Same alias (and password) for sign and decrypt
#domibus.security.key.private.ecc.alias=blue_gw_ecc
#domibus.security.key.private.ecc.password=test123

#Sign
domibus.security.key.private.ecc.sign.alias=blue_gw_ecc_sign
domibus.security.key.private.ecc.sign.password=test123

#Decrypt
domibus.security.key.private.ecc.decrypt.alias=blue_gw_ecc_decrypt
domibus.security.key.private.ecc.decrypt.password=test123
```

The complete set of options available for the RSA and ECC security profiles are:

```
#----------- Legacy security section (no security profiles) --------
# The alias from the keystore of the private key
#domibus.security.key.private.alias=blue_gw

# The private key password
#domibus.security.key.private.password=test123

# ------------- Security Profiles -------------------
# For enabling Security Profiles for signing and encryption uncomment the
following parameters #accordingly

# --- RSA Profile ---
```

```
# Same alias (and password) for sign and decrypt
#domibus.security.key.private.rsa.alias=blue_gw_rsa
#domibus.security.key.private.rsa.password=test123

# Sign
#domibus.security.key.private.rsa.sign.alias=blue_gw_rsa_sign
#domibus.security.key.private.rsa.sign.password=test123

#Decrypt
#domibus.security.key.private.rsa.decrypt.alias=blue_gw_rsa_decrypt
#domibus.security.key.private.rsa.decrypt.password=test123

# --- ECC Profile ---
# Same alias (and password) for sign and decrypt
#domibus.security.key.private.ecc.alias=blue_gw_ecc
#domibus.security.key.private.ecc.password=test123

#Sign
#domibus.security.key.private.ecc.sign.alias=blue_gw_ecc_sign
#domibus.security.key.private.ecc.sign.password=test123

#Decrypt
#domibus.security.key.private.ecc.decrypt.alias=blue_gw_ecc_decrypt
#domibus.security.key.private.ecc.decrypt.password=test123
```

If one or more security profiles are used, the following legacy fields must be commented out:

```
# The alias from the keystore of the private key
#domibus.security.key.private.alias=blue_gw

# The private key password
#domibus.security.key.private.password=test123
```

In case both legacy single alias keystore and at least one of the security profiles are uncommented, an exception will be raised, and the application will not start correctly. The user must choose either one option or the other.

Security Profiles in static discovery message exchange configuration

For the static configuration message exchange pattern, the security of the message exchange is governed by the PMode configuration.

Before setting up the PMode, the Domibus administrator must know the security profile that will be employed for the selected leg.

The security profile needs to be defined as an attribute in the <security> tag from the PMode xml file. The aliases for the corresponding certificates are defined in the domibus.properties files.

The currently available security profiles are: RSA and ECC. The user must choose between one of

these predefined values. A sample of two leg security configuration definitions, one using security profile RSA and the other using security profile ECC can be seen below:

```
<securities>
    <security name="eDeliveryAS4PolicyRSA"
        policy="eDeliveryAS4Policy.xml"
        profile = "RSA "/>
    <security name="eDeliveryAS4PolicyECC"
        policy="eDeliveryAS4Policy.xml"
        profile = "ECC"/>
</securities>
```

The `signatureMethod` field from the old `<security>` definition is no longer needed when using security profiles. However, for backward compatibility reasons, in applications that do not use security profiles, the old definition can still be used, as in the example below:

```
<security name="eDeliveryAS4Policy"
    policy="eDeliveryAS4Policy.xml"
    signatureMethod="RSA_SHA256"/>
```

Security Profiles in Dynamic Discovery Message Exchange configuration

In the case of dynamic discovery message exchange configuration, an additional setting must be configured, namely the security profiles order list.

This field is defined inside the domibus.properties file. It must be uncommented and setup accordingly:

```
# Priority order of Security Profiles used in Dynamic Discovery to set the transport
protocol
domibus.security.profile.order=ECC,RSA
```

The use of this parameter is described next. When setting up a secured connection between two access points in a dynamic discovery message exchange scenario, a request is sent to the SMP to obtain the endpoint information of the receiver. The SMP will return a service metadata response that contains amongst others, a list of transport profiles supported by the receiver. An algorithm will try to match the highest ranking security profile from the priority list defined in domibus.security.profile.order, with a transport profile supported by the receiver. If a match is found, the security profile is successfully selected, and it will be further used for the secured connection. In case a transport profile that corresponds to the first security profile from the priority list is not found, a match is attempted for the next security profile in the list, and this continues until a match is found between the security profile and a transport profile.

The current matching between the security profiles and transport profiles is defined internally in Domibus:

- OASIS

- RSA: bdxr-transport-ebms3-as4-v1p0
- ECC: bdxr-transport-ebms3-as4-EC-sample

- PEPPOL
  - RSA: peppol-transport-as4-v2_0

For backward compatibility reasons, the following property must be kept and must be uncommented:

```
#The AS4 transport profile by which the endpoint is identified in the SMP response
domibus.dynamicdiscovery.transportprofileas4=bdxr-transport-ebms3-as4-v1p0
```

In case the domibus.security.profile.order is not defined, the above defined transport protocol will be used.

In case both the:

- domibus.security.profile.order
- domibus.dynamicdiscovery.transportprofileas4

properties are defined, the priority order will be used.

5.2. Domibus Properties

Most configuration is performed via the domibus.properties files.
In the Domibus guides (Administration Guide, Quickstart Guide, etc), especially in Domibus Installation and Domibus Configuration sections, you can find specific information on how to change the default configuration in order to customize your setup.

SEE ALSO	For a full reference of the Domibus properties, see the Properties Reference Guide.

5.2.1. Password encryption

Passwords configured in domibus.properties are stored by default in clear text. The Domibus configuration file, domibus.properties, is not accessible for third-party users. Nevertheless, it is good practice to encrypt the configured passwords in order to increase the security level.

Domibus encrypts the configured passwords using symmetric encryption with AES/GCM/NoPadding algorithm. In order to activate the password encryption, please set the property domibus.password.encryption.active=true and uncomment the domibus.password.encryption.properties to enable the list of configured passwords to be encrypted. Once activated, all the passwords configured under the property domibus.password.encryption.properties will be encrypted.

Domibus generates the symmetric key the first time the password encryption is activated. The generated symmetric key is stored in the file encrypted.key, in the location specified by the property

`domibus.password.encryption.key.location`.

For instance, the property `domibus.security.keystore.password=test123` will be encrypted to `domibus.security.keystore.password=ENC(4DTXnc9zUuYqB0P/q7RtRHpG9VJLs3E=)`.

5.3. PMode Configuration

Processing Modes (PModes) are used to configure Access Points. The PMode parameters are loaded into the Access Point via an XML file.

The features described in the PMode file are:

- Security
- Reliability,
- Transport
- Business Collaborations
- Error Reporting
- Message Exchange
- Patterns (MEPs)
- Message Partition Channels (MPCs)

As different messages may be subject to various types of processing or, as different business domains may have several requirements, Access Points commonly support several PModes.
Some PMode parameters are mandatory, others are optional.

See Also

- Access Point Offering

  Available from eDelivery's Digital Portal, the Access Point Component Offering Description document holds technical specifications and implementation instructions.

5.3.1. PMode Configuration Files

In Domibus, PModes are XML files that you can create or edit. Participants are represented and configured via the `party` element in configuration files.

You can configure the provided files:

- `<edelivery_path>/conf/pmodes/domibus-gw-sample-pmode-party_id_name1.xml`
- `<edelivery_path>/conf/pmodes/domibus-gw-sample-pmode-party_id_name2.xml`

Where:

- `<edelivery_path>` stands for directory where you have have Domibus installed.
- `party_id_name1` and `party_id_name2`, are placeholders representing names for existing parties.

IMPORTANT	The corresponding `partyName` attribute's value needs to match the alias of the certificate in the keystore and the endpoint must be the external access link to your instance. This step could be managed by a PMode Configuration Manager, known to your Business Owner.

```
<party name="party_id_name2"
endpoint="http://party_id_name2_hostname:8080/domibus/services/msh">
    <identifier partyId="party_id_name2_1" partyIdType="partyTypeUrn"/>
</party>
<party name="party_id_name1"
endpoint="http://party_id_name1_hostname:8080/domibus/services/msh">
    <identifier partyId="party_id_name1_1" partyIdType="partyTypeUrn"/>
</party>
```

Adding a new participant

If a new Access Point participant is joining your network, you need to configure your PMode accordingly and re-upload it as mentioned in Uploading New Configuration.

Adding a new `party` element

```
<party name="new_party_name" endpoint="http://new_party_msh" >
    <identifier partyId="new_party_id" partyIdType="partyTypeUrn"/>
</party>
```

 Participants with **initiator** role are message senders. See a sample below:

Assigning initiator role to a `party`

```
<initiatorParties>
<!-- ... -->
    <initiatorParty name="new_party_name"/>
</initiatorParties>
```

 Participants with **responder** role are message receivers. See a sample below:

Assigning responder role to a `party`

```
<responderParties>
...
<responderParty name="new_party_name"/>
</responderParties>
```

5.3.2. Sample PMode file

Processing modes (PModes) describe how messages are exchanged between AS4 partners (in this case *Access Points blue_gw and red_gw*). These files contain the identifiers of each AS4 Access Point

(identified as *parties* in the PMode file below).

Sender and Receiver Identifiers represent the organizations that send and receive the business documents. They are both used in the authorization process (PMode). Therefore, adding, modifying or deleting a participant implies modifying the corresponding PMode files.

An an example of a PMode XML file is shown below:

NOTE	In this setup, we have allowed each party (blue_gw or red_gw) to initiate the process. If only blue_gw is supposed to send messages, then put only blue_gw in <initiatorParties> and red_gw in <responderParties>.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<db:configuration xmlns:db="http://domibus.eu/configuration" party="blue_gw">

<mpcs>
    <mpc name="defaultMpc"
         qualifiedName="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/defaultMPC"
         enabled="true"
         default="true"
         retention_downloaded="0"
         retention_undownloaded="14400"
         retention_sent="14400"
         delete_message_metadata="false"
         max_batch_delete="1000"/>
</mpcs>
<businessProcesses>
    <roles>
        <role name="defaultInitiatorRole"
              value="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator"/>
        <role name="defaultResponderRole"
              value="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/responder"/>
</roles>
<parties>
    <partyIdTypes>
        <partyIdType name="partyTypeUrn"
                     value="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered"/>
        </partyIdTypes>
<party name="red_gw" endpoint="http://red_hostname:8080/domibus/services/msh">
    <identifier partyId="domibus-red" partyIdType="partyTypeUrn"/>
</party>
<party name="blue_gw" endpoint="http://blue_hostname:8080/domibus/services/msh">
    <identifier partyId="domibus-blue" partyIdType="partyTypeUrn"/>
</party>
</parties>
<meps>
```

```
<mep name="oneway"
value="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/oneWay"/>

<mep name="twoway"
value="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/twoWay"/>

<binding name="push"
value="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/push"/>

<binding name="pull"
value="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/pull"/>

<binding name="pushAndPush"
value="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/push-and-push"/>
</meps>

<properties>
    <property name="originalSenderProperty"
        key="originalSender"
        datatype="string"
        required="true"/>
    <property name="finalRecipientProperty"
        key="finalRecipient"
        datatype="string"
        required="true"/>
   <propertySet name="eDeliveryPropertySet">
       <propertyRef property="finalRecipientProperty"/>
       <propertyRef property="originalSenderProperty"/>
   </propertySet>
</properties>

<payloadProfiles>
    <payload name="businessContentPayload"
        cid="cid:message"
        required="true"
        mimeType="text/xml"/>
    <payload name="businessContentAttachment"
        cid="cid:attachment"
        required="false"
        mimeType="application/octet-stream"/>

<payloadProfile name="MessageProfile" maxSize="2147483647">
    <attachment name="businessContentPayload"/>
    <attachment name="businessContentAttachment"/>
</payloadProfile>
</payloadProfiles>

<securities>
 <security name="eDeliveryAS4Policy"
     policy="eDeliveryAS4Policy.xml"
```

```
     signatureMethod="RSA_SHA256" />
</securities>

<errorHandlings>
    <errorHandling name="demoErrorHandling"
        errorAsResponse="true"
        businessErrorNotifyProducer="true"
        businessErrorNotifyConsumer="true"
        deliveryFailureNotifyProducer="true"/>
</errorHandlings>

<agreements>
    <agreement name="agreement1" value="A1" type="T1"/>
</agreements>

<services>
 <service name="testService1" value="bdx:noprocess" type="tc1"/>
 <service name="testService"
    value="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/service"/>
</services>

<actions>
 <action name="tc1Action" value="TC1Leg1"/>
 <action name="testAction"
 value="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/test"/>
</actions>

<as4>
 <receptionAwareness name="receptionAwareness" retry="12;4;CONSTANT"
duplicateDetection="true"/>
 <reliability name="AS4Reliability" nonRepudiation="true" replyPattern="response"/>
</as4>

<legConfigurations>
 <legConfiguration name="pushTestcase1tc1Action"
     service="testService1"
     action="tc1Action"
     defaultMpc="defaultMpc"
     reliability="AS4Reliability"
     security="eDeliveryAS4Policy"
     receptionAwareness="receptionAwareness"
     propertySet="eDeliveryPropertySet"
     payloadProfile="MessageProfile"
     errorHandling="demoErrorHandling"
     compressPayloads="true"
     asyncNotification="false"/>

 <legConfiguration name="testServiceCase"
     service="testService"
     action="testAction"
     defaultMpc="defaultMpc"
```

```
      reliability="AS4Reliability"
      security="eDeliveryAS4Policy"
      receptionAwareness="receptionAwareness"
      propertySet="eDeliveryPropertySet"
      payloadProfile="MessageProfile"
      errorHandling="demoErrorHandling"
      compressPayloads="true"/>
  </legConfigurations>

  <process name="tc1Process"
      mep="oneway"
      binding="push"
      initiatorRole="defaultInitiatorRole"
      responderRole="defaultResponderRole">

  <initiatorParties>
   <initiatorParty name="blue_gw"/>
   <initiatorParty name="red_gw"/>
  </initiatorParties>

  <responderParties>
   <responderParty name="blue_gw"/>
   <responderParty name="red_gw"/>
  </responderParties>

  <legs>
   <leg name="pushTestcase1tc1Action"/>
   <leg name="testServiceCase"/>
  </legs>
 </process>
 </businessProcesses>

 </db:configuration>
```

5.3.3. Domibus versus ebMS3

In this section you can find information regarding how PMode configuration is done in Domibus and its counterparts in ebMS3 PMode configuration.

See the table below:

Domibus PMode configuration to ebMS3 mapping

Domibus PMode Configuration	**EbMS3 Specification [ebMS3CORE][AS4-Profile]**	**Description**
Message Partition Channels (MPCs)	-	Container which defines the different MPCs.

Domibus PMode Configuration	EbMS3 Specification [ebMS3CORE][AS4-Profile]	Description
Message Partition Channel (MPC)	PMode[1].BusinessInfo.MPC: The value of this parameter is the identifier of the MPC (Message Partition Channel) to which the message is assigned. It maps to the attribute Messaging/UserMessage	MPC allows the partition of the flow of messages from a Sending MSH to a Receiving MSH into several flows that can be controlled separately. An MPC also allows merging flows from several Sending MSHs into a unique flow that can be treated as such by a Receiving MSH. + The value of this parameter is the identifier of the MPC to which the message is assigned.
MessageRetentionDownloaded	-	Retention interval for messages already delivered to the backend.
MessageRetentionUnDownloaded	-	Retention interval for messages not yet delivered to the backend.
MessageRetentionSent		Retention interval for messages already sent with success or failed to the other MSH.
DeleteMessageMetadata		When true, message metadata is deleted together with the payload.
MaxBatch		Sets the maximum batch to be used when deleting messages in bulk. When there are multiple expired messages, they will be deleted in batches until all consumed.
Parties	-	Container which defines the different PartyIdTypes, Party and Endpoint.
PartyIdTypes	maps to the attribute Messaging/UserMessage/ and PartyInfo	Message Unit bundling happens when the Messaging element contains multiple child elements or Units (either User Message Units or Signal Message Units).

Domibus PMode Configuration	EbMS3 Specification [ebMS3CORE][AS4-Profile]	Description
Party ID	maps to the element Messaging/UserMessage/ and PartyInfo	The ebCore Party ID type can simply be used as an identifier format and therefore as a convention for values to be used in configuration and – as such – does not require any specific solution building block.
Endpoint	maps to PMode[1].Protocol.Address	The endpoint is a party attribute that contains the link to the MSH. The value of this parameter represents the address (endpoint URL) of the Receiver MSH (or Receiver Party) to which Messages under this PMode leg are to be sent. Note that a URL generally determines the transport protocol (e.g. if the endpoint is an email address, then the transport protocol must be SMTP; if the address scheme is "HTTP", then the transport protocol must be HTTP).
AS4	-	Container.
Reliability [@Nonrepudiation] [@ReplyPattern]	• Nonrepudiation maps to PMode[1].Security.SendReceipt.NonRepudiation • ReplyPattern maps to PMode[1].Security.SendReceipt.ReplyPattern	• `PMode[1].Security.SendReceipt.NonRepudiation: vale = 'true
false' **set as TRUE for non-repudiation of receipt** set as FALSE for simple reception awareness * `PMode[1].Security.SendReceipt.ReplyPattern: value = 'Response	Callback'` **Set as Response to send receipts on the HTTP response or back-channel** Set as Response to send receipts using a separate connection	ReceptionAwareness [@retryTimeout] [@retryCount] [@strategy][@duplicateDetection]

Domibus PMode Configuration	EbMS3 Specification [ebMS3CORE][AS4-Profile]	Description
retryTimeout maps to **PMode[1].ReceptionAwareness.Retry=true** PMode[1].ReceptionAwareness.Retry.Parameters retryCount maps to **PMode[1].ReceptionAwareness.Retry.Parameters** strategy maps to **PMode[1].ReceptionAwareness.Retry.Parameters** duplicateDetection maps to **PMode[1].ReceptionAwareness.DuplicateDetection**	These parameters are stored in a composite string. • `retryTimeout` defines timeout in minutes. • `retryCount` is the total number of retries. • `strategy` defines the frequency of retries. The only `strategy` available as of now is `CONSTANT`. • `duplicateDetection` allows to check duplicates when receiving twice the same message. The only `duplicateDetection` available as of now is `TRUE`.	Securities
-	Container	Security
-	Container	Policy
PMode[1].Security.* NOT including PMode[1].Security.X509.Signature.Algorithm	The parameter defines the name of a WS-SecurityPolicy file.	SignatureMethod
PMode[1].Security.X509.Signature.Algorithm	This parameter is not supported by WS-SecurityPolicy and therefore it is defined separately.	BusinessProcessConfiguration
-	Container	Agreements
maps to `eb:Messaging/UserMessage/CollaborationInfo/AgreementRef`	This OPTIONAL element occurs zero times or once. The *AgreementRef* element is a string that identifies the entity or artifact governing the exchange of messages between the parties.	Actions
-	Container.	Action

Domibus PMode Configuration	EbMS3 Specification [ebMS3CORE][AS4-Profile]	Description
maps to `Messaging/UserMessage/CollaborationInfo/Action`	This REQUIRED element occurs once. The element is a string identifying an operation or an activity within a Service that may support several of these.	Services
-	Container	ServiceTypes Type
maps to `Messaging/UserMessage/CollaborationInfo/Service[@type]`	This REQUIRED element occurs once. It is a string identifying the service that acts on the message and it is specified by the designer of the service.	`MEP [@Legs]`
-	An ebMS MEP defines a typical choreography of ebMS User Messages which are all related through the use of the referencing feature (`RefToMessageId`). Each message of an MEP Access Point refers to a previous message of the same Access Point, unless it is the first one to occur. Messages are associated with a label (e.g. `request`, `reply`) that precisely identifies their direction between the parties involved´ and their role in the choreography.	Bindings
-	Container.	Binding

Domibus PMode Configuration	EbMS3 Specification [ebMS3CORE][AS4-Profile]	Description
-	The previous definition of ebMS MEP is quite abstract and ignores any binding consideration to the transport protocol. This is intentional, so that application level MEPs can be mapped to ebMS MEPs independently from the transport protocol to be used.	Roles
-	Container	Role
Maps to `PMode.Initiator.Role` or `PMode.Responder.Role` depending on where this is used. In ebMS3 message this defines the content of the following element: • For Initiator: `Messaging/UserMessage/PartyInfo/From/Role` • For Responder: `Messaging/UserMessage/PartyInfo/To/Role`	The required role element occurs once, and identifies the authorized role (`fromAuthorizedRole` or `toAuthorizedRole`) of the Party sending the message (when present as a child of the `From` element), or receiving the message (when present as a child of the `To` element). The value of the role element is a non-empty string, with a default value of `http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/defaultRole`. Other possible values are subject to partner agreement.	**Processes**
-	Container	**PayloadProfiles**
-	Container	**Payloads**
-	Container	**Payload**

Domibus PMode Configuration	EbMS3 Specification [ebMS3CORE][AS4-Profile]	Description
maps to `PMode[1].BusinessInfo.PayloadProfile`	This parameter allows specifying some constraint or profile on the payload. It specifies a list of payload parts. A payload part is a data structure that consists of five properties: 1. **name** (or Content-ID) that is the **part identifier**, and can be used as an index in the notation PayloadProfile; 2. **MIME data type** (text/xml, application/pdf, etc.); 3. **name of the applicable XML Schema file** if the MIME data type is text/xml; 4. **maximum size in kilobytes;** (currently not used) 5. **Boolean** string indicating whether the part is **expected** or **optional**, within the User message. The message payload(s) must match this profile.	**ErrorHandlings**
-	Container.	**ErrorHandling**
-	Container.	**ErrorAsResponse**

Domibus PMode Configuration	EbMS3 Specification [ebMS3CORE][AS4-Profile]	Description
maps to **PMode[1].ErrorHandling.Report.AsResponse**	This Boolean parameter indicates (if *true*) that errors generated from receiving a message in error are sent over the back-channel of the underlying protocol associated with the message in error. If *false*, such errors are not sent over the back-channel.	ProcessErrorNotifyProducer
maps to **PMode[1].ErrorHandling.Report.ProcessErrorNotifyProducer**	This Boolean parameter indicates whether (if *true*) the Producer (application/party) of a User Message matching this PMode should be notified when an error occurs in the Sending MSH, during processing of the *User Message to be sent*.	ProcessErrorNotifyConsumer
maps to **PMode[1].ErrorHandling.Report.ProcessErrorNotifyProducer**	This Boolean parameter indicates whether (if *true*) the Consumer (application/party) of a User Message matching this PMode should be notified when an error occurs in the Receiving MSH, during processing of the *received User message*.	DeliveryFailureNotifyProducer

Domibus PMode Configuration	EbMS3 Specification [ebMS3CORE][AS4-Profile]	Description
maps to **PMode[1].ErrorHandling.Report.DeliveryFailuresNotifyProducer**	When sending a message with this reliability requirement (*Submit* invocation), one of the two following outcomes shall occur: - The Receiving MSH successfully delivers (*Deliver* invocation) the message to the Consumer. - The Sending MSH notifies (*Notify* invocation) the Producer of a delivery failure.	AsyncNotification
maps to **PMode[1].LegConfigurations.LegConfiguration.AsyncNotification**	This optional attribute indicates how the Core should notify the plugins: sync or async. If the attribute is present then it overrides other configurations, ensuring the notifications are sent asynchronously notifications when true or synchronously when false. This can be used, for example, if the message should not be accepted unless there is business validation from the plugins (sync notification).	Legs
-	Container.	Leg

Domibus PMode Configuration	EbMS3 Specification [ebMS3CORE][AS4-Profile]	Description
-	Because messages in the same MEP may be subject to different requirements - e.g. the reliability, security and error reporting of a response may not be the same as for a request – the PMode will be divided into *legs*. Each user message label in an ebMS MEP is associated with a PMode leg. Each PMode leg has a full set of parameters for the six categories above (except for *General Parameters*), even though in many cases parameters will have the same value across the MEP legs. Signal messages that implement transport channel bindings (such as PullRequest) are also controlled by the same categories of parameters, except for *BusinessInfo group*.	Process

5.3.4. Uploading New Configuration

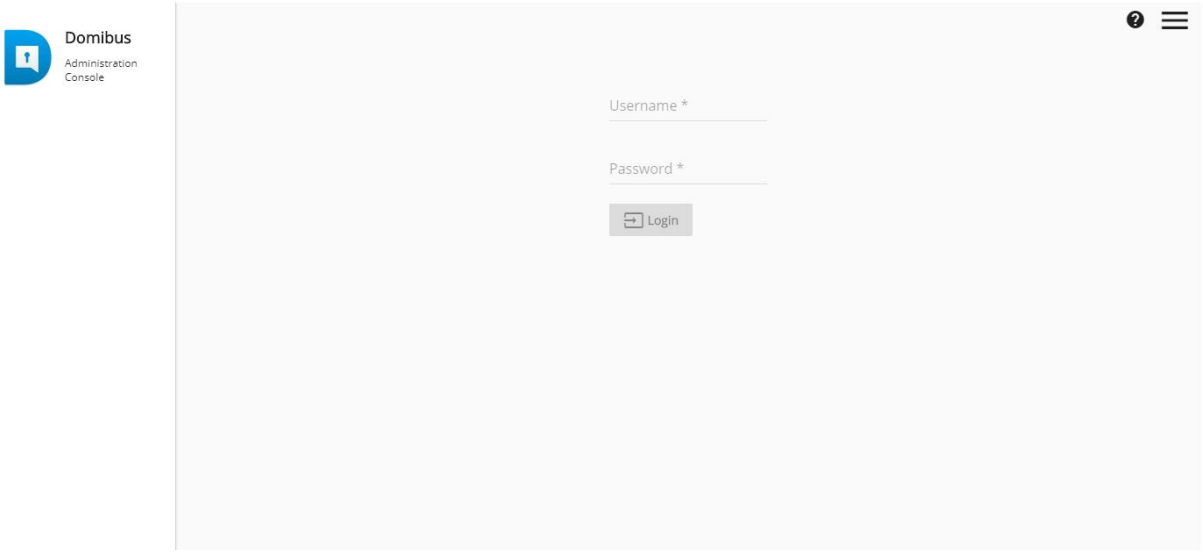
Upload the PMode file

To update the PMode configuration and/or Truststore:

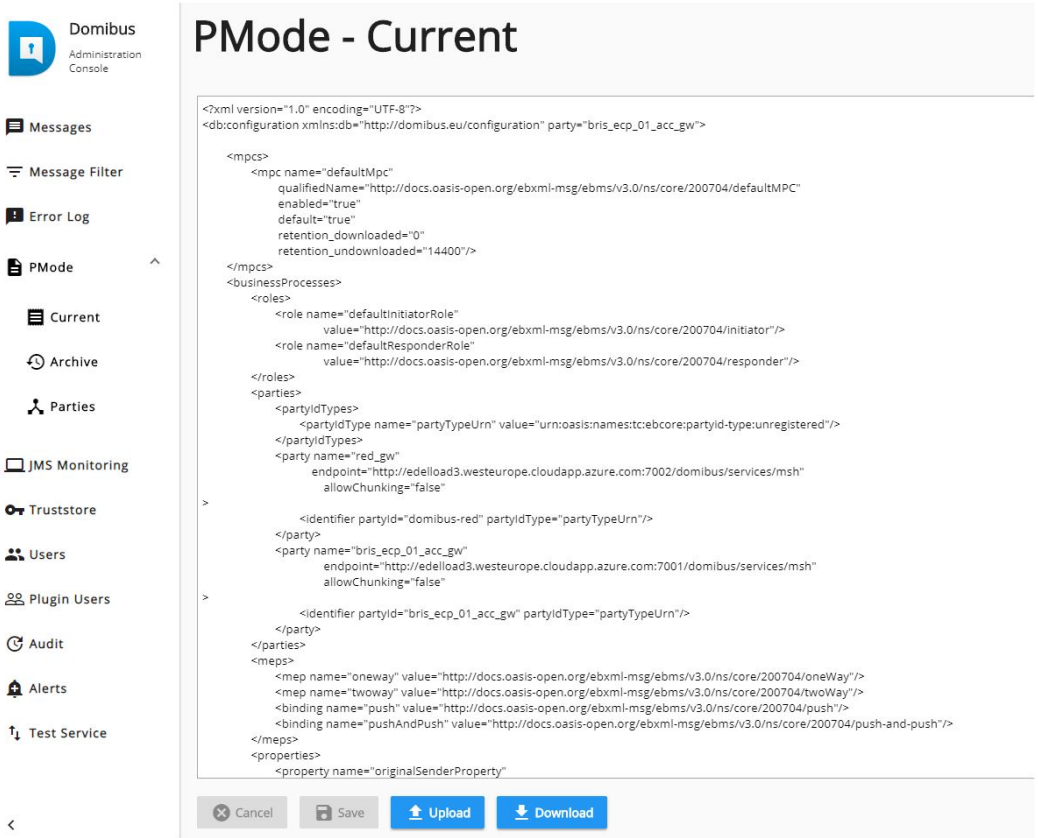
1. Connect to the Administration Console using the administrator's credentials. By default, credentials are:
   - User: `admin`;
   - Password: to obtain the password, look for the phrase "Default password for user admin is" in the logs of http://*localhost*:_8080_/domibus.

NOTE	▪ In case of a cluster environment, the PMode configuration is replicated automatically on all the nodes. ▪ It is recommended to change the passwords for the default users. See admintools .

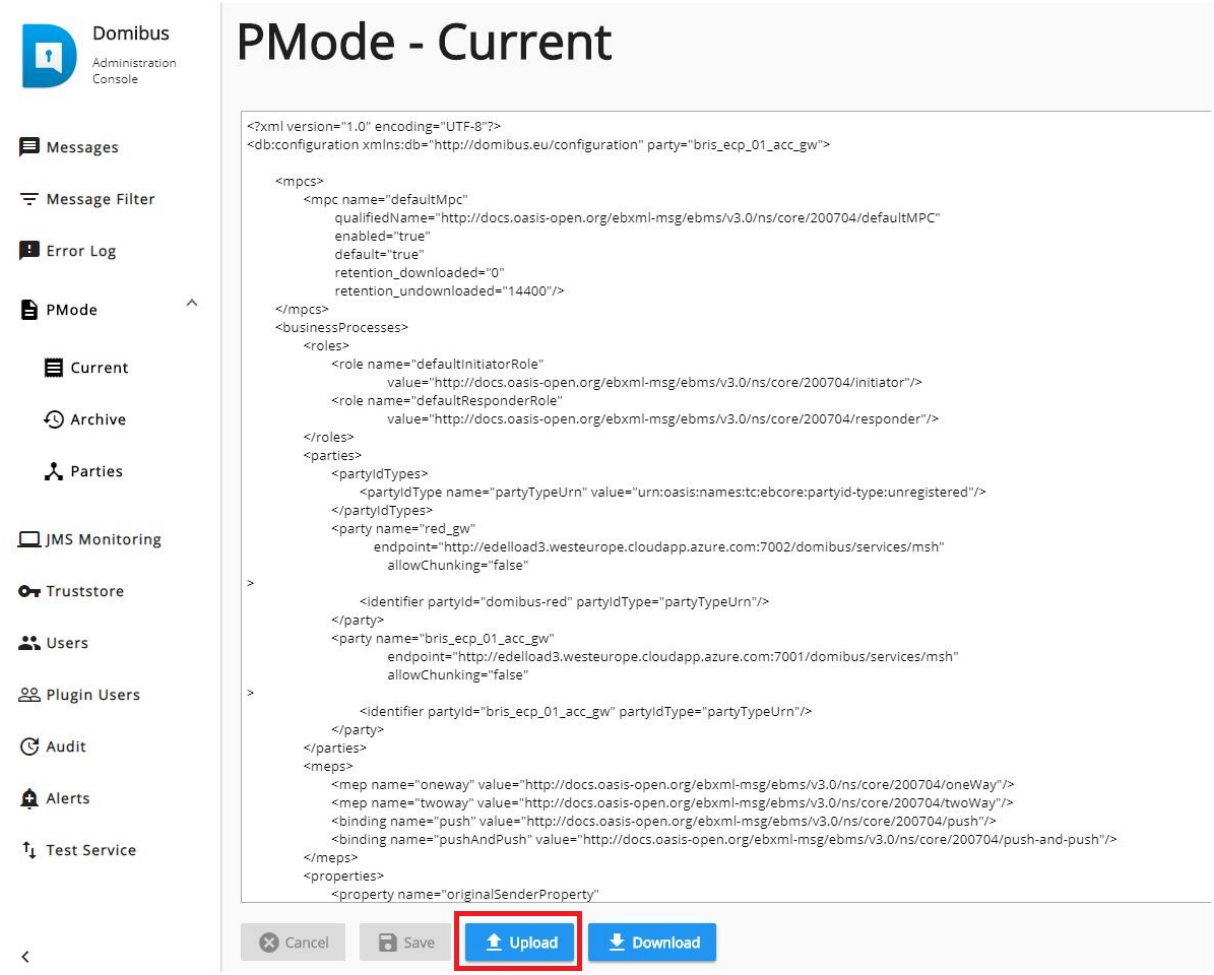
IMPORTANT	Duplicate parameters/entities are not allowed in PMode. XSD validation is used to find the duplicate entities.



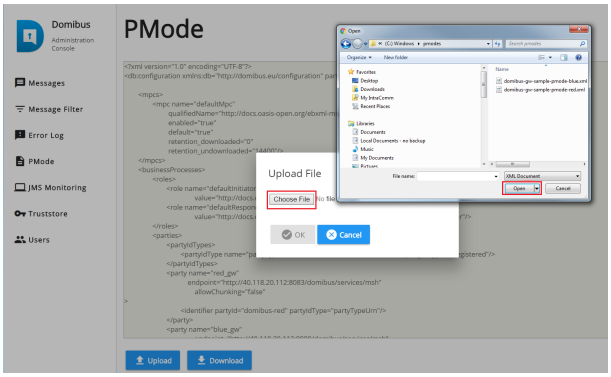
1. Click on the **PMode menu**:



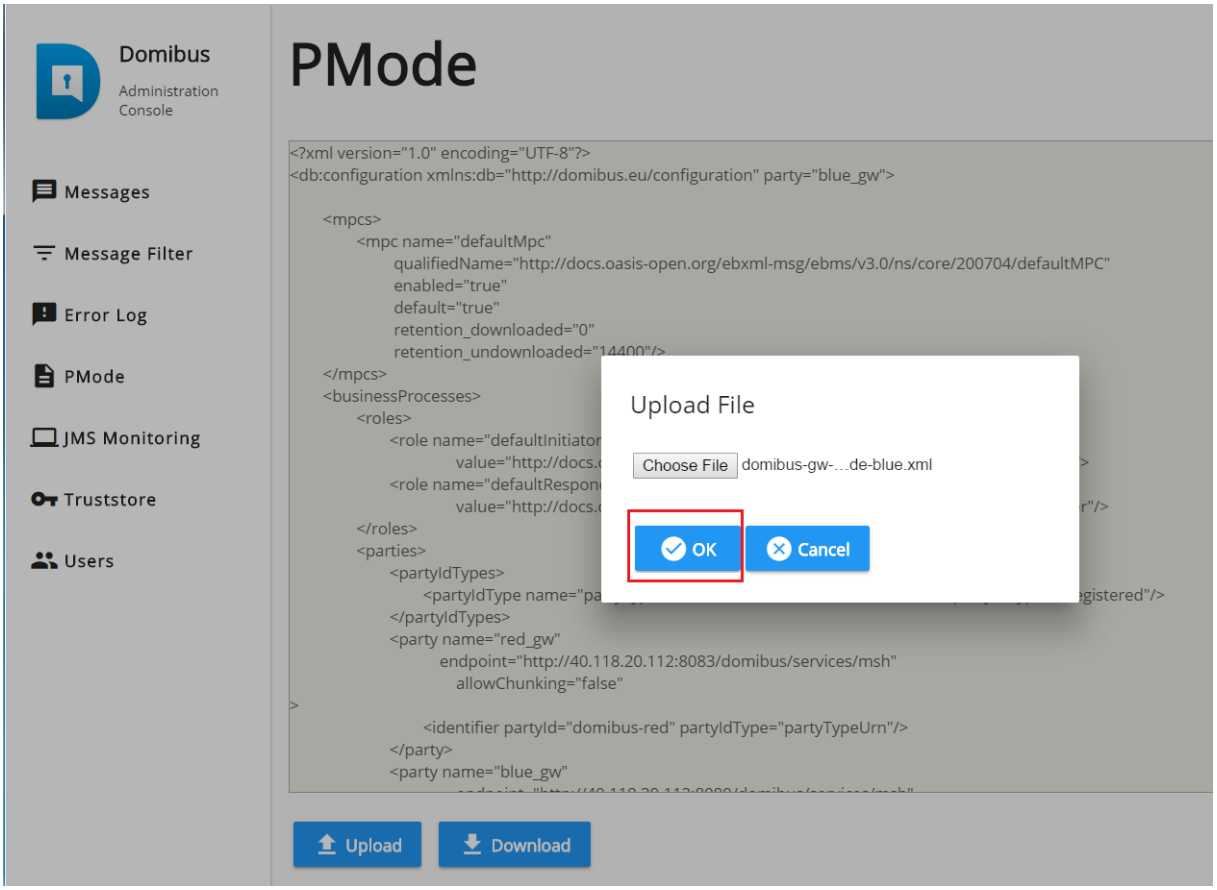
2. Press the **Upload** button:



3. Press the **Choose File** button, and navigate to the PMode file, select it and click on the **Open** button (or equivalent) in the standard dialog box:



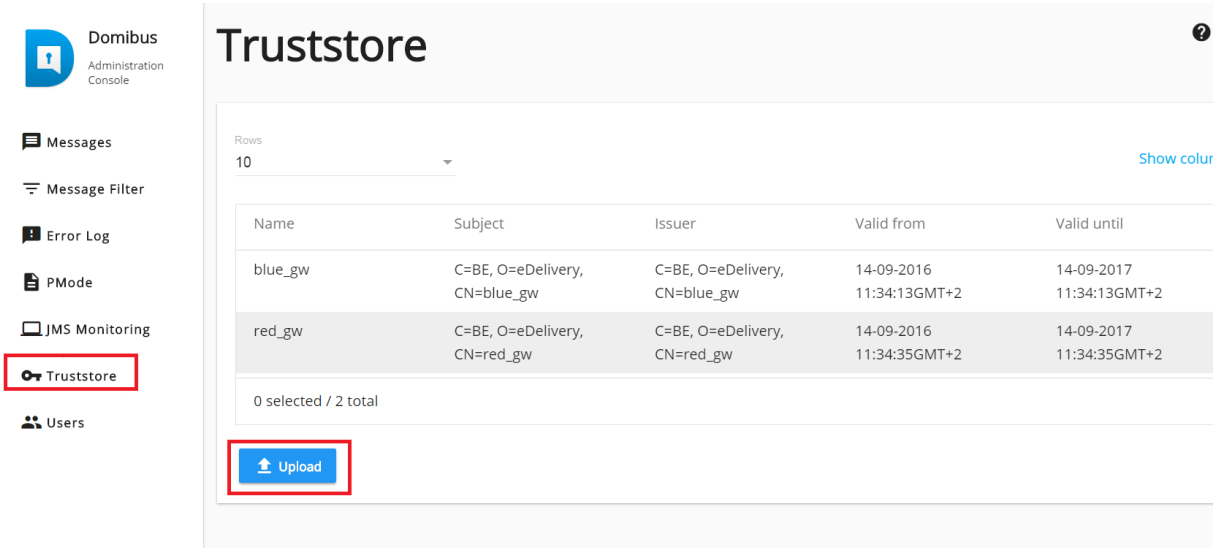
4. Once the file has been selected, click "**OK**" to upload the PMode xml file:



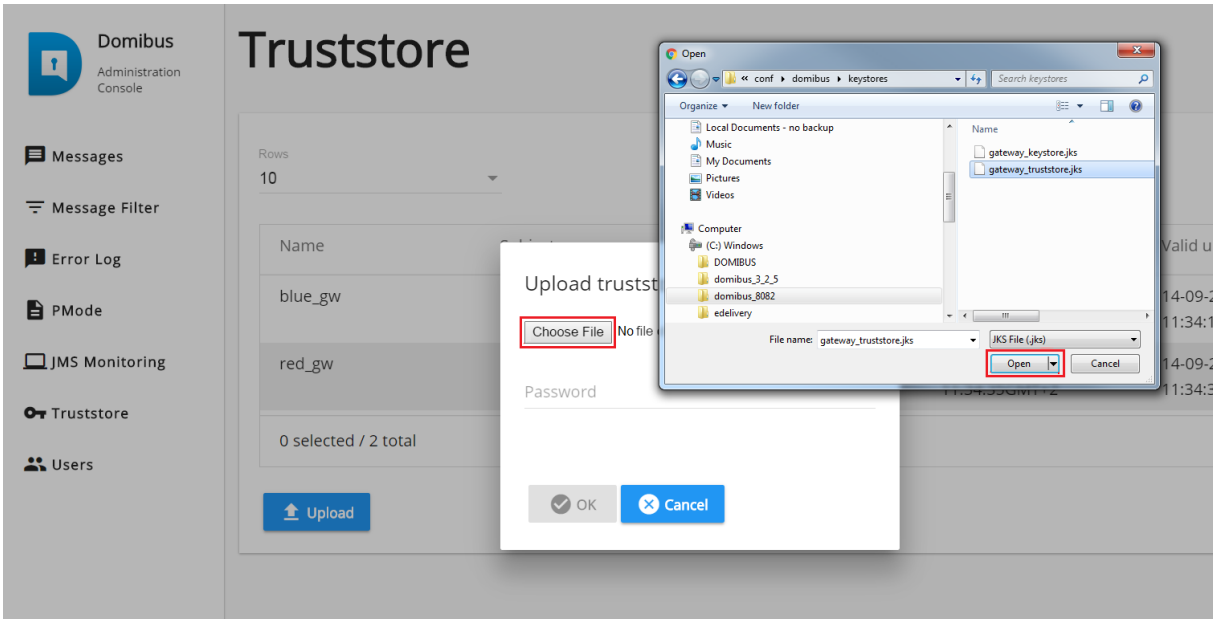
NOTE Every time a PMode is updated, the truststore is also reloaded.

Upload the Truststore

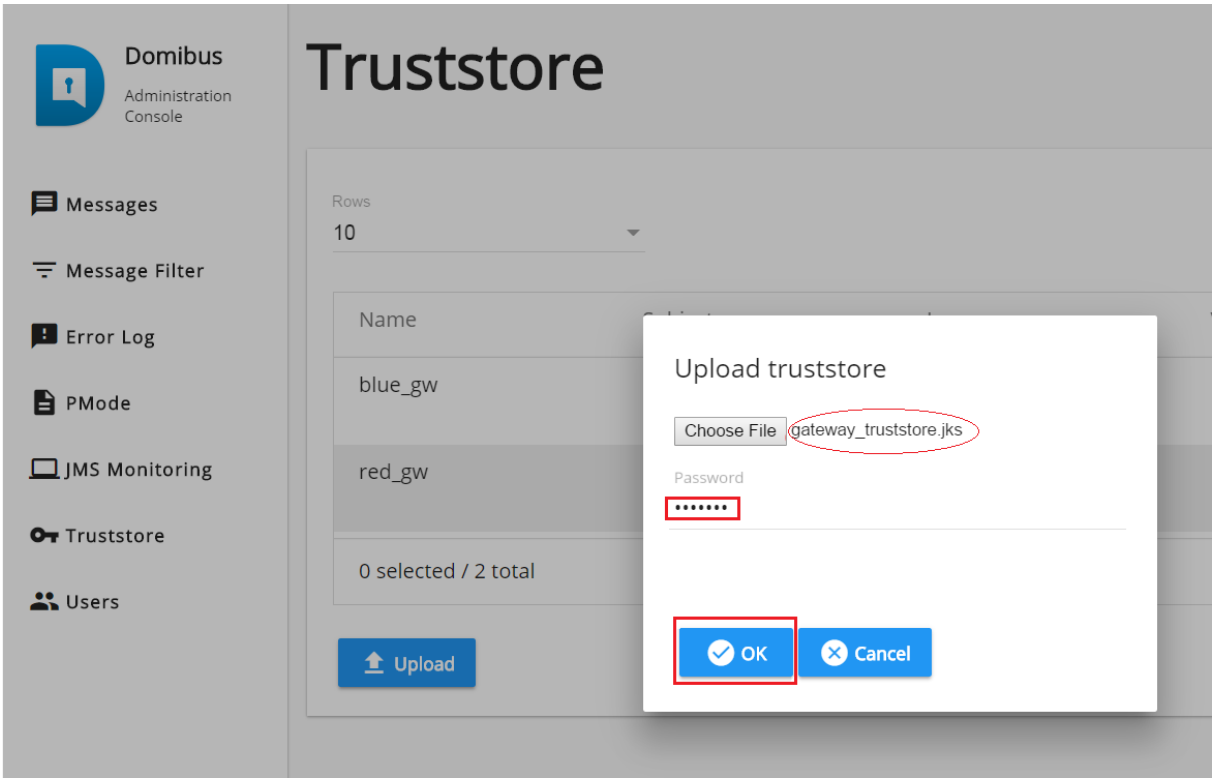
1. Select the "Truststore" menu and press the **Upload** button:



2. Navigate to the Truststore and select it by clicking on the **Open** button (or equivalent) of the standard file open dialog:



3. Once the file has been selected, enter the keystore password and click on the **OK** button to activate the new **truststore jks file:**



5.3.5. Message properties validation

While exchanging AS4 messages using PMode configuration, a user could define Message Properties as in the example below:

```
<ns:UserMessage>
….
<ns:MessageProperties>
<ns:Property
    name="originalSender">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
```

```
type:unregistered:C1</ns:Property>
<ns:Property
    name="finalRecipient">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C4</ns:Property>
</ns:MessageProperties>
...

</ns:UserMessage>
Domibus has a limitation of 1024 characters for the value of a Message
Property. If this value is exceeded, an EbMS3Exception is thrown on both
sending (C2) and receiving (C3) side and the message is not
submitted/accepted.

<properties>
    <property name="originalSenderProperty"
        key="originalSender"
        datatype="string"
        required="true"/>
    <property name="finalRecipientProperty"
        key="finalRecipient"
        datatype="string"
        required="true"/>
    <propertySet name="eDeliveryPropertySet">
        <propertyRef property="finalRecipientProperty"/>
        <propertyRef property="originalSenderProperty"/>
    </propertySet>
</properties>
```

5.4. Two-way MEP Scenario

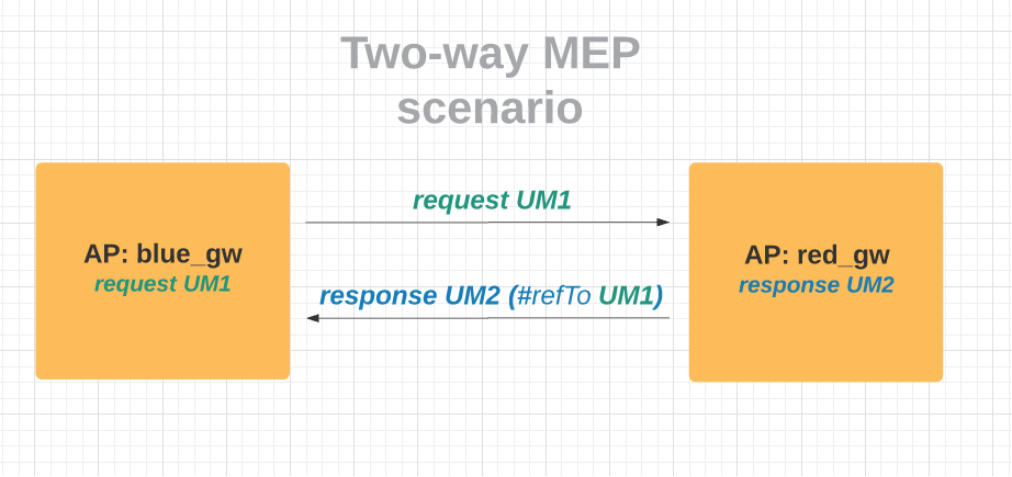
The **Two-Way MEP** governs the exchange of two User Messages in opposite directions, the first one being the request, and the second one being the response. The response must reference the request using `eb:RefToMessageId`.

A two-way scenario is presented below, including the PMode configuration for all 3 possible bindings for two-way exchanges:

- PushAndPush
- PushAndPull
- PullAndPush

The scenario is the following:´

- `blue_gw` wants to place an order to `red_gw` and expects a response from `red_gw`.
- `blue_gw` has the `UserMessage` request that needs to be exchanged with the `red_gw`, and `red_gw` has the `UserMessage` response that needs to be exchanged with `blue_gw`.



The processes described below simulate these three possible bindings for **Two-Way mep**.

Two legs are used:

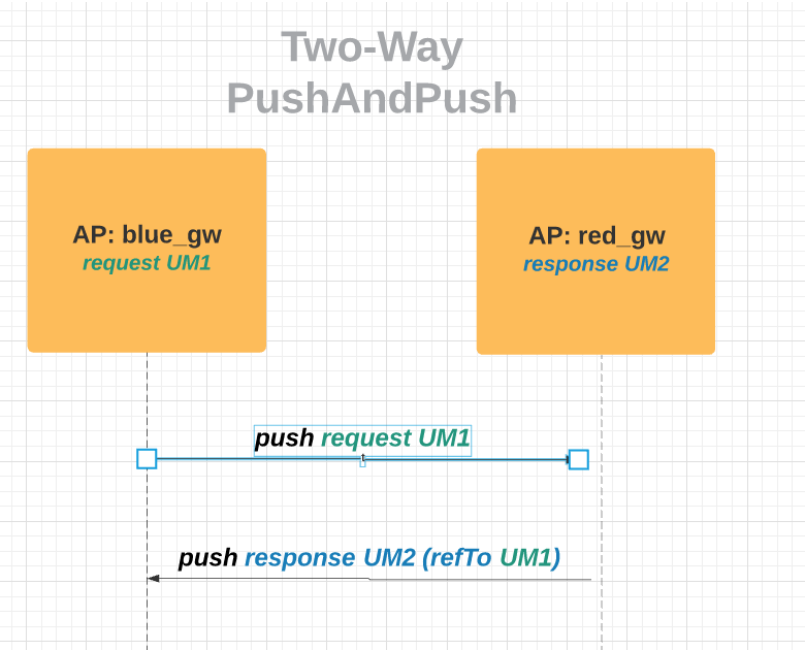
- `leg1` for the exchange of the request UM1
- `leg2` for the exchange of response UM2.
- The legs are reused in all three bindings.

```
<legConfiguration name="leg1"
    service="serviceA"
    action="action1"
    defaultMpc="mpcA"
    reliability="AS4Reliability"
    security="eDeliveryAS4Policy"
    receptionAwareness="receptionAwareness"
    propertySet="eDeliveryPropertySet"
    payloadProfile="MessageProfile"
    errorHandling="demoErrorHandling"
    compressPayloads="true"/>

<legConfiguration name="leg2"
    service="serviceA"
    action="action2"
    defaultMpc="mpcA"
    reliability="AS4Reliability"
    security="eDeliveryAS4Policy"
    receptionAwareness="receptionAwareness"
    propertySet="eDeliveryPropertySet"
    payloadProfile="MessageProfile"
    errorHandling="demoErrorHandling"
    compressPayloads="false"/>
```

5.4.1. PushAndPush binding

- `pushLeg1`: blue_gw pushes the request UM1 on leg1

- `pushLeg2`: red_gw pushes the response UM2 on leg2. Requires `RefToMessageId: UM1`



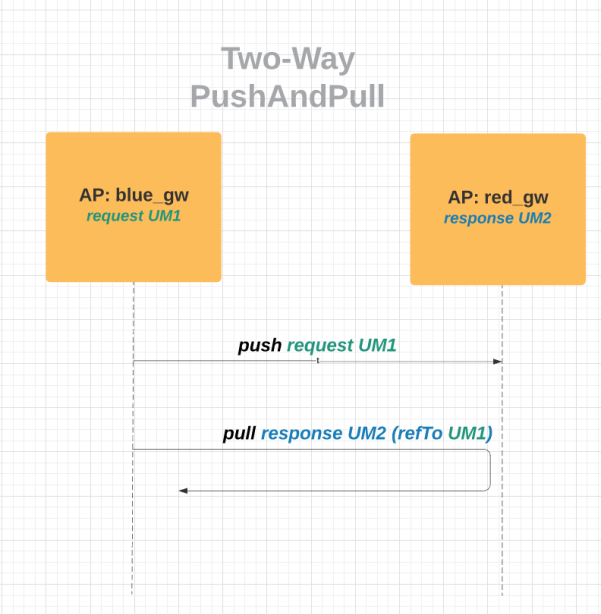
PMode configuration:

```
<process name="pushLeg1"
    mep="oneway"
    binding="push"
    initiatorRole="defaultInitiatorRole"
    responderRole="defaultResponderRole">
    <initiatorParties>
        <initiatorParty name="blue_gw"/>
    </initiatorParties>
    <responderParties>
        <responderParty name="red_gw"/>
    </responderParties>
    <legs>
        <leg name="leg1"/>
    </legs>
</process>

<process name="pushLeg2"
    mep="oneway"
    binding="push"
    initiatorRole=" defaultResponderRole "
    responderRole="defaultInitiatorRole">
    <initiatorParties>
        <initiatorParty name="red_gw"/>
    </initiatorParties>
    <responderParties>
        <responderParty name="blue_gw"/>
    </responderParties>
    <legs>
        <leg name="leg2"/>
```

```
    </legs>
</process>
```

5.4.2. PushAndPull binding

- `pushLeg1`: blue_gw pushes the request UM1 on leg1
- `pullLeg2`: blue_gw pulls the response UM2 on leg2. Requires `RefToMessageId: UM1`.



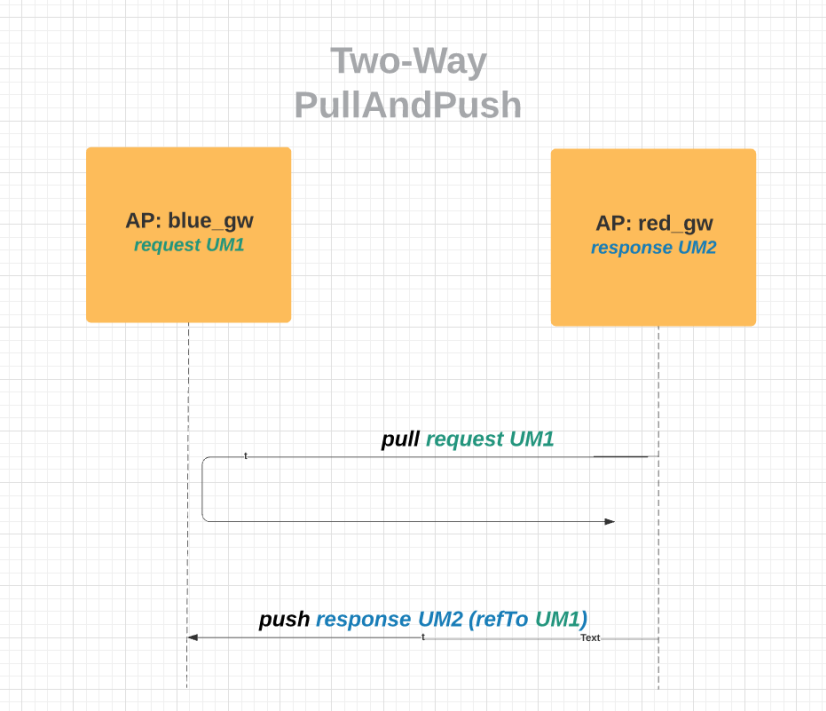
PMode configuration:

```
<process name="pushLeg1"
    mep="oneway"
    binding="push"
    initiatorRole="defaultInitiatorRole"
    responderRole="defaultResponderRole">
    <initiatorParties>
        <initiatorParty name="blue_gw"/>
    </initiatorParties>
    <responderParties>
        <responderParty name="red_gw"/>
    </responderParties>
    <legs>
        <leg name="leg1"/>
    </legs>
</process>
<process name="pullLeg2"
    mep="oneway"
    binding="pull"
    initiatorRole="defaultResponderRole"
    responderRole="defaultInitiatorRole">
    <initiatorParties>
        <initiatorParty name="blue_gw"/>
    </initiatorParties>
```

```
        <responderParties>
    <responderParty name="red_gw"/>
    </responderParties>
    <legs>
        <leg name="leg2"/>
    </legs>
</process>
```

5.4.3. PullAndPush binding

- `pullLeg1`: red_gw pulls the request UM1 on leg1
- `pushLeg2`: red_gw pushes the response UM2 on leg2. Requires `RefToMessageId: UM1`.




```
<process name="pullLeg1"
    mep="oneway"
    binding="pull"
    initiatorRole="defaultInitiatorRole"
    responderRole="defaultResponderRole">
    <initiatorParties>
        <initiatorParty name="red_gw"/>
    </initiatorParties>
    <responderParties>
        <responderParty name="blue_gw"/>
    </responderParties>
    <legs>
        <leg name="leg1"/>
    </legs>
</process>
<process name="pushLeg2"
    mep="oneway"
```

```
    binding="push"
    initiatorRole="defaultInitiatorRole"
    responderRole="defaultResponderRole">
    <initiatorParties>
        <initiatorParty name="red_gw"/>
    </initiatorParties>
    <responderParties>
        <responderParty name="blue_gw"/>
    </responderParties>
    <legs>
        <leg name="leg2"/>
    </legs>
</process>
```

5.5. Special Scenario: Sender and Receiver are the same

In this special scenario, the Sender Access Point acts also as the Receiver Access Point. Multiple backends can exchange messages via the same Access Point using the same or different plugins.

5.5.1. PMode Configuration

A party (e.g. **blue_gw**) which is Sender and Receiver must be defined in both the `<initiatorParties>` and `<responderParties>` sections as shown below:

```
...
<initiatorParties>
    <initiatorParty name="blue_gw"/>
</initiatorParties>
<responderParties>
    <responderParty name="blue_gw"/>
</responderParties>
...
```

5.5.2. Message structure

A message that is sent to the same Access Point will have to contain the same party ID in both **From** and **To** sections. Below there is an example of a message sent using the Default WS Plugin:

```
<ns:UserMessage>
...
<ns:PartyInfo>
<ns:From>
<ns:PartyId
type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">domibus-blue</ns:PartyId>
<ns:Role>
http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
```

```
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator%3c/ns:Role[http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator
</ns:Role]>
</ns:From>
<ns:To>
<ns:Partyd
type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">domibus-blue
</ns:PartyId>
<ns:Role>
http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxmlmsg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/responder
</ns:Role>
</ns:To>
</ns:PartyInfo>
….
```

5.5.3. Message ID convention

Due to some limitations related to the uniqueness of the message identifier, a convention has been defined in this scenario. The message ID used for the received message is derived from the message ID used for the sent message with the following rule: the suffix `_1` is added to the sent message ID.

Example:

- Sent message ID is `ae15851e-78fb-4b51-aac8-333c08c450d6@domibus`
- Received message ID is `ae15851e-78fb-4b51-aac8-333c08c450d6@domibus_1`

NOTE	The self-sending feature is meant to be used only for sanity tests. We discourage users to use self-sending in Production environments.

5.6. Administration Tools

5.6.1. Administration Console

Domibus administration console can be used by administrators and users to easily manage Domibus application.

The administration dashboard is reachable via the following URLs: `http://<your_server>:<your_port_number>/domibus` (Tomcat, WildFly and Weblogic).

The admin console is made of several sections:

Messages

in this page, the administrator can see the details of the messages and re-process them if required. The administrator can also navigate through the messages history and download specific messages if needed.

Message Filter

in this page, the administrator can set defined filters and access them individually for edition

directly in the list.

Error Log

in this page, the administrator can view the list of application errors, make searches on error messages and filter them.

PMode

in this page, the administrator can upload, download and edit the PMode file. The administrator can also edit the list of parties configured in the PMode and access them individually for modification purposes. The user has also access to a list of archived PMode content that the user can restore.

JMS Monitoring

in this page, the administrator can monitor and manage the contents of the JMS queues.

Truststores

in this section, the user can manage the truststores.

Under Domibus, the administrator can upload a new truststore to replace the current one. There is also a button to reload the keystore from the file system (using the same keystore properties).

Under TLS Truststore, the user can manage the trusted certificates of the TLS truststore.

Users

On this page, the administrator can create and manage users including: grant access rights, change passwords, assign roles, etc.

Plugin Users

On this page, the administrator can manage the plugin users: create, delete, edit, grant access rights and roles, etc.

Audit

On this page, the administrator has an overview of changes performed in the PMode, Parties, Message Filter and Users pages.

Alerts

This page displays the alerts generated by Domibus in case of unusual behaviour of the application. The alerts are configured by the administrator.

Connection Monitoring

On this page the administrator can perform basic test of the communication configuration between two access points and see the status of these connections.

Logging

This page displays the logging levels of various libraries and packages and to change their levels.

Properties

This page displays the Domibus and external modules properties and their values and allows to change them.

Domains

This page displays the existing domains in Multi tenancy configuration and allows to activate or de-activate them at runtime.

Change Password

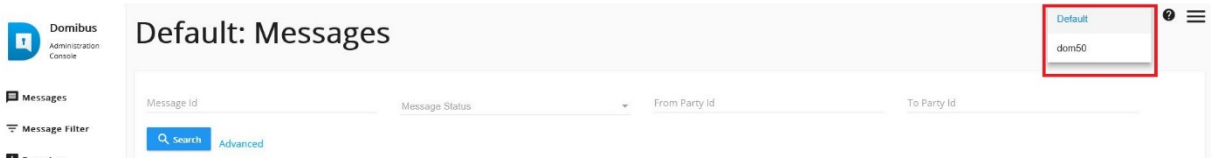
It is accessible from the hamburger menu found at the top-right corner of the screen. On this page the administrator can change his/her password if it is about to expire. This page is displayed also automatically, after the login, if the user has the default password.

Multitenancy

In Multitenancy mode, each tenant domain has its own set of configuration files: Keystore, Truststore, PMode, Domain properties, etc. Users are defined for each tenant domain.

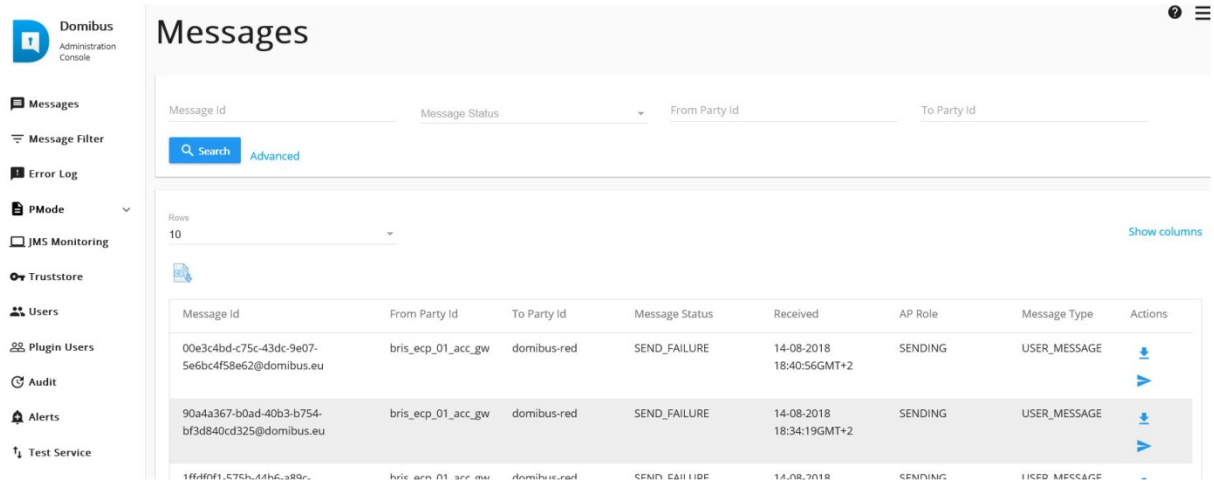
The user named **super** with role **ROLE_AP_ADMIN**, has the privileges to access all the available domains.

When logged as **super**, you are able to select a specific tenant domain in the upper right part of the admin console in a drop-down list (default or dom50 domain in the example below):



5.6.2. Message Log

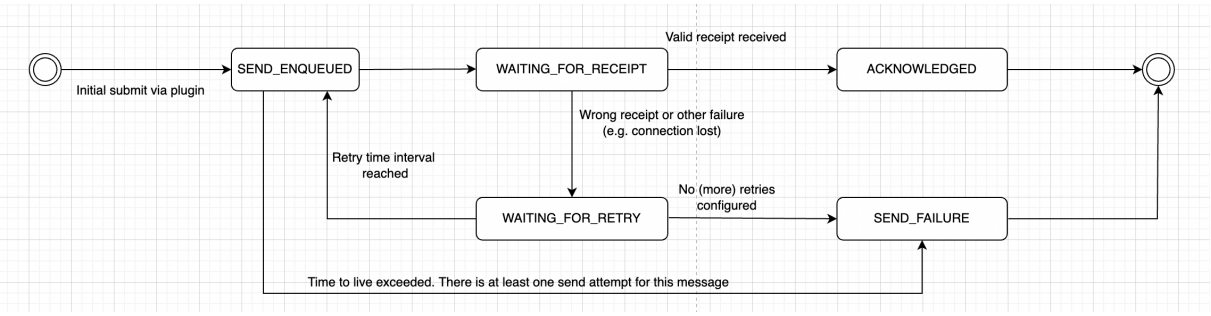
Domibus administration dashboard includes a message logging page that gives the administrator information related to sent messages, received messages and their status (Sent, Received, Failed, acknowledgeD, etc.):



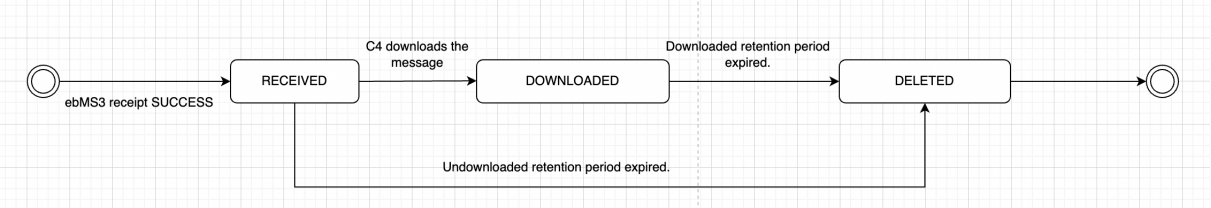
There is also support for downloading the non-repudiation XML receipts.

The following state machines illustrate the evolution of the processing of messages according to the encountered events:

State machine of Corner 2 (sending access point)



State machine of Corner 3 (receiving access point)



5.6.3. Message Filtering

Domibus allows the routing of messages to different plugins, based on some messages attributes:

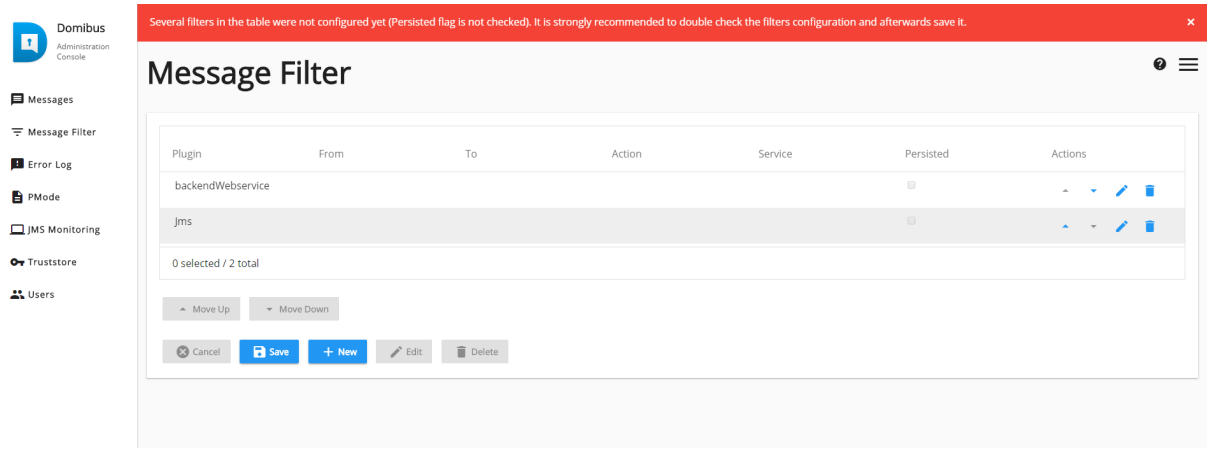
- **From**: initial sender (C1)
- **To**: final recipient (C4)
- **Action**: defined as 'Leg' in the PMode
- **Service**: as defined in the PMode

The following rules apply:

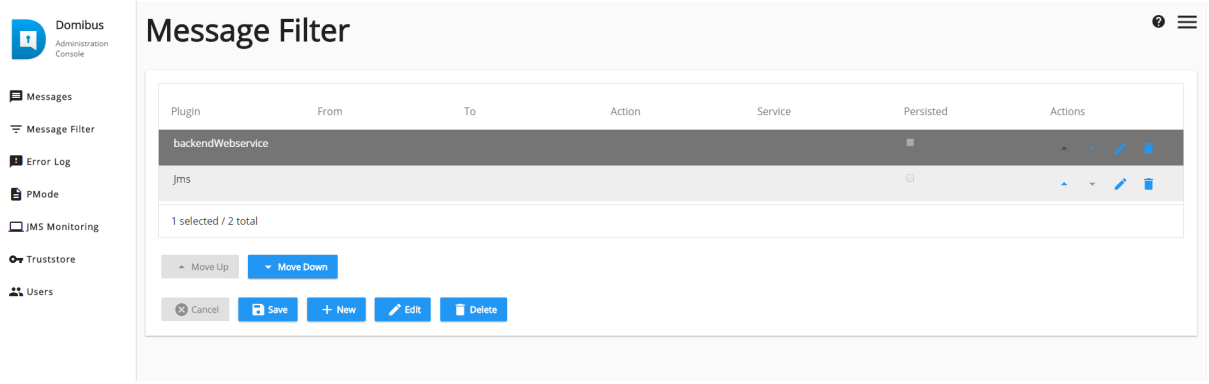
- Domibus takes into account the ordered list of 'filters' to route all messages. The first filter matching the filter criteria will define the target plugin. The order of the plugin is therefore important in the routing process.

NOTE

- If the filters are all mutually exclusive, the order would not matter.
- The 'Persisted' column indicates whether the plugin filter configuration has already been saved. If a plugin filter configuration has not already been saved, the 'Persisted' value is unchecked and an error message is shown on the top of the screen. In this case, it is strongly recommended to review the filters configuration and save it afterwards.



- One plugin may be applied to multiple filters. This is done by the use of the 'OR' criteria. (cf. backendWebservice in the example below).
- Multiple attributes could also be defined in one filter. This is done by the use of the 'AND' criteria. (cf. the first filter in the example below).
- One filter may have no criteria, meaning that all messages (not matching previous filters) will be routed to the corresponding plugin automatically. As a result, subsequent filters will therefore not be considered for any incoming message. In the example below, the last filter routes all remaining messages to plugin 'backendWebservice'.



Use the **New** and **Delete** buttons to create or delete a filter.

As the order matters, move up and down actions allow placing each filter in the right order:

Cf. **Move Up** and **Move Down** buttons.

After some changes have been applied to the filters, the **Cancel** and **Save** buttons become active:

- Press **Cancel** to cancel the changes
- Press **Save** to save the changes and activate them immediately.

The console will ask the user to confirm the operation, before proceeding.

Example of message attributes used for routing and matching the first filter used in the example above:

- **Action**: `TC1Leg1`
- **Service**: `bdx:noprocess:tc2`

- **From**: domibus-blue:urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered
- **To**: domibus-red:urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered

That information can be found in the incoming message received by Domibus (e.g. see below):

```
<ns:PartyInfo>
    <ns:From>
    <ns:PartyId
        type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">domibus-
blue</ns:PartyId>
    <ns:Role>http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator</ns:Role>
    </ns:From>
    <ns:To>
    <ns:PartyId
        type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">domibus-
red</ns:PartyId>
    <ns:Role>http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/responder</ns:Role>
    </ns:To>
</ns:PartyInfo>
<ns:CollaborationInfo>
    <ns:Service type="tc1">bdx:noprocess</ns:Service>
    <ns:Action>TC1Leg1</ns:Action>
</ns:CollaborationInfo>
```

5.6.4. Application Logging

Domibus log files

Domibus has three log files listed below:

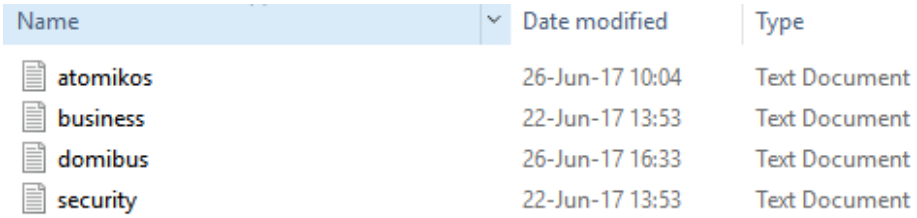
`domibus.log`
: this is the main log file log and contains both the security and business logs plus miscellaneous logs as debug information, logs from one of the framework used by the application, etc.

`domibus-security.log`
: this log file contains all the security related information. For example, you can find information about the clients who connect to the application. By default, the security information is included in domibus.log and this log is disabled

`domibus-business.log`
: this log file contains all the business related information. For example, when a message is sent or received, etc. By default, the business information is included in domibus.log and this log is disabled.

`statistics.log`
: includes information on the occurrence of different events (receive message, submit message,

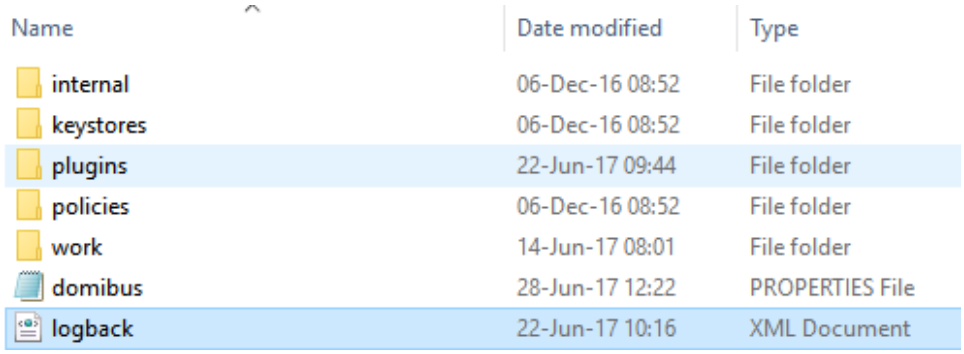
etc).



Logging properties

It is possible to modify the configuration of the logs by editing the logging properties file:

`<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/logback.xml`



Async logging

It is possible to improve logging speed and reduce logging latency by using async logging. An example is present in the logging properties file: `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/logback.xml`.

1. Uncomment the part:

```
<!-- Async logging: uncomment this-->
<!-- <appender name="DEFAULT-ASYNC-FILE"
class="ch.qos.logback.classic.AsyncAppender">-->
<!-- <queueSize>3000</queueSize>-->
<!-- <discardingThreshold>0</discardingThreshold>-->
<!-- <appender-ref ref="file" />-->
<!-- </appender>-->
```

2. Comment the line

```
<appender-ref ref="file"/>
```

3. Uncomment the line:

```
<!--
<appender-ref ref="DEFAULT-ASYNC-FILE" />
```

```
-->
```

4. The root logging should look like this:

```
<root level="WARN">
    <appender-ref ref="DEFAULT-ASYNC-FILE" />
    <appender-ref ref="stdout"/>
</root>
```

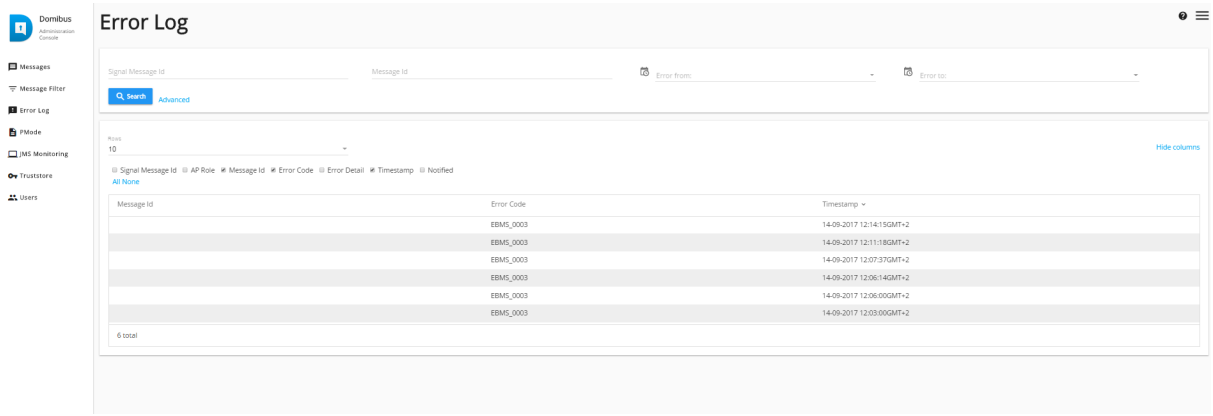
5. Restart the application server

Error Log page

To go to the error log page of the Domibus Admin Console, click on the **Error log** menu entry.

This option lists all the Message Transfers error logs and includes the **ErrorSignalMessageId**, **ErrorDetail** and **Timestamp**. You can sort messages by using the up or down arrow to search for a specific message.

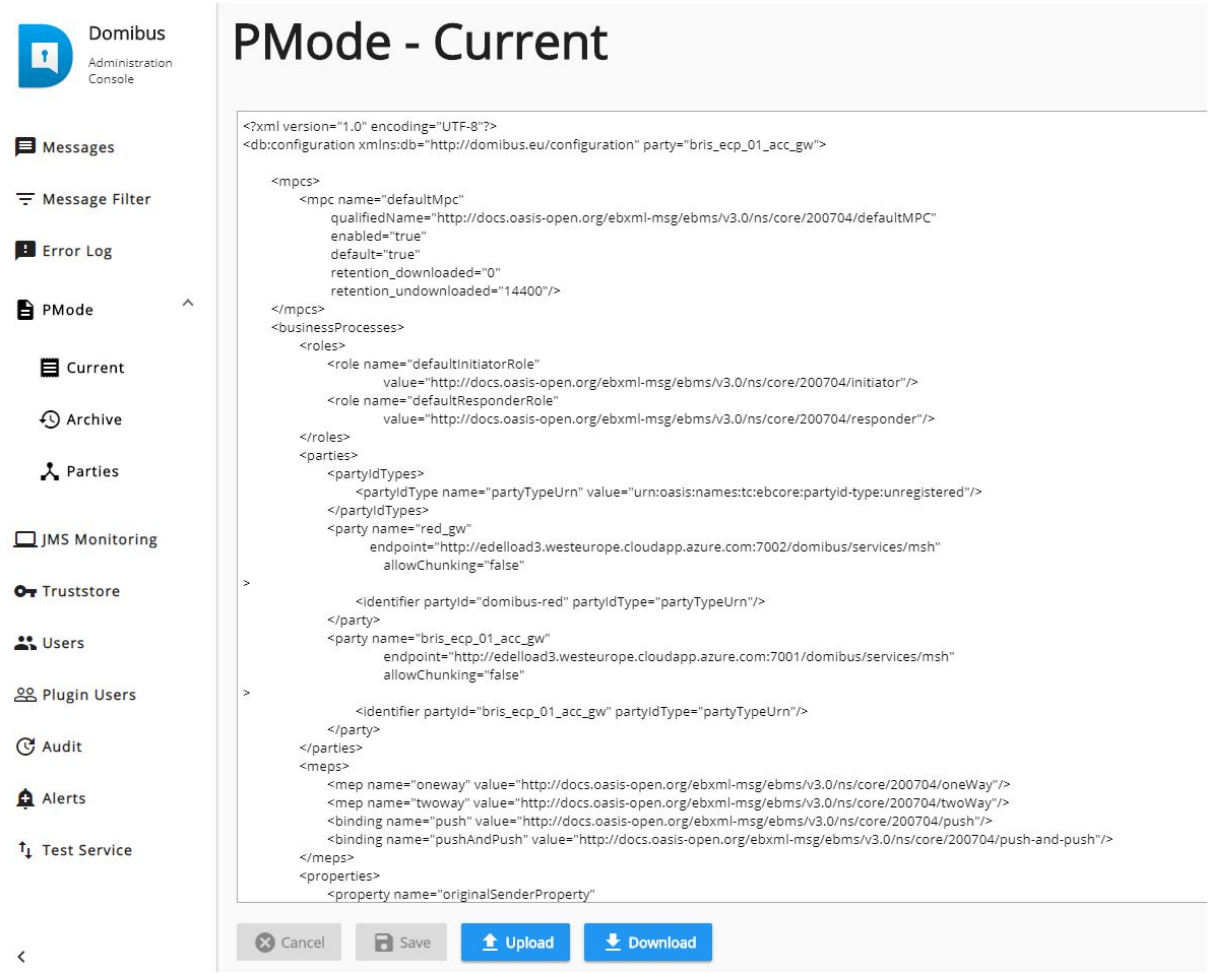
Domibus – Error Log page



5.6.5. PMode

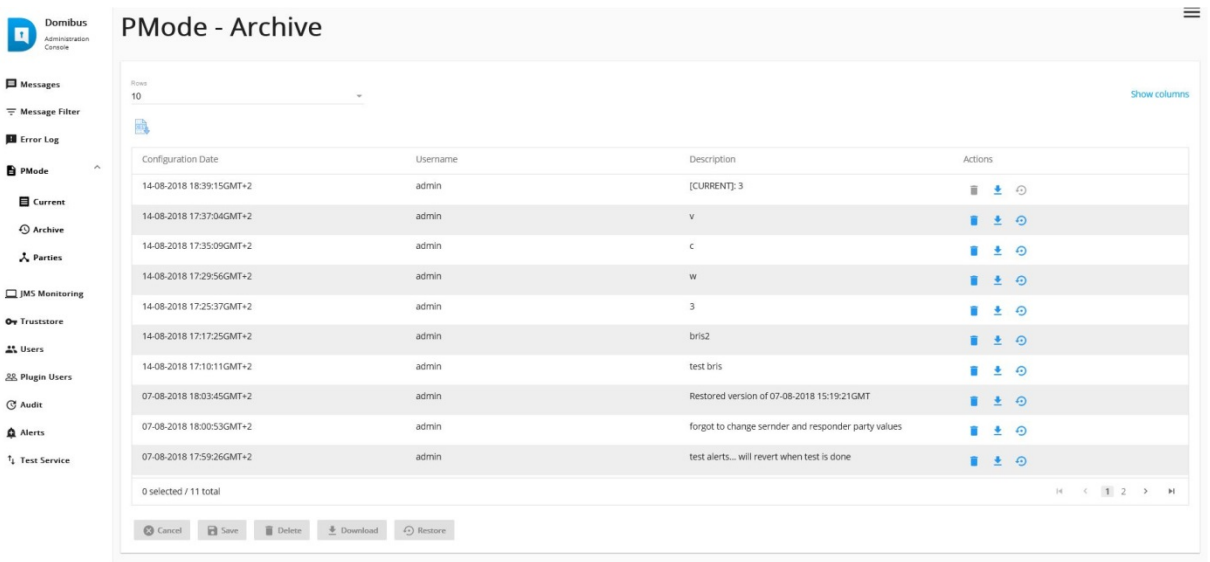
In the Administration console you can view the content of the current PMode:

PMode page



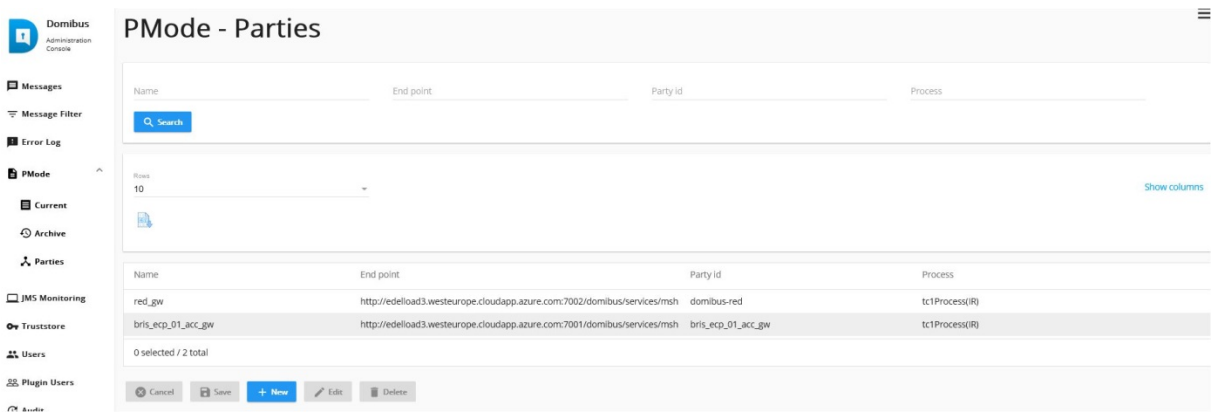
You can edit the content of your current PMode in the administration console and save the changes by clicking on **Save** or discard the changes by clicking on **Cancel**. You can **upload** a PMode file or **download** the current one.

Under **Archive** the history of the PMode changes is displayed:



Domibus keeps a snapshot of the PMode each time the PMode is modified. The user can restore a particular version and make it the current PMode by clicking on the restored button at the far right of the table.

Under Parties, the user can manage the parties in the PMode. Parties can be searched using filter criteria, they can be added, updated or deleted.



The PMode is updated and a new PMode snapshot is created when parties are added, updated or deleted.

5.6.6. Queue Monitoring

NOTE

To prevent the user from moving messages from any queue to any other queue:

- The user should be able to move messages only to the original queue which can be retrieved from the JMS Messsage properties.
- In case the original queue cannot be determined, the user can move to any queue the message except the source.
- In case of more than one message to be moved, all messages must have the same original queue. Otherwise, an error message is displayed.
- In case the original queue is the same as the source queue, an error message is displayed.

Domibus uses the following JMS queues to handle the messages:

Destination type	JNDI name	Comment	Description
Queue	jms/domibus.internal.dispatch.queue	No redelivery because redelivery of MSH messages is handled via ebMS3/AS4.	This queue is used for scheduling messages for sending via the MSH.

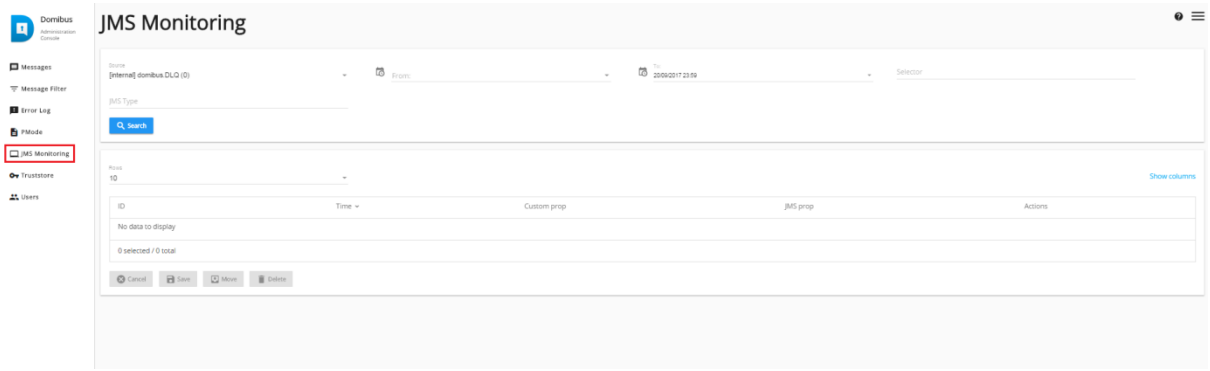
Destination type	JNDI name	Comment	Description
Queue	jms/domibus.internal.notification.unknown		Notifications about received messages (by the MSH) that do not match any backend routing criteria will be sent to this queue. In production environment, this queue should be monitored in order to handle those messages manually.
Topic	jms/domibus.internal.command		This topic is used for sending commands to all nodes in a cluster. For example, it is used after a PMode was uploaded in order to notify all nodes to update their PMode cache (in case caching is enabled).
Queue	jms/domibus.backend.jms.replyQueue		This queue is used for sending replies back to the sender of a message. Replies contain: a correlationId, ebMS3 messageId (if possible), error messages (if available).
Queue	jms/domibus.backend.jms.outQueue		Messages received by the MSH (that match the routing criteria for the JMS plugin) will be sent to this queue.

Destination type	JNDI name	Comment	Description
Queue	jms/domibus.backend.jms.inQueue		This queue is the entry point for messages to be sent by the sending MSH.
Queue	jms/domibus.backend.jms.errorNotifyConsumer		This queue is used to inform the receiver of a message that an error occurred during the processing of a received message.
Queue	jms/domibus.backend.jms.errorNotifyProducer		This queue is used to inform the sender of a message that an error occurred during the processing of a message to be sent.
Queue	jms/domibus.notification.jms		Used for sending notifications to the configured JMS plugin.
Queue	jms/domibus.internal.notification.queue		This queue is used to notify the configured plugin about the status of the message to be sent.
Queue	jms/domibus.notification.webservice		Used for sending notifications to the configured WS plugin.

Destination type	JNDI name	Comment	Description
Queue	jms/domibus.DLQ		This is the Dead Letter Queue of the application. The messages from other queues that reached the retry limit are redirected to this queue.

Table 4 - Queue Monitoring

All these queues can be monitored and managed using the **JMS Monitoring** page, which is accessible from the **JMS Monitoring** menu of the administration console:



Warning:

For Tomcat server, the maximum number of shown messages in the queue monitoring is defined by the 'domibus.listPendingMessages.maxCount' property.

In the **Source** field, we have all the queues listed, along with the number of messages pending in each queue:

If a queue is used internally by the application core, its name will start with **[internal].** A regular expression is used to identify all the internal queues. The value for this regular expression can be adapted in the **domibus.jms.internalQueue.expression** property from the <edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/domibus.properties* file.

In the **JMS Monitoring** page the following operations can be performed:

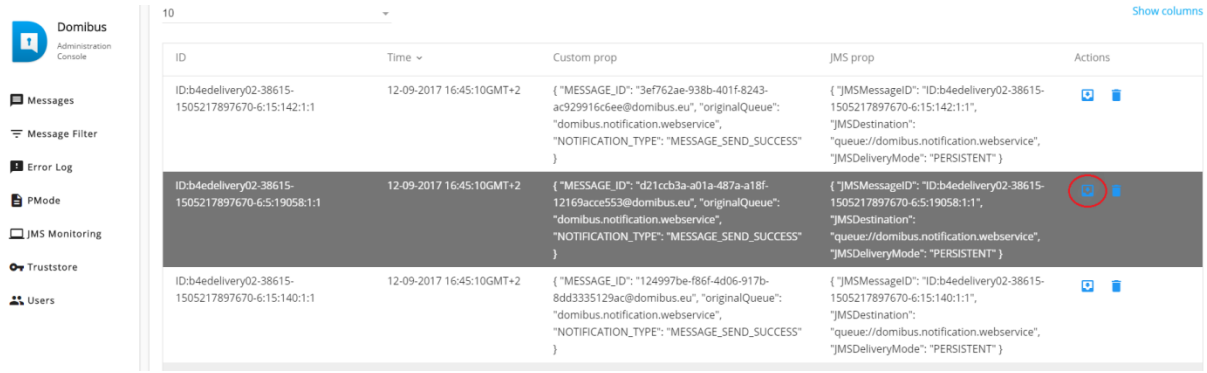
1. Inspecting and filtering the messages from a queue based on the fields:
    a. **JMS type**: the JMS header
    b. **Selector**: in this field you can enter any JMS message properties with the correct expression to filter on it

NOTE	For more information on the JMS message headers and the JMS message selector, please check the official documentation at https://docs.oracle.com/

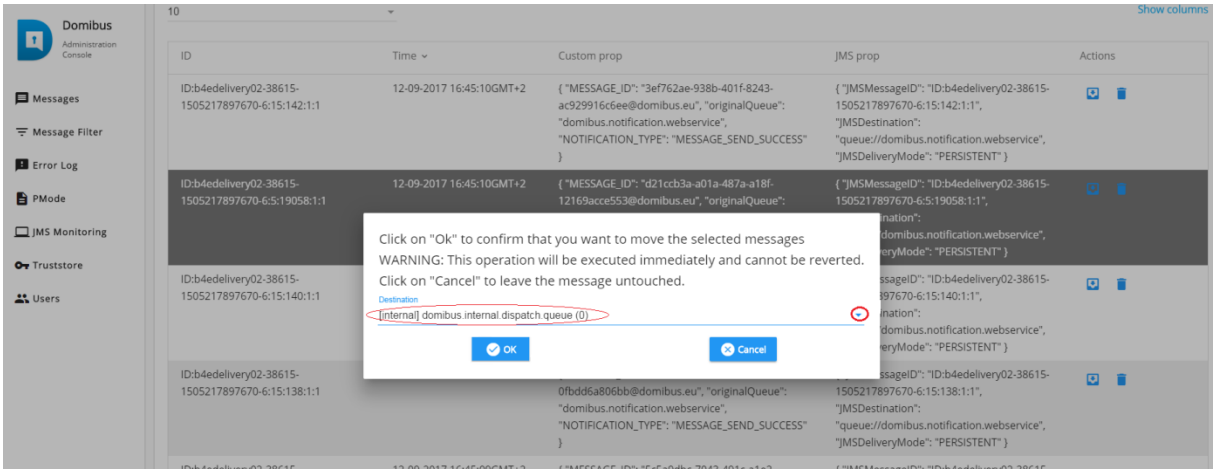
cd/E19798-01/821-1841/bnces/index.html.

2. Move a message:

    a. Move the message from the DLQ to the original queue: Select the JMS message from the DLQ and press the **Move** icon (**in RED marker**):



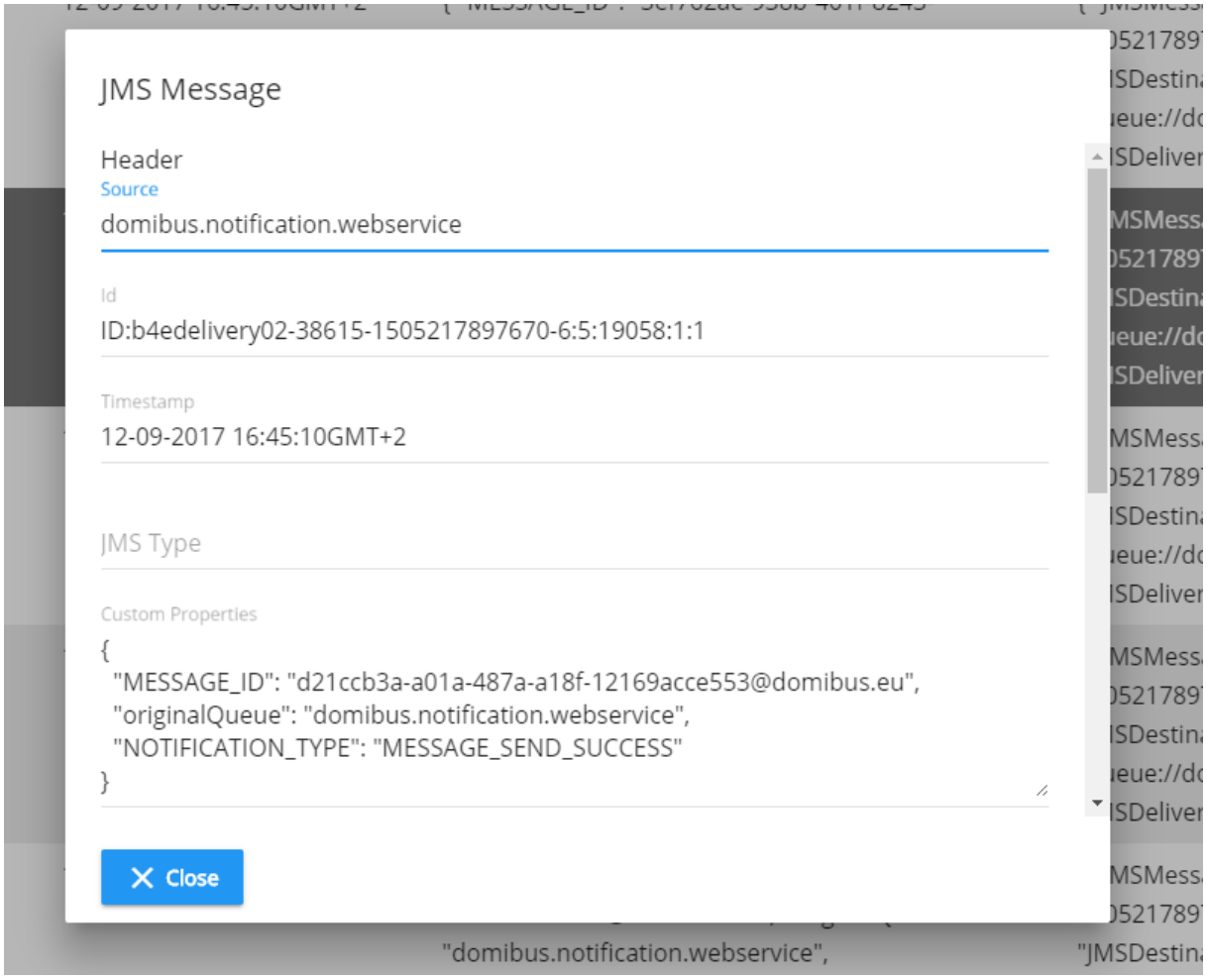
Select the original queue from the **Destination** dropdown list in the dialog box:



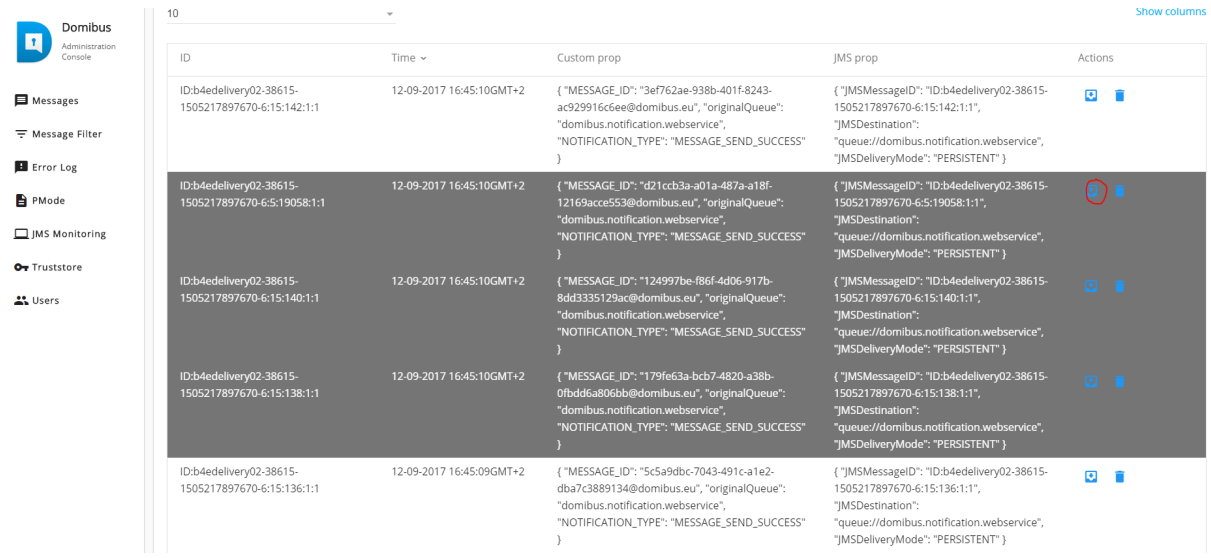
Press the **Ok** *button in the dialog, and the message will be moved to*

the original queue.

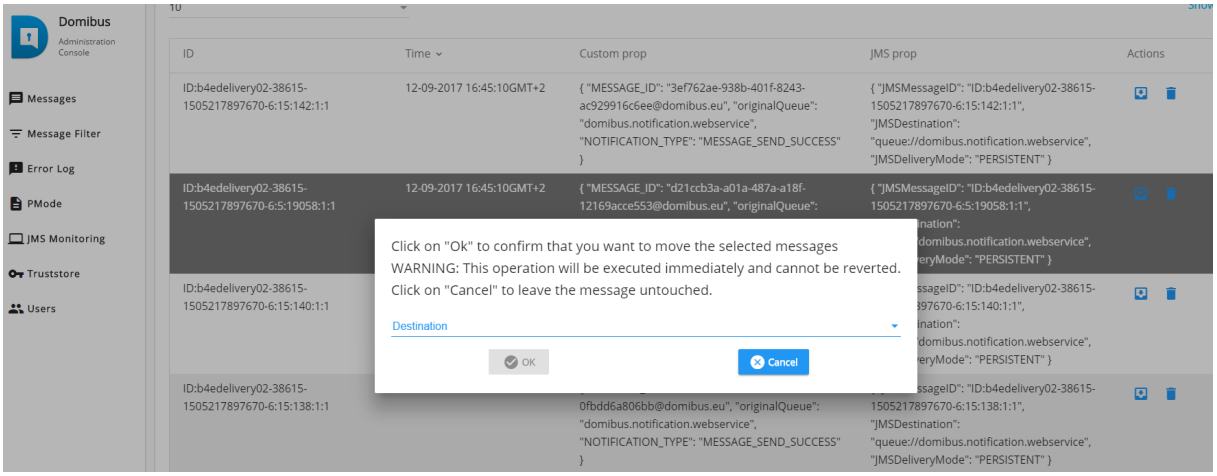
+ NOTE: the details of a message can be viewed by selecting it (double-clicking) from the message list:

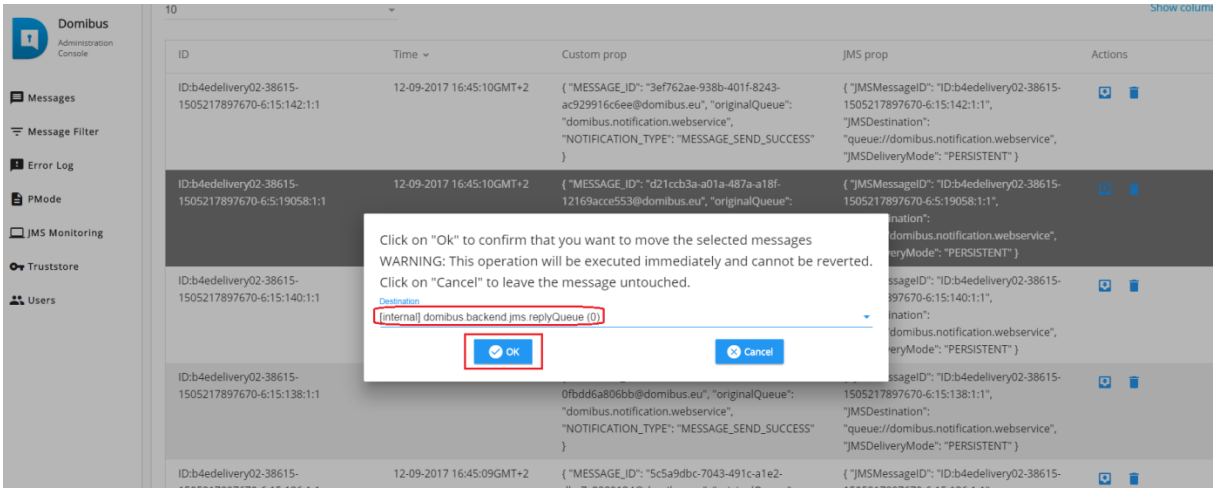


1. Click **Close** to exit the dialog box.
2. Move multiple messages from the DLQ to the original queue:
3. Select multiple JMS messages from the DLQ and press the **Move** icon button:



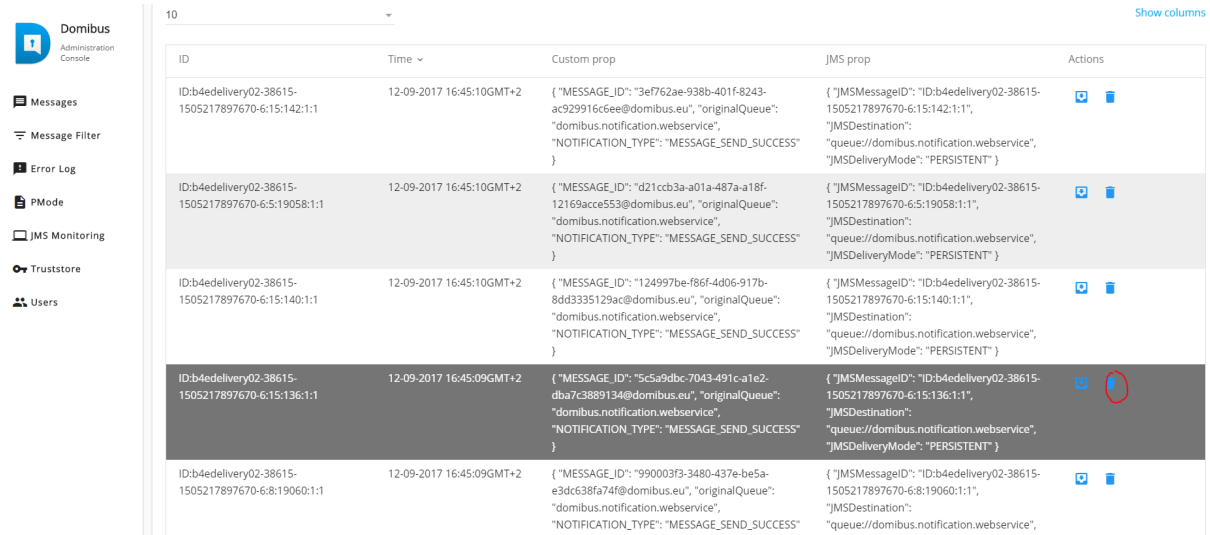
4. Select the original queue from the Destination dropdown list, and click **Ok**.



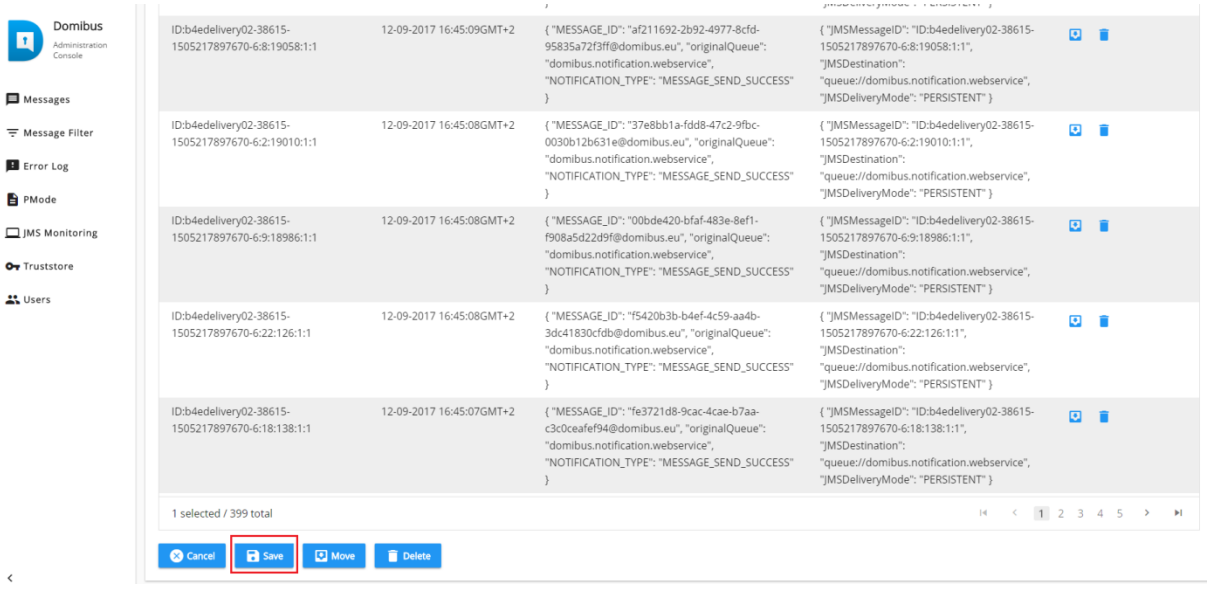


NOTE	Please make sure that all the selected messages came from the same source queue. Use the filtering capabilities to ensure this.

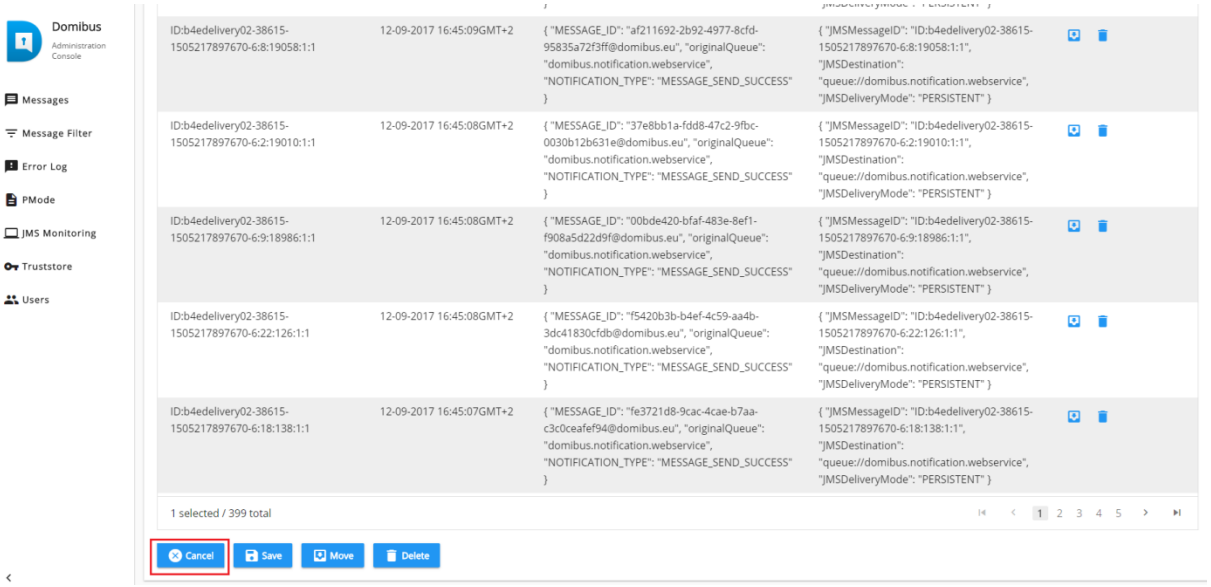
5. Delete message(s): delete one or more messages from one queue:
6. Select one or several JMS messages from the source queue and press the **Delete** button:



7. By clicking the **Delete** button, the selected messages are removed from the screen, but you still have to confirm your changes by clicking on the **Save** button. As long as you have not clicked on the **Save** button, your changes are not taken into account in the system.



8. To cancel the changes you made, click on the **Cancel** button instead:



5.6.7. Configuration of the queues

Queues should be configured appropriately and according to the backend system needs and re-delivery policy.

Tomcat

Domibus uses ActiveMQ as JMS broker. The various queues are configured in the <edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/internal/activemq.xml* file.

Please see ActiveMQ redelivery policy and configure the parameters below if needed:

```
<redeliveryPlugin fallbackToDeadLetter="true" sendToDlqIfMaxRetriesExceeded="true">
<redeliveryPolicyMap>
<redeliveryPolicyMap>
<defaultEntry>
```

```
<!-- default policy-->

<redeliveryPolicy maximumRedeliveries="10" redeliveryDelay="300000"/>
</defaultEntry>

<redeliveryPolicyEntries>
    <redeliveryPolicy queue="domibus.internal.dispatch.queue"
maximumRedeliveries="0"/>
    <redeliveryPolicy queue="domibus.internal.pull.queue" maximumRedeliveries="0"/>
</redeliveryPolicyEntries>

</redeliveryPolicyMap>
</redeliveryPolicyMap>
</redeliveryPlugin>
```

Access to the JMS messaging subsystem is protected by a username and a password in clear text defined in the domibus.properties file `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/domibus.properties`.

It is recommended to change the password for the default user:

- `activeMQ.username=domibus`
- `activeMQ.password=changeit`

NOTE	The user `activeMQ.username` and the password `activeMQ.password` defined in the `domibus.properties` file are referenced in the authentication section of the `activemq.xml` file provided.

WebLogic

Please use the admin console of WebLogic to configure the re-delivery limit and delay if necessary.

WildFly

Please use the admin console of WildFly to configure the re-delivery limit and delay if necessary.

5.6.8. Truststores

In the Truststores section, you can manage the Domibus truststores and TLS truststores.

You can upload a new truststore to replace the current one and define its password.

When starting Domibus for the first time, the keystore and truststore pointed to by the corresponding properties are read from the disk and saved in the database for further use. On subsequent restarts, Domibus checks if truststores are present in the database and if it is the case, Domibus will use them.

To force the reading of the keystore from the disk (even if present in the database), there is a reload button on this page.

In the TLS Truststore screen, you can manage the trusted certificates of the TLS truststore. You can

upload a new truststores to replace the current one and define its password, download it and also add/remove certificates to it.

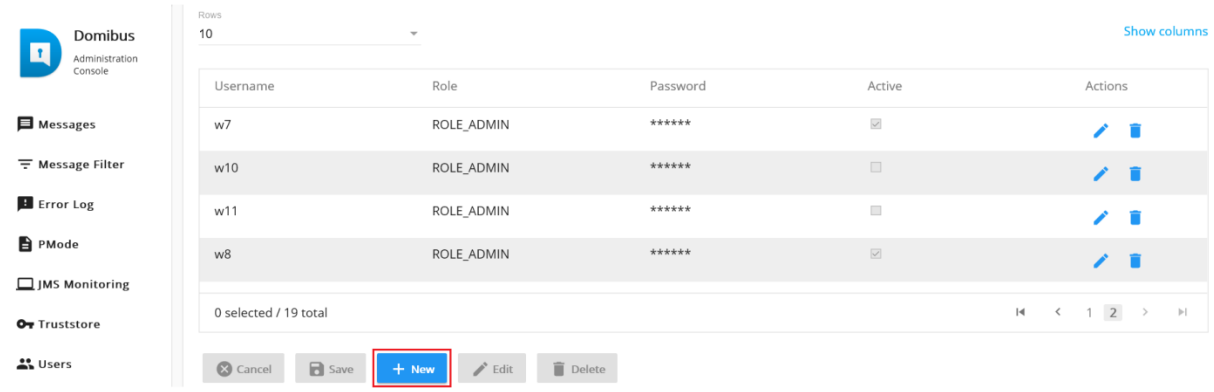
When starting Domibus for the first time, the TLS truststore present in the `clientauthentication.xml` file is read from the disk and saved in the database for further use. On subsequent restarts, Domibus checks if it is present in the database and, if it is the case, Domibus will use it.

[image]

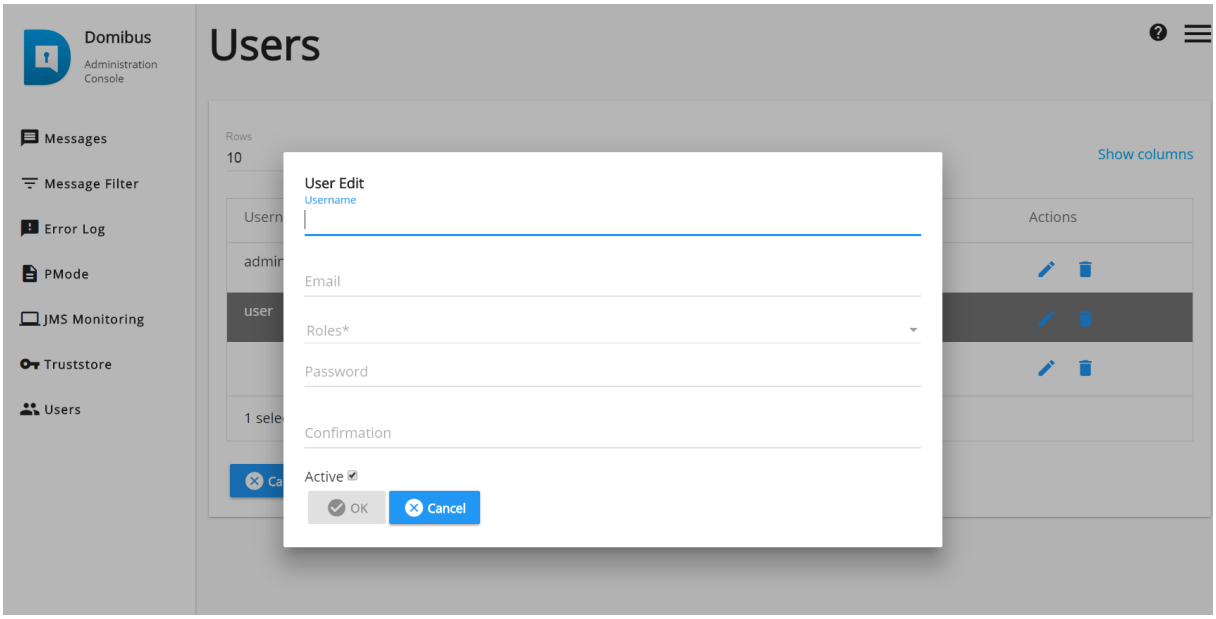
5.6.9. Users

Adding new users

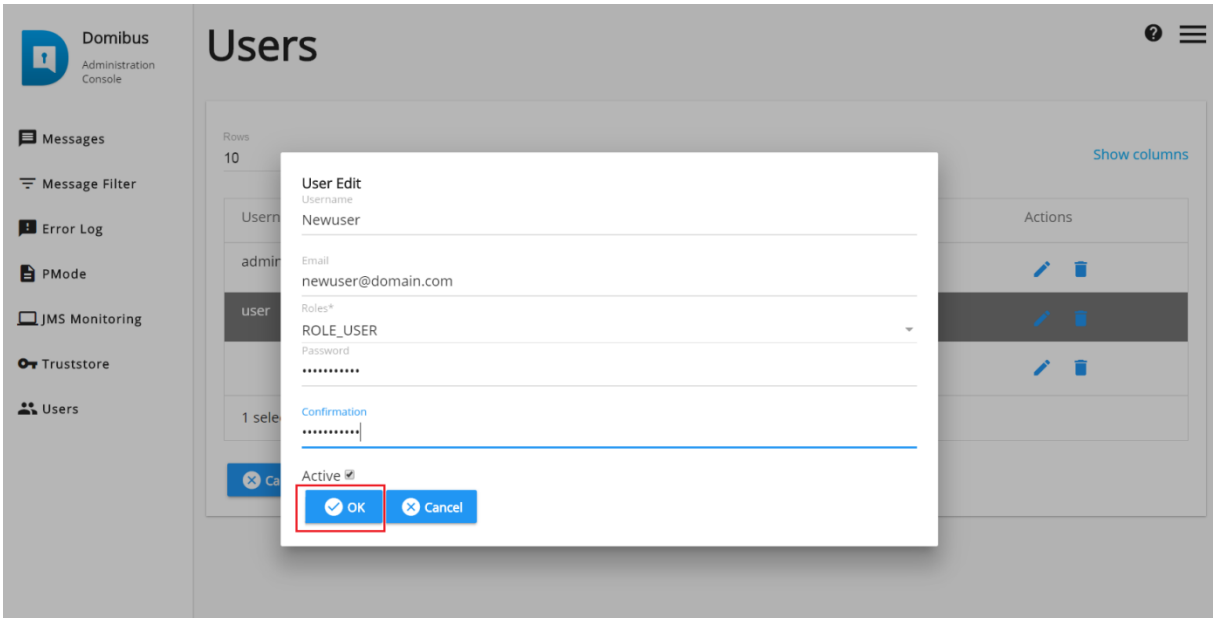
New users can be added to the existing default users (**admin** and **user**) by clicking on **New**:



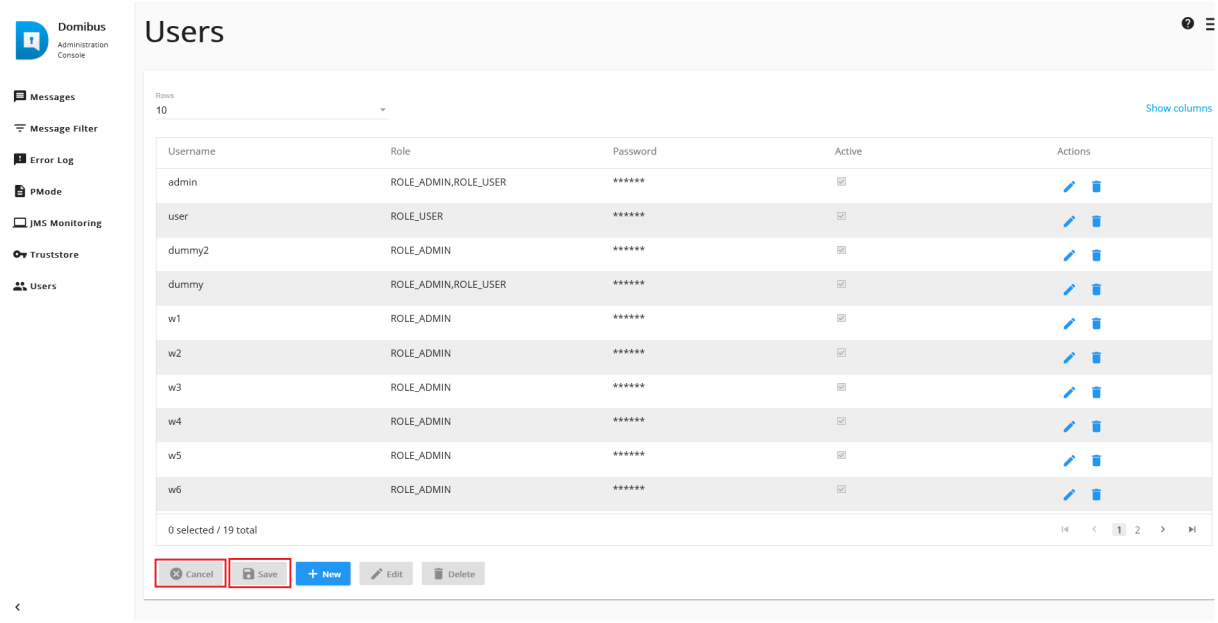
2. For each new user, you must enter a username, an email, a role and a password:



3. Click on **OK**:



4. Again, once the user has been created, do not forget to click on the **Save** button on the **Users** page to register your changes in the system:



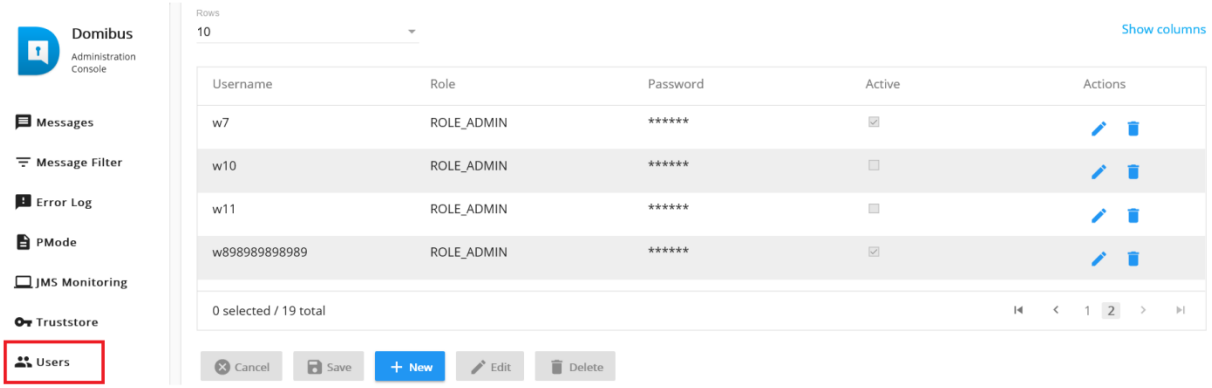
Changing passwords

All user passwords have an expiration period, configured in the domibus properties. Some days before expiring (also configured in properties), the user receives a warning after the login and also an alert. The new password cannot be one of the last 5 used passwords (the number can be configured). Also, the password must meet complexity rules configured in the properties. If it does not meet them, then an error message is displayed (can also be configured).

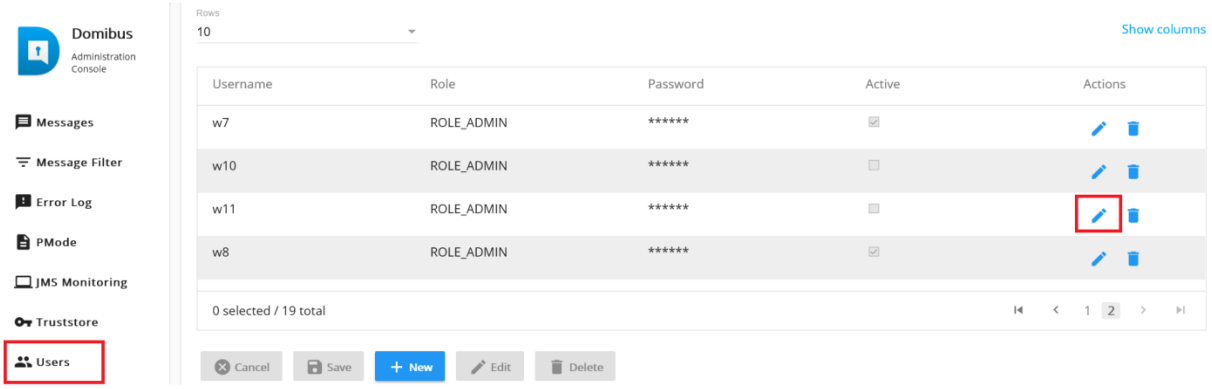
The passwords of the default users (admin, user and super users) automatically expire after 3 days. This period can be configured. Once logged-in with the default password, the system redirects the user to the Change Password page so that he/she can immediately change it. The default password check can be disabled from the properties.

1. In order to change the password for a user, navigate to the **Users** menu entry to obtain the list

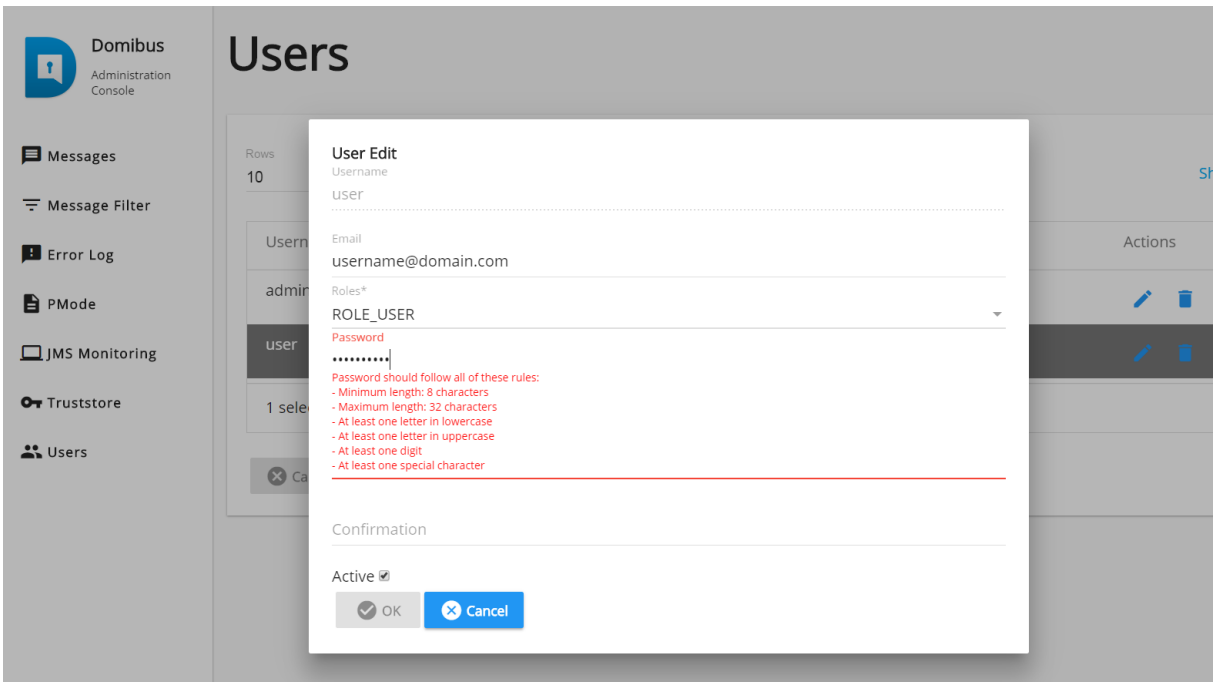
of configured users:



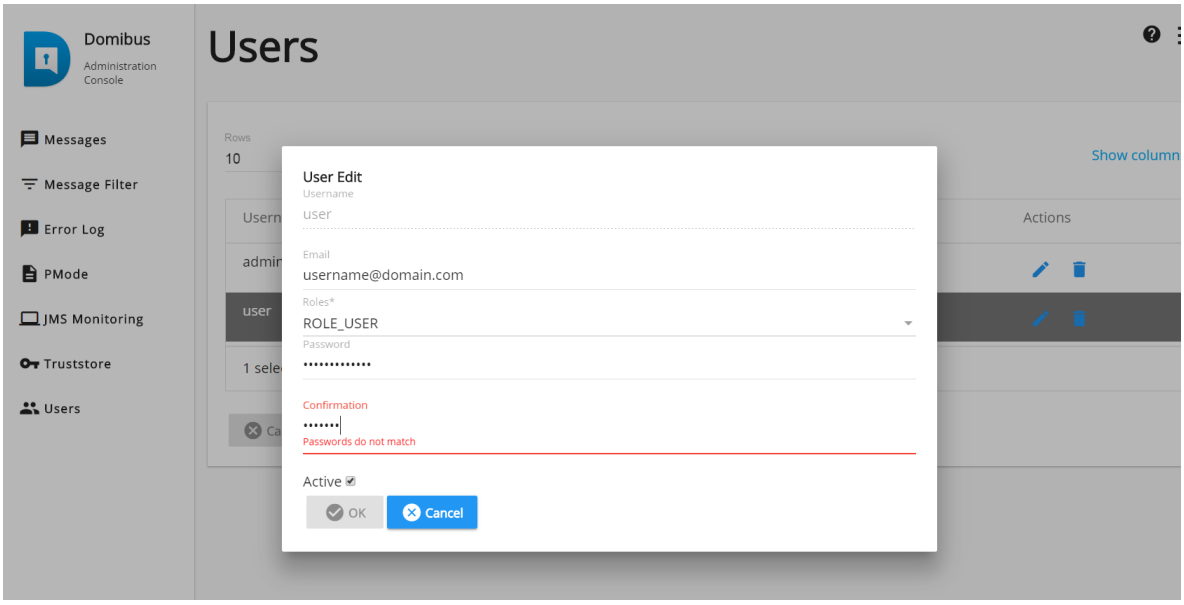
2. To edit the user details, click on the **EDIT** icon (in **RED**). DO NOT click on the BIN icon as this would DELETE the record.



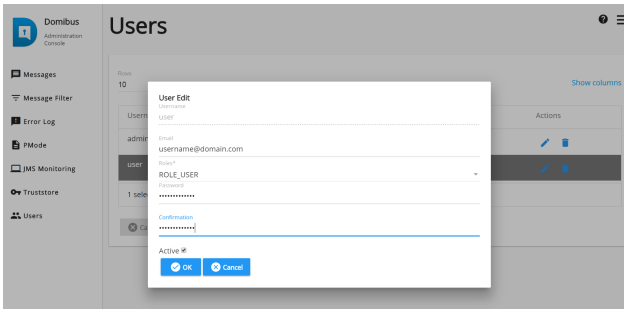
3. In the popup window, choose a new password using the rules shown:



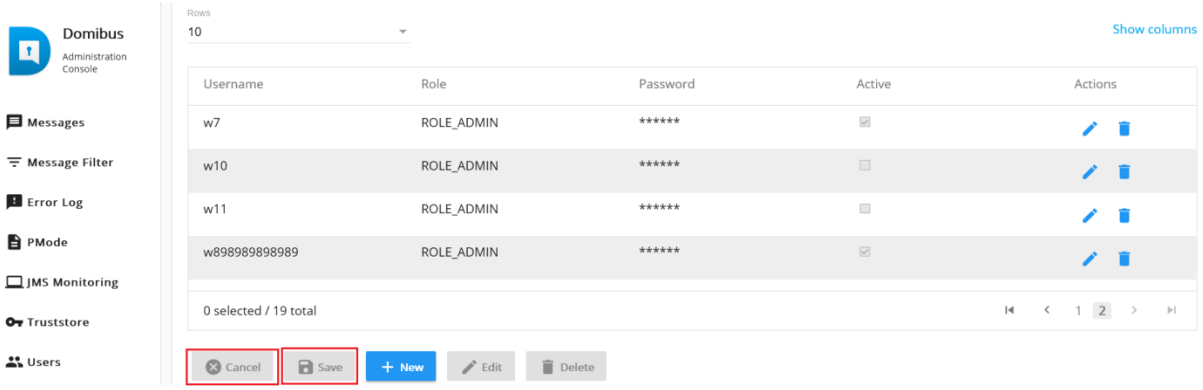
4. Confirm the password:



5. Click on **OK**:



6. When done, either click on **Save**, to save the new password or **Cancel** to leave the password unchanged.



User Account Lockout Policy

A user account lockout policy has been implemented on Domibus Admin Console. By default, if a user tries to log to the Admin Console with a wrong password 5 times in a row, his account will be suspended (locked):

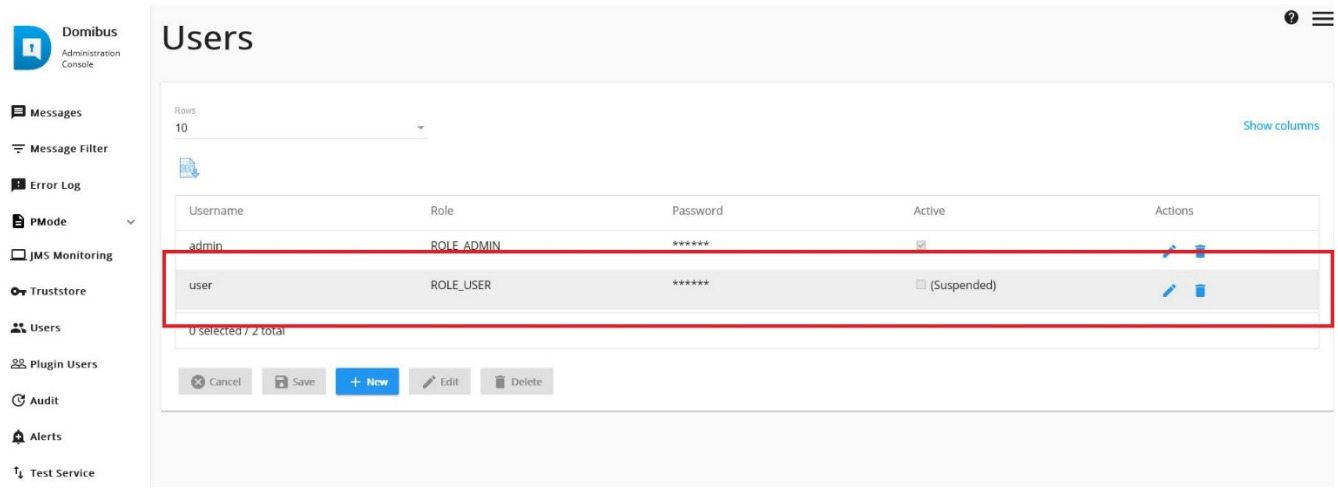
[image36]

You can define in the `domibus.properties` file the number of failed attempts after which a user's account will be locked.
See also, Domibus Properties.

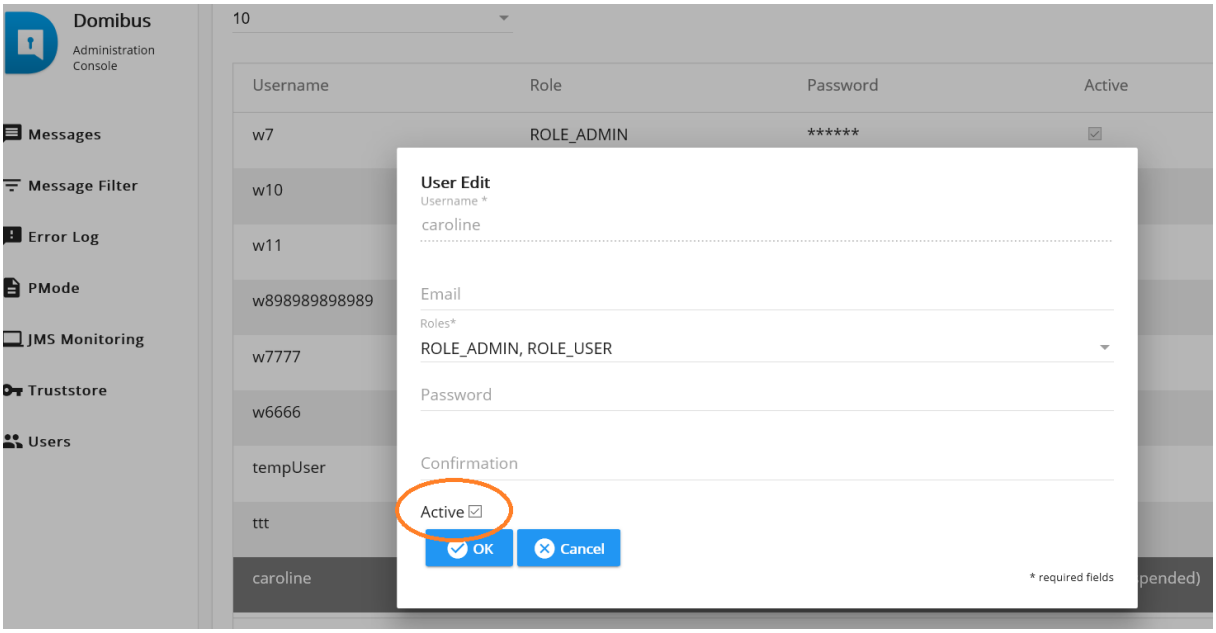
By default, a user remains suspended during one hour before his account is automatically unlocked and the user can try to log again.

If the user wants his account to be unlocked without waiting the default one hour, he can ask his administrator to unlock the account. To unlock the account, the administrator must change the user's status on the Admin Console from "Suspended" to "Active".

Select the suspended user and click on "Edit":



Re-activate the user (unlock it) by checking the "Active" status and confirming with OK:



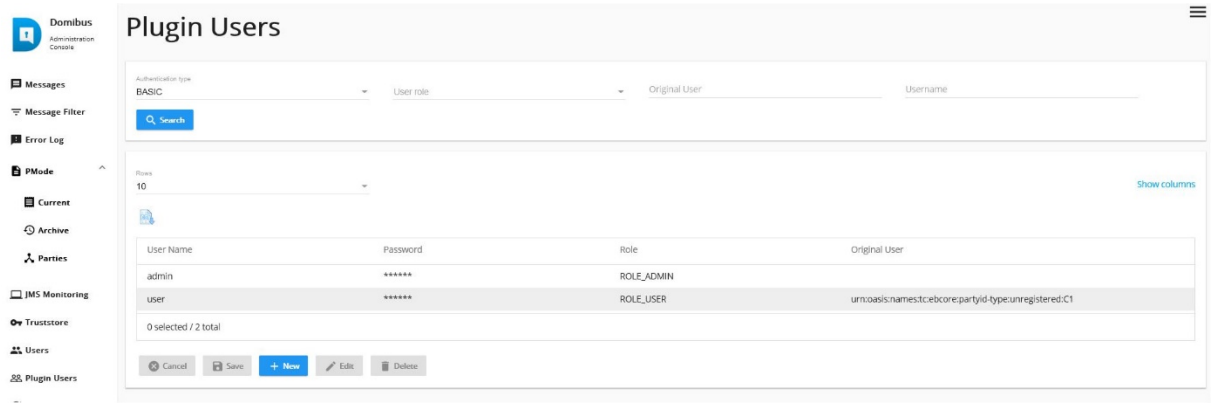
Do not forget to click on **Save** on the next window and then on **Yes** to confirm the change.

5.6.10. Plugin Users

In Multitenancy mode the plugins security is activated by default, no matter if value configured in `domibus.properties` for the `domibus.auth.unsecureLoginAllowed` property.

This is needed in order to identify the request performed by the user and associate it to a specific domain. As a result, every request sent to Domibus needs to be authenticated.

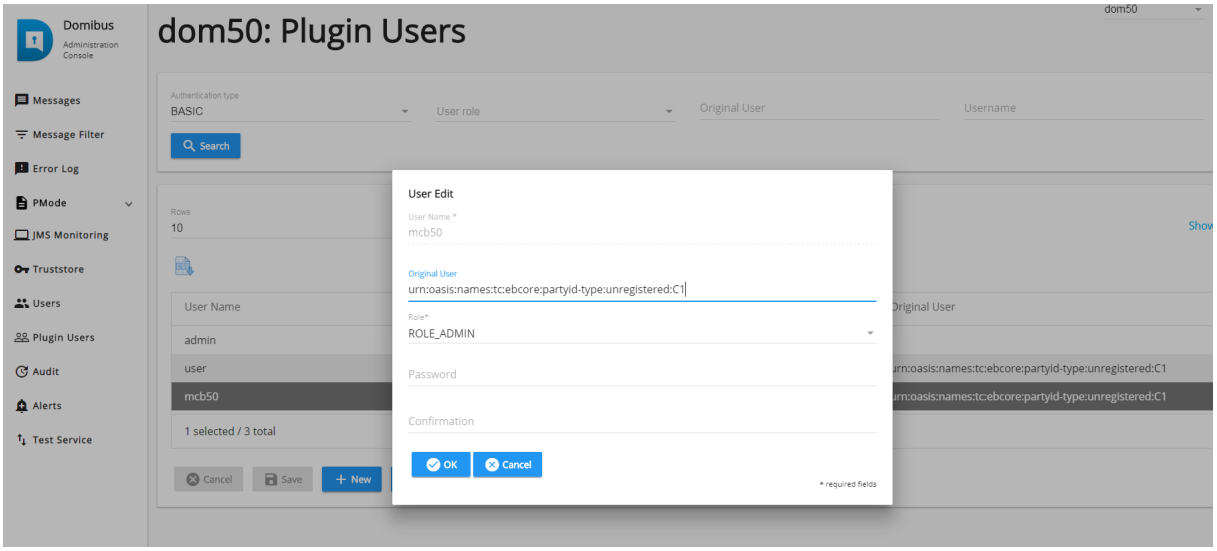
A plugin must use a configured plugin user associated to a specific domain in order to authenticate every request sent to Domibus. The management of the plugin users is implemented in the **Plugin Users** page:



All plugin user passwords have an expiration period, configured in the domibus properties. The new password cannot be one of the last 5 used passwords (the number can be configured). Also, the password must meet complexity rules configured in the properties. If it does not meet them, then an error message is displayed (can also be configured).

The passwords of the default users expire in 1 day. This period can be configured.

The example below shows a **plugin user** that has been added:



Note that the Original user ID can be obtained from the **orginalSender** Property in **the SoapUI** project as shown here:

```
<soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope" xmlns:ns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/co
   <soap:Header>
      <ns:Messaging>
         <ns:UserMessage>
            <ns:PartyInfo>
               <ns:From>
                  <ns:PartyId type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">domibus-red</ns:PartyId>
                  <ns:Role>http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator</ns:Role>
               </ns:From>
               <ns:To>
                  <ns:PartyId type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">domibus-blue</ns:PartyId>
                  <ns:Role>http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/responder</ns:Role>
               </ns:To>
            </ns:PartyInfo>
            <ns:CollaborationInfo>
               <ns:Service type="tc1">bdx:noprocess</ns:Service>
               <ns:Action>TC1Leg1</ns:Action>
            </ns:CollaborationInfo>
            <ns:MessageProperties>
               <ns:Property name="originalSender">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered:C1</ns:Property>
               <ns:Property name="finalRecipient">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered:C4</ns:Property>
            </ns:MessageProperties>
            <ns:PayloadInfo>
               <ns:PartInfo href="cid:message">
                  <ns:PartProperties>
                     <ns:Property name="MimeType">text/xml</ns:Property>
```

Do not forget to click on **Save** on the next window and then on **Yes** to confirm the change.

5.6.11. Audit

Audit support: Domibus keeps track of changes performed in the PMode, Parties, Message Filter and Users pages.

5.6.12. Alerts

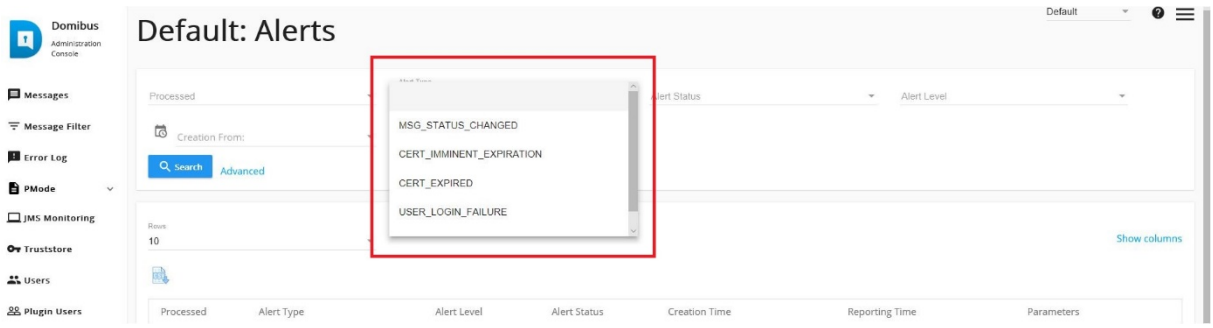
Users can configure the alert feature as described in Alerts.

The purpose of the alert feature is to use different available media to notify the Domibus administrator in case of unusual behaviour. Currently alerts can be sent via mail.

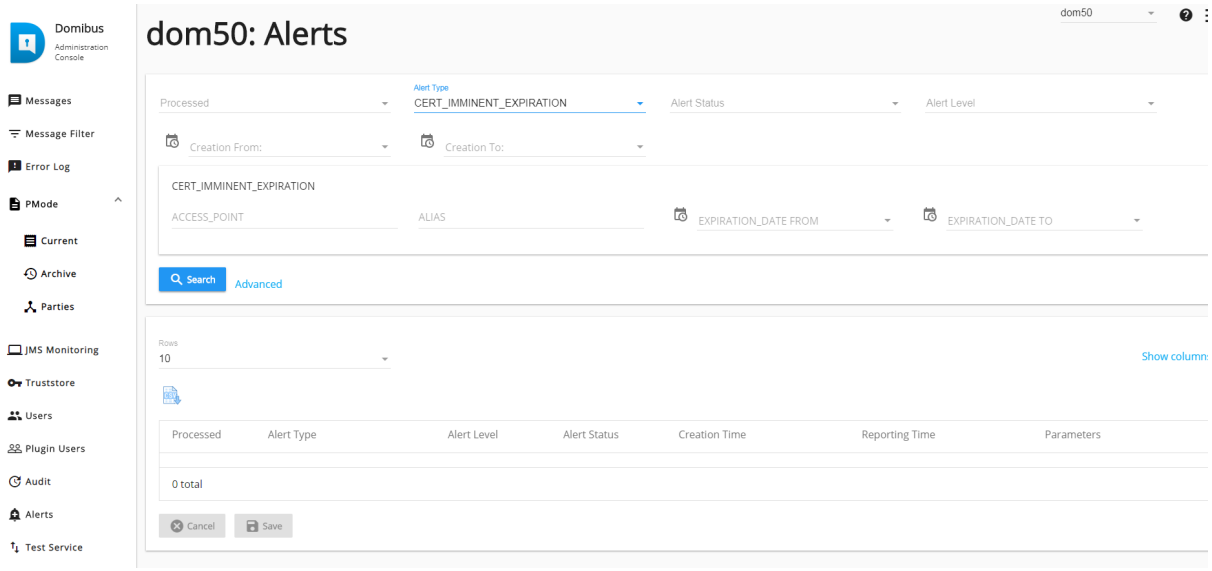
The notification emails are sent to the destination recipient or recipients, configured in domibus properties. Also, for the alerts pertaining to the admin console users, the alerts are sent to the saved email address of the user to whom the notification is addressed.

There are three types of alerts that can be configured:

- Message Status Change
- Authentication Issues
- Certificate expiration

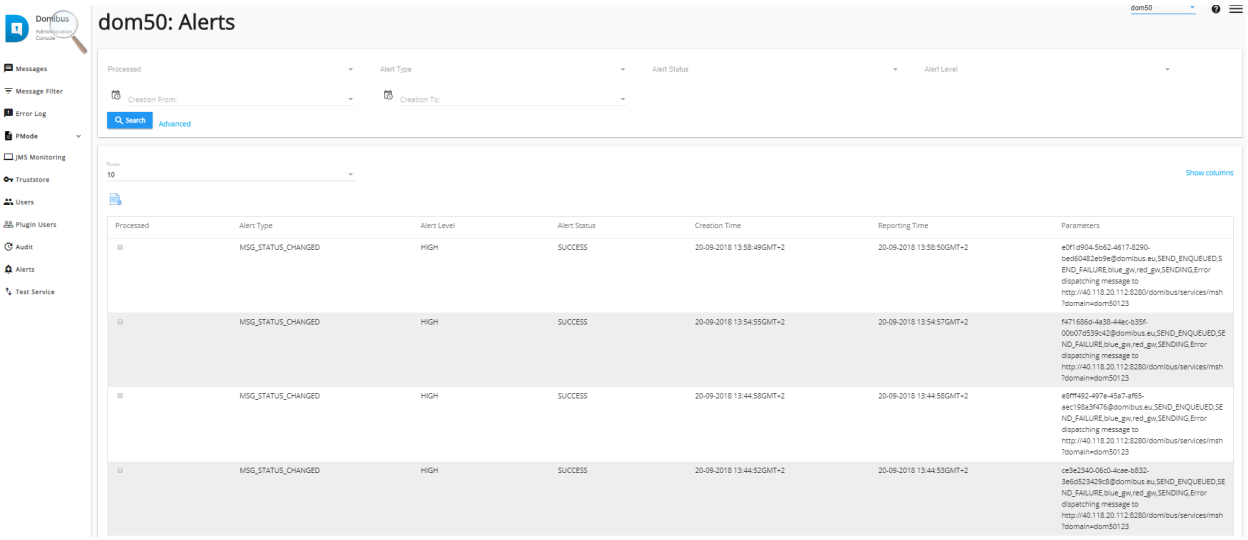


Example: If the `CERT_IMMINENT_EXPIRATION` alert is selected, the following screen is presented:



The generated alerts can be checked in the **Alerts** page of the Administration console.

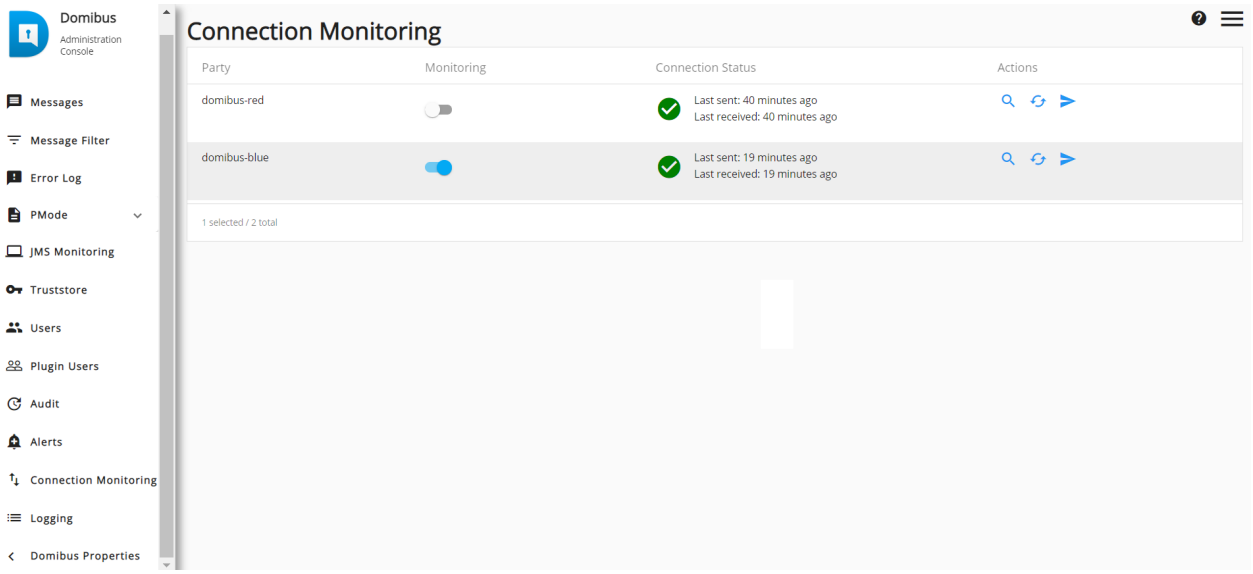
Example: Alerts on SEND_FAILURE



5.6.13. Connection Monitoring

The **Connection Monitoring** section allows communication partners to perform a basic test of the communication configuration (including security at network, transport and message layer, and reliability) in any environment, including the production environment.

All parties that are defined in the Domibus properties are listed on the **Connection Monitoring** page of the Administration console, as shown below.



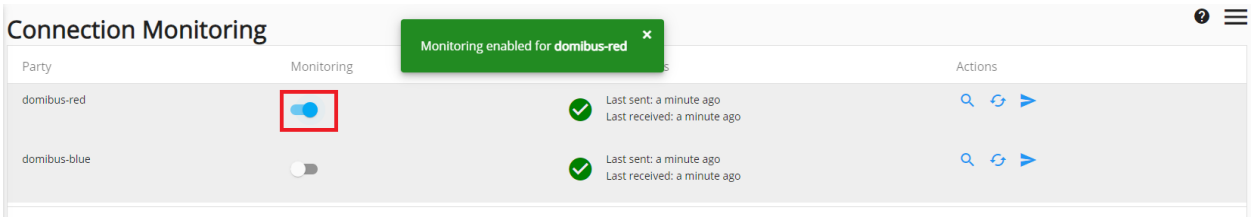
The user can activate or deactivate the monitoring feature by clicking on the Monitoring button of the desired party. Once activated, the monitoring service will send a test message on a frequency defined in the 'domibus.monitoring.connection.cron' property of the domibus.properties file.

The user can also activate or deactivate the monitoring of parties in the 'domibus.monitoring.connection.party.enabled' property of the domibus.properties file.

SEE ALSO

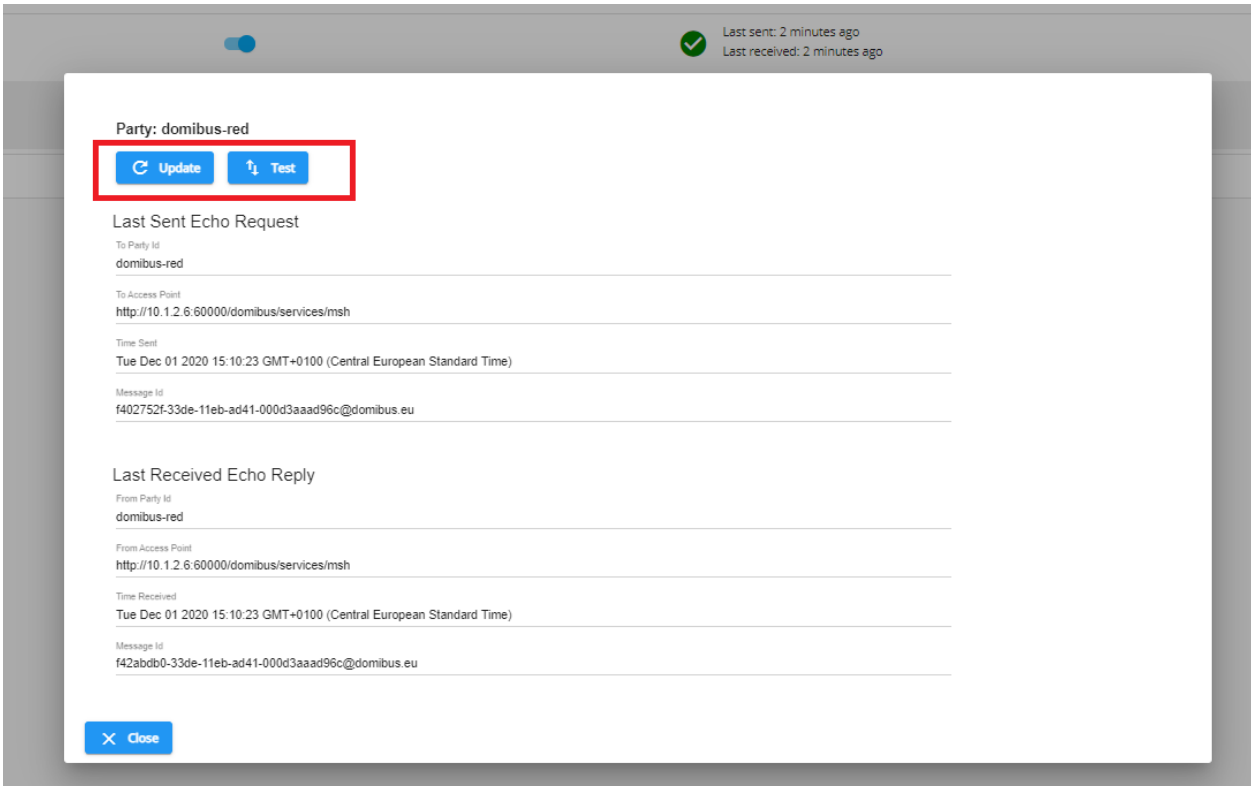
For a:

- Brief introduction, see the Domibus Properties.
- Full reference of the Domibus properties, see the Properties Reference Guide.



The user can manually trigger a test by clicking on the Arrow under **Actions.**

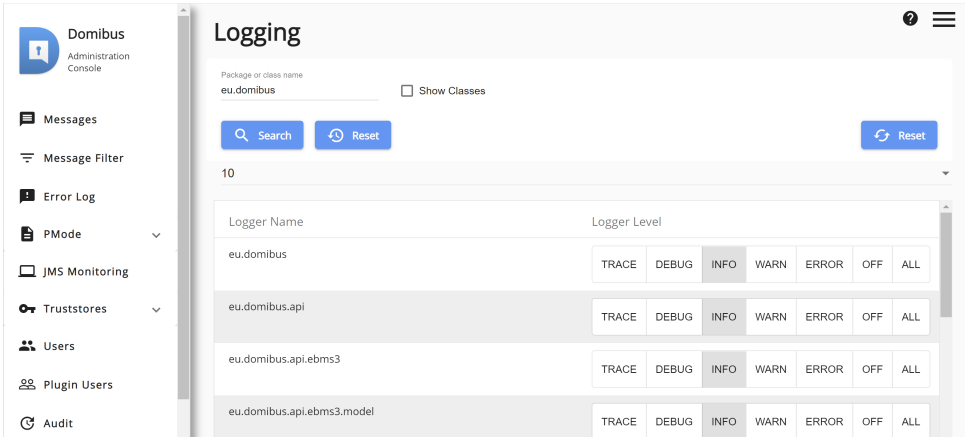
To see the details of the connection that was tested, the user can click on the magnifying glass under **Actions**:



Clicking on **Test** will launch a connection test manually and clicking on **Update** will refresh the connection test information.

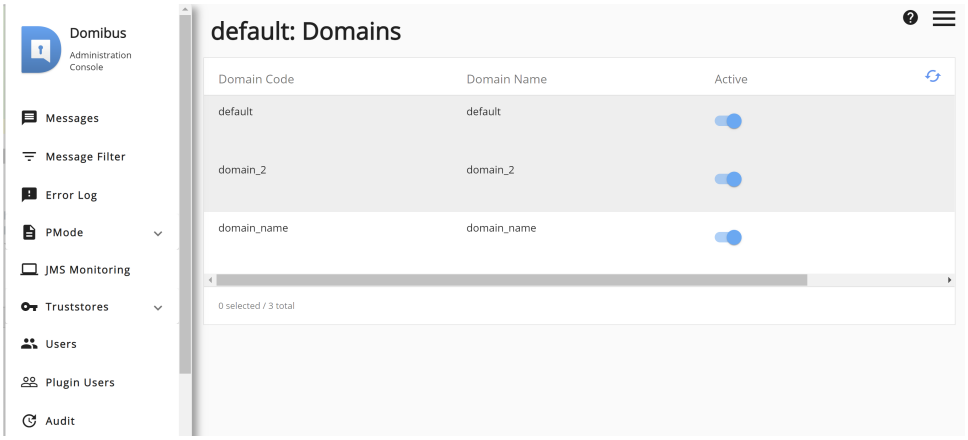
5.6.14. Logging

In the Logging section of the Administration Console, the list of all packages logging levels are displayed and can also be modified or reset.



5.6.15. Domains

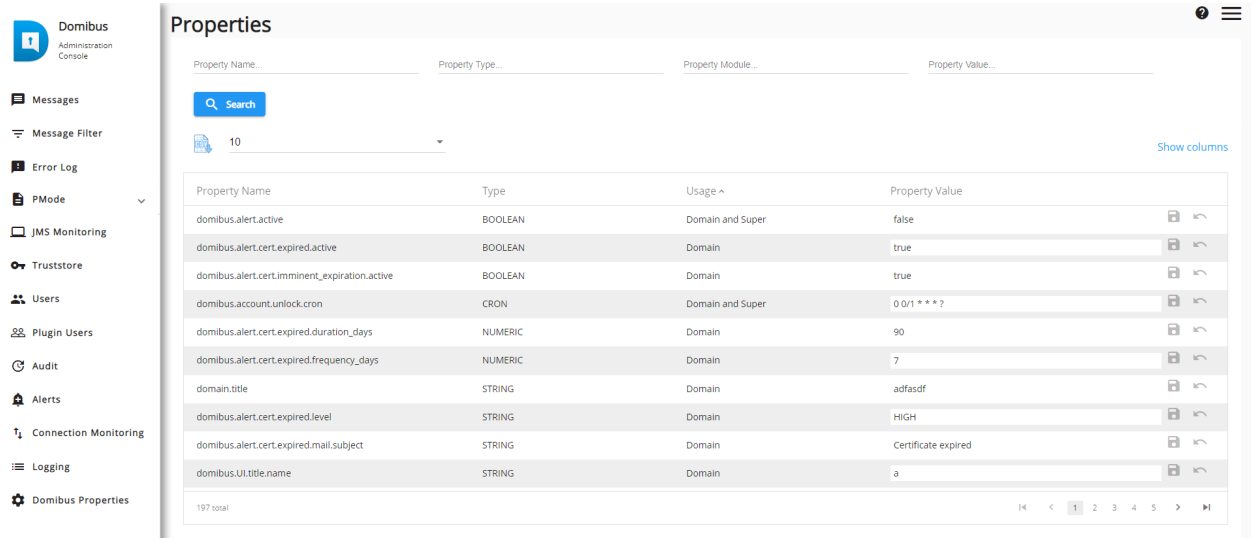
In the Domains section of the Administration Console, the list of all available domains is displayed and you can activate or deactivate a domain at runtime.



5.6.16. Properties

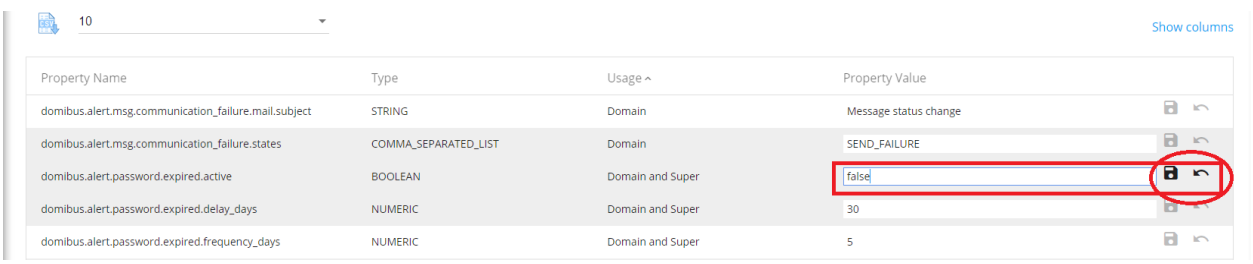
For a full list of the domibus properties and their specification, see the Domibus Properties Reference Guide. Some of the displayed properties can be edited, others are read-only.

NOTE When the Domibus server(s) is(are) restarted, the Domibus properties are reverted back and changes made via the Administration Console are lost. This feature is useful when a user wants to test a change in a Domibus property at runtime.



To change a Domibus property, the user clicks in the **Property Value** field and edits it (if the property is read-only, the user will not be able to edit that field). Once done, the user clicks on the **Save** icon to save the changes.

To revert the changes, the user can click on the **Back** arrow next to the Save icon: The back-arrow is only active while editing a specific field, and only restores the property to the value it had at the moment of starting editing, but not to the initial value in the `domibus.properties file`.



5.7. Large files support

Domibus supports transfers between Access Points of files up to 2 GB using Java 8. In order to compute the message signature, Domibus loads the whole message into memory using a byte array. In Java, byte arrays can hold a maximum of 2 GB hence the Domibus limitation of 2 GB.

In order to optimize the sending of such large files, HTTP chunking is activated by default in the connection with the receiver Access Points. As chunked encoding is useful when sending larger amounts of data but decreases the performance on smaller amounts, Domibus uses a threshold to activate the chunking when appropriate only.

The following properties are used to configure chunking: `domibus.dispatcher.allowChunking` and `domibus.dispatcher.chunkingThreshold`.

SEE ALSO	For more information about the above mentioned properties, see Domibus Properties.

5.7.1. Split and Join

Support for large files bigger than 2 GB is supported using the Split and Join feature. It provides a mechanism for allowing a Sending MSH to split a large MIME-enveloped SOAP message, referred to as the source message, into a set of smaller MIME-enveloped SOAP messages, referred to as fragment messages, which MUST be joined at the Receiving MSH side. The resulting target message is an identical copy of the source message. The feature also supports compression.

The Split and Join feature is implemented according to the ebMS3 Part 2 “Large Message Splitting and Joining” [EBMS3P2], profiled and adjusted for use with eDelivery AS4.

Split and Join is currently supported in Domibus only in Tomcat in combination with the File System Plugin.

However custom plugins can use the Plugin API to send and receive messages using Split and Join. There are specific constraints, such as including long running operations in a JTA transaction which need to be taken into account.

The Split and Join feature is only supported for push mode, not for pull mode.

In order to activate the usage of Split and Join the leg configuration used by Domibus must have a splitting attribute configured as shown below:

```
...
<splittingConfigurations>
    <splitting name="default"
        fragmentSize="500"
        compression="true"
        joinInterval="1440"/>
</splittingConfigurations>

<legConfigurations>
```

```
    <!--
        Please add the attribute "splitting"(pointing to a splitting configuration)
        to a specific leg in case you want to activate splitAndJoin feature
    -->
    <legConfiguration name="pushTestcase1tc1Action"
        service="testService1"
        action="tc1Action"
        splitting="default"/>
</legConfigurations>
...
```

Split and Join is used to send large files and therefore in order to handle this type of files, Domibus uses the file system to store the result of the intermediary operations needed to split and join the files. Therefore Domibus needs up to 4 times the size of payload in file disk space.

If a `payloadProfile` attribute is set for the `legConfiguration` used for Split & Join, the `maxSize` attribute of this profile should have the value increased from `maxSize=` to `maxSize=2147483647` to `maxSize="9223372036854775807` otherwise Domibus is not able to send payloads over 2Gb.

5.8. eArchiving

The amount of data that will be exported by Domibus can be quite large. Therefore, Domibus will export the data to be archived in a shared file system.

Domibus will use an exporting mechanism, which can be configured in the Domibus property file, to continuously export data in batches in a preconfigured directory. The frequency of the export and the size of each batch can be configured according to the business needs **See** Sanitizer export.

On demand, there will be a possibility to re-export a previously exported batch using a REST API.

After each successful batch export, Domibus will notify the eArchiving client that new data can be archived. The eArchiving client will read the exported batch data from the file system. Afterward it will notify Domibus about the outcome of the archived batch, whether it has been successful or not.

5.8.1. Continuous export

The continuous export is a Domibus mechanism that can be configured to periodically export messages into a shared folder using a specific archival export format.
See Sanitizer Export.

Only the messages that reached the final state and were not previously exported by the continuous export procedure will be exported.

The continuous export will be configured to export messages starting from a specific date in the past. This will also allow the possibility to restart the periodic continuous export from a specific past date. This scenario could occur when there was a general issue in the export mechanism and the process must be reinitialized. By default, the continuous export start date is 01/01/1970, meaning that it will consider all messages. If this value is changed to a more recent date, all the messages older than this date will not be exported and therefore not deleted by the retention policy

mechanism (**See** Retention Policy).

The continuous export start date advances even if all the messages from a specific period are not in a final state and are not exported. In such scenario, a fallback mechanism called Sanitizer export will pick up the remaining messages. Domibus will check periodically if the continuous export start date does not advance within a specified amount of time configured in Domibus properties file.
A Domibus alert will be send in such cases (**See** Alerts) and a manual action must be taken to investigate why the old messages did not reach a final state.

As Domibus is handling messages reliably, it is possible for messages to be in a non-final state while recovering a failure to be sent. In this situation, the normal process of archiving will not select such messages. It will be possible to configure Domibus to filter the messages taking into account for archiving by setting a property in Domibus properties (either describing the default time retry timeout of Domibus, or defining the MPCs of the PMode). Those values are rounded at the hour mark.
For example, for a runtime at 15h12:

- if `domibus.earchive.batch.retry.timeout=5`, the archiving job will not consider messages sent after 15h00.
- if `domibus.earchive.batch.retry.timeout=30`, the archiving job will not consider messages sent after 14h00.

The continuous export only looks forward, any issue with failed or expired export batches will have to be dealt with using the REST-API manual exports.

Domibus notifies the eArchiving client using a callback method via a REST endpoint when a batch export is completed or failed (**See** Notification from the Archiving Client regarding batch archiving). The eArchiving client can start processing the batch after it has received the signal. In case Domibus fails to deliver a notification to the eArchiving client, it will re-attempt to deliver the notification later until the maximum number of attempts is reached. The maximum number of attempts and the delay time between the notifications will be configured in the Domibus properties file. If Domibus fails to notify the eArchiving client even after the maximum number of attempts is reached, it will send an alert (**See** Alerts) and a manual action must be taken.

The continuous export will export messages in batches having a maximum number of messages. The batch maximum number of messages is configured statically in the Domibus properties file. This means that changing the batch maximum number of messages requires a Domibus restart. Domibus might export empty batches which will assert that there are no messages eligible for export during a specific timespan.

5.8.2. Sanitizer export

The Sanitizer Export is a mechanism which exports messages which were not exported by the Continuous Export. It has been created to optimize the performance of the Sanitizer Export job.

The Continuous Export start date advances, for performance reasons, in case it encounters messages which are not in final state. The Sanitizer Export catches and exports the messages that are skipped by the Continuous Export mechanism.

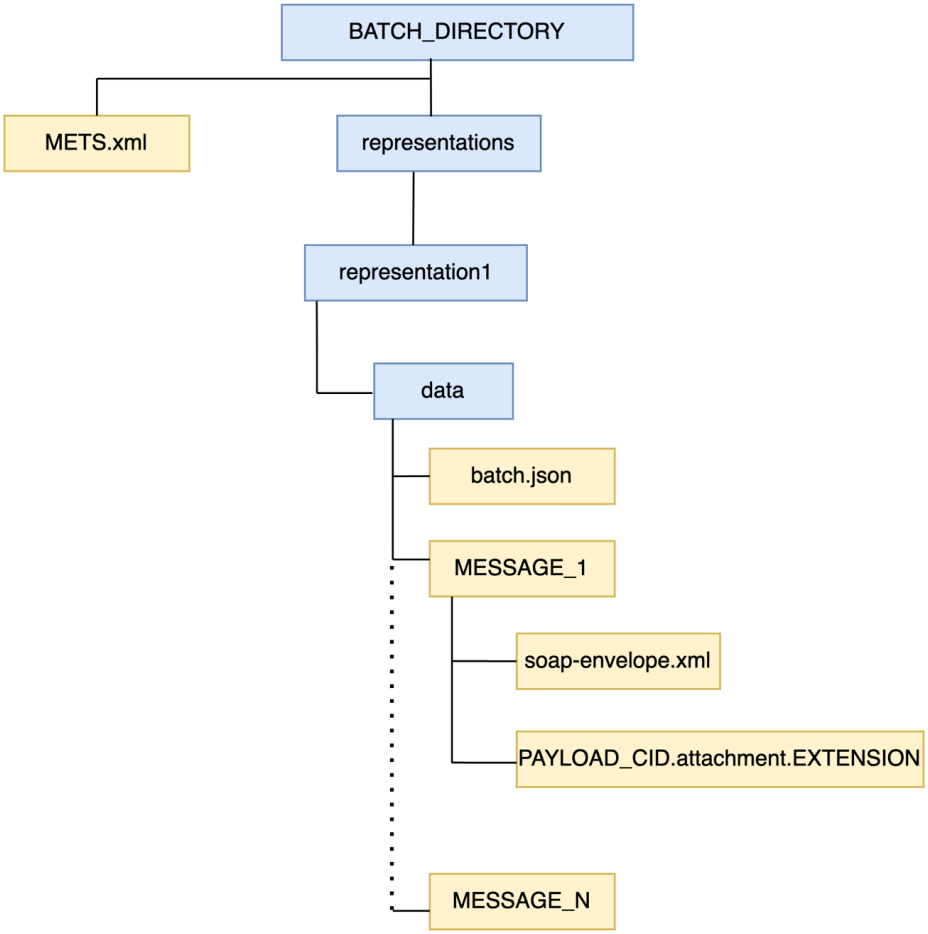
If this sanitizer job finds a non-final message, an alert is sent.

If the start date of the continuous job is stopped, an alert is sent.

Exported Data

Domibus exports only messages that are not yet archived and that are in a final state: RECEIVED, DELETED, DOWNLOADED or ACKNOWLEDGED. Payloads are decompressed before being exported.

Messages will be exported in batches. For each exported batch, Domibus creates in a preconfigured shared file system a directory named based on an UUID. The structure of the batch is using EARK SIP format as illustrated below:



Where:

BATCH_DIRECTORY

The directory in which Domibus exports messages contained in the batch. This directory is named based on a UUID.

`METS.XML`

The batch manifest file. It contains:

- a list of all the exported files and their checksum for all the exported messages
- the batch id

Below is an example of a `METS.xml` file for a batch with id `a46ab3d0-c710-4d73-b58d-e93e30b53a80`. Please note that the example given below is not valid against the schema and it presents the most relevant elements of the METS.xml document.

The usage of the RODA library will be strongly considered to produce a correct `METS.xml` file. The EARK version 1 will be used.

NOTE	The `METS.xml` file does not contain the batch.json checksum. This is to avoid circular dependency with the the batch.json file which already contains the checksum of the `METS.xml` file.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="yes"?>
<mets
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xmlns="http://www.loc.gov/METS/"
    xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
      OBJID="a46ab3d0-c710-4d73-b58d-e93e30b53a80" TYPE="ERMS"
      xlink:CONTENTTYPESPECIFICATION="SMURFERMS"
        PROFILE="http://www.dasboard.eu/specifications/sip/v03/METS.xml"
      xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.loc.gov/METS/ schemas/mets.xsd"
        LABEL="root level METS file for an IP">
    <metsHdr CREATEDATE="2017-01-31T13:07:22.6970809+02:00"
             RECORDSTATUS="NEW"
             LASTMODDATE="2017-01-31T13:07:22.6970809+02:00">
        <agent ROLE="CREATOR" TYPE="OTHER" OTHERTYPE="SOFTWARE">
            <name>Domibus</name>
        </agent>
        <!-- Batch Id -->
        <metsDocumentID>a46ab3d0-c710-4d73-b58d-e93e30b53a80</metsDocumentID>
    </metsHdr>
    <fileSec ID="e2a80c69-1eb4-4c2a-a029-5d77bf53d325">
    <fileGrp ID="e4d9422e-4c26-493b-929b-580198c34055" USE="Files root">
    <fileGrp ID="b6f4b954-9bd4-4179-93d3-37732b90923d" USE="data">
    <file ID="fec0430c-9152-4662-86fe-f9e78dad9baf"
          MIMETYPE="application/octet-stream"
          CREATED="2017-01-31T13:07:22.7470810+02:00"
        <FLocat LOCTYPE="URL" xlink:type="simple"
            xlink:href="file:data/batch.json"/>
    </file>
    </fileGrp>
    <!-- message 1 files -->
    <!-- The message 1 files are grouped in a fileGrp with an ID that uses
    the AS4 UserMessage ID -->
    <fileGrp ID="9a0c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7" USE="data">
        <file ID="aec0430c-9152-4662-86fe-f9e78dad9baf" MIMETYPE="text/xml"
            SIZE="11717"
            CREATED="2017-01-31T13:07:22.7470810+02:00"

CHECKSUM="0d71382407d6a13af515761a6e1abd0e8b0784dab73e1a52427aaa9dbc4f73a9"
            CHECKSUMTYPE="SHA-256">
```

```
        <FLocat LOCTYPE="URL" xlink:type="simple"
            xlink:href="file:data/9a0c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7/soap-
envelope.xml"/>
    </file>
    <file ID="bec0430c-9152-4662-86fe-f9e78dad9baf" MIMETYPE="text/xml"
        SIZE="12717"
        CREATED="2017-01-31T13:07:22.7470810+02:00"
        CHECKSUM="1d71382407d6a13af515761a6e1abd0e8b0784dab73e1a52427aaa9dbc4f73a9"
        CHECKSUMTYPE="SHA-256">
        <FLocat LOCTYPE="URL" xlink:type="simple"
            xlink:href="file:data/9a0c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-
2f9d1f0204b7/message.attachment.xml"/>
    </file>
    <file ID="cec0430c-9152-4662-86fe-f9e78dad9baf"
        MIMETYPE="application/pdf" SIZE="42717"
        CREATED="2017-01-31T13:07:22.7470810+02:00"
        CHECKSUM="2d71382407d6a13af515761a6e1abd0e8b0784dab73e1a52427aaa9dbc4f73a9"
        CHECKSUMTYPE="SHA-256">
        <FLocat LOCTYPE="URL" xlink:type="simple"
            xlink:href="file:data/9a0c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-
2f9d1f0204b7/invoice.attachment.pdf"/>
    </file>
    </fileGrp>
    <!-- message n files -->
    <fileGrp ID="0a0c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7" USE="data">
    <!-- message n files -->
    </fileGrp>
</mets>
```

BATCH.JSON

A JSON file containing metadata related to the batch such as:

- The version of data format exported
- Batch id
- The request ID that triggered the creation of the batch. For a manual request, multiple batches can be created following a request export. For a continuous export the request ID is always empty.
- Request type: continuous or manualThe status of the batch export: success
- Error code of the error in case of failure. The error codes will be defined at a later stage.
- Error description of the error in case of failure
- A timestamp of the batch export
- The time period of the messages included in the batch: message start date and message end date. Adding the period in the batch.json might introduce a performance penalty. This will be further analysed during the implementation and in case it is degrading the performance, the message start date and message end date could be removed.
- A checksum of the batch manifest `METS.xml` file

- The list of exported message ids

Example of a `batch.json` file:

```
{
"version" : "1",
"batchIid": "9a0c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
"requestTtype": "continuous",
"status": "failed",
"errorCode": "DOM_001",
"errorDescription": "Failed to export batch",
"timestamp": "2021-06-25T12:00:00Z",
"messageStartId": "2021-01-25T12:00:00Z",
"messageEndId": "2021-01-26T12:00:00Z",
"manifestChecksum":
        "sha256:01ba4719c80b6fe911b091a7c05124b64eeece964e09c058ef8f9805daca546b",
        "messages": [
            "123c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
            "567c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7"
                    ]
}
```

MESSAGE_1 ... MESSAGE_N

- The directory in which Domibus exports the files of a `UserMessage`. The directory is named after the exported message ID and it contains the following files:
- `soap-envelope.xml`
  - Contains the Soap Envelope as it was exchanged between C2 and C3
  - All the message payloads. Each payload is named based the payload CID from the AS4 message. The extension is derived based on the payload mime type.

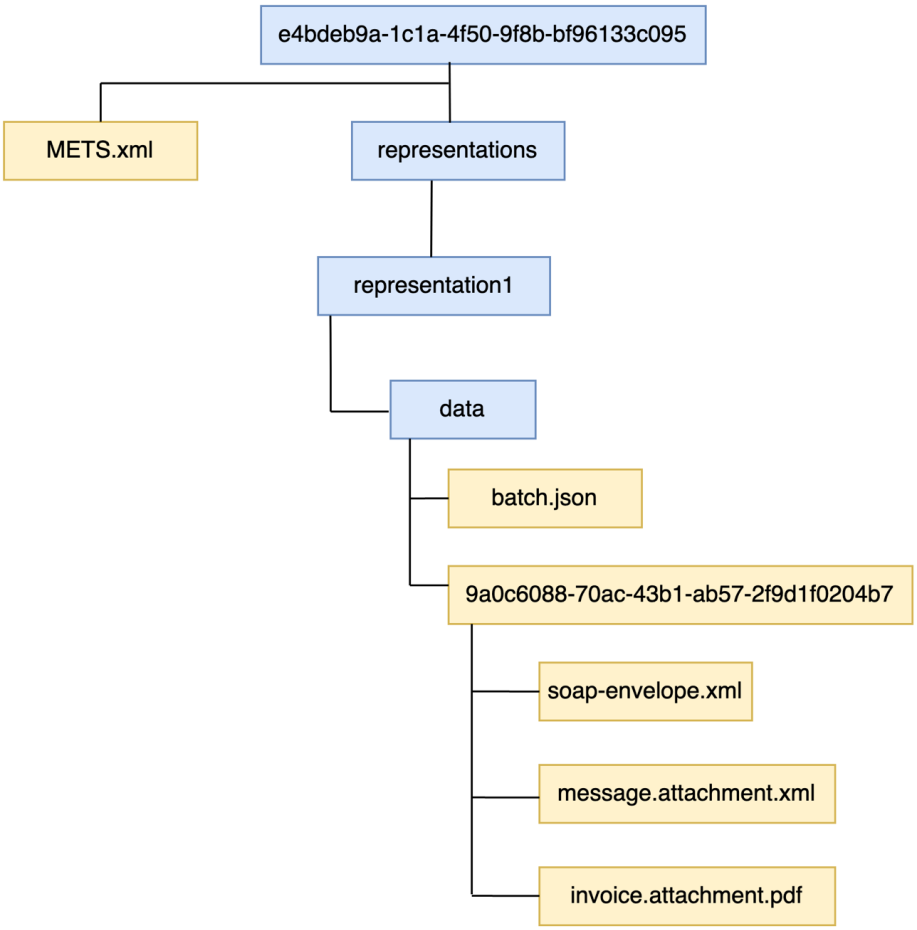
NOTE	The payloads exported in the batches will be decompressed by Domibus in case they are stored internally as compressed.

Example

For a payload with CID value "**message**" and the mime type "**text/xml**", the payload file is named **message**.attachment.**xml**

- The payloads will be exported as they were exchanged between C2 and C3.

Example of the structure of folder for a batch with ID `e4bdeb9a-1c1a-4f50-9f8b-bf96133c095` containing one exported message with ID `9a0c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7` which has two payloads with CID **message** and **invoice**:



5.8.3. Audit

Relevant actions related to the archiving mechanism will be audited in the Domibus log files. Examples of relevant actions:

- Archiving client requests a manual export
- A batch is exported: the content of the complete batch.json file will be logged.
- Notifications sent from Domibus to the eArchiving client and vice-versa

Domibus audits the following events in the logs: (Code: Text template)

```
* BUS-083: Enqueue continuous batch [\{}].
* BUS-084: Archiving client requests a manual (re-)export for batch[\{}].
* BUS-085: A batch [\{}] is exported to file path: \{}!
* BUS-086: Export Notification for batch [\{}] is sent from Domibus to the eArchiving
client!
* BUS-087: Received Archive Notification for batch: [\{}] with message: [\{}] from the
eArchiving client to Domibus!
* BUS-088: Received Archive Failed notification for batch: [\{}] with message: [\{}]
from the eArchiving client to Domibus!
* BUS-089: Export failed batch: [\{}]. Error message: [\{}]!
* BUS-090: Batch: [\{}] with first [\{}] and last message: [\{}] is Archived.
```

5.8.4. Retention policy

When an archiving client is integrated and configured, the Domibus retention policy will consider a message for deletion only if the archival client has successfully archived it. This is the case even if the message is expired according to the retention policy configuration from the PMode.

Domibus will define a retention policy for the exported batches. The retention policy value will be configured in the Domibus property file, and it will have a default value of 1 month. If a batch is not archived during this time, it is considered as expired and it will be eligible for deletion.

A batch can also be eligible for deletion if the archiving client notifies Domibus that it has successfully archived it or it has failed to archive it. A failed batch can always be re-exported on demand using the REST API. **See** eArchiving Interface.

5.8.5. eArchiving Interface

The integration between Domibus and the archiving client will be done using REST APIs and a shared file system for exporting batch data.

In this section we will describe in detail the REST API that must be implemented by each system.

The Open API document for eArchiveClient is part of the Domibus distribution artefacts (see eDelivery AS4 Profile).

Security

From a **security perspective**, it is RECOMMENDED that the communication between Domibus and the archiving client is performed over HTTPS.

The Domibus REST API is protected with basic authentication. The Domibus Admin Guide will contain an example of an HTTP request using basic authentication once it will be updated to cover the eArchiving feature.

A Plugin User must be created upfront in the Domibus Administration Console and used by the archiving client which MUST supply the basic authentication headers on each Domibus REST API call.

Domibus will be able to call the callback archiving REST API interface with or without basic authentication headers. This will be configured statically in the Domibus property file.

Domibus will expose the following REST API to be used by an archiving client.

SEE ALSO	See eArchiving Interface for the description of the REST responses' fields.

Get batch by batch ID

This REST endpoint will fetch any batch from any status given its batch ID.

HTTP method: GET

- Parameters:

- `batchId`: ID of the batch

```
curl -X 'GET'
'http://172.70.1.5:8080/domibus/ext/archive/batches?batchId=3950092f-5805-11ec-
8197-9c5c8ec0f1ad' \
-H 'accept: application/json'
```

- Response:
  - HTTP 200 status with body:

```
{
"batchId": "3950092f-5805-11ec-8197-9c5c8ec0f1ad",
"requestType": "CONTINUOUS",
"status": "EXPORTED",
"errorCode": null,
"errorDescription": null,
"enqueuedTimestamp": "2021-12-08T09:00:00.000+0000",
"messageStartDate": 21120609,
"messageEndDate": 21120609,
"manifestChecksum":
"sha256:939c282837187d32196a80070b33901ee4f77db41de46fbb2c12449f74b29de6",
"messages": []
}
```

  - List batch export requests that are queued (continuous and manual)

This REST endpoint will export the list of batches that are queued to be processed asynchronously by Domibus. It can be used for monitoring purposes.

HTTP method: GET

- Parameters:
  - `lastCountRequests`: return last N enqueued batch export requests - if this parameter is given all others filters are ignored.
  - `requestTypes`: return batches for given batch types (Values:CONTINUOUS, MANUAL)
  - `startDate`: start day-time of batches enqueued
  - `endDate`: end day-time of batches enqueued
  - `pageStart`: the offset from which the message IDs export will start
  - `pageSize`: maximum number of records in the page

```
curl -X 'GET'
'http://172.70.1.5:8080/domibus/ext/archive/batches/queued?requestType=CONTINUOU
S&startDate=2021-12-06T00%3A00%3A00Z&endDate=2021-12-
07T00%3A00%3A00Z&pageStart=0&pageSize=100'
\
```

```
-H 'accept: application/json'
```

- Response example:

```
\{

"filter": \{
"lastCountRequests": 0,
"requestTypes": [
"CONTINUOUS"
],
"startDate": "2021-12-06T00:00:00Z",
"endDate": "2021-12-07T00:00:00Z"
},
"pagination": \{
"pageStart": 0,
"pageSize": 100,
"total": 1
},
"queuedBatches": [
\{
"batchId": "9a0c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
"requestType": "CONTINUOUS",
"enqueuedTimestamp": "2021-12-07T11:36:21.726Z", ①
"messageStartDate": 21120100,
"messageEndDate": 21120700,
"messages": ["123c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
"567c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7"]
}
]
}
```

① `enqueuedTimestamp` is the timestamp when Domibus adds the batch to the queue.

Get the messageId exported in a batch

This REST endpoint provides the message IDs exported in a batch. All message IDs are exported if the limit and start parameters are not provided.

HTTP method: GET

Parameters:

- batchId: batch ID of the message ids,
- pageStart: the offset from which the message IDs export will start
- pageSize: maximum number of records in the pageRequest example

```
curl X 'GET' \ +
http://172.70.1.5:8080/domibus/ext/archive/batches/exported/123c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-
2f9d1f0204b7/messages?pageStart=0&pageSize=100'
\ +
-H 'accept: application/json'
```

- Response (example):

```
\{

"batchId": "123c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
"pagination": \{
"pageStart": 0,
"pageSize": 5,
"total": 1236 ①
},

"messages": [
"123c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
"567c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7","143c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
"153c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
"163c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7"

]

}
```

① `total` is the total number of message IDs contained in the batch.

History of Exported Batches

This REST endpoint provides a history of exported batches with status success, failed or expired. It allows the archiving client to validate if it has archived all exported batches.

HTTP method: GET

- Parameters:
  - `messageStartDate`: start date and hour of the exported messages in the batch yyMMddHH
  - `messageEndDate`: end date of the exported messages included in the batch
  - `statuses`: filter by list of batch statues
  - `includeReExportedBatches`: batch re-export status (true/false; includes batches for which a re-export has been requested using the REST endpoint)
  - `pageStart`: the offset/page from which the message IDs export will start. List is sorted by batch request date
  - `pageSize`: maximum number of records in the pageRequest example:

```
curl -X 'GET' \

'http://172.70.1.5:8080/domibus/ext/archive/batches/exported?messageStartDate=21
100100&messageEndDate=21123100&statuses=EXPORTED&reExport=false&pageStart=0&page
Size=100'
\

-H 'accept: application/json' \
```

- Response (example):

```
{
    "pagination": {
        "pageStart": 0,
        "pageSize": 100,
        "total": 10
    },
    "filter": {
        "messageStartDate": 21100100,
        "messageEndDate": 21123100,
        "statuses": [
            "EXPORTED"
        ],
        "includeReExportedBatches": false
    },
    "exportedBatches": [
        {
            "batchId": "9a0c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
            "requestType": "CONTINUOUS",
            "status": "EXPORTED",
            "enqueuedTimestamp": "2021-12-07T12:20:20Z",
            "messageStartDate": 21100100,
            "messageEndDate": 21100102,
            "manifestChecksum":
"sha256:01ba4719c80b6fe911b091a7c05124b64eeece964e09c058ef8f9805daca546b",
            "messages": [
                "123c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
                "567c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Request to Export a Batch Based on Batch ID

This REST endpoint will export a new batch with a new batch id containing the same messages that were already exported in a batch identified by the batch ID provided as a parameter. The batch ID identifying the previously exported batch will not be automatically deleted or modified in the

database or on the disk storage. The retention mechanism can potentially delete it later (**See** Notification of Expired Batch Deletion).

This endpoint can be used in cases where the export or archival of a batch has failed or it expired as well as for other unexpected situations.

The request contains a batch ID that has been extracted, for instance, from the history of batch requests (**See** History of Exported Batches).

HTTP method: PUT

- Parameters: `batch id`
- Request (example):

```
curl -X 'PUT' \

'http://172.70.1.5:8080/domibus/ext/archive/batches/9a0c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-
2f9d1f0204b7/export'
\

-H 'accept: application/json'
```

- Response (example):

```
{
    "batchId": "9a0c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
    "status": " EXPORTED",
    "timestamp": "2021-06-25T12:00:00Z"
}
```

- Response (example with error) :

```
{
"batchId": "9a0c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
"status": "ERROR",
"message": "Failed to request a manual export",
"timestamp": "2021-06-25T12:00:00Z"
}
```

Notification from the Archiving Client

Notification from the archiving client that it has successfully archived or failed to archive a specific batch: This REST endpoint will be used by the archiving client to confirm that a batch was archived successfully or that it failed to archive it. The request contains the batch identifier which allows Domibus to identify all messages in the batch to mark them as archived and eligible for purging.

NOTE	For performance reasons, Domibus will asynchronously mark the batch messages

> as archived.

And so this REST endpoint only confirms to the client that it has acknowledged the notification and it does not mean that the batch messages are already marked as archived.

Sample REST Call

- **HTTP method:** PUT
- **Parameters**:
  - `batchId`: batch id
  - `status`: sets final batch status:
    - `ARCHIVED` – batch was successfully archived,
    - `ARCHIVE_FAILED`: client failed to archive exported batch
  - `message`: set message – reason for failed batch
- **Request:**

```
curl -X 'PUT' \

'http://172.70.1.5:8080/domibus/ext/archive/batches/exported/9a0c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-
2f9d1f0204b7/close?status=ARCHIVED'
\

-H 'accept: application/json'
```

- **Response:**

```
{
    "batchId": "9a0c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
    "status": "ARCHIVED"
}
```

Get unarchived messages

Get messages which were not archived within a specific period.

This REST endpoint can be used to check if all AS4 messages received or sent within a specific period were archived.

The response will contain the list of the message IDs which were not archived during the specified period.

Sample REST Call

- **HTTP method:** GET
- **Parameters:**

- `messageStartDate`: Message start date of the period to be checked
- `messageEndDate`: Message end date of the period to be checked.
- `pageStart`: The offset/page of the result list.
- `pageSize`: Maximum number of returned records/page size.´

REQUEST:

```
curl -X 'GET' \

'http://172.70.1.5:8080/domibus/ext/archive/messages/not-
archived?messageStartDate=2021-10-01T00%3A00%3A00Z&messageEndDate=2021-12-
31T00%3A00%3A00Z&pageStart=0&pageSize=100'
\

-H 'accept: application/json' \
```

RESPONSE:

```
{
    "pagination": {
        "pageStart": 0,
        "pageSize": 100,
        "total": 5 ①
    },
    "messages": [
        [
            "123c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
            "567c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
            "143c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
            "153c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
            "163c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7"
        ]
    ]
}
```

① Where `total` is the total number of message IDs contained in the batch.

Get the current start date of the continuous export

This REST endpoint will expose the continuous export mechanism current start date.

Sample REST Call

- **HTTP method:** GET
- **Parameters:** none

REQUEST

```
curl -X 'GET' \

'http://172.70.1.5:8080/domibus/ext/archive/continuous-mechanism/start-date'
\

-H 'accept: application/json' \
```

RESPONSE:

```
21120100
```

Set the current start date of the continuous export

This REST endpoint forces the continuous archiving process to start at a given date provided by the user. All messages older than this date will be consider for archiving if they are not already archived, not deleted and in a final state.

Sample REST Call

- **HTTP method:** PUT
- **Parameters:**
  - `MessageStartDate:` Start date and hour. The value is 8 digit number with format `yyMMddHH`!

REQUEST:

```
curl -X 'PUT' \

'http://172.70.1.5:8080/domibus/ext/archive/continuous-mechanism/start-
date?messageStartDate=21100100'
```

Get the current start date of the sanity export

This REST endpoint will expose the sanity export mechanism current start date.

Sample REST Call

- **HTTP method:** GET
- **Parameters:** none

REQUEST:

```
curl -X 'GET' \

'http://172.70.1.5:8080/domibus/ext/archive/sanity-mechanism/start-
date[http://172.70.1.5:8080/domibus/ext/archive/sanity-mechanism/start-
date[http://172.70.1.5:8080/domibus/ext/archive/sanity-mechanism/start-
```

```
datehttp://172.70.1.5:8080/domibus/ext/archive/sanity-mechanism/start-date]]'
\

-H 'accept: application/json' \
```

RESPONSE:

```
21120100
```

Set the current start date of the sanity export

This REST endpoint forces the sanity archiving process to start at a given date provided by the user. All messages older than this date will be consider for archiving if they are not already archived, not deleted and in a final state.

Sample REST Call

- **HTTP method:** PUT
- **Parameters:**
  - `MessageStartDate`: Start date and hour. The value is 8 digit number with format `yyMMddHH`!

REQUEST:

```
curl -X 'PUT' \

'http://172.70.1.5:8080/domibus/ext/archive/sanity-mechanism/start-
date?messageStartDate=21100100'
\
```

Receive exported batch notification

Receive notification when a batch has been exported in the shared folder.

Domibus notifies the archiving client when a batch has been exported in the shared folder. The notification is performed for a successful and for a failed export.

Sample REST Call

REQUEST:

- **REST endpoint example:**/domibus/archive/batches/\{batch_id:.+}/export-notification
- **HTTP method:** PUT

REQUEST:

Example1

```
{
    "batchId": "e7c99242-5362-11ec-b6f6-0242ac460105",
    "requestType": "CONTINUOUS",
    "status": "FAILED",
    "timestamp": "2021-12-02T11:28:00Z",
    "messageStartDate": 21100100,
    "messageEndDate": 21100102,
    "messages": [
        "ea69b73d-4f74-11ec-9039-0242ac460105@domibus.eu",
        "eabbf5f0-4f74-11ec-9039-0242ac460105@domibus.eu",
        "eafaaca3-4f74-11ec-9039-0242ac460105@domibus.eu",
        "eb38ee26-4f74-11ec-9039-0242ac460105@domibus.eu",
        "eb744979-4f74-11ec-9039-0242ac460105@domibus.eu"
    ],
    "errorCode": "BUS-089",
    "errorDescription": "Export failed batch: [e7c99242-5362-11ec-b6f6-0242ac460105].
Error message: Can not read payload!"
}
```

Example2

```
{
"batch_id": "9a0c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
"request_type": "continuous",
"status": "failed",
"error_code": "DOM_001",
"error_description": "Failed to export batch",
"timestamp": "2021-06-25T12:00:00Z",
"message_start_date": "2021-01-25T12:00:00Z",
"message_end_date": "2021-01-26T12:00:00Z",
"messages": [
"123c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
"567c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7"
]
}
```

RESPONSE: Empty response with HTTP 200 status.

Receive Notification of Deleted Expired Batch

Domibus notifies the archiving client when it deletes an expired batch

REQUEST:

- **REST endpoint example:** /domibus/archive/batches/\{batch_id:.+}/stale-notification
- **HTTP method:** PUT

REQUEST:

```
{
"batch_id": "9a0c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
"request_type": "continuous",
"status": "success",
"timestamp": "2021-06-25T12:00:00Z",
"message_start_date": "2021-01-25T12:00:00Z",
"message_end_date": "2021-01-26T12:00:00Z",
"messages": [
"123c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7",
"567c6088-70ac-43b1-ab57-2f9d1f0204b7"
]
}
```

RESPONSE:

Empty response with HTTP 200 status.

5.9. Database Partitioning

Partitioning allows tables, indexes, and index-organized tables to be **subdivided into smaller pieces**, enabling these database objects to be managed and accessed at a finer level of granularity.

Domibus may be configured to use partitions on Oracle database. It uses partitions by range for the main table and partitions by reference for the other tables.

Domibus partitions are created based on the format of the primary key and the granularity is of one hour.

Date and hour prefixed key format: `YMMDDHH<10digits_increment>`

Example:

- `220329130000000001` where:
  - `22032913` is the datehour prefix and
  - `0000000001` is the 10 digits sequence increment.

5.9.1. Configure partitions – Oracle

1. Open a command line session, log in and execute the following commands:

   ```
   sqlplus sys as sysdba
   ```

   ```
   Password should be the one assigned during the Oracle installation.
   ```

2. Once logged in Oracle,

```
GRANT CREATE JOB TO <edelivery_user>;
CONNECT <edelivery_user> ①
SHOW USER; (should return: edelivery_user)
@oracle-x.y.z-partitioning.ddl ②

EXIT
```

① Where `<edelivery_user>` stands for the actual user's username.

② and DDL/SQL scripts must be run with the @ sign from the location of the scripts.
And `x.y.z` stands for 5.1.3.

When the partitioning sql script is ran, it creates **one-hour** partitions for 7 days in advance. It also creates an oracle job `GENERATE_PARTITIONS_JOB` that runs once every day. This job is responsible to create new partitions for the 8th day, to assure continuity.

This job must be closely **monitored** to make sure partitions are created successfully.

NOTE	Partitioning is not yet implemented for MySql.

5.9.2. Data retention with partitions

With partitions, a new **retention mechanism** is in place for Domibus. It is possible to configure Domibus to delete messages by dropping an entire partition, once all messages on a specific partition have expired.

On `conf/domibus/domibus.properties`, following property is set:

```
domibus.retentionWorker.deletion.strategy= PARTITIONS
```

The retention mechanism is guided by the retention values configured in the PMode. It computes the maximum retention period for all messages (received, downloaded, sent or failed) and only verifies partitions that are beyond this maximum value. This increases the chances that each partition is only verified once before being dropped.

Once all messages on a partition have expired, partition is dropped (all messages are deleted at once).

There is a direct dependency between the archiving mechanism and the retention mechanism. When archiving is enabled, retention will not delete messages unless they were previously archived. For one partition, the retention mechanism checks that all messages are both expired and archived before droping the partition.

5.9.3. Partitions alerts

Following the logic described in $13.2- Data retention with partitions, all messages on a partition that is verified for expiration should already be in the **final** state. If some messages are not in the final state, **an alert is triggered**. The frequency of the alert may be configured in

conf/domibus/domibus.properties and by default is 1 (one alert per day).

Alert management: Partitions

```
#Frequency in days between alerts
domibus.alert.partition.expiration.frequency_days=1
```

5.10. Non repudiation

In order to guarantee non-repudiation, the sending Access Point (C2) stores the full **SignalMessage**, including the **MessageInfo,** the Receipt (that contains the **NonRepudiationInformation** for each part) and the signature of the receipt by the receiver Access Point (C3).

This will guarantee that the receiver Access Point (C3) cannot deny having received a message from the sender Access Point (C2) during the sending process. However, if the initial sender (C1) wants to be sure that the final recipient (C4) cannot deny having received a specific content inside this message, then the sender must be able to show the specific content that was used to produce the receiver Access Point (C3) signature.

Domibus, as a sending Access Point (C2), keeps track of the metadata of the sent messages but does not store the actual message payloads. Therefore it is recommended that the initial sender (C1) stores the message payloads safely for the time needed to guarantee non-repudiation of the sent messages.

In order to guarantee non-repudiation, the receiving Access Point (C3) stores the full UserMessage and the associated signature of the sender (C2).

This will guarantee that the sender Access Point (C2) cannot deny having sent a message to the receiver during the sending process. However, if the final recipient (C4) wants to be sure that the sender cannot deny having sent a specific content inside this message, then the final recipient (C4) must be able to show the specific content that was used to produce the sender Access Point signature (C2).

Domibus, as a receiving Access Point (C3), keeps track of the metadata of the received messages and will store the message payloads, only for the (limited) duration configured in the retention period (specified in the PMode). Therefore it is recommended that the final recipient (C4) either stores the message payloads safely or aligns the retention period on the receiving Access Point (C3) with the time needed to guarantee non-repudiation of the received messages.

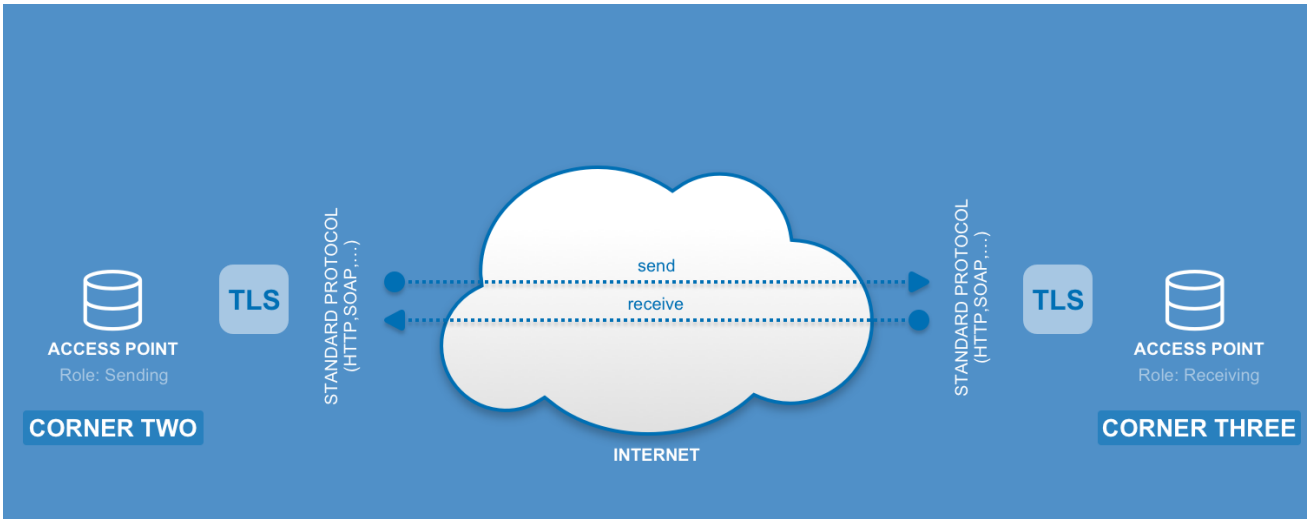
5.11. TLS Configuration

5.11.1. TLS Configuration

Transport Layer Security in Domibus

In addition to the message level security, Domibus may be configured to exchange messages using TLS (HTTPS). The use of TLS is mandatory according to the eDelivery AS4 profile. However, you can choose to configure it in the Access Point itself or delegate it to another appropriate network

component.



Client Side Configuration

The implementation of the Domibus MSH is based on the CXF framework. According to CXF documentation, when using an HTTPS URL, CXF will, by default, use the certs and keystores that are part of the JDK. For many HTTPs applications, that is enough and no configuration is necessary. However, when using custom client certificates or self-signed server certificates or similar, you may need to specifically configure in the keystores and trust managers and such to establish the SSL connection.

Apache provides full description of all possible configuration of the **tlsClientParameters**, see http://cxf.apache.org/docs/client-http-transport-including-ssl-support.html%23ClientHTTPTransport(includingSSLsupport)-ConfiguringSSLSupport.

In Domibus, the TLS configuration is read from the file `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/clientauthentication.xml` and it is used as fallback when Domibus is configured in multi tenancy mode.

In multi tenancy mode, the file name is prefixed by the domain name and it is located in the `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/domains/domain_name` (f.i.: `domain_name_clientauthentication.xml`). (QUESTION, what is f.i.)

Below example presents two possible configurations, One-Way SSL and Two-Way SSL:

One-Way SSL (`clientauthentication.xml`)

```
<http-conf:tlsClientParameters
    disableCNCheck="true"
    secureSocketProtocol="TLSv1.2"
    xmlns:http-conf="http://cxf.apache.org/transports/http/configuration"
    xmlns:security="http://cxf.apache.org/configuration/security">
    <security:trustManagers>
        <security:keyStore
            type="JKS"
            password="_your_trustore_password_"
            file="$\{domibus.config.location}/keystores/_your_trustore_ssl_.jks"/>
```

```
    </security:trustManagers>
</http-conf:tlsClientParameters>
```

In One-Way SSL, the sender validates the signature of the receiver using the public certificate of the receiver, provided in `your_trustore_ssl.jks`.

Two-Way SSL (`clientauthentication.xml`)

```
<http-conf:tlsClientParameters
    disableCNCheck="true"
    secureSocketProtocol="TLSv1.2"
    xmlns:http-conf="http://cxf.apache.org/transports/http/configuration"
    xmlns:security="http://cxf.apache.org/configuration/security">
    <security:trustManagers>
        <security:keyStore
            type="JKS"
            password="_your_trustore_password_"
            file="$\{domibus.config.location}/keystores/_your_trustore_ssl_.jks"/>
    </security:trustManagers>
    <security:keyManagers keyPassword="_your_keystore_password_">
        <security:keyStore
            type="JKS"
            password="_your_keystore_password_"
            file="$\{domibus.config.location}/keystores/_your_keystore_ssl_.jks"/>
    </security:keyManagers>
</http-conf:tlsClientParameters>
```

In Two-Way SSL, both the sender and the receiver sign the request and validate the trust of the other party. In addition to the public certificate of the receiver (*your_trustore_ssl*.jks), the private certificate of the sender is also configured (*your_keystore_ssl*.jks).

NOTE	TLSv1.2 is mandatory for eDelivery AS4 Profile.

When self-signed certificates are used, the CN check must be disabled: `disableCNCheck="true"`.

The attribute `disableCNCheck` specifies whether JSSE should omit checking if the host name specified in the URL matches the host name specified in the Common Name (CN) of the server certificate. The attribute is "false" by default and must not be set to "true" during production use.

Server side configuration

Tomcat 9.x

In Server.xml, add a new connector with the `SSLEnabled` attribute set to `TRUE`:

```
<Connector SSLEnabled="true"
     protocol="org.apache.coyote.http11.Http11NioProtocol"
     port="8443" maxThreads="200"
     scheme="https" secure="true"
```

```
    keystoreFile="$\{domibus.config.location}/keystores/_your_keystore_ssl_.jks"
    keystorePass="_your_keystore_password_"
     clientAuth="false" sslProtocol="TLS" />
```

The keystore jks location and password must be specified, otherwise the default ones will be taken into account.

TLS version can also be specified.

The above connector has `clientAuth="false"`, which means that only the server has to authenticate itself (One Way SSL). To configure "Two Way SSL", which is optional in the eDelivery *AS4* Profile, set `clientAuth="true"` in Server.xml and provide the location of the `your_truststore_ssl.jks` file so that the server can verify the client:

```
<Connector SSLEnabled="true"
    protocol="org.apache.coyote.http11.Http11NioProtocol"
    port="_8443_"
    maxThreads="_200_"
    scheme="https"
    secure="true"
    keystoreFile="$\{domibus.config.location}/keystores/_your_keystore_ssl_.jks"
    keystorePass="_your_keystore_password_"
    truststoreFile="$\{domibus.config.location}/keystores/_your_truststore_ssl_.jks"
    truststorePass="_your_trustore_password_"
    clientAuth="true"
    sslProtocol="TLS" />
```

WebLogic

1. Specify the use of SSL on default port 7002:

   Go to menu:Servers[*server_name* > Configuration > General] then click on btn:[Client Cert Proxy Enabled]:

2. Add keystore and truststore:

   Go to Servers select Server Name Configuration Keystores and SSL tabs and use **Custom Identity and Custom Trust** then set keystore and truststore jks.

Disable basic authentication at WebLogic level:

By default WebLogic performs its own basic authentication checks before passing the request to Domibus. As we want basic authentication to be performed by Domibus, we need to disable it at the application server level.

To do so, in DOMAIN_HOME/config/config.xml add the following highlighted section:

```
<security-configuration>
    <enforce-valid-basic-auth-credentials>false</enforce-valid-basic-auth-credentials>
</security-configuration>
```

WildFly

The keystore JKS (e.g: bluek.jks) location and password must be specified in the **standalone-full.xml** file as follows.

In this setup only the server has to authenticate itself (One Way SSL).

```
<security-realms>
    <security-realm name="ApplicationRealm">
        <server-identities>
            <ssl>
                <keystore
                    path="../../conf/domibus/keystores/bluek.jks"
                    relative-to="jboss.server.config.dir"
                    keystore-password="test123"
                    alias="blue_gw"
                    key-password="test123"/>
            </ssl>
        </server-identities>
        <authentication>
            <local default-user="$local" allowed-users="*" skip-group-loading="true"/>
            <properties path="application-users.properties" relative-
to="jboss.server.config.dir"/>
        </authentication>
        <authorization>
            <properties path="application-roles.properties" relative-
to="jboss.server.config.dir"/>
        </authorization>
    </security-realm>
</security-realms>
```

- add https-listener to default-server:

```
<server name="default-server">
    <http-listener name="default"
        socket-binding="http"
        redirect-socket="https"
        enable-http2="true"/>
    <https-listener name="https"
        socket-binding="https"
        security-realm="ApplicationRealm"
        enable-http2="true"/>
```

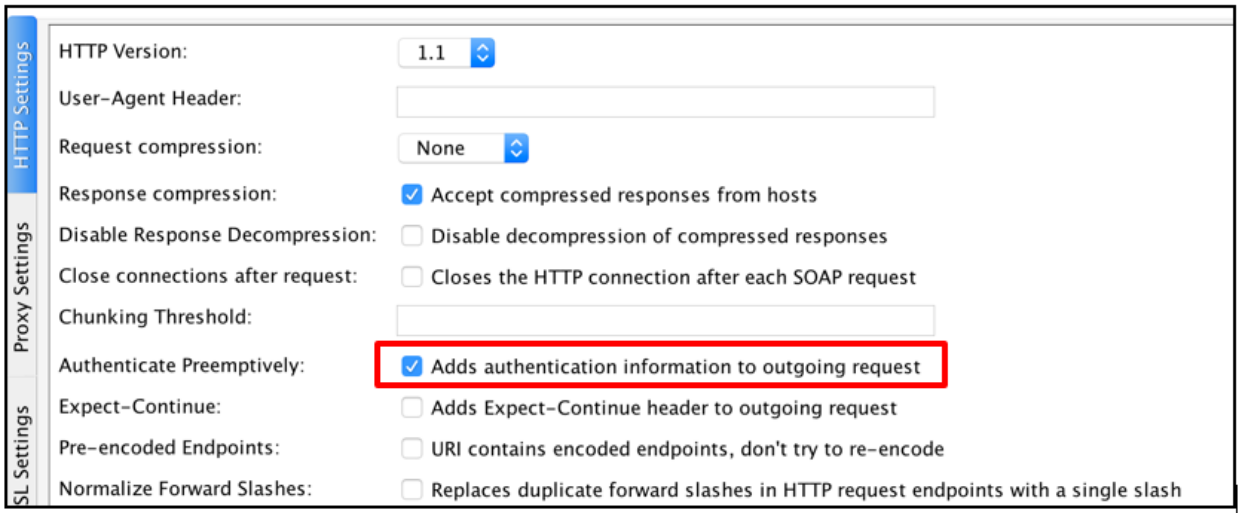
```
    <host name="default-host" alias="localhost">
        <location name="/" handler="welcome-content"/>
        <filter-ref name="server-header"/>
        <filter-ref name="x-powered-by-header"/>
        <http-invoker security-realm="ApplicationRealm"/>
    </host>
</server>
```

To configure "Two Way SSL", which is optional in the eDelivery AS4 Profile, add the following details to the standalone-full.xml file and provide the location of the `your_truststore_ssl.jks` file (e.g. g_truststore.jks) so that the server can verify the client:

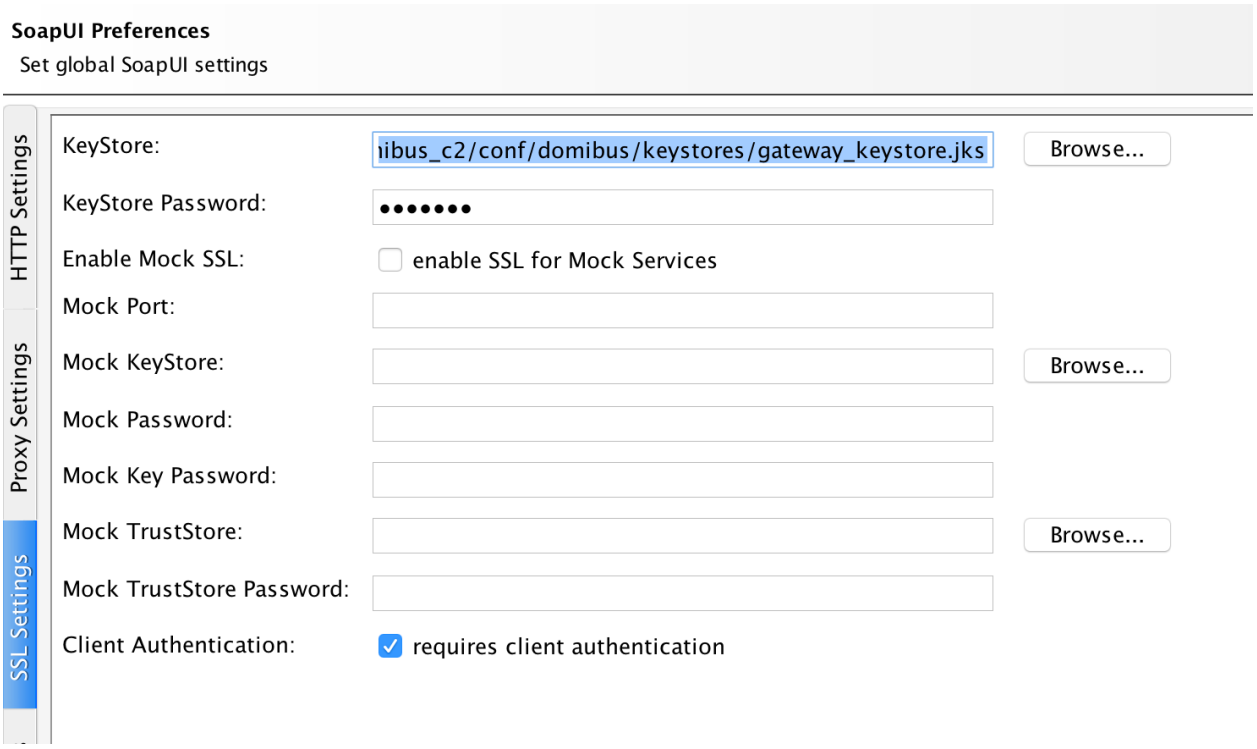
```
<security-realms>
    <security-realm name="ApplicationRealm">
            <server-identities>
                <ssl>
                    <keystore path="../../conf/domibus/keystores/bluek.jks"
                        relative-to="jboss.server.config.dir"
                        keystore-password="test123"
                        alias="blue_gw" key-password="test123"/>
                </ssl>
            </server-identities>
            <authentication>
                <local default-user="$local" allowed-users="*" skip-group-
loading="true"/>
                <properties path="application-users.properties" relative-
to="jboss.server.config.dir"/>
                <truststore
                    path="../conf/domibus/keystores/g_truststore.jks"
                    relative-to="jboss.server.base.dir"
                    keystore-password="test123" />
            </authentication>
            <authorization>
                <properties path="application-roles.properties" relative-
to="jboss.server.config.dir"/>
            </authorization>
        </security-realm>
</security-realms>
```

Configure Basic and Certificates authentication in SoapUI

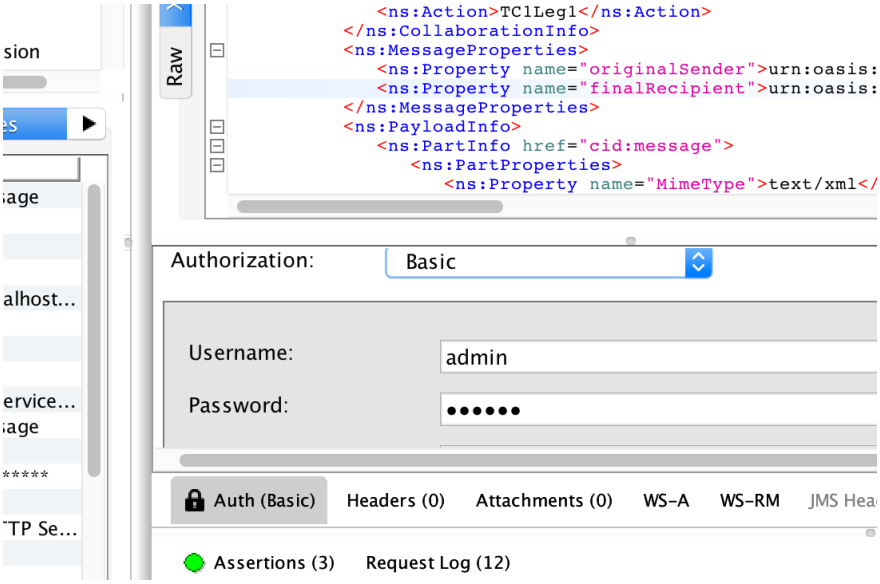
Go to File Preferences HTTP Settings and check the option **Adds authentication information to outgoing requests**:



Go to File Preferences SSL Settings, add the **KeyStore** and **KeyStore Password** and check the option **requires client authentication**:



To allow Basic Authentication, select the Auth tab, click Add New Authorization and select Basic. Enter user and password (e.g. Username = `admin`; for the password, look in the logs for the phrase: “Default password for user admin is”):



PMode update

If you enable HTTPS, then your PMode Configuration Manager needs to make sure that all other endpoint PModes are modified accordingly.

With the SSL connector configured as above, the MSH endpoint is now: `https://your_domibus_host:8443/domibus/services/msh`.

After the updates, upload the PModes via the Admin Console:

Example

```
<party
    name="party_id_name1"
    endpoint="https:// party_id_name1_hostname:8443/domibus/services/msh"/>
```

5.12. Dynamic Discovery of unknown participants

5.12.1. Overview

In a dynamic discovery setup, the sender and/or the receiver parties and their capabilities are not configured in advance.

The sending Access Point will dynamically retrieve the necessary information for setting up an interoperability process from the Service Metadata Publisher (SMP). The SMP stores the interoperability metadata which is a set of information about the recipient or end entity (its identifier, supported business documents and processes) and AP (metadata which includes technical configuration information about the receiving endpoint, such as the transport protocol and its address).

The receiving AP registers its metadata in the SMP and configures the PMode to be able to accept messages from trusted senders that are not previously configured in the PMode. The receiving AP will have to configure one process in its PMode for each SMP entry.

NOTE	The sender does not have to be registered in the SMP and the receiver merely extracts its identifier from the received message.

The mapping between the PMode process and the SMP entry is defined for PEPPOL and OASIS.

SEE ALSO	For more information on how to configure Domibus AP to use Dynamic Discovery, see: • PEPPOL ◦ PMode configuration for PEPPOL ◦ Policy and certificates for PEPPOL • OASIS ◦ PMode configuration for OASIS ◦ Policy and certificates for OASIS

5.12.2. Domibus configuration for PEPPOL

To enable the integration with the SMP/SML components, Domibus requires some changes in the `domibus.properties` configuration file which include:

1. Adding the following properties to enable the usage of the PEPPOL dynamic discovery client:

   ```
   domibus.dynamicdiscovery.client.specification=PEPPOL
   ```

2. Setting the dynamic discovery client to use certificates to access the SMP. These certificates are different in TEST and PRODUCTION environments, therefore we need to specify the Mode used by the dynamic discovery client by setting the following property:

   ```
   domibus.dynamicdiscovery.peppolclient.mode=TEST
   ```

3. Setting the `domibus.smlzone` property.

5.12.3. PMode configuration for PEPPOL

Sender PMode

IMPORTANT	In a dynamic discovery process, the receiver of the messages is not known beforehand and therefore the `PMode.Responder` parameter should not be set.

The dynamic discovery process must include a leg which maps the configured entry (*action, service and service type*,
see Message Format in PEPPOL) of the Receiver in the SMP.

The security policy to be used in the leg is the policy that embeds the Binary Security Token into the security header:

```
security="eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST"
```

▼ *Sample Sender PMODE configuration extract*

Sample Sender PMODE configuration extract

```
<services>
    <service name="testService1"
        value="urn:www.cenbii.eu:profile:bii05:ver2.0"
        type="cenbii-procid-ubl"/>
</services>
<actions>
    <action name="tc1Action"
            value=" busdox-docid-
qns::urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:CreditNote-
2::CreditNote##urn:www.cenbii...."/>
</actions>
<securities>
    <security name="eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST"
        policy="eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST.xml"
        signatureMethod="RSA_SHA256"/>
</securities>
<legConfigurations>
    <legConfiguration name="pushTestcase1tc1Action"
        service="testService1"
        action="tc1Action"
        defaultMpc="defaultMpc"
        reliability="AS4Reliability"
        security="eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST"
        receptionAwareness="receptionAwareness"
        propertySet="eDeliveryPropertySet"
        payloadProfile="MessageProfile"
        errorHandling="demoErrorHandling"
        compressPayloads="true"/>
</legConfigurations>
<process name="tc1Process"
    agreement="agreementEmpty"
    mep="oneway"
    inding="push"
    initiatorRole="defaultInitiatorRole"
    responderRole="defaultResponderRole">
    <initiatorParties>
        <initiatorParty name="senderalias"/>
    </initiatorParties>
    <!-- no responderParties element -->
    <legs>
        <leg name="pushTestcase1tc1Action"/>
    </legs>
</process>
```

SEE ALSO Security Policies

Receiver PMode

Dynamic discovery configuration of the receiver is similar to the configuration of the sender, except that the roles are swapped: the sender of the messages is not known beforehand.

IMPORTANT	As a consequence the `PMode.Initiator` parameter should *not* be set.

```
<process name="tc1Process"
    agreement="agreementEmpty"
    mep="oneway"
    inding="push"
    initiatorRole="defaultInitiatorRole"
    responderRole="defaultResponderRole">
    <responderParties>
        <responderParty name="receiveralias"/>
    </responderParties>
    <!-- no initiatorParties element -->
    <legs>
        <leg name="pushTestcase1tc1Action"/>
    </legs>
</process>
```

Sender and Receiver PMode

Dynamic discovery configuration when the Access Point acts as both sender and receiver would look like these following lines:

```
<services>
    <service name="testService1"
    value="urn:www.cenbii.eu:profile:bii05:ver2.0"
    type="cenbii-procid-ubl"/>
</services>
<actions>
    <action name="tc1Action"
        value=" busdox-docid-
qns::urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:CreditNote-
2::CreditNote##urn:www.cenbii...."/>
</actions>
<securities>
    <security name="eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST"
        policy="eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST.xml"
        signatureMethod="RSA_SHA256"/>
</securities>
<legConfigurations>
    <legConfiguration name="pushTestcase1tc1Action"
        service="testService1"
        action="tc1Action"
        defaultMpc="defaultMpc"
        reliability="AS4Reliability"
```

```
        security="eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST"
        receptionAwareness="receptionAwareness"
        propertySet="eDeliveryPropertySet"
        payloadProfile="MessageProfile"
        errorHandling="demoErrorHandling"
        compressPayloads="true"/>
</legConfigurations>
<process name="tc1Process"
    agreement="agreementEmpty"
    mep="oneway"
    inding="push"
    initiatorRole="defaultInitiatorRole"
    responderRole="defaultResponderRole">
    <initiatorParties>
        <initiatorParty name="senderalias"/>
    </initiatorParties>
    <!-- no responderParties element -->
    <legs>
        <leg name="pushTestcase1tc1Action"/>
    </legs>
</process>
<process name="tc2Process"
    agreement="agreementEmpty"
    mep="oneway"
    inding="push"
    initiatorRole="defaultInitiatorRole"
    responderRole="defaultResponderRole">
    <responderParties>
        <responderParty name="receiveralias"/>
    </responderParties>
    <!-- no initiatorParties element -->
    <legs>
        <leg name="pushTestcase1tc1Action"/>
    </legs>
</process>
```

5.12.4. Policy and certificates for PEPPOL

The receiver must include the certificate of the trusted authority(ies) in its truststore. It will only accept messages that were signed with certificates issued by the trusted authority(ies).

SEE ALSO For more information, see Usage of certificates in PEPPOL and OASIS.

5.12.5. Message format for PEPPOL

When dynamic discovery is used, the "to" field should not be statically configured in the PMode (the "to" field may even be omitted in the message). The lookup is performed by C2 based on the **finalRecipient** message property.

NOTE	In Peppol, the service@type has a fixed value while the service@value is made of `ProcessIdentifier@Scheme::ProcessIdentifier`.

Example of a message using `finalRecipient` for dynamic discovery:

```
<ns:UserMessage>
    <ns:PartyInfo>
        <ns:From>
            <ns:PartyId
                type="urn:fdc:peppol.eu:2017:identifiers:ap">senderalias</ns:PartyId>
            <ns:Role>
                http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator</ns:Role>
        </ns:From>
        <ns:To>
        </ns:To>
    </ns:PartyInfo>
    <ns:CollaborationInfo>
        <ns:Service
                type="cenbii-procid-
ubl">urn:www.cenbii.eu:profile:bii05:ver2.0</ns:Service>
        <ns:Action>
            busdox-docid-qns::urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:CreditNote-
2::CreditNote##urn:www.cenbii.eu:transaction:biitrns014:ver2.0:extended:urn:www.pepp.e
u:bis:peppol5a:ver2.0::2.1</ns:Action>
    </ns:CollaborationInfo>
    <ns:MessageProperties>
        <ns:Property
                name="originalSender">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C1</ns:Property>
        <ns:Property
                name="finalRecipient"
                type="iso6523-actorid-upis">0007:9340033829test1</ns:Property>
    </ns:MessageProperties>
</ns:UserMessage>
```

5.12.6. SMP entry

The following table describes the mapping between the PMode static configuration and the dynamic SMP records structure:

Table 5 - SMP Entry Mapping

SMP Endpoint registration record	PMode attributes
ServiceMetadata/ServiceInformation/ProcessIdentifier	PMode[1].BusinessInfo.Service
ServiceMetadata/ServiceInformation/DocumentIdentifier	Pmode[1].BusinessInfo.Action
ServiceInformation/Processlist/Process/ServiceEndpointList/Endpoint/EndpointReference/Address	Pmode[].Protocol.Address

The Service Metadata Record also provides the receiving end certificate. This certificate can be used to encrypt the message to be sent to the receiver. The certificate can also provide the name of the Access Point for this PMode by using the Certificate CNAME as the PMode identifier.

5.12.7. Domibus configuration for OASIS

To enable the integration with the SMP/SML components, Domibus requires some changes in the `domibus.properties` configuration file:

1. Add the following properties to enable the usage of the OASIS dynamic discovery client:

   `domibus.dynamicdiscovery.client.specification"> OASIS`

   > **NOTE** this property is not mandatory as it defaults to the above value.

2. Set the property `domibus.smlzone`, e.g. `ehealth.acc.edelivery.tech.ec.europa.eu`

5.12.8. PMode configuration for OASIS

Sender PMode

In a dynamic discovery process, the receiver of the messages is not known beforehand and therefore the **PMode.Responder** parameter SHOULD NOT be set.

The dynamic discovery process must include a leg which maps the configured entry (action, service and service type, see Message Format for PEPPOL) of the Receiver in the SMP.

The security policy to be used in the leg is the policy that embeds the Binary Security Token into the security header (see Security Policies):

`security="eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST"`

- Sample Sender PMODE configuration extract:

```
<services>
    <service
            name="testService1"
            value="urn:www.cenbii.eu:profile:bii05:ver2.0"
            type="cenbii-procid-ubl"/>
    </services>
    <actions>
        <action name="tc1Action"
            value="'your-schema-
name'::urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:CreditNote-
2::CreditNote##urn:www.cenbii...."/>
    </actions>
    <securities>
        <security name="eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST"
                policy="eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST.xml"
                signatureMethod="RSA_SHA256"/>
    </securities>
```

```
    <legConfigurations>
        <legConfiguration name="pushTestcase1tc1Action"
            service="testService1"
            action="tc1Action"
            defaultMpc="defaultMpc"
            reliability="AS4Reliability"
            security="eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST"
            receptionAwareness="receptionAwareness"
            propertySet="eDeliveryPropertySet"
            payloadProfile="MessageProfile"
            errorHandling="demoErrorHandling"
            compressPayloads="true"/>
    </legConfigurations>
    <process name="tc1Process"
        agreement="agreementEmpty"
        mep="oneway"
        inding="push"
        initiatorRole="defaultInitiatorRole"
        responderRole="defaultResponderRole">
    <initiatorParties>
        <initiatorParty name="senderalias"/>
    </initiatorParties>
    <!-- no responderParties element -->
    <legs>
        <leg name="pushTestcase1tc1Action"/>
    </legs>
</process>
```

NOTE	Schema name should be added to action value. E.g: *ehealth-actorid-qns::urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:CreditNote-2::CreditNote##urn:www.cenbii...*_

Receiver PMode

The dynamic discovery configuration of the receiver is similar to the configuration of the sender, except that the roles are swapped: the sender of the messages is not known beforehand. As a consequence, the **PMode.Initiator** parameter SHOULD NOT be set.

```
<process name="tc1Process"
    agreement="agreementEmpty"
    mep="oneway"
    inding="push"
    initiatorRole="defaultInitiatorRole"
    responderRole="defaultResponderRole">
    <responderParties>
        <responderParty name="receiveralias"/>
    </responderParties>
    <!-- no initiatorParties element -->
    <legs>
```

```
        <leg name="pushTestcase1tc1Action"/>
    </legs>
</process>
```

5.12.9. Policy and certificates for OASIS

The receiver must include the certificate of the trusted authority(ies) in its truststore. It will only accept messages that were signed with certificates issued by the trusted authority(ies).

The sender truststore must include the SMP public certificate. This certificate is used by the AP to validate the identity of the used SMP.

SEE ALSO For more information, see Usage of certificates in PEPPOL and OASIS.

5.12.10. Message format for OASIS

When dynamic discovery is used, the "to" field should not be statically configured in the PMode (the "to" field may even be omitted in the message). The lookup is performed by C2 based on the **finalRecipient** message property.

Notes for OASIS Clients

- For OASIS clients: in the PMode "action" value, the document scheme must be included with the document ID (for PEPPOL client, `busdox-docid-qns::` should be pre-appended to the document ID).
- The value of the `service@type` must be set to the `processIdentifier@scheme`.

Example of message using the `finalRecipient` for dynamic discovery:

```
<ns:UserMessage>
    <ns:PartyInfo>
        <ns:From>
            <ns:PartyId
                type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">senderalias
            </ns:PartyId>
            <ns:Role>
                http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator
            </ns:Role>
        </ns:From>
        <ns:To>
        </ns:To>
    </ns:PartyInfo>
    <ns:CollaborationInfo>
        <ns:Service
            type="cenbii-procid-
ubl">urn:www.cenbii.eu:profile:bii05:ver2.0</ns:Service>
```

```
<ns:Action>your_schema_name::urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:CreditNote-
2::CreditNote##urn:www.cenbii.eu:transaction:biitrns014:ver2.0:extended:urn:www.peppol
.eu:bis:peppol5a:ver2.0::2.1</ns:Action>
    </ns:CollaborationInfo>
    <ns:MessageProperties>
        <ns:Property
            name="originalSender">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C1</ns:Property>
        <ns:Property name="finalRecipient" type="iso6523-actorid-
upis">0007:9340033829test1</ns:Property>
    </ns:MessageProperties>
</ns:UserMessage>
```

5.13. Message pulling

5.13.1. Setup

In order to configure message pulling, the process section should be configured with `mep` set to `oneway` and binding set to `pull` as shown in the following example:

```
<process name="tc1Process"
    agreement="agreementEmpty"
    mep="oneway"
    binding="pull"
    initiatorRole="defaultInitiatorRole"
    responderRole="defaultResponderRole">
    <initiatorParties>
        <initiatorParty name="initiatoralias"/>
    </initiatorParties >
    <responderParties>
        <responderParty name="receiveralias"/>
    </responderParties>
    <!-- no initiatorParties element -->
    <legs>
        <leg name="pushTestcase1tc1Action"/>
    </legs>
</process>
```

In the case of a pull process, the `initiatorParties` section contains the party that initiate the pull request. The `responderParties` section contains the parties that can be pulled from.

In `domibus.properties` configuration file, adapt the following properties to your needs. Note that domibus.msh.pull.cron and `domibus.pull.queue.concurrency` are mandatory.

```
#Cron expression used for configuring the message puller scheduling.
#domibus.msh.pull.cron=0 0 0/1 * * ?
```

```
# Number of threads used to parallelize the pull requests.
#domibus.pull.queue.concurency=1-1

# Number of threads used to parallelize the pull receipts.
#domibus.pull.receipt.queue.concurrency=1-1

#Number or requests executed every cron cycle
#domibus.pull.request.send.per.job.cycle=1

#Time in second for the system to recover its full pull capacity when
job schedule is one execution per second.
#If configured to 0, no incremental frequency is executed and the pull
pace is executed at its maximum.
#domibus.pull.request.frequency.recovery.time=0

#Number of connection failure before the system decrease the pull
pace.
#domibus.pull.request.frequency.error.count=10

#Pull Retry Worker execution interval as a cron expression
#domibus.pull.retry.cron=0/10 * * * * ?
```

If high frequency pulling is used (job configured every second), it is possible to configure the system to lower the pulling frequency in case the counterpart access point is unavalailable. Per default if the other access point returns errors 10 times in a row (domibus.pull.request.frequency.error.count) the number of pull requests per job cycle will fall to 1 per mpc. As from the moment, the counterpart access point is responding again, Domibus will take the amount of seconds configured within the domibus.pull.request.frequency.recovery.time property to recover the pulling pace configured within the `domibus.pull.request.send.per.job.cycle property`.

Per default, domibus.pull.request.frequency.recovery.time=0 which means that the throttling mechanism is off.

The following properties are used for dynamic pulling and are recommended to be used only with a custom authorization extension:

```
#Allow dynamic initiator on pull requests - 0 or multiple initiators are
allowed in the PMode process
#domibus.pull.dynamic.initiator=false

#Allow multiple legs configured on the same pull process (with the same
security policy)
#domibus.pull.multiple_legs=false

#Force message into READY_TO_PULL when mpc attribute is present
#domibus.pull.force_by_mpc=true

#Mpc initiator separator. This is used when the mpc provides information
```

```
on the initiator: baseMpc/SEPARATOR/partyName

#domibus.pull.mpc_initiator_separator=PID
```

5.13.2. Configuration restriction

A correctly configured **one-way pull process** should only contain one party configured in the **initiatorParties** section.

Different **legConfiguration** with the same **defaultMpc** (highlighted in red in the following configuration) should not be configured in the same pull process or across different pull processes.

If those restrictions are not respected, the message will not be exchanged and a warning message will detail the configuration problem.

```
<legConfiguration name="pushTestcase1tc2Action"
    service="testService1"
    action="tc2Action"
    defaultMpc="*defaultMpc*"
    reliability="AS4Reliability"
    security="eDeliveryAs4Policy"
    receptionAwareness="receptionAwareness"
    propertySet="eDeliveryPropertySet"
    payloadProfile="MessageProfile"
    errorHandling="demoErrorHandling"
    compressPayloads="true"/>
```

5.14. Multitenancy

Domibus supports multiple tenant domains configured in one Domibus instance. This means that each tenant domain has its own configuration (PMode, keystore, truststore and Domibus properties, etc). These multiple configurations allow one Domibus instance to process messages from multiple tenant domains simultaneously.

The global properties are located in the `domibus.properties` file, located in the root folder, along with the general logback.xml file, plugins and domains folders:

[image]

In the root folder there is also a folder called "domains", where the domain specific artefacts are located. The domain-specific artefacts are grouped in domain-specific folders like: `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/domains/domain_name/`

[image]

Inside each domain-specific folder you can find a:

- `keystores` folder that contains the Domibus keystore, truststore and TLS truststore,

- `clientauthentication.xml` file prefixed with the domain name with the description of the TLS TrustStore,
- `logback.xml` file prefixed with the domain name and
- `domibus.properties` file, also prefixed with the domain name.

[image]

Domibus uses a **Schema per tenant** strategy to implement Multitenancy, meaning that the data associated to a tenant domain will be saved in a database schema dedicated to that specific domain.

In case of plugins, the structure follows the same logic: the global properties files are located in the `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/plugins/config/` folder:

[image]

while the domain specific properties are located under the “domains” folder, in files prefixed with the domain name as below:

[image]

5.14.1. Configuration

By default, Multitenancy is not activated. In order to activate Multitenancy, the following property that defines the database general schema needs to be configured in `domibus.properties`.

For Weblogic, this step can only be done after changing the Schema username and password as described in Weblogic and Wildly Multitenancy Configuration:

```
domibus.database.general.schema=general_schema
```

Where `general_schema` is the database schema in which the association between users and domains is stored. The `general_schema` is not associated to any domain.

Database general schema

Configure the MySQL or Oracle datasource as indicated in Pre-Configured Single Server Deployment.

The `general_schema` needs to be initialized using the distributed database script `mysql-5.1.3-multitenancy.ddl` for MySQL or `oracle-5.1.3-multitenancy.ddl` for Oracle.

Find below the steps needed to create the `general_schema` for MySQL and Oracle.

MySQL

1. Unzip `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-sql-scripts.zip` into `<edelivery_path>/sql-scripts`
2. Open a command prompt and navigate to this directory: `<edelivery_path>/sql-scripts`.
3. Execute the following MySQL commands at the command prompt:

```
mysql -h localhost -u root_user --password=root_password -e drop schema
```

```
    if exists `general_schema`;create schema `general_schema`;
    alter database `general_schema` charset= utf8mb4 collate= utf8mb4_bin;
    create user edelivery_user@localhost identified by 'edelivery_password';x
    grant all on `general_schema`.* to edelivery_user @localhost;
```

```
mysql -h localhost -u root_user --password=root_password -e
    grant xa_recover_admin on *.* to edelivery_user @localhost;
```

The above script creates:

- a schema, `general_schema`
- a user, `edelivery_user`, with all the privileges in the `general_schema`.

NOTE	The `edelivery_user` creation can be skipped if the user already exists. You need to make sure the user `edelivery_user` is granted full rights in all schemas used for all the domains.

```
mysql -h localhost -u edelivery_user --password=edelivery_password general_schema <
mysql-x.y.z-multi-tenancy.ddl ①
mysql -h localhost -u edelivery_user --password=edelivery_password general_schema <
mysql-x.y.z-multi-tenancy-data.ddl ②
```

Where: <1> <2> `x.y.z` stands for 5.1.3.

The above command creates the required objects in `general_schema`.

Oracle

1. Unzip `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-sql-scripts.zip` in `<edelivery_path>/sql-scripts`
2. Open a command prompt and navigate to the following directory: `<edelivery_path>/sql-scripts`
3. Execute the following commands at the command prompt:

```
sqlplus sys as sysdba①
```

Where:

(1) Password should be the one assigned during the Oracle installation.

Once logged in Oracle:

```
CREATE USER <edelivery_general_user> IDENTIFIED BY <edelivery_general_password> ①
DEFAULT TABLESPACE <tablespace>
QUOTA UNLIMITED ON <tablespace>;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO <edelivery_general_user>;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO <edelivery_general_user>;
```

```
GRANT CREATE SEQUENCE TO <edelivery_general_user>;
GRANT CREATE JOB TO <edelivery_general_user>;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_XA TO <edelivery_general_user>;
GRANT SELECT ON PENDING_TRANS$ TO <edelivery_general_user>;
GRANT SELECT ON DBA_2PC_PENDING TO <edelivery_general_user>;
GRANT SELECT ON DBA_PENDING_TRANSACTIONS TO <edelivery_general_user>;
CONNECT < edelivery_general_user >
SHOW USER; (should return: edelivery_general_user)
@oracle-x.y.z-multitenancy.ddl ②
@oracle-x.y.z-multi-tenancy-data.ddl ②
EXIT
```

Where:

① Values between `<token>` are placeholders for the corresponding values in your environment/installation of Domibus.

② `x.y.z` stands for 5.1.3.

- `<edelivery_general_user>` and `<edelivery_general_password>` correspond to the username and password of the corresponding user in your environment.
- `<tablespace>` is created and assigned by your DBA.
  For local/test installations just replace it with users tablespace.
  The quota can be limited to a specific size.
- DDL/SQL scripts must be run with the `@` sign from the location of the scripts.

Creating new tenant domains

A new tenant domain can be created by adding a domain specific configuration file under the `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/domains` directory. The domain configuration file name must start with the new tenant domain name (`domain_name`) using the following convention:

`domain_name-domibus.properties`

The tenant `domain_name` value is case-sensitive. It is a 50-character sequence of Unicode letters, digits or underscores characters. It must start with a letter and the subsequent characters may be letters, digits or underscore characters.

Each tenant domain uses its own dedicated schema which is configured in the domain configuration file and has its own keystore, Truststore configured.

All artefacts pertaining to a domain are located within its directory (keystores, TLS configuration file, properties file, logback, etc.).

It is also possible to add or remove a domain dynamically, without stopping the Domibus, using the **Domains** page of the admin console:

[image]

Please keep in mind that prior to adding a domain at runtime, you must create a folder for it in the “domains folder and add the needed artefacts into the folder, like properties file, keystores, etc.

Once done, you must click on the **Refresh** button so that the new domain appears in the list as shown above. To activate or de-activate a domain, please use the button under **Active**. To add a domain at runtime, this domain should be active in the **Domains** section of the admin Console.

The tenant domain database schema, including the default domain, must be initialized using the distributed database script `mysql-x.y.z.ddl` or `oracle-x.y.z.ddl` (where `x.y.z` stands for 5.1.3).

For more on how to execute these scripts, go to Database Configuration.

The database user used to connect to the `general_schema` schema must have the necessary privileges to access the database schemas for *all* the configured tenant domains.
Follow the steps in the next section, for each database type.

MySQL

1. Execute the MySQL commands below at the command prompt.

   If the user `edelivery_general_user` is the one having rights on general schema for a particular domain schema, just run:

   ```
   mysql -h localhost -u root_user --password=root_password -e
   "grant all on domain_schema. to edelivery_general_user@localhost;"
   ```

2. Repeat this command for all the other domains, including the default domain.

Oracle

1. Extract `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-sql-scripts.zip` into `<edelivery_path>/sql-scripts`.
2. Open a command prompt and navigate to this directory: `<edelivery_path>/sql-scripts`.
3. Open a command line session, log in and execute the following commands to connect to current domain schema: `sqlplus s<domain_user>/<domain_password>@host:port/service`.

Once logged in Oracle:

```
`@oracle-4.2-multitenancy-rights.sql`
```

Before running this script, edit it and just replace domain_schema and `general_schema` values with the desired values. Repeat this command for each domain of the Multitenancy installation, including the default domain. domain.

This script needs to be run after completing a migration of domain Domibus schema (new objects - table, view, sequence – could be added in current domain schema).

Once Multitenancy is activated and with no other additional configuration, Domibus will use the tenant domain named **default** for the incoming and outgoing messages. The tenant domain **default** is configured in `default-domibus.properties`.

SEE ALSO For more information on how Multitenancy is implemented in Domibus, see

> Domibus Software Architecture Document.

Tomcat

The Domibus database in Tomcat is configured in the `domibus.properties` file.

Running Domibus in **Multitenancy** mode requires that some related database properties are adapted as shown in the example below.

NOTE	when using Tomcat with Multitenancy, the user should tweak the number of threads defined in the variable domibus.taskExecutor.threadCount, depending on its configuration. See also, Domibus Properties Reference Guide

domibus.database.general.schema=`general_schema`

```
# General schema.
# Mandatory only if Domibus is configured in multitenancy mode.
#
#domibus.database.general.schema=general_schema

# Domibus schema. If Domibus is configured in multi-tenancy mode this
# property is used to define the schema for the default domain.

# Comment the property below, if Domibus is configured in
# single-tenancy mode with Oracle database.
#
domibus.database.schema=domibus

# Non-XA Datasource
# MySQL
# Connector/J 8.0.x
#
#domibus.datasource.driverClassName=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
#domibus.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://$\{domibus.database.serverName}:$\{domibus.databa
se.port}/$\{domibus.database.schema}?useSSL=false&useLegacyDatetimeCode=false&serverTi
mezone=UTC

# Oracle
#
#domibus.datasource.driverClassName=oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver
#domibus.datasource.url=jdbc:oracle:thin:@$\{domibus.database.serverName}:$\{domibus.d
atabase.port}/XE
#domibus.datasource.user=edelivery
#domibus.datasource.password=edelivery
```

Configuring domain-specific properties

Within the tenant `domain_name-domibus.properties` file, the `domain_name` field must be replaced by the

actual name of the tenant domain as shown in the following sample of the **dom50-domibus.properties** example, where **dom50** is the domain name created:

GUI

```
# Title shown in the Tab of Admin Console
dom50.domibus.UI.title.name=windowTitle

# Name of the domain
dom50.domain.title=domainTitle

# Number of console login attempt before the user is deactivated (default 5)
dom50.domibus.console.login.maximum.attempt=5

# Time in seconds for a suspended user to be reactivated.
# (1 hour per default if property is not set, if 0 the user will not be reactivated)
dom50.domibus.console.login.suspension.time=3600

# Max rows for CSV export
dom50.domibus.ui.csv.max.rows=10000
```

Keystore/Truststore

```
# Location of the keystore
dom50.domibus.security.keystore.location=$\{domibus.config.location}/keystores/dom1_ke
ystore.jks

# Type of the used keystore
dom50.domibus.security.keystore.type=jks

# Password used to load the keystore
dom50.domibus.security.keystore.password=test123

# Private key
# Alias from the keystore of the private key
dom50.domibus.security.key.private.alias=blue_gw
```

WebLogic and WildFly

Most of the database configuration for WebLogic and WildFly is done in the application server. The datasources configured in the application server need to be configured with the user and password that has access to the `general_schema` schema and to all the domain schemas. At runtime the database schema will be changed based on the current domain.

WebLogic specific configuration

Activate the Multitenancy by configuring the following property in `domibus.properties`:

domibus.database.general.schema=general_schema

Disable basic authentication at the WebLogic level by setting the following property in **DOMAIN_HOME/config/config.xml** (End of the `<security-configuration>` tag):

Disable basic authentication

```
<enforce-valid-basic-auth-credentials>false</enforce-valid-basic-auth-credentials>
```

Example

```
<security-configuration>
    <node-manager-password-
encrypted>\{AES}hFKbHz7XZ19urplEtWmafYeUm9mr2yXEwyNC9ZpqJHY=</node-manager-password-
encrypted>
    <enforce-valid-basic-auth-credentials>false</enforce-valid-basic-auth-credentials>
</security-configuration>
```

NOTE

Weblogic might not start properly if the property `domibus.database.general.schema` is set before the general schema's username and password have been specified in the Weblogic console.
This can be resolved using the following procedure:

1. Comment (with a #) the `domibus.database.general.schema=general_schema` property.
2. Start the Weblogic server and configure the Weblogic server with the username and password of the general_schema.
3. Uncomment the `domibus.database.general.schema=general_schema` property.
4. Restart the Weblogic server

5.14.2. PMode

In multitenant mode, each domain has its own PMode file, including the default domain.
When you are logged in as a superuser, you can select the current domain from the dropdown found in the top right corner.

SEE ALSO

For instructions on how to upload the specific PMode file for each domain, see Uploading New Configuration.

When C2 wants to send messages to a C3 running in Multitenancy mode, the endpoint URL of C3 configured in the C2 PMode can contain the domain name at the end, configured as an HTTP parameter to indicate the domain that will receive the message.

Example:

Let us suppose that C3 exposes the MSH endpoint under the URL: http://localhost:8080/domibus/service/msh. If C2 wants to send messages to C3 to the domain DIGIT, it will call the following MSH C3 endpoint URL:

http://localhost:8080/domibus/service/msh?domain=digit

In case C2 does not specify the domain in the endpoint URL, the message will be sent to the C3 *default* domain.

5.14.3. Tenant domain Properties

The properties listed in the table below are used to configure a domain. Some of them must be set here with a specific value for the tenant domain while for most it is not mandatory as they can fall back to the corresponding properties defined in `domibus.properties`. All the properties defined in a tenant domain property file (e.g. **domain_name.-domibus.properties**) need to be prefixed by the domain name and override the properties from the `domibus.properties` file.

Example:

1. If the domain name is *digit*, the property file `digit-domibus.properties` is used to configure that domain.
2. Defining a property named `digit.domibus.msh.messageid.suffix` overrides the `domibus.msh.messageid.suffix` property defined in the `domibus.properties` file.

For each domain, including the default domain, set the properties found in Keystore/Truststore section and also set the `domain_name.domibus.database.schema` property.

Domain Configuration Property	**If not defined defaults + to `domibus.properties`**
`domain_name.domibus.database.schema`	no
`domain_name.domibus.ui.title.name`	yes
`domain_name.domibus.ui.csv.max.rows`	yes
`domain_name.domibus.msh.messageid.suffix`	yes
`domain_name.domibus.msh.retry.cron`	yes
`domain_name.domibus.dynamicdiscovery.useDynamicDiscovery`	yes
`domain_name.domibus.smlzone`	yes
`domain_name.domibus.dynamicdiscovery.client.specification`	yes
`domain_name.domibus.dynamicdiscovery.peppolclient.mode`	yes
`domain_name.domibus.dynamicdiscovery.oasisclient.regexCertificateSubjectValidation`	yes
`domain_name.domibus.dynamicdiscovery.partyid.responder.role`	yes
`domain_name.domibus.dynamicdiscovery.partyid.type`	yes
`domain_name.domibus.dynamicdiscovery.lookup.clean.retention.hours`	yes
`domain_name.domibus.dynamicdiscovery.lookup.clean.retention.cron`	yes
`domain_name.domibus.dispatcher.allowChunking`	yes
`domain_name.domibus.dispatcher.chunkingThreshold`	yes

Domain Configuration Property	If not defined defaults + to domibus.properties
domain_name.domibus.dispatcher.concurrency	yes
domain_name.domibus.dispatcher.connectionTimeout	yes
domain_name.domibus.dispatcher.receiveTimeout	yes
domain_name.domibus.dispatcher.cacheable	yes
domain_name.domibus.msh.pull.cron	yes
domain_name.domibus.pull.queue.concurency	yes
domain_name.domibus.pull.request.send.per.job.cycle	yes
domain_name.domibus.pull.retry.cron	yes
domain_name.domibus.retentionWorker.cronExpression	yes
domain_name..message.retention.downloaded.max.delete	yes
domain_name..message.retention.not_downloaded.max.delete	yes
domain_name.domibus.sendMessage.messageIdPattern	no
domain_name.domibus.attachment.storage.location	no
domain_name.domibus.msh.retry.tolerance	yes
domain_name.domibus.security.keystore.location	no
domain_name.domibus.security.keystore.type	no
domain_name.domibus.security.keystore.password *Accepted characters are:* `!\"#$%&\'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\\]^_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz\{|}~` Please note that `\\` `\'` and `\"` must be escaped in `domibus.properties` file.	-
domain_name.domibus.security.key.private.alias	-
domain_name.domibus.security.key.private.password *Accepted characters are:* `!\"#$%&\'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\\]^_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz\{|}~` Please note that `\\` `\'` and `\"` must be escaped in `domibus.properties` file.	-
domain_name.domibus.security.truststore.location	no
domain_name.domibus.security.truststore.type	no

Domain Configuration Property	If not defined defaults + to domibus.properties
domain_name.domibus.security.truststore.password *Accepted characters are:* `!\"#$%&\'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\\]^_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz\{|}~` Please note that \\ \' and \" must be escaped in domibus.properties file.	-
domain_name.domibus.receiver.certificate.validation.onsending	yes
domain_name.domibus.sender.certificate.validation.onsending	yes
domain_name.domibus.sender.certificate.validation.onreceiving	yes
domain_name.domibus.sender.trust.validation.onreceiving	yes
domain_name.domibus.sender.trust.validation.truststore_alias	yes
domain_name.domibus.sender.trust.validation.expression	yes
domibus.sender.trust.validation.allowedCertificatePolicyOIDs	yes
domain_name.domibus.sender.certificate.subject.check	yes
domain_name.domibus.alert.retry.cron	yes
domain_name.domibus.alert.cleaner.cron	yes
domain_name.domibus.alert.sender.email	-
domain_name.domibus.alert.receiver.email	-
domain_name.domibus.alert.cleaner.cron	0 0 0/1 * * ?
domain_name.domibus.alert.cleaner.alert.lifetime	20
domain_name.domibus.alert.active	TRUE
domain_name.domibus.alert.mail.sending.active	FALSE
domain_name.domibus.alert.mail.smtp.timeout	5000
domain_name.domibus.alert.queue.concurrency	1
domain_name.domibus.alert.retry.cron	0 0/1 * * * ?
domain_name.domibus.alert.retry.time	1
domain_name.domibus.alert.retry.max_attempts	2
domain_name.domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.active	TRUE
domain_name.domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.states	SEND_FAILURE
domain_name.domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.level	HIGH
domain_name.domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.mail.subject	Message status change
domain_name.domibus.alert.user.login_failure.active	TRUE

Domain Configuration Property	If not defined defaults + to domibus.properties
domain_name.domibus.alert.user.login_failure.level	LOW
domain_name.domibus.alert.user.login_failure.mail.subject	Login failure
domain_name.domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.active	TRUE
domain_name.domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.level	HIGH
domain_name.domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.moment	WHEN_BLOCKED
domain_name.domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.subject	Account disabled
domain_name.domibus.alert.cert.imminent_expiration.active	TRUE
domain_name.domibus.alert.cert.imminent_expiration.frequency_days	14
domain_name.domibus.alert.cert.imminent_expiration.level	HIGH
domain_name.domibus.alert.cert.imminent_expiration.mail.subject	Certificate imminent expiration
domain_name.domibus.alert.cert.expired.active	TRUE
domain_name.domibus.alert.cert.expired.frequency_days	7
domain_name.domibus.alert.cert.expired.duration_days	90
domain_name.domibus.alert.cert.expired.level	HIGH
domain_name.domibus.alert.cert.expired.mail.subject	Certificate expired
domain_name.domibus.dynamicdiscovery.transportprofileas4	yes
domain_name.domibus.dispatcher.connection.keepAlive	yes
domain_name.domibus.dispatcher.splitAndJoin.payloads.schedule.threshold	1000
domain_name.domibus.splitAndJoin.receive.expiration.cron	0 0/5 * * * ?
domain_name.domibus.pull.dynamic.initiator	yes
domain_name.domibus.pull.multiple_legs	yes
domain_name.domibus.pull.force_by_mpc	yes
domain_name.domibus.pull.mpc_initiator_separator	yes

NOTE A tenant domain property is mandatory to be defined if it does not default to domain.properties.

5.14.4. Super Properties

The properties that are specific to super users (ROLE_AP_ADMIN) are defined in a separate file called super-domibus.properties, a file that can be found along with the others. These properties are related to password policy and alert configuration for super users.

5.14.5. Logging

Domibus generates logs in three log files when running in non Multitenancy mode:

- `domibus.log`
- `domibus-business.log`
- `domibus-security.log`

These are configured in the `logback.xml` file.

SEE ALSO For more about information, see Logging.

In Multitenancy mode, the following is expected:

Main files

`domibus.log`, `business.log` and `security.log` do not contain any domain specific logging information, only general logging information.

Per domain files

such as `domain1-domibus.log`, `domain1-business.log` and `domain1-security.log` will contain logging entries only for the specific domain `domain1`.

For each domain

it is mandatory to add a `domain logback.xml` file. Including the *default* one.

IMPORTANT If this file is missing, the logging information may be lost for that domain.

When running in Multitenancy mode, the Domibus log configuration file `logback.xml has to be modified as followed:

1. uncomment all the sections marked like this one:

```
<!-- multitenancy: uncomment this
<filter class="eu.domibus.logging.DomibusLoggerDomainFilter">
<domain></domain>
<OnMismatch>DENY</OnMismatch>
</filter>
-->
```

2. Edit the file to include the log configuration for each domain.
   This is necessary to segregate the log statements per tenant domain, each tenant domain having its own set of the 3 logs files mentioned above:

```
<!-- multitenancy: start include domains config files here -->
<!--<include optional="true"
file="$\{catalina.home}/conf/domibus/domain_name-logback.xml"/>-->
```

```
<!-- multitenancy: end include domains config files here -->
```

3. add a domain config file for the 'default' domain.

In order to configure the logs per domain please follow the steps:

1. Customize the **domain_name-logback.xml** file distributed in each server configuration archive.
   - Rename the **domain_name-logback.xml** file according to the domain name. E.g. if the domain name is **domain1**, the file should be renamed to **domain1-logback.xml.**
   - Adapt the value of the **domainName** variable defined in the domain logback configuration file. The value should correspond to the name of the configured domain.

   ```
   <included>
       <property name="domainName" value="domain1" scope="local" />
   ```

2. Include the domain configuration file into the main `logback.xml` file:

```
<configuration>
<!-- start include domains config files here -->
<include optional="true"
file="$\{catalina.home}/conf/domibus/_domain1_-logback.xml"/>
```

To add some particular logging information per domain, the user needs to include in the domain's specific logback file a configuration section as seen in the example below.

Example for a `domain1` domain

```
<!-- Editing a file named domain1-logback.xml per this example -->
<!-- To add the section below -->
<logger name="${domainName}.eu.domibus.somepackage level="DEBUG"
additivity="false">①
    <appender-ref ref="${domainName}-file"/>②
    <appender-ref ref="stdout"/>③
</logger>
```

Where:

(1) `eu.domibus.somepackage` is the name of the package for setting DEBUG level.

(2) `${domainName}-file` is the appender of `domain1`.

NOTE	This mechanism applies only to `eu.domibus` loggers. Loggers from third-party libraries cannot be configured independently per tenant, these are added to the main `logback.xml` file with the settings that apply to all tenants.

(3) this line is optional and it prints the DEBUG info on the server console.

5.14.6. Users

In Multitenancy mode there is a new user named **super** with role `ROLE_AP_ADMIN` which has the privileges to access all the available domains. The default password for the **super** user is written in the logs as "Default password for super user is".

The first time a new tenant domain is created, the **super** user creates a new user in the **Domibus Administration Console** with role ROLE_ADMIN associated to the newly created domain. All normal users (ROLE_ADMIN, ROLE_USER) can be associated to only and only one domain. More details how to create users can be found in the help page of the **Users** page.

Afterwards the **super** user sends the credentials to the domain admin user. The domain admin logs into the **Domibus Administration Console** using the received credentials and has to change its password in the **Users** page. The domain admin has only access to his domain and he has the privileges to create only new users that are associated to his domain.

NOTE	Please note that user names need to be unique amongst existing tenant domains.

5.14.7. Plugins

When running in Multitenancy mode, the plugins security is activated by default, no matter if the property **domibus.auth.unsecureLoginAllowed** in the `domibus.properties` files is set to true or not. This is needed to identify the request performed by the user and associate it to a specific tenant domain. As a result, every request sent to Domibus needs to be authenticated.

IMPORTANT	The default JMS Plugin requires the creation of additional JMS queues.
SEE ALSO	For more information on which queues need to be created see the JMS Plugin Interface.
SEE ALSO	For more information on how Multitenancy is implemented in Domibus, see Domibus Software Architecture Document.

Plugin Users

In Multitenancy mode, a plugin must use a configured plugin user associated to a specific tenant domain to authenticate every request sent to Domibus. The management of the plugin users is implemented in the **Plugin Users** page of **Domibus Administration Console**. For more about how to manage the plugin user see, Plugin Users.

The **Default JMS Plugin** and the **Default FS Plugin** implement only authentication mechanism. The two previously mentioned plugins must use any configured plugin user to send requests to Domibus, no matter the role: ROLE_ADMIN or ROLE_USER. The request will be sent to the domain associated to the plugin user used for authentication.

The **Default WS Plugin** implements authentication and authorization mechanism.

For authentication the **Default WS Plugin** must use a configured plugin user to send requests to Domibus, the configuration being the same as for the **Default JMS Plugin** and the **Default FS Plugin**.

SEE ALSO	*Authorization Implementation* For more about how the authorization is implemented in the default WS Plugin Plugin Management and Plugin Development.

NOTE	Usernames need to be unique across existing tenant domains.

5.14.8. Switching from non Multitenancy to Multitenancy mode

When switching an existing installation of Domibus to Multitenancy mode, you need to perform the instructions described in Multitenancy Configuration.

After the switch to Multitenancy mode is finished, the schema that was previously used in non Multitenancy mode will be used by a specific tenant domain. Additionally the **super** user must select the migrated tenant domain in Domibus Administration console and re-create the existing users present in the **Users** and **Plugin Users**. This step is required because in Multitenancy mode there is an automatic synchronization of domain users into the general schema.

SEE ALSO	For more information on how Multitenancy is implemented in Domibus, see Domibus Software Architecture Document.

5.15. Alerts

5.15.1. Description

The purpose of the alert feature is to use different available media to notify the Domibus administrator in case of unusual behaviour. Those notifications are presented to the Domibus administrator under the form of configurable alerts. The alerts can be browsed in the **Domibus Admin Console** in the Alerts section and can be sent by **email**.

Currently, only email notification channel is available, but other communication media will be added in future releases.

Three topics are available for monitoring:

- Message status change
- Authentication issues
- Certificate expiration.

5.15.2. Main configuration

The properties, described below, can be configured in the `domibus.properties` configuration file.

By default, alerts are disabled. To activate alerts, set the following property to `TRUE`: .Alert

management

```
# Enable/disable the entire alert module.
# Pay attention to the fact that if the module is activated, all properties
# Under the mandatory section should be configured.
domibus.alert.active=true
```

If you activate the Alerts module, you need to configure the SMTP server. To configure SMTP, the following properties are mandatory:

Mandatory configuration start (if Alerts are enabled)

```
# SMTP server url for sending alert
domibus.alert.sender.smtp.url=

# SMTP server port
domibus.alert.sender.smtp.port=

# SMTP server user
domibus.alert.sender.smtp.user=

# SMTP server user password
domibus.alert.sender.smtp.password=

# Alert sender email
domibus.alert.sender.email=

# Alert email receiver.
domibus.alert.receiver.email=
```

The following properties are already preconfigured with default values and therefore are not mandatory to be configured:

#The following properties can stay commented if no modifications to the default values are needed.

Mandatory configuration start (if Alerts are enabled)

```
# CRON configuration for cleaning alerts
#domibus.alert.cleaner.cron=0 0 0/1 * * ?

# Alerts lifetime in days of before cleaning
#domibus.alert.cleaner.alert.lifetime=20

# Concurrency to process the alerts
#domibus.alert.queue.concurrency=1

# Frequency of failed alerts retry
#domibus.alert.retry.cron=0 0/1 * * * ?
```

```
# Elapsed time in minute between alert retry
#domibus.alert.retry.time=1

# Number of retry for failed alerts
#domibus.alert.retry.max_attempts=2
```

By default, Domibus checks every hour for expired alerts. The default lifetime for an alert is 20 days after which the alert is deleted from the system.

The concurrency property allows processing multiple alerts in parallel. Alerts can be configured with a retry in case of dispatch failure.

By default Domibus will wait one minute between two alert dispatch attempts, and it will retry twice.

5.15.3. Multitenancy

In Multitenancy mode, the four SMTP properties should be configured in the main `domibus.properties`. Indeed only one SMTP server can be configured for all the tenants.

On the other hand, the sender and receiver properties must be configured in each domain configuration file.

Multitenancy also introduces the existence of a super user. Authentication alerts can be configured for it. Some specific global properties have been created for the super user. The following properties are documented with their default value. They can be overwritten in `domibus.properties` file:

Super user Alert management

```
# Cron configuration for cleaning alerts.
#domibus.alert.super.cleaner.cron=0 0 0/1 * * ?

# Lifetime in days of alerts before cleaning.
#domibus.alert.super.cleaner.alert.lifetime=20

# Enable/disable the entire alert module.
#domibus.alert.super.active=true

# Allow to disable alert mail sending.
#domibus.alert.super.mail.sending.active=false

# Frequency of failed alerts retry.
#domibus.alert.super.retry.cron=0 0/1 * * * ?

# Elapsed time in minutes between alert retry.
#domibus.alert.super.retry.time=1

# Maximum number of attempts for failed alerts
#domibus.alert.super.retry.max_attempts=2
```

5.15.4. Message status change alerts

Domibus is able to track Message status changes. All status changes can be tracked but it is advised not to track the status of frequently changing statuses (e.g.: From `SEND_ENQUEUED` to `ACKNOWLEDGE`) to avoid being spammed.

Each alert topic (Message status change, authentication and certificate expiration) can be activated or deactivated independently from each other. Pay attention that, in order for the alert feature to work, the main alert module must always be activated (see 20.2 Main configuration).

By default, message status change alerts are not activated. In order to activate them, the following property should be set to true:

Alert management: messaging module

```
#enable/disable the messaging alert module.
domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.active=true
```

The following properties are already preconfigured with default values and therefore are not mandatory to be configured:

```
# Message status change that should be notified by the messaging alert
# module. Comma-separated.
domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.states=SEND_FAILURE

#Alert levels corresponding to message status defined in previous
# property(domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.states) .
# Should be (HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW)
domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.level=HIGH

# Messaging alert module mail subject.
domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.mail.subject=Message status change
```

By default, Domibus will only track message status change to SEND_FAILURE. The level of the alert that will be triggered is HIGH. The last property allows configuring the subject of the mail sent.

If there is a need to track another message status change, a comma-separated list can be configured:

Example: Tracking multiple status changes

```
`domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.states=SEND_FAILURE,ACKNOWLEDGED`
```

If there is a need to set an alert level per status change it can also be done with a comma-separated list:

Example: Setting alert level per status change

```
domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.level=HIGH,LOW
```

In the example above, **the alert level** for each of the tracked changes (see, previous example: * `SEND_FAILURE` status is set to have a high level of alert, while the * `ACKNOWLEDGED` status is set to have a low level of alert.

5.15.5. Authentication Alerts

Domibus is able to track admin console login failure and user account disabling. The login failure alert will occur for each unsuccessful attempt. Note that if the username encoded is unknown to the system, no alert will be created. Only known user with invalid password will be tracked. The account disabled alert will occur either because the user did too many invalid login attempts or because an administrator disabled the account.

By default, login failure alerts are not activated. In order to activate them, the following property should be set to true:

Alert management: Authentication module

```
# Enable/disable the login failure alert of the authentication module
domibus.alert.user.login_failure.active=true
```

The following properties are already preconfigured with default values and therefore are not mandatory to configure: (QUESTION: how are they set if they are commented?)

Alert management: Authentication module

```
# Alert level for login failure.
#domibus.alert.user.login_failure.level=LOW

#Login failure mail subject.
#domibus.alert.user.login_failure.mail.subject=Login failure
```

By default,

- The alert level for a login failure is low.
- The `domibus.alert.user.login_failure.mail.subject` property allows configuring the subject of the mail sent.

Account disabled alerts are not activated. In order to activate them, the following property should be set to true:

Activating alerts of disabled accounts

```
# Enable/disable the account disable alert of the authentication module.
domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.active=true
```

The following properties are already preconfigured with default values and therefore are not mandatory to configure: (Same QUESTION)

```
#Alert level for account disabled.
#domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.level=HIGH

#When should the account disabled alert be triggered.
# 2 possible values:
# AT_LOGON: An alert will be triggered each time a user tries to login to a disabled
account.
# WHEN_BLOCKED: An alert will be triggered once when the account got disabled.
#domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.moment=WHEN_BLOCKED

#Account disabled mail subject.
#domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.subject=Account disabled
```

By default, the alert level for an account disabled is high. The next property specifies when an account_disabled alert should be triggered. It can be only at disabling time or at every new login attempt after the account has been disabled. The default value WHEN_BLOCKED will therefore create only one alert when the account is disabled.

The last property allows configuring the subject of the mail sent.

Multitenancy

The following super user authentication alerts properties are documented with their default value. They can be overwritten in the `domibus.properties` file:

Super user alert management:Authentication module

```
#Enable/disable the login failure alert of the authentication module.
#domibus.alert.super.user.login_failure.active=true

#Alert level for login failure.
#domibus.alert.super.user.login_failure.level=LOW

#Login failure mail subject.
#domibus.alert.super.user.login_failure.mail.subject=Super user login failure

#Enable/disable the account disable alert of the authentication module.
#domibus.alert.super.user.account_disabled.active=true

#Alert level for account disabled.
#domibus.alert.super.user.account_disabled.level=HIGH

#When should the account disabled alert be triggered.
# 2 possible values:
# AT_LOGON: An alert will be triggered each time a user tries to login to a disabled
account.
# WHEN_BLOCKED: An alert will be triggered once when the account got disabled.
```

```
#domibus.alert.super.user.account_disabled.moment=WHEN_BLOCKED

#Account disabled mail subject.
#domibus.alert.super.user.account_disabled.subject=Super user account disabled
```

All that was mentioned earlier about console users is also true for the plugin users. There is an identical set of configuration properties for them:

Alert management:Authentication module for Plugin users

```
# Enable/disable the login failure alert of the authentication module
#domibus.alert.plugin.user.login_failure.active=true

# Alert level for login failure.
#domibus.alert.plugin.user.login_failure.level=LOW

# Login failure mail subject.
#domibus.alert.plugin.user.login_failure.mail.subject=Login failure

# Enable/disable the account disable alert of the authentication module
#domibus.alert.plugin.user.account_disabled.active=true

# Alert level for account disabled.
#domibus.alert.plugin.user.account_disabled.level=HIGH

# When should the account disabled alert be triggered
# 2 possible values:
# AT_LOGON: An alert will be triggered each time a user tries to login to a disabled
account
# WHEN_BLOCKED: An alert will be triggered once when the account got disabled.
#domibus.alert.plugin.user.account_disabled.moment=WHEN_BLOCKED

# Account disabled mail subject
#domibus.alert.plugin.user.account_disabled.subject=Account disabled

# Account disabled mail subject
#domibus.alert.super.user.account_disabled.subject=Super user account disabled
```

5.15.6. User Password alerts

Domibus is able to track user password expiration and imminent expiration. Obviously the user password expired alert occurs when a user password expires. The number of days the alert should be triggered after the expiration is configurable. The imminent expiration alert occurs for some time before the user password expiration. The number of days the alert should be triggered before expiration is configurable. The alert frequency for both trackers can be configured.

By default, imminent user password expiration alerts are not activated. In order to activate them, the following property should be set to true:

Alert management:Password policy

```
# Enable/disable the imminent password expiration alert
#domibus.alert.password.imminent_expiration.active=true
```

The following properties are already preconfigured with default values and therefore are not mandatory to configure:

```
# Number of days before expiration as for how long before expiration
# the system should send alerts
#domibus.alert.password.imminent_expiration.delay_days=15

# Frequency in days between alerts
#domibus.alert.password.imminent_expiration.frequency_days=3

# Password imminent expiration alert level
#domibus.alert.password.imminent_expiration.level=LOW

# Password imminent expiration mail subject
#domibus.alert.password.imminent_expiration.mail.subject=Password imminent expiration
```

By default, Domibus will send user password imminent expiration alerts 15 days before the expiration. It will send alerts at a pace of one alert every 3 days. The level of the alert will be LOW. The last property allows configuring the subject of the mail sent.

By default, user password expired alerts are not activated. In order to activate them, the following property should be set to true:

```
# Enable/disable the certificate expired alert of certificate scanner module
domibus.alert.password.expired.active=true
```

The following properties are already preconfigured with default values and therefore are not mandatory to configure:

```
# Number of days after expiration as for how long the system should send alerts.
#domibus.alert.password.expired.delay_days=30

# Frequency in days between alerts
#domibus.alert.password.expired.frequency_days=5

# Password expiration alert level
#domibus.alert.password.expired.level=LOW

# Password expiration mail subject
#domibus.alert.password.expired.mail.subject=Password expired
```

By default, Domibus will send user password expired alerts during 30 days after the expiration. It will send alerts at a pace of one alert every 5 days. The level of the alert will be LOW. The last property allows configuring the subject of the mail sent.

5.15.7. Plugin User Password alerts

Everything that was explained above about the console users alerts is also true for the plugin users. Their corresponding properties are listed below:

Alert management: Plugin Password policy

```
# Enable/disable the imminent password expiration alert
#domibus.alert.plugin_password.imminent_expiration.active=true

# Number of days before expiration as for how long before
# expiration the system should send alerts
#domibus.alert.plugin_password.imminent_expiration.delay_days=15

# Frequency in days between alerts
#domibus.alert.plugin_password.imminent_expiration.frequency_days=3

#Password imminent expiration alert level.
#domibus.alert.plugin_password.imminent_expiration.level=LOW

#Password imminent expiration mail subject.
#domibus.alert.plugin_password.imminent_expiration.mail.subject=Password imminent
expiration

#Enable/disable the imminent password expiration alert
#domibus.alert.plugin_password.expired.active=true

#Number of days after expiration as for how long
# the system should send alerts.
#domibus.alert.plugin_password.expired.delay_days=30

#Frequency in days between alerts.
#domibus.alert.plugin_password.expired.frequency_days=5

#Password expiration alert level.
#domibus.alert.plugin_password.expired.level=LOW

#Password expiration mail subject.
#domibus.alert.plugin_password.expired.mail.subject=Password expired
```

5.15.8. Certificate scanner alerts

Domibus is able to track certificate expiration and imminent expiration. Obviously the certificate expired alert occurs when a certificate expires. The number of days the alert should be triggered after the expiration is configurable. The imminent expiration alert occurs for some time before the certificate expiration. The number of days the alert should be triggered before expiration is

configurable. The alert frequency for both trackers can be configured.

By default, imminent certificate expiration alerts are not activated. In order to activate them, the following property should be set to true:

Alert management: Certificate scanner

```
#Enable/disable the imminent certificate expiration alert of certificate scanner
module.
domibus.alert.cert.imminent_expiration.active=true
```

The following properties are already preconfigured with default values and therefore are not mandatory to configure:

```
# Number of days before revocation as from when
# the system should start sending alerts
#domibus.alert.cert.imminent_expiration.delay_days=61

# Frequency in days between alerts
#domibus.alert.cert.imminent_expiration.frequency_days=14

# Certificate imminent expiration alert level
#domibus.alert.cert.imminent_expiration.level=HIGH

# Certificate imminent expiration mail subject
#domibus.alert.cert.imminent_expiration.mail.subject=Certificate imminent expiration
```

By default, Domibus will send certificate imminent expiration alerts 61 days before the expiration. It will send alerts at a pace of one alert every 14 days. The level of the alert will be HIGH. The last property allows configuring the subject of the mail sent.

By default, certificate expired alerts are not activated. In order to activate them, the following property should be set to true:

```
# Enable/disable the certificate expired alert of certificate scanner module
domibus.alert.cert.expired.active=true
```

The following properties are already preconfigured with default values and therefore are not mandatory to configure:

```
# Frequency in days between alerts
#domibus.alert.cert.expired.frequency_days=7

# How long(in days) after the revocation should the system
# trigger alert for the expired certificate
#domibus.alert.cert.expired.duration_days=92
```

```
# Certificate expired alert level
#domibus.alert.cert.expired.level=HIGH

# Certificate expired mail subject
#domibus.alert.cert.expired.mail.subject=Certificate expired
```

By default, Domibus will send certificate expired alerts during 92 days after the expiration. It will send alerts at a pace of one alert every 7 days. The level of the alert will be HIGH. The last property allows configuring the subject of the mail sent.

5.15.9. Configuration example

Example: `domibus.properties`

Below is shown only the section relevant to the alerts configuration in the `domibus.properties` configuration file, when the SMTP server is running in the same host as domibus (localhost):

Alert management

```
# Enable/disable the entire alert module.
# Pay attention to the fact that if the module is activated,
# all properties under the mandatory section should be configured.
domibus.alert.active=true

# Allow to disable alert mail sending
domibus.alert.mail.sending.active=true
domibus.alert.mail.smtp.starttls.enable=false
domibus.alert.mail.smtp.auth=false
#domibus.alert.mail.smtp.timeout=10000
```

Mandatory configuration start (if domibus.alert.active=true)

```
# SMTP server url for sending alert
domibus.alert.sender.smtp.url=localhost

# SMTP server port
domibus.alert.sender.smtp.port=25

# SMTP server user
#domibus.alert.sender.smtp.user=

# SMTP server user password
#domibus.alert.sender.smtp.password=

#Alert sender email
domibus.alert.sender.email=sender@exemple.com

#Alert email receiver
domibus.alert.receiver.email=mcb@gmail.com
```

Mandatory configuration end

```
# The following properties can stay commented
# if no modifications to the default values are needed.
# CRON configuration for cleaning alerts.
domibus.alert.cleaner.cron=0 0/1 * * * ?

# Lifetime in days of alerts before cleaning
domibus.alert.cleaner.alert.lifetime=1

# Concurrency to process the alerts
#domibus.alert.queue.concurrency=1

# Frequency of failed alerts retry.
#domibus.alert.retry.cron=0 0/1 * * * ?

# Elapsed time in minutes between alert retry.
#domibus.alert.retry.time=1

# Maximum number of attempts for failed alerts
#domibus.alert.retry.max_attempts=2
```

Alert management:messaging module

```
# Enable/disable the messaging alert module
#domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.active=true

# Message status change that should be notified by
# the messaging alert module. Comma-separated.
domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.states=SEND_FAILURE,WAITING_FOR_RETRY

# Alert levels corresponding to message status defined
# in previous property(domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.states).
# Should be (HIGH, MEDIUM OR LOW)
#domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.level=HIGH

# Messaging alert module mail subject
domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.mail.subject=Message status change MCB
```

Alert management:Authentication module

```
# Enable/disable the login failure alert of the authentication module
domibus.alert.user.login_failure.active=true

# Alert level for login failure
#domibus.alert.user.login_failure.level=LOW

#Login failure mail subject
domibus.alert.user.login_failure.mail.subject=Login failure MCB
```

```
#Enable/disable the account disable alert of the authentication module
#domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.active=true

# Alert level for account disabled
#domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.level=HIGH

# When should the account disabled alert be triggered.
# 2 possible values:
# AT_LOGON: An alert will be triggered each time a user tries to login to a disabled
account.
# WHEN_BLOCKED: An alert will be triggered once when the account got disabled.
domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.moment=WHEN_BLOCKED,AT_LOGON

# Account disabled mail subject
domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.subject=Account disabled MCB
```

Alert management:Certificate scanner

```
# Enable/disable the imminent certificate expiration alert
# of certificate scanner module
domibus.alert.cert.imminent_expiration.active=false

# Number of days before revocation as from when
# the system should start sending alerts
domibus.alert.cert.imminent_expiration.delay_days=20000

# Frequency in days between alerts
#domibus.alert.cert.imminent_expiration.frequency_days=14

# Certificate imminent expiration alert level
#domibus.alert.cert.imminent_expiration.level=HIGH

#Certificate imminent expiration mail subject
domibus.alert.cert.imminent_expiration.mail.subject=Certificate imminent expiration
MCB

#Enable/disable the certificate expired alert
# of certificate scanner module
domibus.alert.cert.expired.active=false

# Frequency in days between alerts
#domibus.alert.cert.expired.frequency_days=7

# How long(in days) after the revocation should
# the system trigger alert for the expired certificate
#domibus.alert.cert.expired.duration_days=90

# Certificate expired alert level
#domibus.alert.cert.expired.level=HIGH
```

```
# Certificate expired mail subject
domibus.alert.cert.expired.mail.subject=Certificate expired MCB
```

Below is shown only the section relevant to the alerts configuration in the **dom50-domibus.properties** configuration file, where dom50 is the name of a domain:

Example: domain_name-domibus.properties

```
# Proxy settings
# Pull Retry Worker execution interval as a cron expression
dom50.domibus.pull.retry.cron=0/10 * * * * ?

# Alert management
# Enable/disable the entire alert module.
# Pay attention to the fact that if
# the module is activated, all properties
# under the mandatory section should be configured.
dom50.domibus.alert.active=true

# Allow to disable alert mail sending
dom50.domibus.alert.mail.sending.active=true

# Mandatory configuration start (if domibus.alert.mail.sending.active=true)
# Alert sender email
dom50.domibus.alert.sender.email=mcb@gmail.com

# Alert email receiver
dom50.domibus.alert.receiver.email=mcb@gmail.com

# Mandatory configuration end
# The following properties can stay commented if
# no modifications to the default values are needed
```

5.16. DSS extension configuration

5.16.1. Overview

Domibus now offers the possibility to perform incoming messages certificate chain validation with the DSS library instead of the truststore. In order to achieve chain validation with DSS, Domibus security policy should be configured with a PKI path (see the file "eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST_PKIP.xml" in the distribution).

When PKI path is used, the full chain of certificates that contains the signing and its trust certificates is embedded in the security header of the SOAP message.

Domibus DSS extension will download and use per default the European list of trusted lists (LOTL).

Dominus can verify the trust anchor of any certificate chain having a certificate authority present within the LOTL.

The DSS extension also permits to configure custom trusted lists with additional certificate authorities.

DSS generates a validation report with different constraints and status. The DSS extension allows configuring the relevant constraints for the validation.

5.16.2. Installation

Enable Unlimited Strength Jurisdiction Policy

- Before Java 8 Update 151

For Java 8 Update 144 and earlier, you need to install the Java Cryptography Extension (JCE) Unlimited Strength Jurisdiction Policy files:

1. Download the unlimited strength JCE policy files from: Oracle by clicking here
2. Extract the downloaded file
3. Replace the existing policy JAR files in: $JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/securitywith the extracted unlimited strength policy JAR files.
    - Java 8 Update 151 and higher

The Unlimited Strength Jurisdiction Policy is included but not used by default. To enable it, you need to edit thejava.securityfile in$JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/security(for JDK) or$JAVA_HOME/lib/security(for JRE). Uncomment (or include) the following line:

```
crypto.policy=unlimited
```

Download and install DSS extension

For this step, you will have to use the following resources (see [domibus_downloads]):

- `domibus-msh-distribution-5.1.3-authentication-dss-extension.zip`

Unzip the artefact and copy the extensions directory under `\{domibus.config.location}`.

Configure proxy

In order to refresh the EU LOTL, DSS needs to connect to the Internet. No white list can be configured at the proxy level, as changes in EU LOTL are dynamic. Therefore the DSS extension needs dynamic Internet access.

If a proxy is required, please configure the following properties within `\{domibus.config.location}/extensions/config/authentication-dss-extension.properties`:

Proxy Configuration

```
# The https proxy host to use
#domibus.authentication.dss.proxy.https.host=

# The https proxy port to use
```

```
#domibus.authentication.dss.proxy.https.port=

# The https proxy user to use
#domibus.authentication.dss.proxy.https.user=

# The https proxy password to use
#domibus.authentication.dss.proxy.https.password=

# The https proxy excluded hosts. Allows multiple urls (separator ',';' or ' ')
#domibus.authentication.dss.proxy.https.excludedHosts=

# The http proxy host to use
#domibus.authentication.dss.proxy.http.host=

# The http proxy port to use
#domibus.authentication.dss.proxy.http.port=

# The http proxy user to use
#domibus.authentication.dss.proxy.http.user=

# The http proxy password to use
#domibus.authentication.dss.proxy.http.password=

# The http proxy excluded hosts. Allows multiple urls (separator ',', ';' or ' ')
#domibus.authentication.dss.proxy.http.excludedHosts=
```

NOTE	If the proxy server needs TLS authentication, please add the CA certificate of the proxy server in the java cacert or in the `dss-tls-truststore` described below.

DSS extension truststores

The DSS extension uses truststores for two reasons:

- Store TLS certificates of servers containing the trusted lists to download.
- Store public certificates to verify the xml signature of the trusted lists.

Separate truststores are used for xml signature verification and tls. The Dss extension distribution is provided with two truststores:

`dss-tls-truststore.p12`

Any extra TLS certificate (not present in the java cacert) needed to download custom or official trusted lists should be installed in the dss-tls-truststore.

`ojkeystore.p12`

The EU LOTL downloaded by DSS is signed, and to verify the signature, a truststore containing public certificates located at https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.C_.2019.276.01.0001.01.ENG needs to be configured. Those certificates are packaged in the `ojkeystore`.

In case LOTL signing certificates need to be upgraded, please copy them from above url and add them to the `ojkeystore.p12`.

Please note, that if the DSS extension is configured with custom trusted lists, a third truststore should be configured to check the custom trusted list signature.

Configure LOTL truststore

1. Please copy `truststore\ojkeystore.p12` to `\{domibus.config.location}/keystores` directory.
2. Please copy `truststore\dss-tls-truststore.p12` to `\{domibus.config.location}/keystores` directory and add any required TLS certificate to it.

Configure custom trusted list

If a certificate chain with a CA not present in the LOTL needs to be used, DSS offers the possibility to configure custom trusted list. Please refer to the DSS documentation.

If a custom trusted list is required, please configure the following properties within `\{domibus.config.location}/extensions/config/authentication-dss-extension.properties`:

Custom trusted list

```
# Following properties should be used to add custom trusted list.
# Custom trusted list url
# domibus.authentication.dss.custom.trusted.lists.list1.url=

# Path of the keystore containing the certificate used to sign the custom trusted list
#domibus.authentication.dss.custom.trusted.list.keystore.path=

# The Keystore type
#domibus.authentication.dss.custom.trusted.list.keystore.type=

# The Keystore password
#domibus.authentication.dss.custom.trusted.list.keystore.password=
```

If multiple custom trusted lists are needed, please add the new url and increment the list number.For example:

```
# Custom trusted list url
#domibus.authentication.dss.custom.trusted.lists.list2.url=
```

As for EU LOTL, custom trusted lists are signed and DSS will verify the signature of the custom trusted lists before using it.

Please use `domibus.authentication.dss.custom.trusted.list.keystore.path/type/password` to configure a truststore containing the certificate needed to verify the custom trusted list signature. The recommendation is to add the custom trusted list truststore under `\{domibus.config.location}/keystores`.

Configure PMode policy

To perform certificate validation, the DSS extension expects to find the full signing certificate chain within the incoming AS4 message. To do so, Domibus should be configured with a security policy configured with `WssX509PkiPathV1Token11` as described in the WS-SecurityPolicy document.

NOTE	At startup, DSS generates stacktraces due to 2 old certificates which are wrongly encoded.

To avoid the exceptions, please configure your logger for the `eu.europa.esig.dss.tsl.service.TSLParser ` class accordingly.

Dss extension activation

In order to activate the DSS extension, please configure the following property:

```
domibus.extension.iam.authentication.identifier=DSS_AUTHENTICATION_SPI
```

found in the `\{domibus.config.location}/domibus.properties` file.

5.16.3. DSS extension properties

Configuration Property	Default value	Purpose
`domibus.authentication.dss.official.journal.content.keystore.type`	PKCS12	Type of keystore containing the public certificate needed to validate the trusted list.
domibus.authentication.dss.official.journal.content.keystore.path	`\{domibus.config.location}/keystores/ojkeystore.p12`	Path of the keystore containing the public certificate needed to validate the trusted list.
domibus.authentication.dss.official.journal.content.keystore.password	dss-password	Password of the keystore containing the public certificate needed to validate the trusted list.
domibus.authentication.dss.current.official.journal.url	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.C_.2019.276.01.0001.01.ENG	URL: Official Journal URL where the EU trusted certificates are listed.
domibus.authentication.dss.current.lotl.url	https://ec.europa.eu/tools/lotl/eu-lotl.xml	Official EU URL of the list of trusted lists.
domibus.authentication.dss.lotl.country.code	EU	List of trusted list main code.

Configuration Property	Default value	Purpose
domibus.authentication.dss.lotl.root.scheme.info.uri	https://ec.europa.eu/information_society/policy/esignature/trusted-list/tl.html	Schema used to verify the OJ validity.
domibus.authentication.dss.cache.path	\{domibus.config.location}/extensions/cache/dss/	Path where trusted lists are cached.
domibus.authentication.dss.refresh.cron	0 0 0/3 * * ?	Cron expression used to schedule DSS trusted list refresh. Default is every 3h.
domibus.authentication.dss.full.tls.refresh	false	If this property is true, the TL refresh job will force delete on all Trusted lists and download them again.
domibus.authentication.dss.constraints.constraint1.name	BBB_XCV_CCCBB	Name of the first constraint that will be validated against the DSS validation report. BBB_XCV_CCCBB checks whether the certificate chain can be built till the trust anchor.
domibus.authentication.dss.constraints.constraint1.status	OK	Constraint status needed to validate the certificate.
domibus.authentication.dss.constraints.constraint2.name		Empty value, giving the possibility to make a second DSS constraint validation.
domibus.authentication.dss.constraints.constraint2.status		Constraint status needed to validate the certificate.
domibus.authentication.dss.constraint1.name	BBB_XCV_ICTIVRSC	Name of the second constraint that will be validated against the DSS validation report. BBB_XCV_ICTIVRSC checks whether the current time is in the validity range of the signer's certificate.
domibus.authentication.dss.constraint1.status	OK	Constraint status needed to validate the certificate.
domibus.authentication.dss.enable.custom.trusted.list.for.multitenant	false	In multi-tenant configuration, custom DSS trusted lists are shared by all tenants. Therefore they are deactivated by default.

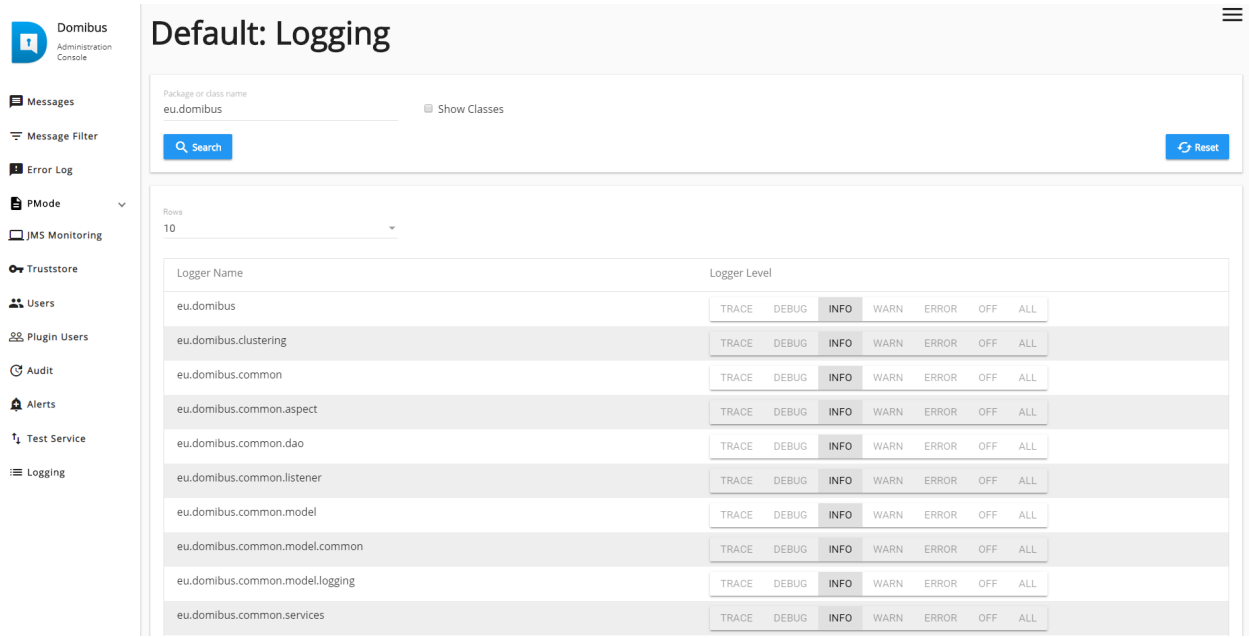
Configuration Property	Default value	Purpose
domibus.authentication.dss.exception.on.missing.revocation.data	false	Trigger an exception when no revocation data is accessible.
domibus.authentication.dss.check.revocation.for.untrusted.chains	false	Execute revocation check when anchor cannot be found.
domibus.authentication.dss.custom.trusted.lists.list1.url=		Following properties should be used to add the first custom trusted list URL.
domibus.authentication.dss.custom.trusted.lists.list1.url		Following properties should be used to add the second custom trusted list URL.
domibus.authentication.dss.custom.trusted.lists.list3.url		Following properties should be used to add the third custom trusted list URL.
domibus.authentication.dss.custom.trusted.lists.list3.code		Following properties should be used to add the third custom trusted list code.
domibus.authentication.dss.custom.trusted.lists.list2.code		Following properties should be used to add the second custom trusted list code.
domibus.authentication.dss.custom.trusted.list.keystore.path		Path of the keystore containing the certificate used to sign the custom trusted list.
domibus.authentication.dss.custom.trusted.list.keystore.type		The custom trusted list Keystore type.
domibus.authentication.dss.custom.trusted.list.keystore.password		The custom trusted list Keystore password.
domibus.authentication.dss.proxy.https.host		The HTTPS proxy host to use.
domibus.authentication.dss.proxy.https.port		The HTTPS proxy user to use.
domibus.authentication.dss.proxy.https.user		The HTTPS proxy password to use.

Configuration Property	Default value	Purpose
domibus.authentication.dss.proxy.https.excludedHosts		The HTTPS proxy excluded hosts. Allows multiple URL's (separator ',', ';' or ' ').
domibus.authentication.dss.proxy.http.host		The http proxy host to use.
domibus.authentication.dss.proxy.http.port		The http proxy port to use.
domibus.authentication.dss.proxy.http.user		The http proxy user to use.
domibus.authentication.dss.proxy.http.password		The http proxy password to use.
domibus.authentication.dss.proxy.http.excludedHosts		The http proxy excluded hosts. Allows multiple URL's (separator ',', ';' or ' ').
domibus.authentication.dss.cache.name	dss-cache	Name of the ehcache configured for DSS.
domibus.dss.ssl.trust.store.path	`\{domibus.config.location}/keystores/dss-tls-truststore.p12`	TLS truststore for dss dataloader. Should contain all the TLS certificates needed to download the EU LOTL and Custom trusted lists.
domibus.dss.ssl.trust.store.password	dss-tls	TLS truststore password for dss data loader
domibus.dss.ssl.trust.store.type	JKS	TLS truststore type dss data loader.
domibus.dss.perform.crl.check	False	Perform crl check within dss. False by default as it is performed by domibus.
domibus.dss.data.loader.socket.timeout	3000	Domibus data loader socket timeout in milliseconds.
domibus.dss.data.loader.connection.timeout	3000	Domibus data loader connection time out in milliseconds.

5.17. Setting Logging levels at runtime

5.17.1. Description

Admin and Super admin users can change the Logging levels at runtime for the Domibus application using the Admin Console **Logging** menu:



Input elements include:

- A **Search box** where the user could freely enter the name of the package of classes desired to set the logging level. By default this is populated with 'eu.domibus' value.

NOTE Wildcards are not accepted like 'domi*' are not recognised. Users must enter the full description of the item to be searched (e.g:'domibus' or 'apache')

- A **Show classes** check box allows level setting for each package. See the next picture
- A **Reset button** will reset all logging levels to the default values defined in logback.xml
- **Pagination** controls to change the number of rows to be shown per page

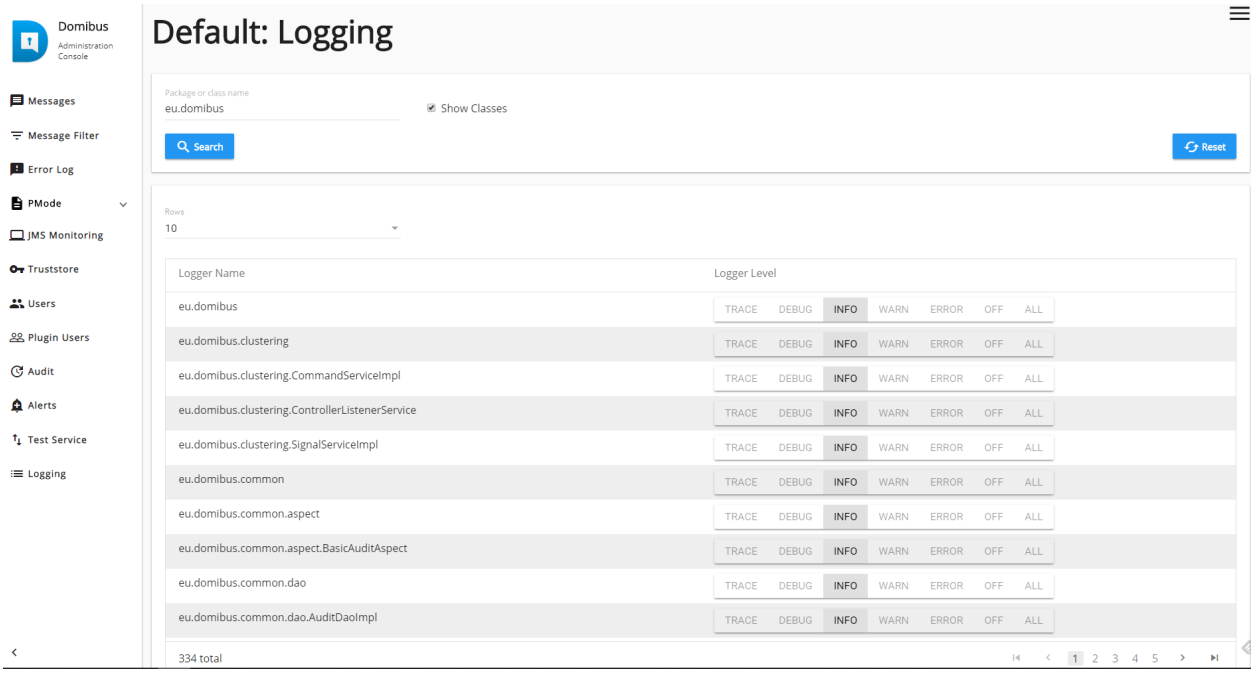
NOTE

- In a multi-tenant environment, loggers' names are prefixed with the tenant's name to which the selected logging level is to be applied.

  For example, if the server has two tenants named *tenantOne* and *tenantTwo*, you can configure these loggers separately by naming them as:

  ```
  tenantOne.eu.domibus
  tenantTwo.eu.domibus
  ```

- Changing the logging levels only affects the currently running instance of Domibus and will not change or update the existing logging configuration file (`logback.xml`).



5.18. EU Login Integration

5.18.1. Description

Domibus is configured by default to use its own database for user authentication and authorization, as seen in previous chapters.

But Domibus could also be configured and installed to use EU Login for user authentication and authorization (even if this is not provided by default by EU Login).

NOTE

EU Login

EU Login is the European Commission's central user authentication service. It allows authorised users to access a wide range of Commission resources, including websites, applications and services, using a single sign on based on (EC) email address, password, and if required, additional authenticating factors.

Click here for more information on EU Login.

More details can also be found on internal Confluence page by clicking the following link: https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/CITnet/confluence/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=24641907

Domibus with EU Login integration is available only for Weblogic server.

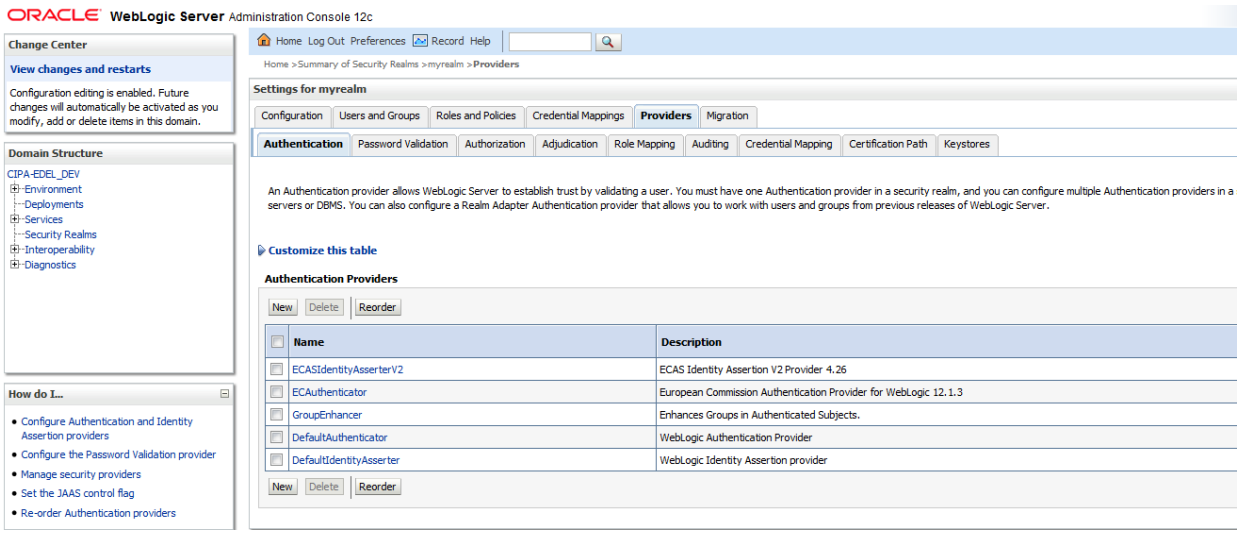
5.18.2. Installation and Configuration

Installation

For installation of Domibus with EU Login, please follow the steps below:

1. Create DB schemas as per previous chapters for a single tenancy or Multitenancy installation

2. Download domibus-msh-distribution-xyz-weblogic-ecas-configuration.zip and domibus-msh-distribution-xyz-weblogic-ecas-war.zip
3. Install and configure Domibus war and configuration files into Weblogic server – follow Weblogic guidelines as per previous chapters
4. Check that the `WebLog-sql-scripts.zipic` server has the latest compatible ECASIdentityAsserter installed:
    - Go to the Weblogic Server console →
    - Security Realms → myrealm → Providers:



5. Configure ecas-config-domibus.xml file and install it in the classpath of Weblogic server.

    An example of `ecas-config-domibus.xml` file is as shown below:

```
<client-config
    xmlns="https://www.cc.cec/cas/schemas/client-config/ecas/1.8"
    xmlns:cas="https://www.cc.cec/cas/schemas/client-config/cas/2.0">
    <ecasBaseUrl>https://ecasa.cc.cec.eu.int:7002</ecasBaseUrl>
    <groups>
        <group>*</group>
    </groups>
    <acceptStrengths>
        <strength>STRONG</strength>
        <strength>STRONG_SMS</strength>
        <strength>CLIENT_CERT</strength>
    </acceptStrengths>
    <assuranceLevel>LOW</assuranceLevel>
    <!-- renew is false only for local in order to speedup the development-->
    <cas:renew>true</cas:renew>
    <requestingUserDetails>true</requestingUserDetails>
</client-config>
```

For more details about steps d. and e., please refer to EU Login documentation in the Confluence pages provided above.

Configuration

When a user is authenticated against EU Login he or she has specific LDAP groups associated with him/her. These groups will be used for Domibus to map:

- User roles: AP_ADMIN, ADMIN and USER
- Default domain

The mapping of these groups is performed in `domibus.properties` which needs to be changed accordingly. Look for the section related to EU Login mappings and update it:

```
domibus.security.ext.auth.provider.group.prefix=DIGIT_DOM
```

This is the prefix of EU Login LDAP groups that Domibus will take into account.

```
domibus.security.ext.auth.provider.user.role.mappings=DIGIT_DOMRUSR=ROLE_USER;DIGIT_DO
MRADM=ROLE_ADMIN;DIGIT_DOMRSADM=ROLE_AP_ADMIN;
```

This property will map each EU Login LDAP group to a corresponding Domibus user role. If one user has more than one LDAP group/role associated, the role with the broader rights will be chosen.

```
domibus.security.ext.auth.provider.domain.mappings=DIGIT_DOMDDOMN1=domain1;
```

This property will map an EU Login LDAP group to a Domibus domain: it is useful in a Multitenancy installation, as in single tenancy all users are mapped to Default domain.

If the current user has no roles/LDAP groups or domain associated, he/she could still authenticate but he or she will not have the privileges to use the Domibus console.

EU Login mappings

```
# All EU Login groups used by Domibus should have this prefix
domibus.security.ext.auth.provider.group.prefix=DIGIT_DOM

# Pairs of strings separated by semicolons to map Domibus user roles
# to EU Login LDAP groups, the format is
LDAP_GROUP_USER=ROLE_USER;LDAP_GROUP_ADMIN=ROLE_ADMIN;LDAP_GROUP_AP_ADMIN=ROLE_AP_ADMI
N;

# Last semicolon is mandatory
domibus.security.ext.auth.provider.user.role.mappings=DIGIT_DOMRUSR=ROLE_USER;DIGIT_DO
MRADM=ROLE_ADMIN;DIGIT_DOMRSADM=ROLE_AP_ADMIN;

# Pairs of strings separated by semicolons to map Domibus domain codes
# to EU Login LDAP groups the format is
LDAP_GROUP_DOMAIN1=domain1;LDAP_GROUP_DOMAIN2=domain2;
# last semicolon is mandatory
```

```
domibus.security.ext.auth.provider.domain.mappings=DIGIT_DOMDDOMN1=domain1;
```

5.18.3. Domibus UI changes

Access to the Domibus user interface is performed using EU Login.

This means when users access Domibus via the http://server:port/domibus URL, they are redirected to the EU Login page where they need to fill in the username and password. (QUESTION they EU Login crßedentials) After successfully entering their credentials, users are provided access to the Domibus application.

Non-super-administrator users that can manage multiple domains will see a domain dropdown allowing them to switch between all available domains with that role.

The user's username appears on the right-hand corner on the Domibus Admin console but some options might be disabled or unavailable (greyed out), such as:

- **Change Password** (from top right menu): as the password change is managed by the EU Login.
- **Users** (from left menu): adding or editing existing users will not be possible.

5.19. Domibus statistics

Dropwizard library has been added to Domibus allowing administrators to monitor Domibus with JVM and custom metrics.

5.19.1. Metrics type

JVM metrics

A set of gauges for JVM memory usage, including stats on heap vs. non-heap memory, plus GC-specific memory pools.

Memory metrics can be added or removed by modifying the following domibus property:

Memory usage

```
#Activate drop wizard memory metrics
domibus.metrics.monitor.memory=true
```

Contains a set of gauges for the counts and elapsed times of garbage collections.

Garbage collector metrics can be added or removed by modifying the following domibus property:

Garbage collector

```
#Activate drop wizard gc metrics
domibus.metrics.monitor.gc=true
```

Thread metrics can be added or removed by modifying the following domibus property:

Threads

```
#Activate drop wizard cached threads metrics
domibus.metrics.monitor.cached.threads=true
```

Custom metrics

Custom metrics to monitor messages exchange are also available for the following flows:

- Incoming UserMessage
- Incoming UserMessage receipt
- Incoming PullRequest
- Incoming PullRequest receipt
- Outgoing UserMessage
- Outgoing PullRequest
- Outgoing PullRequest receipt

Each of them will have a Dropwizard counter and timer metrics configuration. Please refer to Dropwizard documentation:

- https://metrics.dropwizard.io/3.1.0/manual/core/#timers,
- https://metrics.dropwizard.io/3.1.0/manual/core/#counters.

JMS Queues count metrics

This metrics will monitor the count of JMS queues.

In order to enable it, please set the following Domibus property to `TRUE`:

```
#Activate drop wizard JMS Queues metrics
domibus.metrics.monitor.jms.queues=true
```

The following property will establish the interval (in seconds) upon which the JMS count are recalculated:

```
# How long (in seconds) the JMS count will be cached
# defaults to 0 - the count isn't cached
domibus.metrics.monitor.jms.queues.refresh.period=0
```

The last property to set: by default only DLQ queue count is shown. Set to false to add metrics for all JMS queues:

```
# show counts only for DLQ queue
domibus.metrics.monitor.jms.queues.show.dlq.only=true
```

5.19.2. Metrics access

Log file

In order to log the metrics under the statistics.log file, please set the following property to true (default):

```
#Enable sl4j reporter for dropwizard metrics.
domibus.metrics.sl4j.reporter.enable=true
```

In case of upgrade, please follow the upgrade procedure to add the relevant appender and logger within the `logback.xml` file.

Servlet

Statistics can also be visualized within the browser under the following URL:

`<server url>/domibus/metrics`.

Metrics can be gauges, counters or timers.

Gauges

The size of the resources such as the JMS queues. If the property `domibus.metrics.monitor.jms.queues.show.dlq.only` is true, then only the queues whose names contain the string DLQ will be considered. Otherwise all destinations will be shown, except the ones listed in `eu.domibus.core.jms.JMSManagerImpl#SKIP_QUEUE_NAMES`.

NOTE	In a cluster environment, only the queues that belong the the current node will be monitored. We recommend checking the metrics on each managed server to get a full picture.

The gauges refresh interval is configured by the property `domibus.metrics.monitor.jms.queues.refresh.period`, when this property is set to `0`, the queues will be assessed for each request.

Counters

With this metric, you can count how many threads are currently executing a given method that was annotated with `eu.domibus.core.metrics.Counter`.

Example

When dealing with two outgoing messages at the same time, during the processing the counter `eu.domibus.core.ebms3.sender.MessageSenderListener.onMessage.counter` is `2` and once the

processing is done, the count is `0`.

Timers

Timer implementation uses dropwizard timer that measures the methods annotated with eu.domibus.core.metrics.Timer. Besides statistics about the duration of the execution of such methods, it also counts how many times it was executed.

The following counters and timers are currently defined:

Class	Name	Description of what it counts or what it times
ReceiptDao	deleteMessages	Deleting a batch of Receipt messages
SignalMessageDao	deleteMessages	Deleting a batch of Signal messages
SignalMessageRawEnvelopeDao	deleteMessages	Deleting a batch of Signal Message Raw entries
UserMessageDao	deleteMessages	Deleting a batch of User Messages
UserMessageRawEnvelopeDao	deleteMessages	Deleting a batch of User Message Raw entries
MessageAttemptDao	deleteMessages.deleteAttemptsByMessageIds	Deleting a batch of Message Attempt entries
ErrorLogServiceImpl	deleteMessages.deleteErrorLogsByMessageIdInError	Deleting a batch of Error Log entries
MessageAcknowledgementDao	deleteMessages.deleteMessageAcknowledgementsByMessageIds	Deleting a batch of Message Acknowledgements
SignalMessageLogDao	deleteMessages.deleteMessageLogs	Deleting a batch of Signal Message Log entries
UserMessageLogDao	deleteMessages.deleteMessageLogs	Deleting a batch of User Message Log entries
MSHDispatcher	dispatch	Dispatching a SOAP message to the end point
UserMessageDao	dropPartition	Dropping of a partition
EArchivingRetentionService	earchive_cleanStoredBatches	Cleaning the E-archiving storage for a domain
EArchiveBatchDispatcherService	earchive_createBatch	Running the E-archive batch for a domain and type
EARKSIPFileService	earchive_createDataFile	Writing an E-archive data file
EArchivingFileService	earchive_getArchivingFiles	Getting the archiving files for an entity id
EArchiveListener	earchive_process_1_batch	Running an E-archive batch for a batch id and entity id

Class	Name	Description of what it counts or what it times
EArchivingDefaultService	earchive1_getEArchiveBatch	Running an E-archive batch for a batch entity id
FileSystemEArchivePersistence	earchive2_createEArkSipStructure	Creating an E-archive structure for a batch of user messages
EArchivingFileService	earchive24_getBatchFileJson	Writing an E-archive batch JSON file
EArchivingDefaultService	earchive3_executeBatchIsExported	Exporting an E-archive batch
FinalRecipientDao	findEndpointUrl	Searching for a final recipient endpoint
UserMessageDao	findPotentialExpiredPartitions	Searching for potentially expired Oracle partitions
AS4ReceiptServiceImpl	generateReceipt	Generating a receipt for an incoming SOAP message
UserMessageHandlerServiceImpl	handleIncomingMessage	Handling an incoming valid message
IncomingPullRequestHandler	incoming_pull_request	Handling an incoming pull request
IncomingPullReceiptHandler	incoming_pull_request_receipt	Handling an incoming pull request receipt
MSHWebservice	incoming_user_message	Handling an incoming user message
IncomingUserMessageReceiptHandler	incoming_user_message_receipt	Handling an incoming user message receipt
SoapUtil	logMessage	Logging a SOAP message
BackendNotificationService	notifyMessageReceived	Sending a backend notification for message received
BackendNotificationService	notifyMessageReceivedFailure	Sending a backend notification for message receive failure
BackendNotificationService	notifyMessageResponseSent	Sending a backend notification for message receive failure
BackendNotificationService	notifyOfMessageStatusChange	Sending a backend notification for message receive failure
BackendNotificationService	notifyOfSendSuccess	Sending a notification of status change for a user message
PluginMessageSendSuccessNotifier	notifyPluginSendSuccess	Sending a notification for a successful sending of a user message
MessageSenderListener	onMessage	Processing an outgoing message
PluginAsyncNotificationListener	onMessage	Sending a plugin notification about processing a message

Class	Name	Description of what it counts or what it times
RetentionListener	onMessage.deleteMessages	Deleting messages
PullReceiptListener	outgoing_pull_receipt	Sending a pull receipt for a pulled message
PullMessageSender	outgoing_pull_request	Processing a pull request
AbstractUserMessageSender	outgoing_user_message	Validating and sending a user message
UserMessageHandlerServiceImpl	persistReceivedMessage	Validating and persisting a received message
MessageSubmitterHelper	persistSentMessage	Persists a sent user message and user message log
AbstractIncomingMessageHandler	processMessage	Validating and processing a message
MessageRetentionDefaultService	retention_deleteExpiredMessages	Deleting and archiving expired messages based on the retention policy
MessageRetentionPartitionsService	retention_deleteExpiredMessages	Dropping a partition with no ongoing messages based on the retention policy
UserMessageDefaultService	scheduleSending	Sending user messages to the appropriate MSH JMS queue
JMSManagerImpl	sendMessageToQueue_map1	Sending a user message of type MAP_MESSAGE to the internal JMS queue
JMSManagerImpl	sendMessageToQueue_map2	Sending a user message of type MAP_MESSAGE to the internal JMS queue
JMSManagerImpl	sendMessageToQueue_text	Sending a user message of type TEXT_MESSAGE to the internal JMS queue
MessageSenderService	sendUserMessage	Validating and sending an AS4 message to C3
MessagingServiceImpl	storeMessage	Storing a received message or scheduling the storing of a message to be sent
MessagingServiceImpl	storePayloads	Storing the payloads of a message
MessagePropertyValidator	submissionValidate	Validating the properties of a submission
MessageSubmitterImpl	submit	Validating and submitting a message
MessagePropertyValidator	validate	Validating the properties of a user message

Jmx

To access the metrics via jmx, please set the following property to true:

```
# Enable jmx reporter for dropwizard metrics. The following warning:
# We do not recommend that you try to gather metrics from your production environment.
# JMX's RPC API is fragile.
```

```
# For development purposes and browsing, though, it can be very useful.
domibus.metrics.jmx.reporter.enable=false.
```

5.20. Payload Encryption

Data at rest is not encrypted by default in Domibus. This means that the payloads are stored in C2 exactly as they were received from C1. The same for payloads received from C2 and stored in C3.

The payloads stored in C2 and C3 are not accessible to third parties. Nevertheless, it is a good practice to encrypt the payloads to increase the security level.

Data at rest encryption can be activated using the property `domibus.payload.encryption.active=true`. Once activated, Domibus encrypts the payloads stored in C2 and C3 using symmetric encryption with AES/GCM/NoPadding algorithm. Domibus generates the symmetric key used to encrypt payloads the first time the payload encryption is activated. The generated symmetric key is stored in the Domibus database. A symmetric key is generated for each domain in case of multitenancy.

Encrypting data at rest is transparent for C1/C4, so if C4 downloads a message from C3, it will receive the payloads un-encrypted as they were sent by C1.

5.21. Message Prioritization

5.21.1. Introduction

When Domibus C2 receives concurrently from C1 a lot of UserMessages to be sent, it cannot keep the pace of sending `UserMessages` to C3. Consequently, JMS messages start accumulating in the `SendMessageQueue`.

As the JMS messages from the SendMessageQueue are processed in a random order, for some `UserMessages` there might be a big delay between the time C1 submits a message to C2 for sending and the actual sending of the `UserMessage` from C2 to C3.

Moreover, in some use cases there is a need to assign a high priority to some `UserMessages`. Due to their urgency, these high priority messages must be sent as soon as possible regardless of when they have been submitted to C2.

5.21.2. Solution overview

Domibus assigns a priority to each `UserMessage` based on service and action when the message is submitted by C1. All `UserMessages` are scheduled for sending using the existing `SendMessageQueue`.

There are two options for processing messages from the `SendMessageQueue`:

1. Using the underlying JMS infrastructure if it supports message priority on a message queue.
2. Using dedicated JMS listeners (with a specific concurrency) for each configured message priority that consumes only JMS messages having the configured priority using a JMS selector. This solution can also take advantage on the JMS infrastructure support for message priority.

5.21.3. Solution detail

Domibus C2 assigns a priority to each UserMessage it receives from C1 to implement message prioritization. The UserMessage priority is determined based on the service and action values of the UserMessage. The priority varies from 1 to 9, 1 for low priority messages and 9 for high priority messages.

For instance, for the following service and action values from the UserMessage:

```
<eb:CollaborationInfo>
<eb:Service type="tc1">bdx:noprocess</eb:Service>
<eb:Action>TC1Leg1</eb:Action>
</eb:CollaborationInfo>
```

In order to assign a priority to the above UserMessage a priority rule name must be defined first in domibus.properties configuration file.

For instance, one can define a priority rule named **medium**:

```
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium=Medium priority messages
```

Once the rule name is defined, other properties, like service, action, priority and concurrency can be also defined using the rule name. As we will see in the next sections the *concurrency* property is optional. For instance:

```
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium.service= bdx:noprocess
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium.action= TC1Leg1, TC1Leg2, TC1Leg3
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium.value=5
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium.concurrency=10-15
```

The action property configured for a specific rule supports a list of action values separated by comma. The action property will match if any of the list of actions will match. In the example above we have configured for instance three actions values separated by commas.

When a UserMessage having a service/action combination is matching a service/action combination configured for a priority rule, the priority configured for the matching rule will be assigned to the UserMessage.

It is not mandatory to configure both service and action for a priority rule. Only the service or only the action can be configured, in which case the priority will match if the service or the action configured will match.

NOTE	service/action combinations configured for routing rules must be unique.

After the priority of the UserMessage has been determined, C2 schedules the UserMessage for sending it to C3. This is performed by sending a JMS message to the SendMessageQueue containing the message id of the message to be sent and the message priority using JMSPriority header. For the example

above the priority assigned to the message will be 5.

Once the priority has been determined for each `UserMessage/JMSMessage`, there are two options for processing messages from the `SendMessageQueue`:

Using the underlying JMS infrastructure

This solution can be used if the underlying JMS infrastructure supports message priority on a message queue. Such infrastructure will guarantee the priority delivery of high priority messages using the `JMSPriority` header value. This approach is suited when there are low to medium number of high priority messages processed by the system.

In this case there is only one JMS listener that is consuming JMS messages from the `SendMessageQueue`. This JMS listener is the default listener that is used by Domibus to process all JMS messages from the `SendMessageQueue`, regardless if message prioritization is used. The default JMS listener can be configured in `domibus.properties` in the `Dispatcher` section.

Please find below an example about how to configure a rule for medium priority messages, the `concurrency` property is not used:

```
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium.service= bdx:noprocess
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium.action= TC1Leg1, TC1Leg2, TC1Leg3
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium.value=5
```

In case the `SendMessageQueue` is flooded with high priority messages only the high priority messages will be consumed (most of JMS brokers will try to deliver high priority messages first), leaving the lower priority messages in the queue potentially for long periods of time (in extreme cases even days). For this specific case, the solution from the next section is more suited.

Using dedicated JMS listeners (with a specific concurrency) for each configured message priority

This approach is suited in case a finer level of granularity is desired to JMS message consumption or for tackling the case mentioned above when high priority messages are flooding the system. In this scenario we have a quality of service which gives a chance to lower priority messages to be consumed.

In this scenario, dedicated JMS listeners (with specific concurrency) consume only the JMS messages with a specific priority given by the *JMSPriority* header. This is performed using a JMS selector filtering messages for each configured message priority. This solution can also take advantage o the JMS infrastructure support for message priority.

At start up Domibus reads all the priority rules configured in `domibus.properties`. For each configured priority rule with a defined `concurrency` property, Domibus creates programmatically a JMS listener with a specific JMS selector listening to the `SendMessageQueue`.

Please find below an example about how to configure a rule for medium priority messages with a JMS selector, the *concurrency* property is mandatory:

```
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium.service= bdx:noprocess
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium.action= TC1Leg1, TC1Leg2, TC1Leg3
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium.value=5
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium.concurrency=10-15
```

Multiple JMS listeners are listening the `SendMessageQueue` using a JMS selector that takes into account the message priority. JMS listeners that are processing messages with high priority can have a higher concurrency assigned, meaning multiple threads are assigned to process concurrently high priority messages. This way high priority messages can be processed faster than messages with lower priority.

`UserMessages` not matching any priority rule will be scheduled on the same `SendMessageQueue` and handled by a default JMS listener configured with a specific concurrency. This way it is not mandatory to define a priority rule for all messages. The default JMS listener serves as a catch all messages if they do not match any priority rule.

To understand the solution, the following example contains a configuration with 3 JMS listeners for handling messages with low, medium and high priority:

```
#low priority
domibus.dispatcher.priority.low=Low priority messages
domibus.dispatcher.priority.low.service= service1
domibus.dispatcher.priority.low.action= action2
domibus.dispatcher.priority.low.value= 1
domibus.dispatcher.priority.low.concurrency=2-5

#medium priority
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium=Medium priority messages
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium.service= service2
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium.action= action2
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium.value= 4
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium.concurrency=10-15

#high priority
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium=High priority messages
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium.service= service3
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium.action= action3
domibus.dispatcher.priority.high.value= 9
domibus.dispatcher.priority.medium.concurrency=30-50
#default priority for messages not matching any priority rule above
domibus.dispatcher.concurrency=5-20
```

5.22. SSL Offloading

In this section you will find more details about how to configure SSL offloading and when to actually use it. SSL offloading only makes sense in the context of dispatching Domibus messages to secure endpoints (i.e. a receiving PMode party having its URL configured using the “https:// scheme,

instead of the “http://” one).

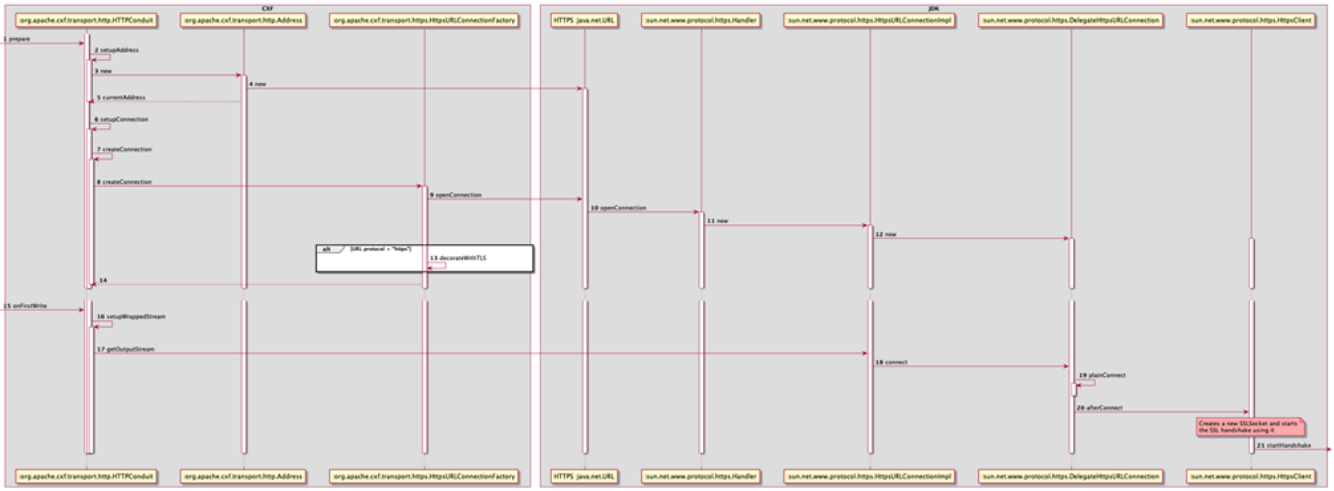
When dispatching to a secure endpoint, Domibus creates a secure SSL connection to the receiving party within the application. This is sometimes not desired, for example in the case when Domibus is running behind a forward SSL proxy installed as a DMZ proxy. The DMZ proxy may handle connection from applications other that Domibus, making it the central node responsible for relaying communication outside the trusted network it is serving. In this scenario, the DMZ proxy is usually configured for setting the SSL connections itself, having all the required configuration like truststores deployed in it. This is problematic, since the SSL connection cannot be initiated twice: the creation of the SSL connection needs to be offloaded from Domibus to the DMZ proxy.

5.22.1. Configuration

In the current setup, Domibus uses CXF to dispatch messages between its corners - named further below as C2 and C2. Internally, CXF uses java.net.URL for creating the connection between C2 and C3, with the possibility to use an optional HTTP/SOCKS proxy.

In the case the receiving party has a secure HTTPS endpoint, the java.net.URL is responsible for creating the SSL socket and starting the SSL handshake (see Fig. 9).

PMode Page (Fig. 9)

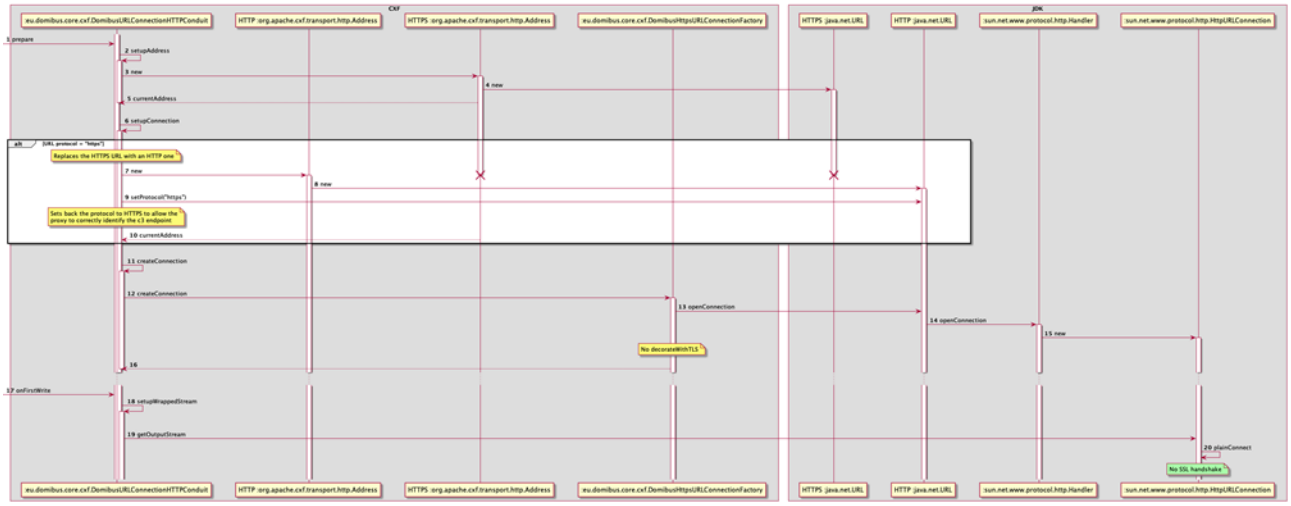


In order to offload the SSL to another application (e.g. SSL forward proxy), we need to prevent the SSL handshake to happen in Domibus, in the C2 initiating corner. A new domibus.connection.cxf.ssl.offload.enable Domibus property has been added to prevent this SSL handshake from happening within Domibus, even when the C3 endpoint uses an HTTPS URL.

When this parameter is set to true, Domibus will replace the default HTTPS URL with a URL created from the HTTP version of the endpoint address (see Fig. 10). This new URL will create a plain HTTP connection and will not trigger an SSL handshake anymore.

In order to allow the SSL forward proxy to identify the correct endpoint address, the protocol of the new HTTP URL is set back to HTTPS. The end result is that this HTTP URL will trigger a plain HTTP connection on the HTTPS endpoint address.

PMode Page (Fig. 10)


CXF
JDK
eu.domibus.core.cxf.DomibusURLConnectionHTTPConduit
HTTP :org.apache.cxf.transport.http.Address
HTTPS :org.apache.cxf.transport.http.Address
eu.domibus.core.cxf.DomibusHttpsURLConnectionFactory
HTTPS :java.net.URL
HTTP :java.net.URL
sun.net.www.protocol.http.Handler
sun.net.www.protocol.http.HttpURLConnection
1 prepare
2 setupAddress
3 new
4 new
5 currentAddress
6 setupConnection
alt
[URL.protocol = "https"]
Replaces the HTTPS URL with an HTTP one
7 new
8 new
9 setProtocol("https")
Sets back the protocol to HTTPS to allow the proxy to correctly identify the c1 endpoint
10 currentAddress
11 createConnection
12 createConnection
13 openConnection
14 openConnection
15 new
No decorateWithTLS
16
17 onFirstWrite
18 setupWrappedStream
19 getOutputStream
20 plainConnect
No SSL handshake

Chapter 6. Administration Tools

6.1. Administration Console

Domibus administration console can be used by administrators and users to easily manage Domibus application.

The administration dashboard is reachable via the following URLs: `http://<your_server>:<your_port_number>/domibus` (Tomcat, WildFly and Weblogic).

The admin console is made of several sections:

Messages

in this page, the administrator can see the details of the messages and re-process them if required. The administrator can also navigate through the messages history and download specific messages if needed.

Message Filter

in this page, the administrator can set defined filters and access them individually for edition directly in the list.

Error Log

in this page, the administrator can view the list of application errors, make searches on error messages and filter them.

PMode

in this page, the administrator can upload, download and edit the PMode file. The administrator can also edit the list of parties configured in the PMode and access them individually for modification purposes. The user has also access to a list of archived PMode content that the user can restore.

JMS Monitoring

in this page, the administrator can monitor and manage the contents of the JMS queues.

Truststores

in this section, the user can manage the truststores.

Under Domibus, the administrator can upload a new truststore to replace the current one. There is also a button to reload the keystore from the file system (using the same keystore properties).

Under TLS Truststore, the user can manage the trusted certificates of the TLS truststore.

Users

On this page, the administrator can create and manage users including: grant access rights, change passwords, assign roles, etc.

Plugin Users

On this page, the administrator can manage the plugin users: create, delete, edit, grant access

rights and roles, etc.

Audit

On this page, the administrator has an overview of changes performed in the PMode, Parties, Message Filter and Users pages.

Alerts

This page displays the alerts generated by Domibus in case of unusual behaviour of the application. The alerts are configured by the administrator.

Connection Monitoring

On this page the administrator can perform basic test of the communication configuration between two access points and see the status of these connections.

Logging

This page displays the logging levels of various libraries and packages and to change their levels.

Properties

This page displays the Domibus and external modules properties and their values and allows to change them.

Domains

This page displays the existing domains in Multi tenancy configuration and allows to activate or de-activate them at runtime.

Change Password

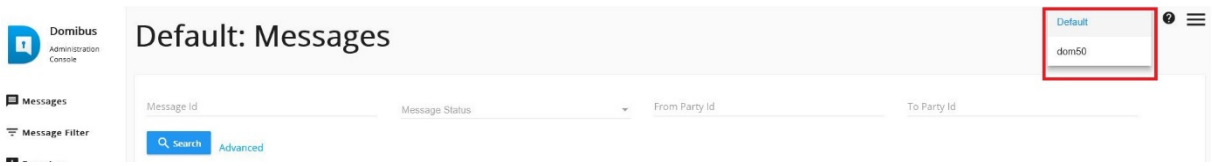
It is accessible from the hamburger menu found at the top-right corner of the screen. On this page the administrator can change his/her password if it is about to expire. This page is displayed also automatically, after the login, if the user has the default password.

6.1.1. Multitenancy

In Multitenancy mode, each tenant domain has its own set of configuration files: Keystore, Truststore, PMode, Domain properties, etc. Users are defined for each tenant domain.

The user named **super** with role **ROLE_AP_ADMIN**, has the privileges to access all the available domains.

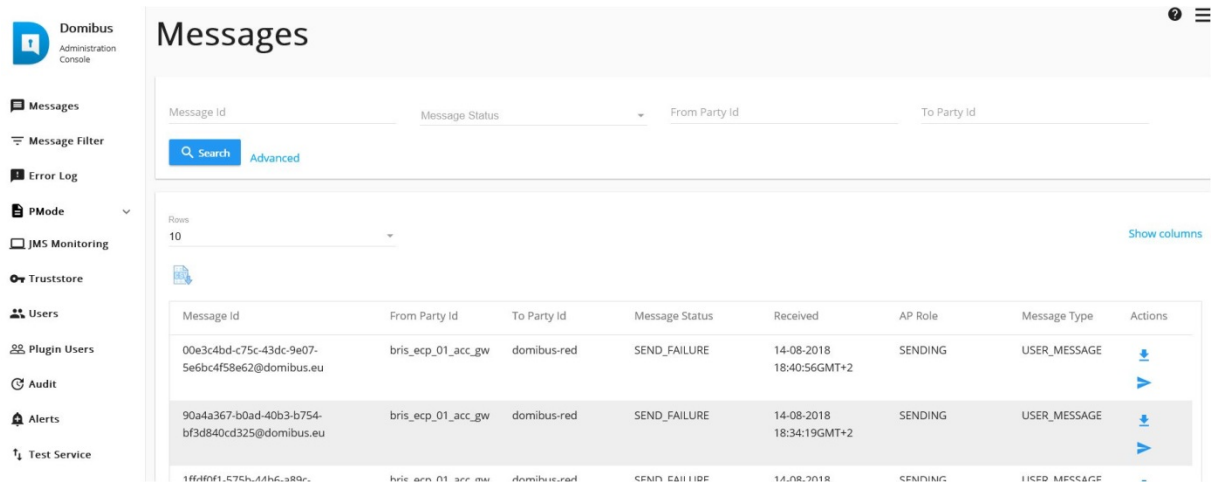
When logged as **super**, you are able to select a specific tenant domain in the upper right part of the admin console in a drop-down list (default or dom50 domain in the example below):



6.2. Message Log

Domibus administration dashboard includes a message logging page that gives the administrator

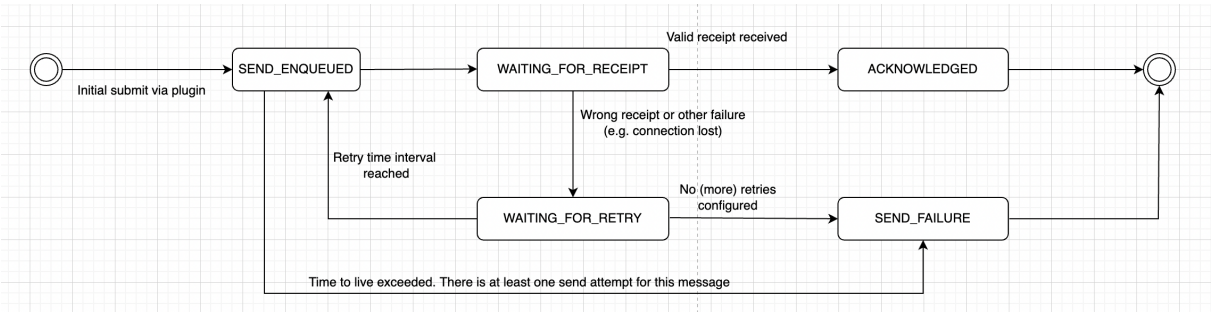
information related to sent messages, received messages and their status (Sent, Received, Failed, acknowledgeD, etc.):



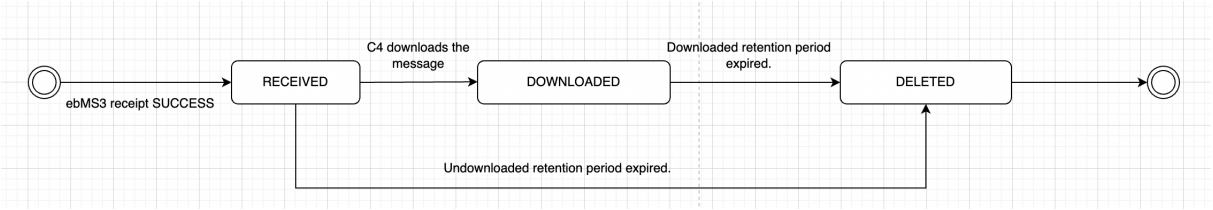
There is also support for downloading the non-repudiation XML receipts.

The following state machines illustrate the evolution of the processing of messages according to the encountered events:

State machine of Corner 2 (sending access point)



State machine of Corner 3 (receiving access point)



6.3. Message Filtering

Domibus allows the routing of messages to different plugins, based on some messages attributes:

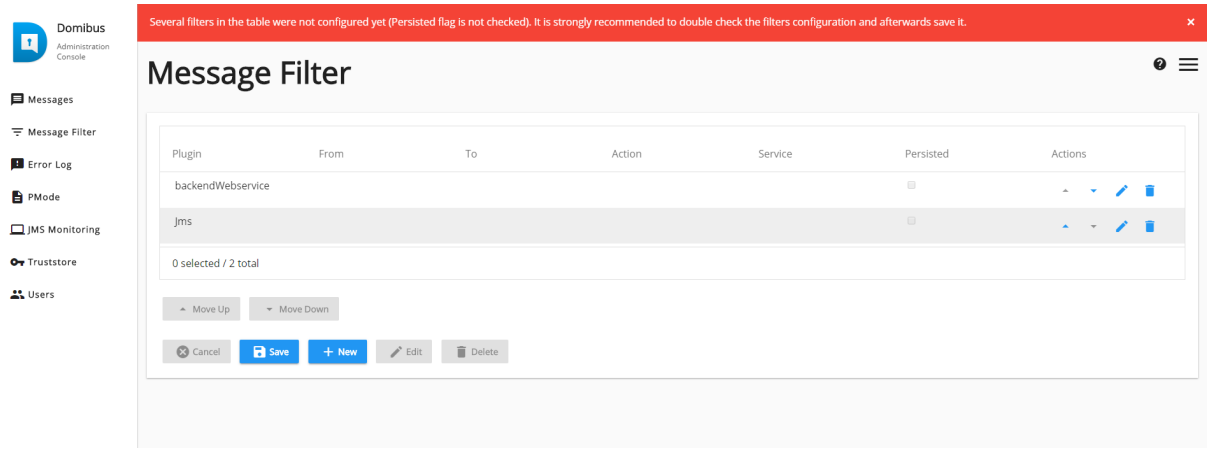
- **From**: initial sender (C1)
- **To**: final recipient (C4)
- **Action**: defined as 'Leg' in the PMode
- **Service**: as defined in the PMode

The following rules apply:

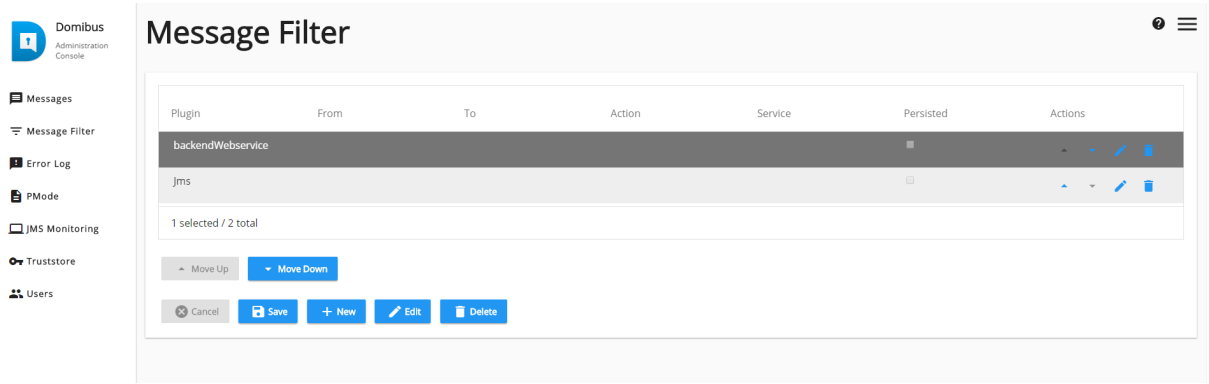
- Domibus takes into account the ordered list of 'filters' to route all messages. The first filter matching the filter criteria will define the target plugin. The order of the plugin is therefore important in the routing process.

NOTE

- If the filters are all mutually exclusive, the order would not matter.
- The 'Persisted' column indicates whether the plugin filter configuration has already been saved. If a plugin filter configuration has not already been saved, the 'Persisted' value is unchecked and an error message is shown on the top of the screen. In this case, it is strongly recommended to review the filters configuration and save it afterwards.



- One plugin may be applied to multiple filters. This is done by the use of the 'OR' criteria. (cf. backendWebservice in the example below).
- Multiple attributes could also be defined in one filter. This is done by the use of the 'AND' criteria. (cf. the first filter in the example below).
- One filter may have no criteria, meaning that all messages (not matching previous filters) will be routed to the corresponding plugin automatically. As a result, subsequent filters will therefore not be considered for any incoming message. In the example below, the last filter routes all remaining messages to plugin 'backendWebservice'.



Use the **New** and **Delete** buttons to create or delete a filter.

As the order matters, move up and down actions allow placing each filter in the right order:

Cf. **Move Up** and **Move Down** buttons.

After some changes have been applied to the filters, the **Cancel** and **Save** buttons become active:

- Press **Cancel** to cancel the changes
- Press **Save** to save the changes and activate them immediately.

The console will ask the user to confirm the operation, before proceeding.

Example of message attributes used for routing and matching the first filter used in the example above:

- **Action**: `TC1Leg1`
- **Service**: `bdx:noprocess:tc2`
- **From**: `domibus-blue:urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered`
- **To**: `domibus-red:urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered`

That information can be found in the incoming message received by Domibus (e.g. see below):

```
<ns:PartyInfo>
    <ns:From>
    <ns:PartyId
        type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">domibus-
blue</ns:PartyId>
    <ns:Role>http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator</ns:Role>
    </ns:From>
    <ns:To>
    <ns:PartyId
        type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">domibus-
red</ns:PartyId>
    <ns:Role>http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/responder</ns:Role>
    </ns:To>
</ns:PartyInfo>
<ns:CollaborationInfo>
    <ns:Service type="tc1">bdx:noprocess</ns:Service>
    <ns:Action>TC1Leg1</ns:Action>
</ns:CollaborationInfo>
```

6.4. Application Logging

6.4.1. Domibus log files

Domibus has three log files listed below:

`domibus.log`
: this is the main log file log and contains both the security and business logs plus miscellaneous logs as debug information, logs from one of the framework used by the application, etc.

`domibus-security.log`

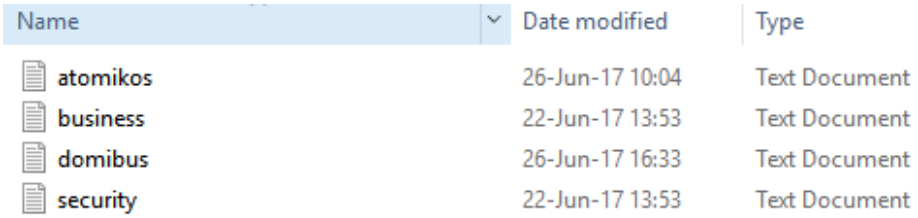
this log file contains all the security related information. For example, you can find information about the clients who connect to the application. By default, the security information is included in domibus.log and this log is disabled

`domibus-business.log`

this log file contains all the business related information. For example, when a message is sent or received, etc. By default, the business information is included in domibus.log and this log is disabled.

`statistics.log`

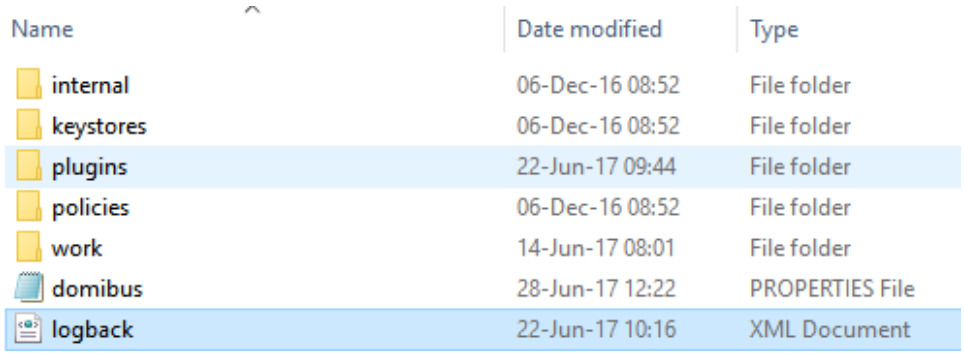
includes information on the occurrence of different events (receive message, submit message, etc).



6.4.2. Logging properties

It is possible to modify the configuration of the logs by editing the logging properties file:

`<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/logback.xml`



Async logging

It is possible to improve logging speed and reduce logging latency by using async logging. An example is present in the logging properties file: `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/logback.xml`.

1. Uncomment the part:

```
<!-- Async logging: uncomment this-->
<!-- <appender name="DEFAULT-ASYNC-FILE"
class="ch.qos.logback.classic.AsyncAppender">-->
<!-- <queueSize>3000</queueSize>-->
<!-- <discardingThreshold>0</discardingThreshold>-->
<!-- <appender-ref ref="file" />-->
```

```
<!-- </appender>-->
```

2. Comment the line

```
<appender-ref ref="file"/>
```

3. Uncomment the line:

```
<!--
<appender-ref ref="DEFAULT-ASYNC-FILE" />
-->
```

4. The root logging should look like this:

```
<root level="WARN">
    <appender-ref ref="DEFAULT-ASYNC-FILE" />
    <appender-ref ref="stdout"/>
</root>
```

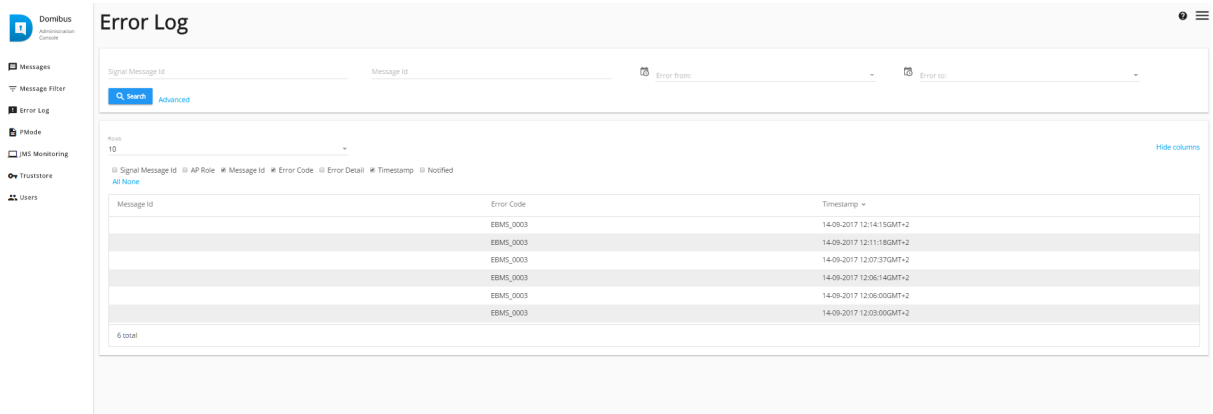
5. Restart the application server

6.4.3. Error Log page

To go to the error log page of the Domibus Admin Console, click on the **Error log** menu entry.

This option lists all the Message Transfers error logs and includes the **ErrorSignalMessageId**, **ErrorDetail** and **Timestamp**. You can sort messages by using the up or down arrow to search for a specific message.

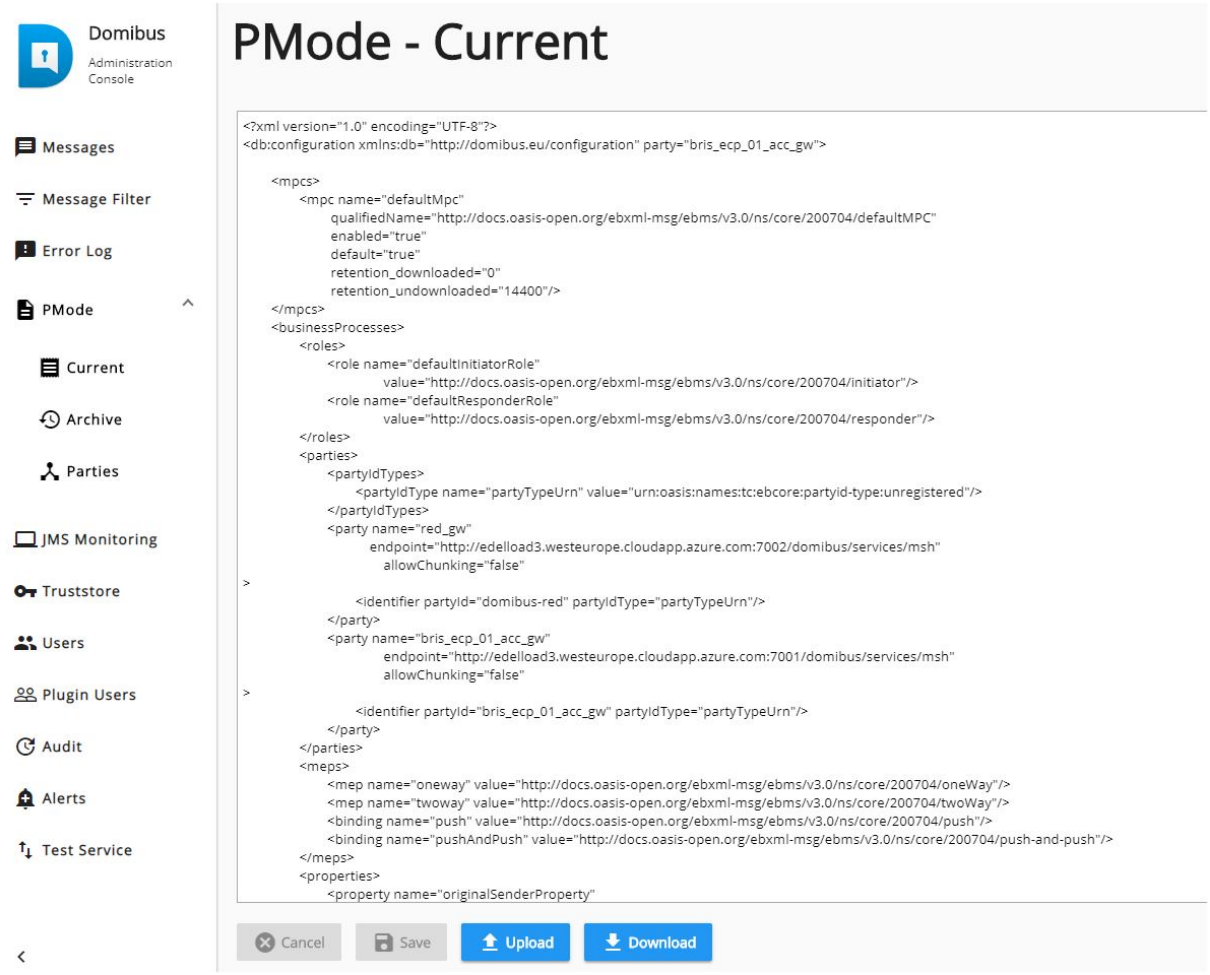
Domibus – Error Log page



6.5. PMode

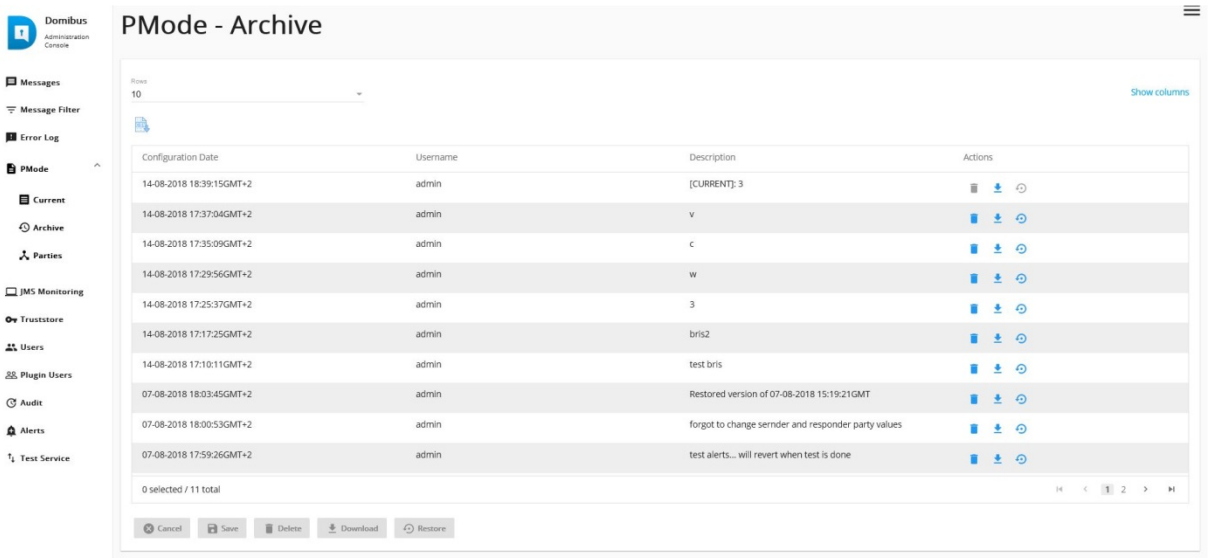
In the Administration console you can view the content of the current PMode:

PMode page



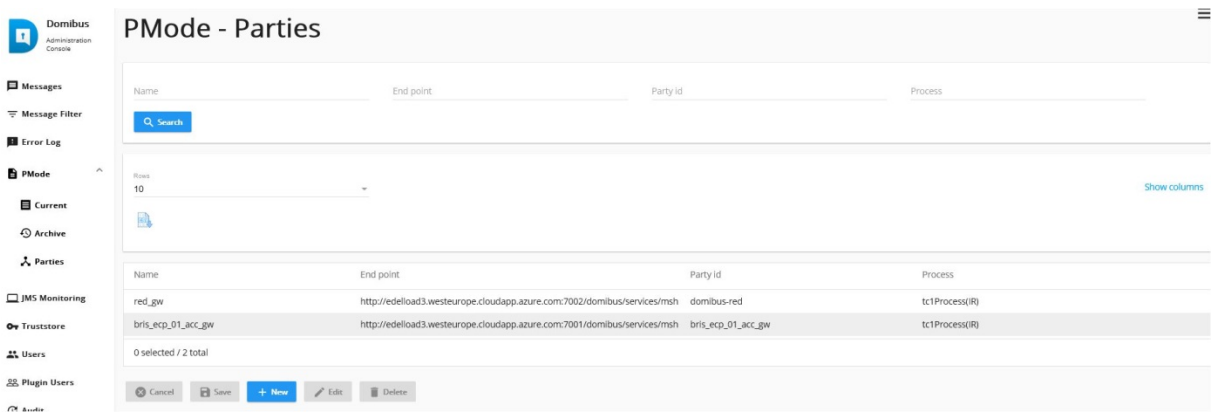
You can edit the content of your current PMode in the administration console and save the changes by clicking on **Save** or discard the changes by clicking on **Cancel**. You can **upload** a PMode file or **download** the current one.

Under **Archive** the history of the PMode changes is displayed:



Domibus keeps a snapshot of the PMode each time the PMode is modified. The user can restore a particular version and make it the current PMode by clicking on the restored button at the far right of the table.

Under Parties, the user can manage the parties in the PMode. Parties can be searched using filter criteria, they can be added, updated or deleted.



The PMode is updated and a new PMode snapshot is created when parties are added, updated or deleted.

6.6. Queue Monitoring

NOTE

To prevent the user from moving messages from any queue to any other queue:

- The user should be able to move messages only to the original queue which can be retrieved from the JMS Messsage properties.
- In case the original queue cannot be determined, the user can move to any queue the message except the source.
- In case of more than one message to be moved, all messages must have the same original queue. Otherwise, an error message is displayed.
- In case the original queue is the same as the source queue, an error message is displayed.

Domibus uses the following JMS queues to handle the messages:

Destination type	JNDI name	Comment	Description
Queue	jms/domibus.internal.dispatch.queue	No redelivery because redelivery of MSH messages is handled via ebMS3/AS4.	This queue is used for scheduling messages for sending via the MSH.

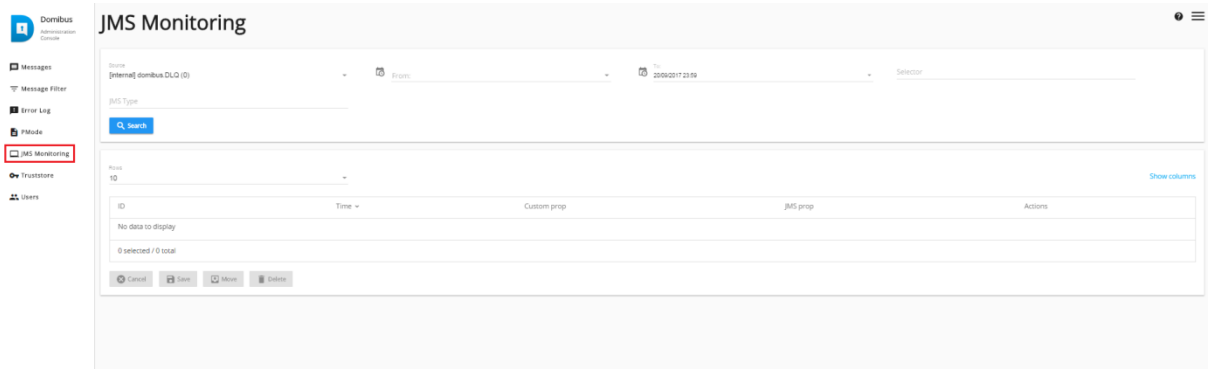
Destination type	JNDI name	Comment	Description
Queue	jms/domibus.internal.notification.unknown		Notifications about received messages (by the MSH) that do not match any backend routing criteria will be sent to this queue. In production environment, this queue should be monitored in order to handle those messages manually.
Topic	jms/domibus.internal.command		This topic is used for sending commands to all nodes in a cluster. For example, it is used after a PMode was uploaded in order to notify all nodes to update their PMode cache (in case caching is enabled).
Queue	jms/domibus.backend.jms.replyQueue		This queue is used for sending replies back to the sender of a message. Replies contain: a correlationId, ebMS3 messageId (if possible), error messages (if available).
Queue	jms/domibus.backend.jms.outQueue		Messages received by the MSH (that match the routing criteria for the JMS plugin) will be sent to this queue.

Destination type	JNDI name	Comment	Description
Queue	jms/domibus.backend.jms.inQueue		This queue is the entry point for messages to be sent by the sending MSH.
Queue	jms/domibus.backend.jms.errorNotifyConsumer		This queue is used to inform the receiver of a message that an error occurred during the processing of a received message.
Queue	jms/domibus.backend.jms.errorNotifyProducer		This queue is used to inform the sender of a message that an error occurred during the processing of a message to be sent.
Queue	jms/domibus.notification.jms		Used for sending notifications to the configured JMS plugin.
Queue	jms/domibus.internal.notification.queue		This queue is used to notify the configured plugin about the status of the message to be sent.
Queue	jms/domibus.notification.webservice		Used for sending notifications to the configured WS plugin.

Destination type	JNDI name	Comment	Description
Queue	jms/domibus.DLQ		This is the Dead Letter Queue of the application. The messages from other queues that reached the retry limit are redirected to this queue.

Table 4 - Queue Monitoring

All these queues can be monitored and managed using the **JMS Monitoring** page, which is accessible from the **JMS Monitoring** menu of the administration console:



Warning:

For Tomcat server, the maximum number of shown messages in the queue monitoring is defined by the 'domibus.listPendingMessages.maxCount' property.

In the **Source** field, we have all the queues listed, along with the number of messages pending in each queue:

If a queue is used internally by the application core, its name will start with **[internal].** A regular expression is used to identify all the internal queues. The value for this regular expression can be adapted in the **domibus.jms.internalQueue.expression** property from the <edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/domibus.properties* file.

In the **JMS Monitoring** page the following operations can be performed:

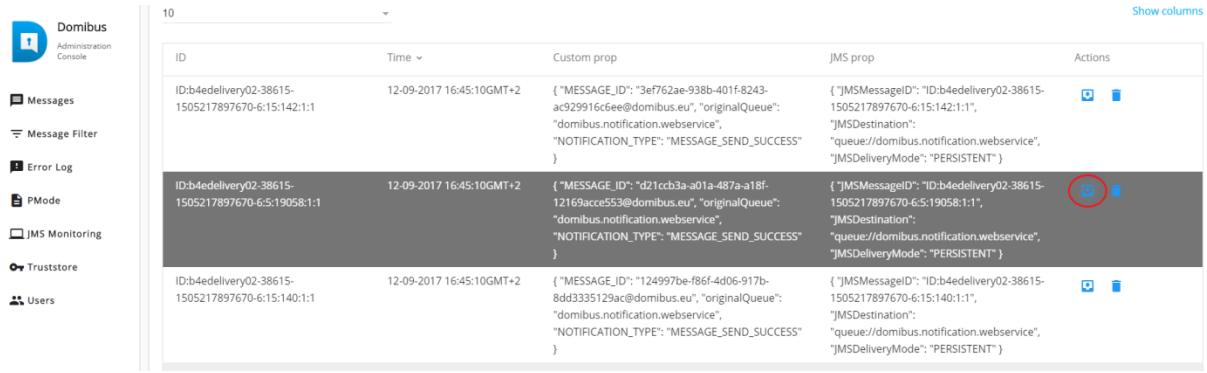
1. Inspecting and filtering the messages from a queue based on the fields:
    a. **JMS type**: the JMS header
    b. **Selector**: in this field you can enter any JMS message properties with the correct expression to filter on it

NOTE	For more information on the JMS message headers and the JMS message selector, please check the official documentation at https://docs.oracle.com/

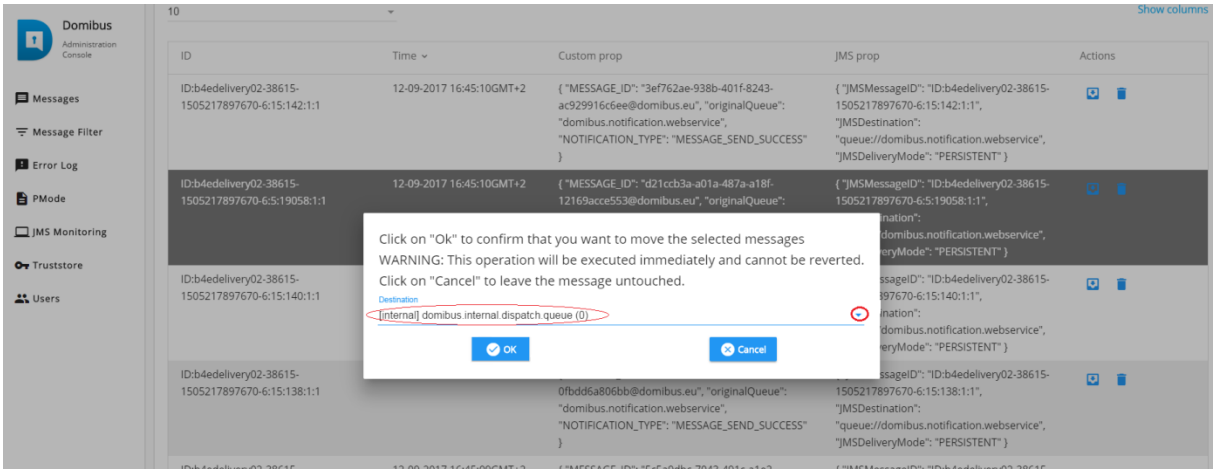
cd/E19798-01/821-1841/bnces/index.html.

2. Move a message:

    a. Move the message from the DLQ to the original queue: Select the JMS message from the DLQ and press the **Move** icon (**in RED marker**):



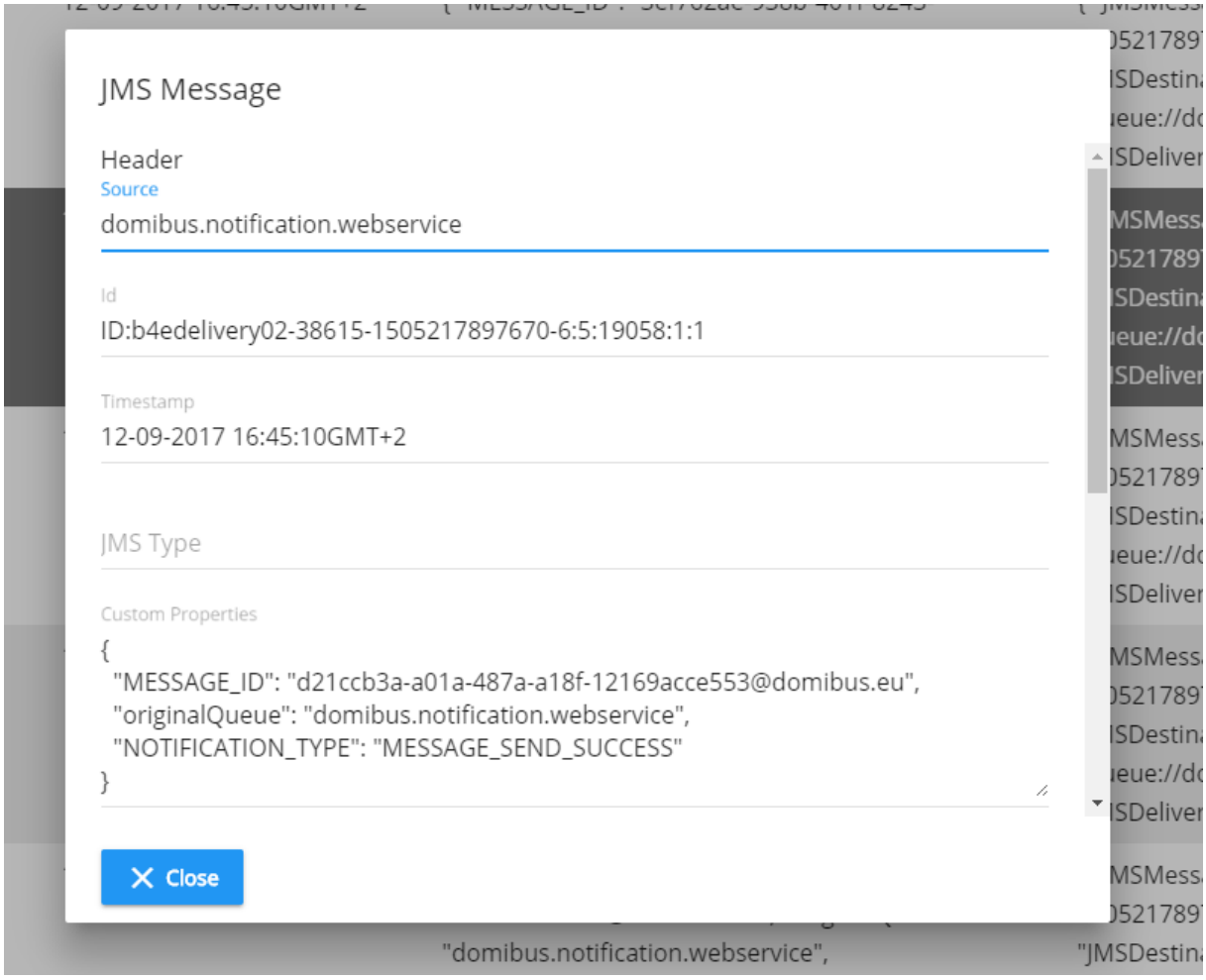
Select the original queue from the **Destination** dropdown list in the dialog box:



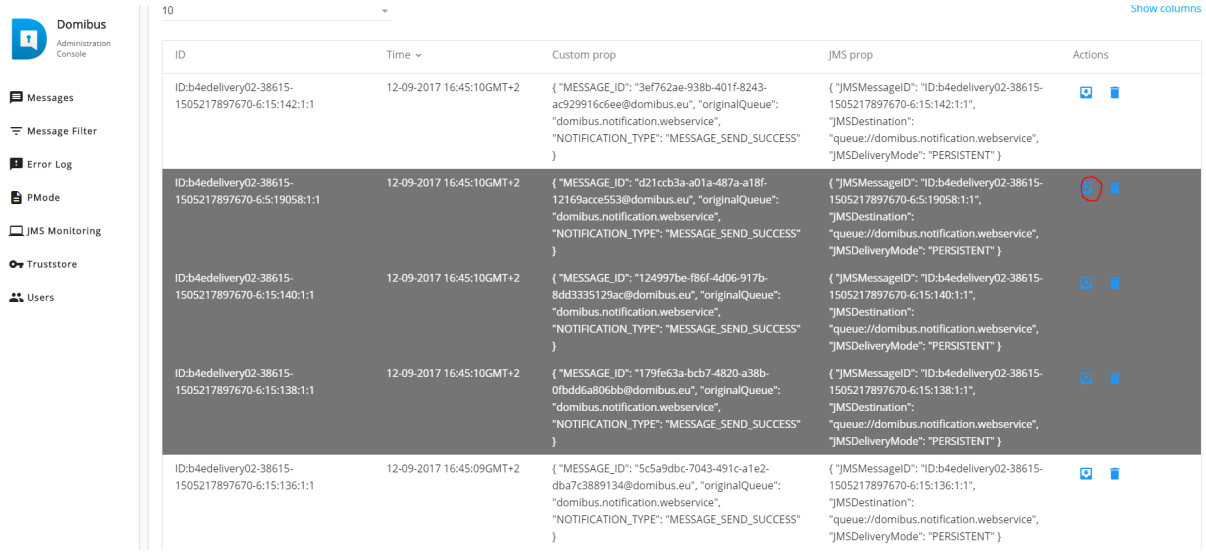
Press the **Ok** *button in the dialog, and the message will be moved to*

the original queue.

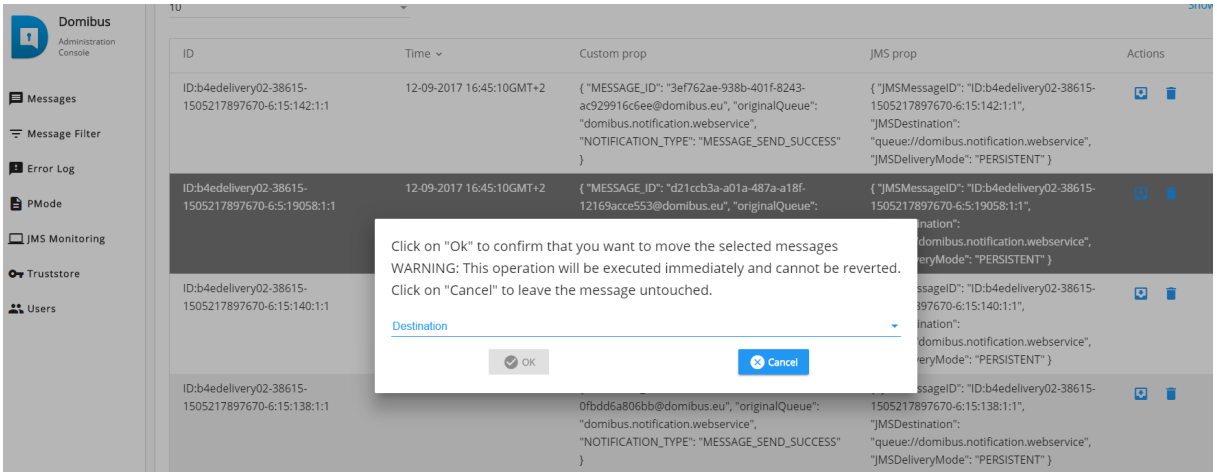
+ NOTE: the details of a message can be viewed by selecting it (double-clicking) from the message list:

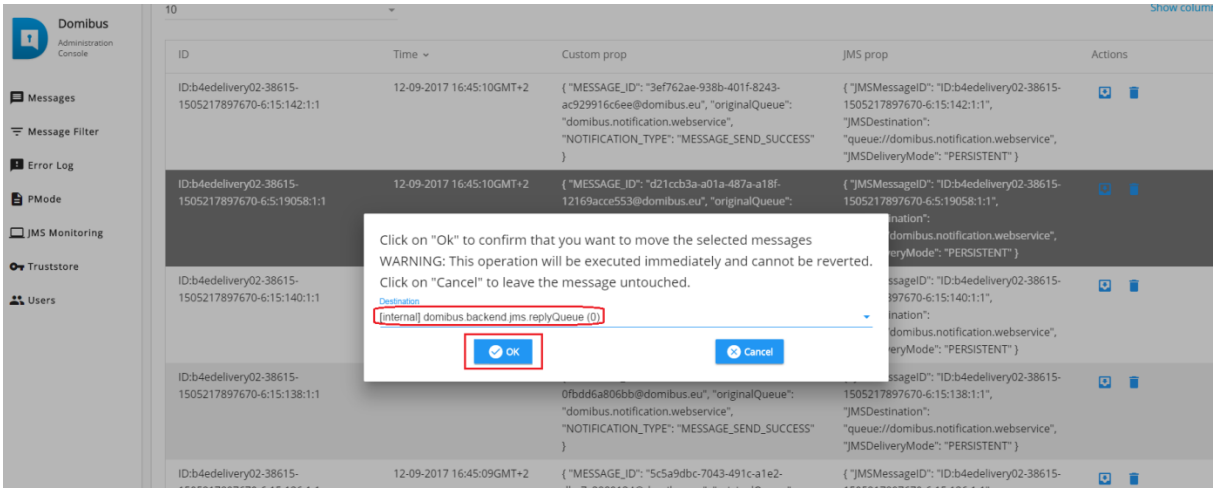


1. Click **Close** to exit the dialog box.
2. Move multiple messages from the DLQ to the original queue:
3. Select multiple JMS messages from the DLQ and press the **Move** icon button:



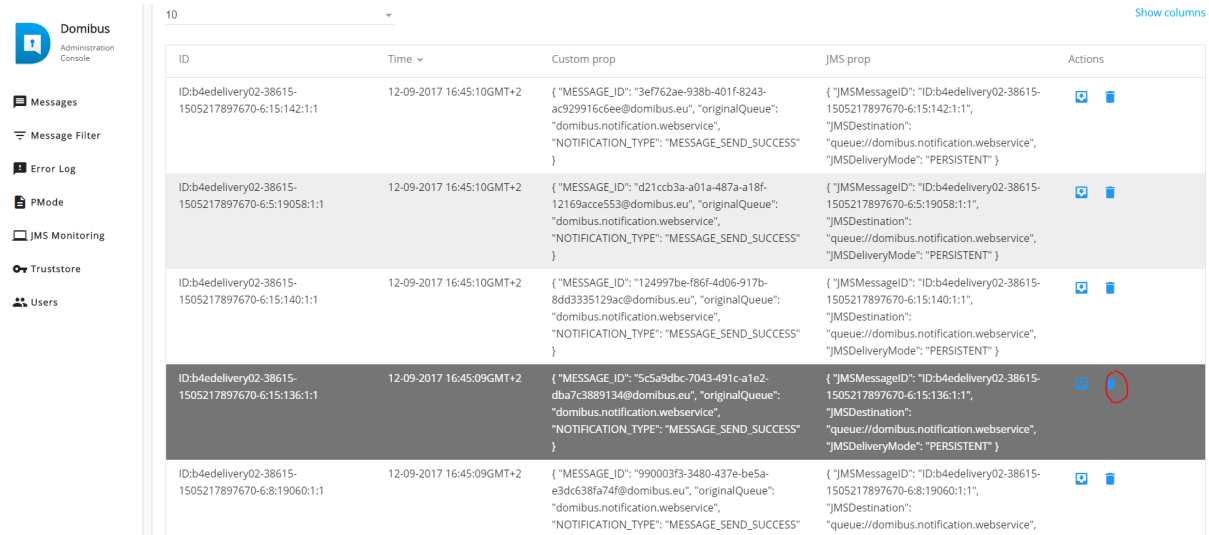
4. Select the original queue from the Destination dropdown list, and click **Ok**.



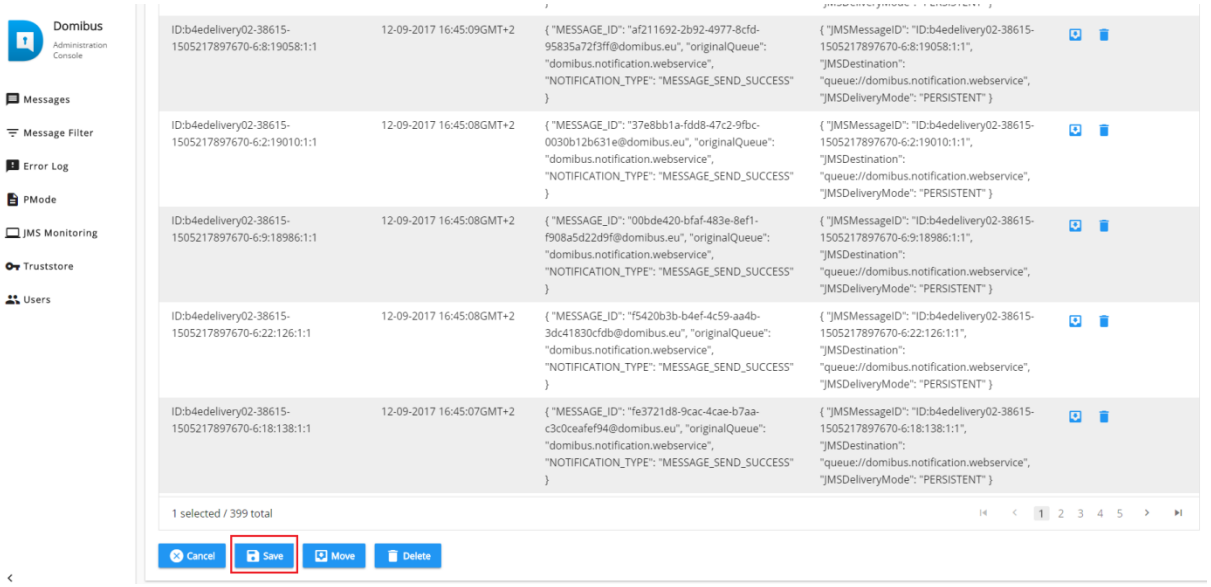


NOTE Please make sure that all the selected messages came from the same source queue. Use the filtering capabilities to ensure this.

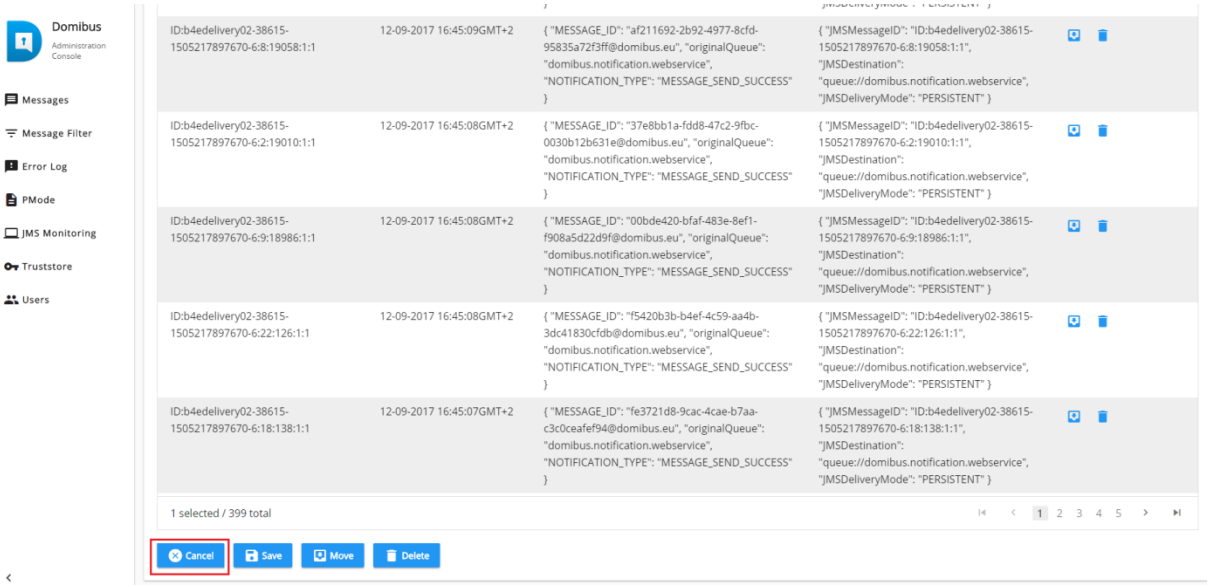
5. Delete message(s): delete one or more messages from one queue:
6. Select one or several JMS messages from the source queue and press the **Delete** button:



7. By clicking the **Delete** button, the selected messages are removed from the screen, but you still have to confirm your changes by clicking on the **Save** button. As long as you have not clicked on the **Save** button, your changes are not taken into account in the system.



8. To cancel the changes you made, click on the **Cancel** button instead:



6.7. Configuration of the queues

Queues should be configured appropriately and according to the backend system needs and re-delivery policy.

6.7.1. Tomcat

Domibus uses ActiveMQ as JMS broker. The various queues are configured in the <edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/internal/activemq.xml* file.

Please see ActiveMQ redelivery policy and configure the parameters below if needed:

```
<redeliveryPlugin fallbackToDeadLetter="true" sendToDlqIfMaxRetriesExceeded="true">
<redeliveryPolicyMap>
<redeliveryPolicyMap>
<defaultEntry>
```

```
<!-- default policy-->

<redeliveryPolicy maximumRedeliveries="10" redeliveryDelay="300000"/>
</defaultEntry>

<redeliveryPolicyEntries>
    <redeliveryPolicy queue="domibus.internal.dispatch.queue"
maximumRedeliveries="0"/>
    <redeliveryPolicy queue="domibus.internal.pull.queue" maximumRedeliveries="0"/>
</redeliveryPolicyEntries>

</redeliveryPolicyMap>
</redeliveryPolicyMap>
</redeliveryPlugin>
```

Access to the JMS messaging subsystem is protected by a username and a password in clear text defined in the domibus.properties file `<edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/domibus.properties`.

It is recommended to change the password for the default user:

- `activeMQ.username=domibus`
- `activeMQ.password=changeit`

NOTE	The user `activeMQ.username` and the password `activeMQ.password` defined in the `domibus.properties` file are referenced in the authentication section of the `activemq.xml` file provided.

6.7.2. WebLogic

Please use the admin console of WebLogic to configure the re-delivery limit and delay if necessary.

6.7.3. WildFly

Please use the admin console of WildFly to configure the re-delivery limit and delay if necessary.

6.8. Truststores

In the Truststores section, you can manage the Domibus truststores and TLS truststores.

You can upload a new truststore to replace the current one and define its password.

When starting Domibus for the first time, the keystore and truststore pointed to by the corresponding properties are read from the disk and saved in the database for further use. On subsequent restarts, Domibus checks if truststores are present in the database and if it is the case, Domibus will use them.

To force the reading of the keystore from the disk (even if present in the database), there is a reload button on this page.

In the TLS Truststore screen, you can manage the trusted certificates of the TLS truststore. You can upload a new truststores to replace the current one and define its password, download it and also add/remove certificates to it.

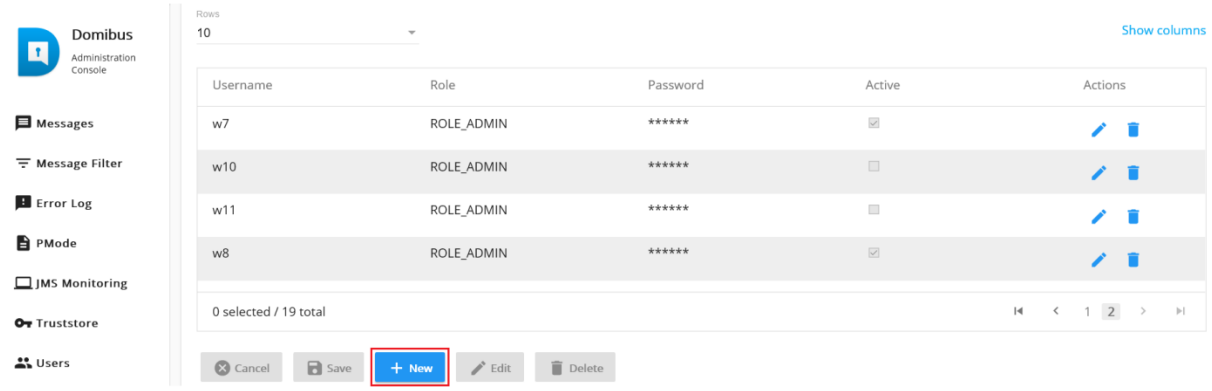
When starting Domibus for the first time, the TLS truststore present in the `clientauthentication.xml` file is read from the disk and saved in the database for further use. On subsequent restarts, Domibus checks if it is present in the database and, if it is the case, Domibus will use it.

[image]

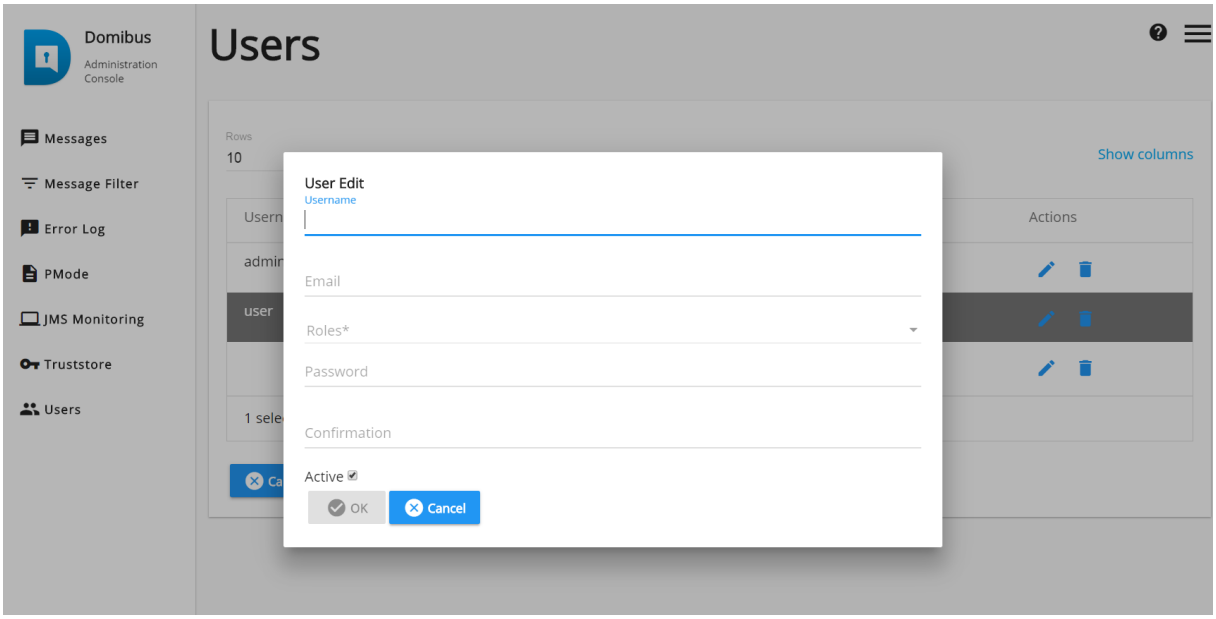
6.9. Users

6.9.1. Adding new users

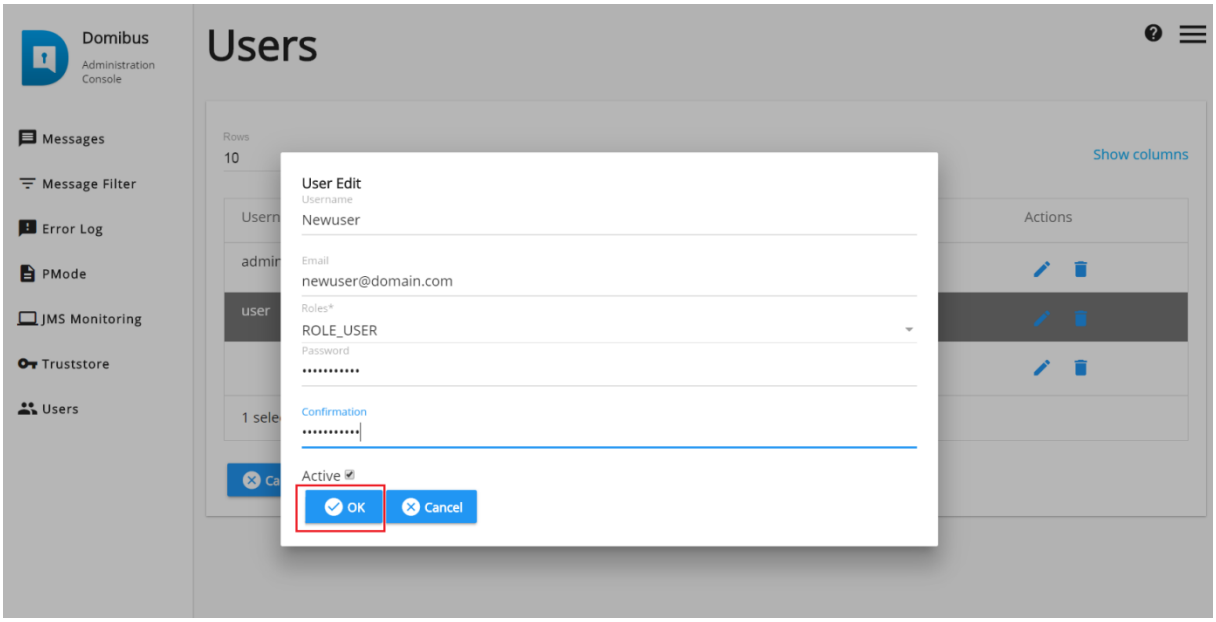
New users can be added to the existing default users (**admin** and **user**) by clicking on **New**:



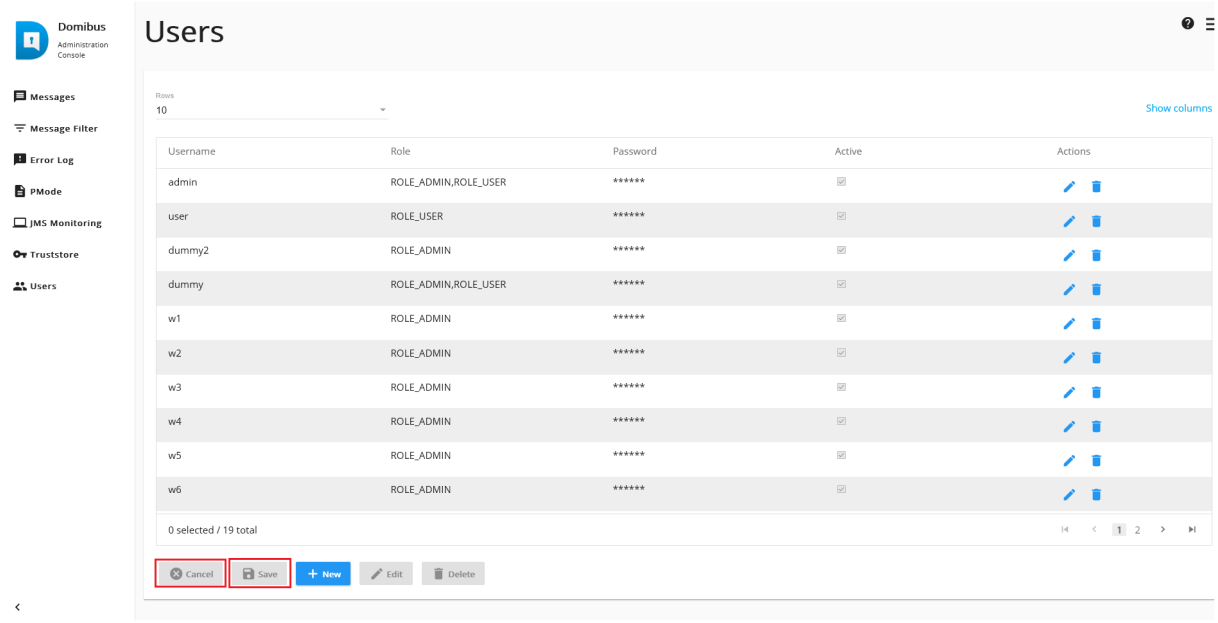
2. For each new user, you must enter a username, an email, a role and a password:



3. Click on **OK**:



4. Again, once the user has been created, do not forget to click on the **Save** button on the **Users** page to register your changes in the system:



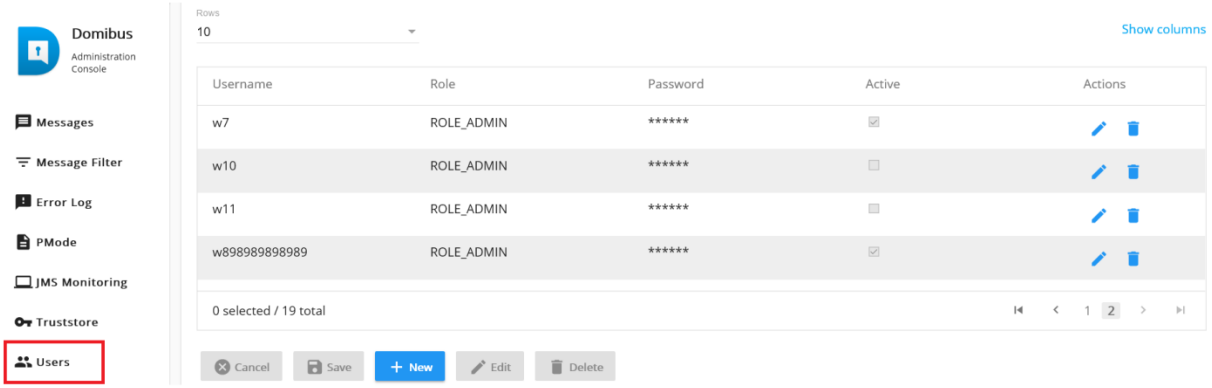
6.9.2. Changing passwords

All user passwords have an expiration period, configured in the domibus properties. Some days before expiring (also configured in properties), the user receives a warning after the login and also an alert. The new password cannot be one of the last 5 used passwords (the number can be configured). Also, the password must meet complexity rules configured in the properties. If it does not meet them, then an error message is displayed (can also be configured).

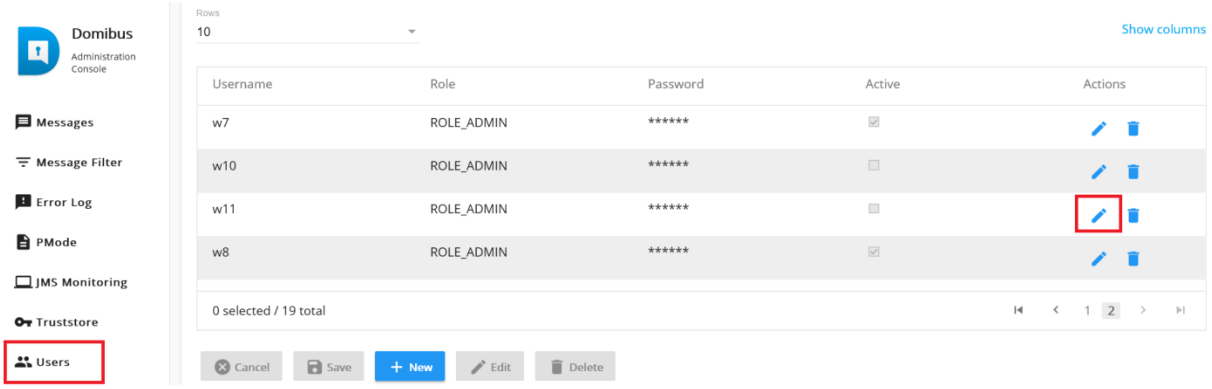
The passwords of the default users (admin, user and super users) automatically expire after 3 days. This period can be configured. Once logged-in with the default password, the system redirects the user to the Change Password page so that he/she can immediately change it. The default password check can be disabled from the properties.

1. In order to change the password for a user, navigate to the **Users** menu entry to obtain the list

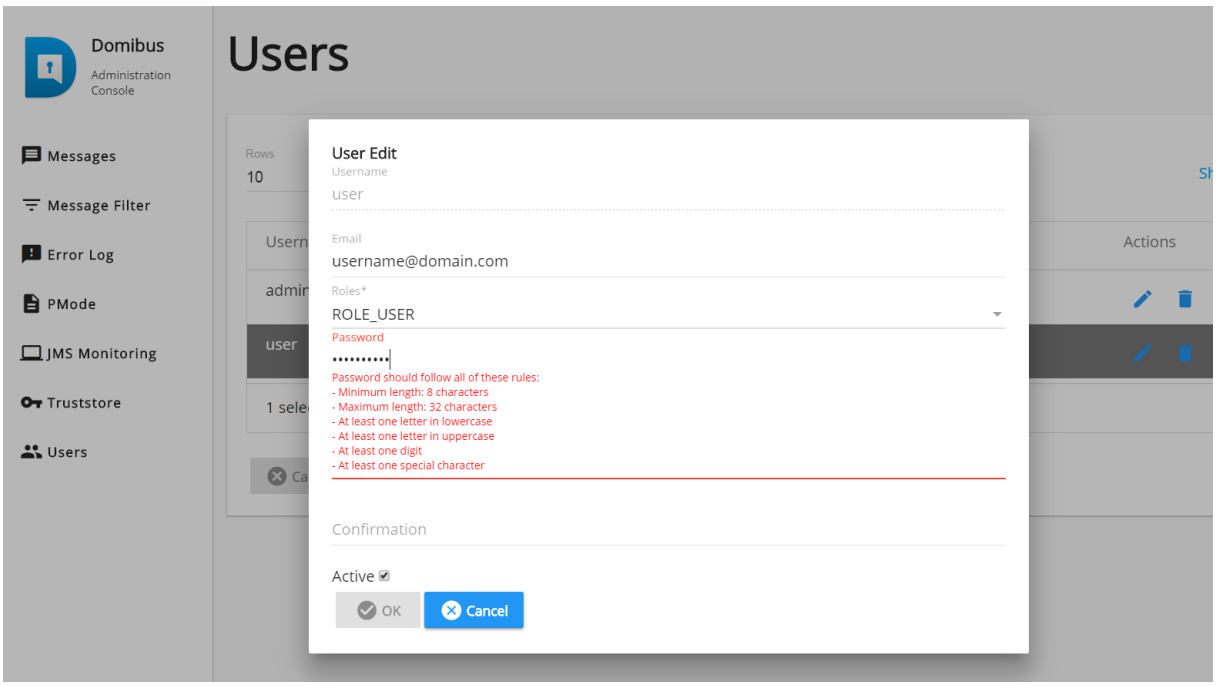
of configured users:



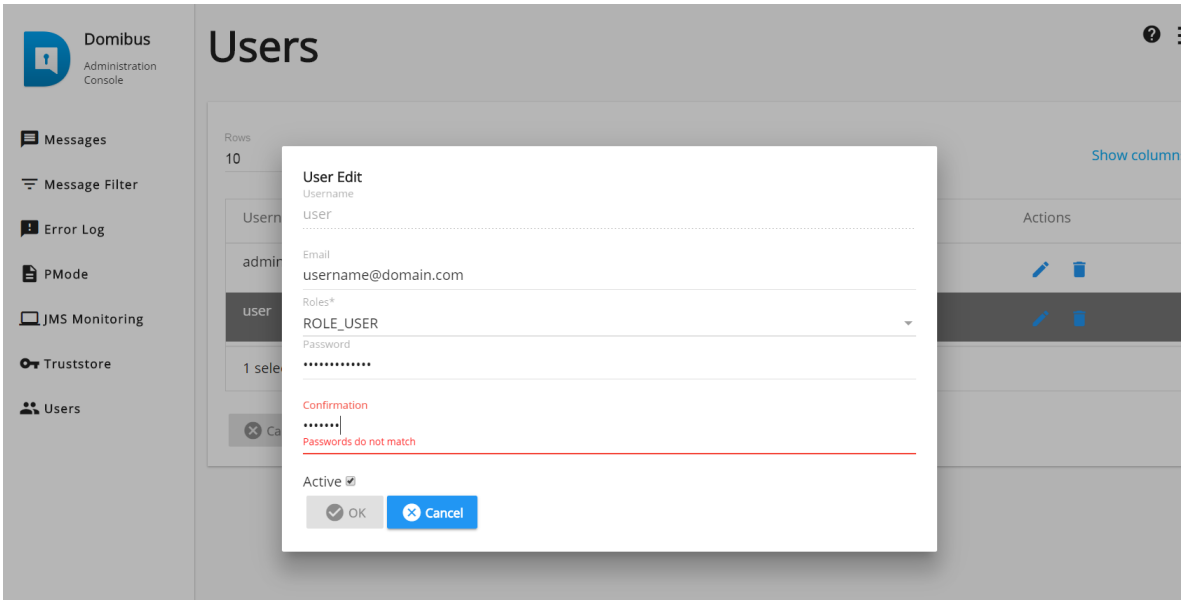
2. To edit the user details, click on the **EDIT** icon (in **RED**). DO NOT click on the BIN icon as this would DELETE the record.



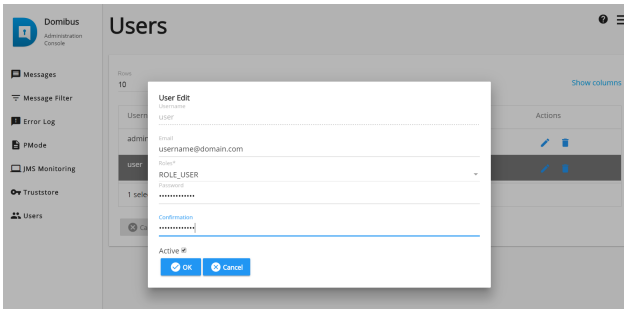
3. In the popup window, choose a new password using the rules shown:



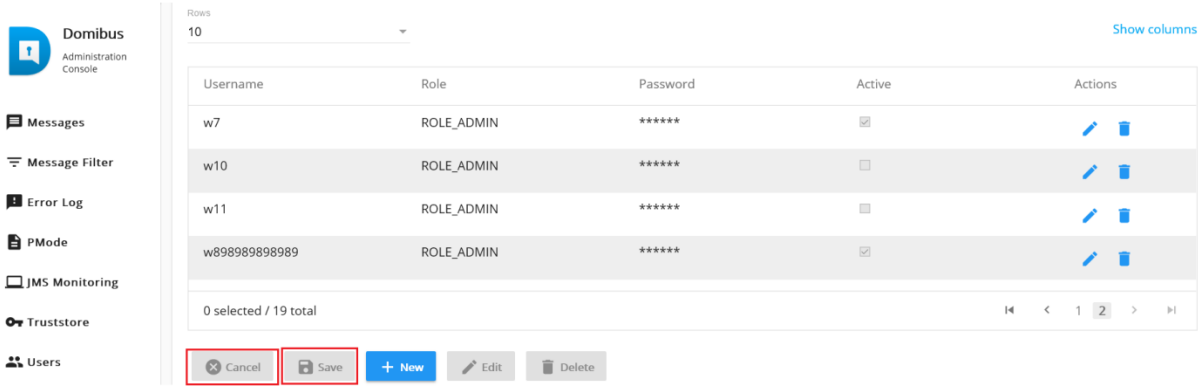
4. Confirm the password:



5. Click on **OK**:



6. When done, either click on **Save,** to save the new password or **Cancel** to leave the password unchanged.



6.9.3. User Account Lockout Policy

A user account lockout policy has been implemented on Domibus Admin Console. By default, if a user tries to log to the Admin Console with a wrong password 5 times in a row, his account will be suspended (locked):

[image36]

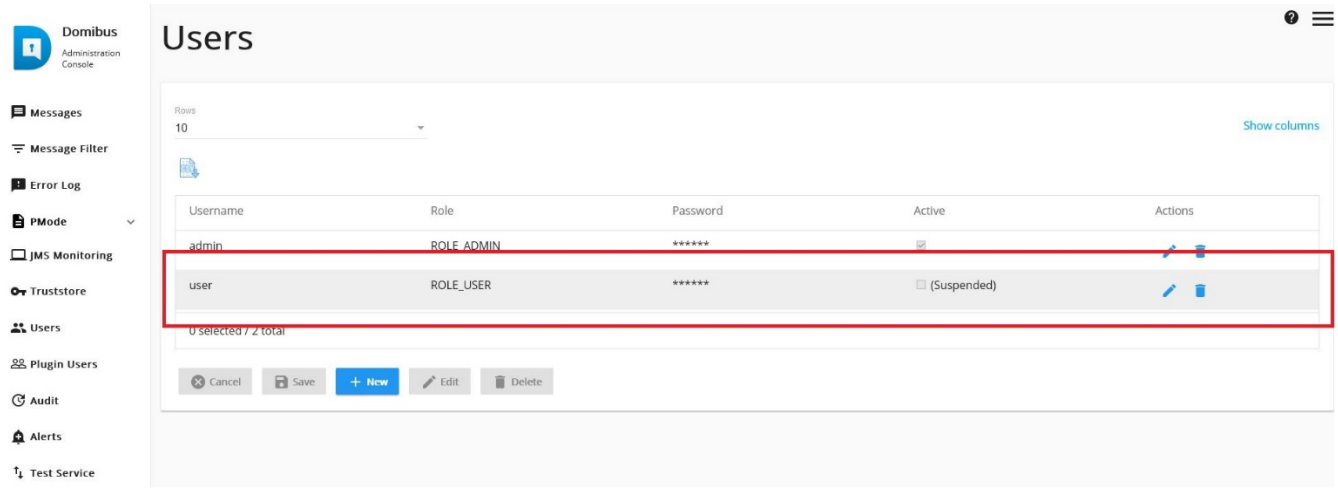
You can define in the `domibus.properties` file the number of failed attempts after which a user's account will be locked.

See also, Domibus Properties.

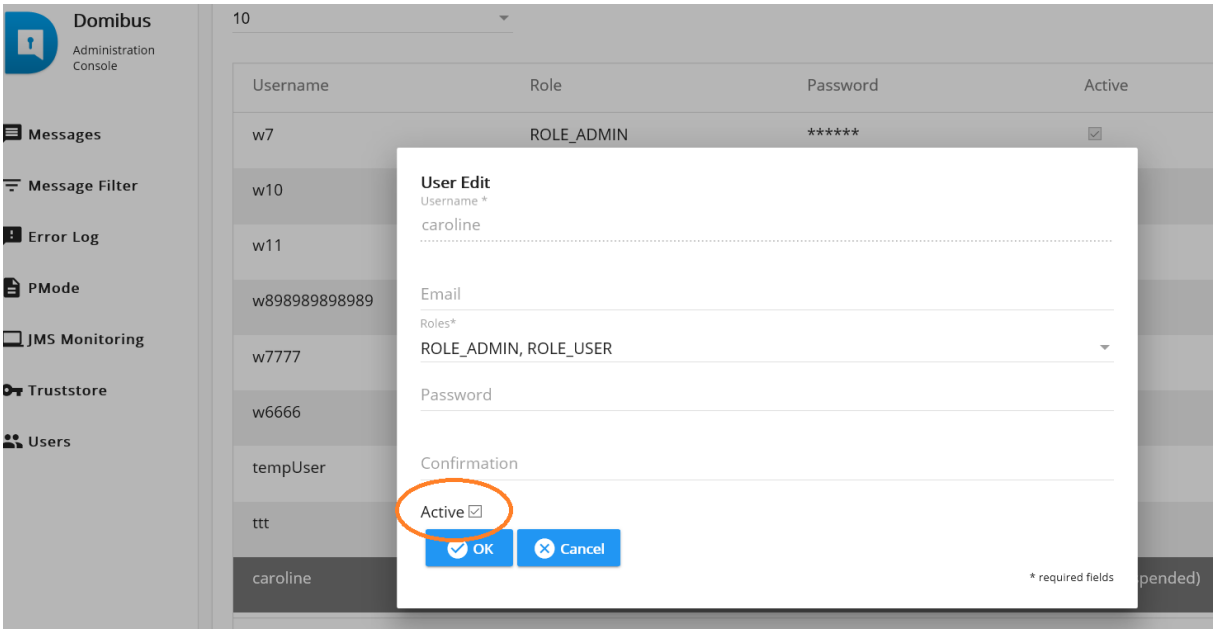
By default, a user remains suspended during one hour before his account is automatically unlocked and the user can try to log again.

If the user wants his account to be unlocked without waiting the default one hour, he can ask his administrator to unlock the account. To unlock the account, the administrator must change the user's status on the Admin Console from "Suspended" to "Active".

Select the suspended user and click on "Edit":



Re-activate the user (unlock it) by checking the "Active" status and confirming with OK:



Do not forget to click on **Save** on the next window and then on **Yes** to confirm the change.

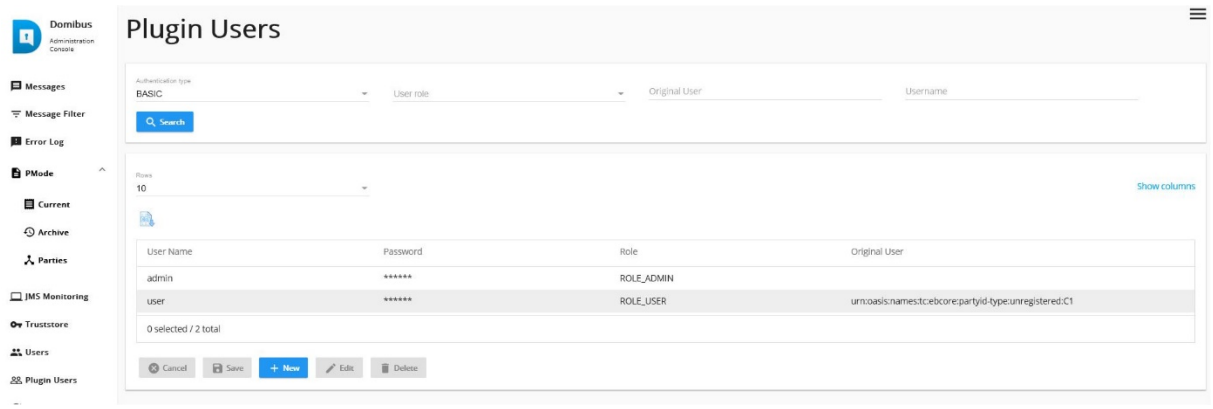
6.10. Plugin Users

In Multitenancy mode the plugins security is activated by default, no matter if value configured in `domibus.properties` for the `domibus.auth.unsecureLoginAllowed` property.

This is needed in order to identify the request performed by the user and associate it to a specific

domain. As a result, every request sent to Domibus needs to be authenticated.

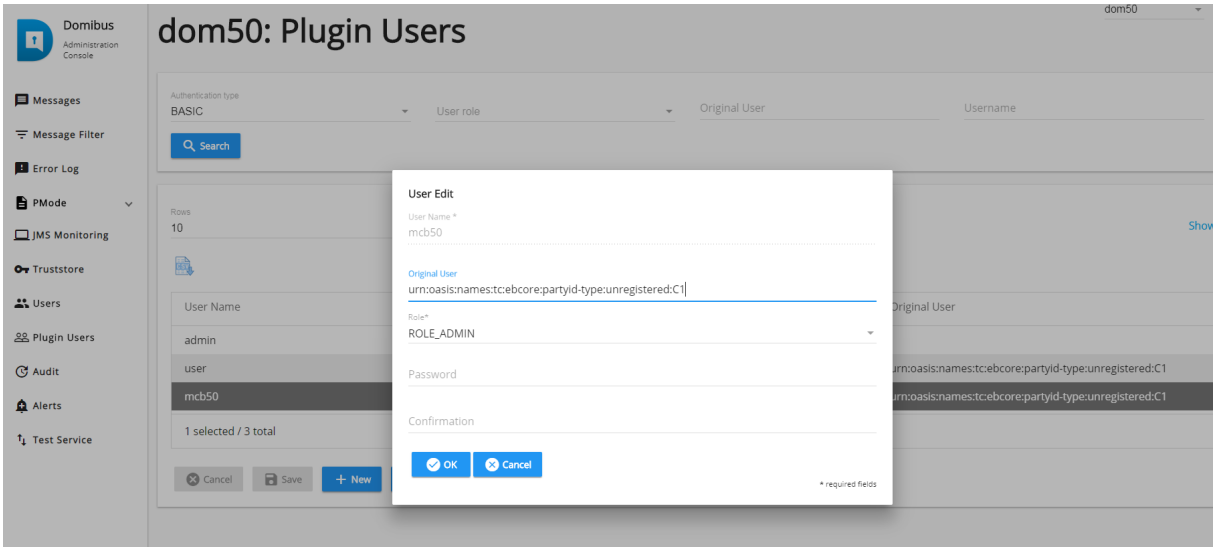
A plugin must use a configured plugin user associated to a specific domain in order to authenticate every request sent to Domibus. The management of the plugin users is implemented in the **Plugin Users** page:



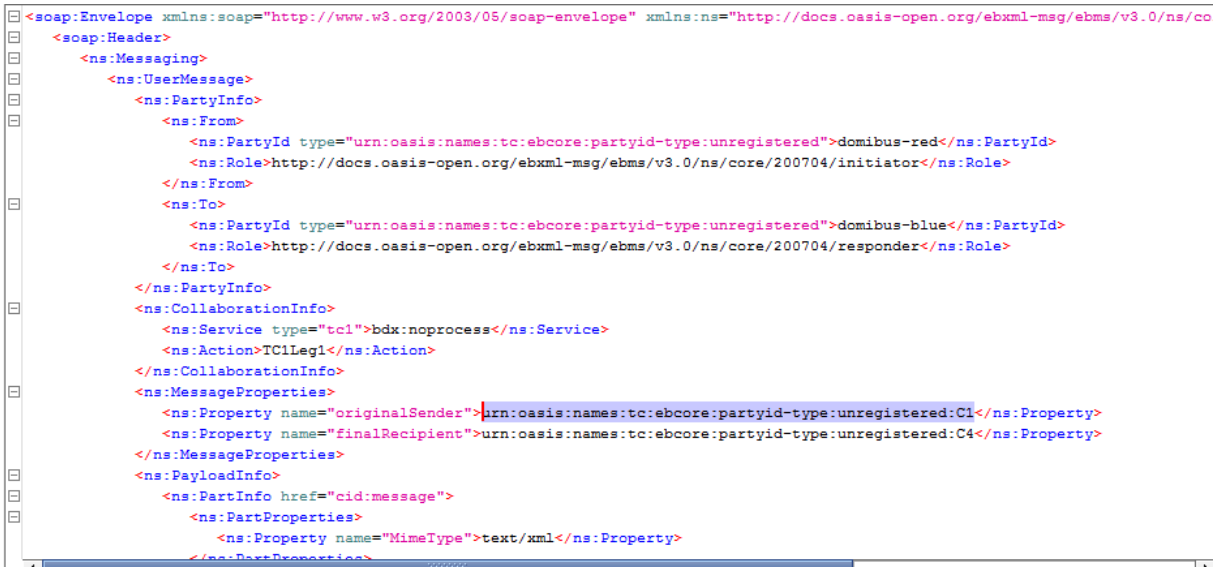
All plugin user passwords have an expiration period, configured in the domibus properties. The new password cannot be one of the last 5 used passwords (the number can be configured). Also, the password must meet complexity rules configured in the properties. If it does not meet them, then an error message is displayed (can also be configured).

The passwords of the default users expire in 1 day. This period can be configured.

The example below shows a **plugin user** that has been added:



Note that the Original user ID can be obtained from the **orginalSender** Property in **the SoapUI** project as shown here:



Do not forget to click on **Save** on the next window and then on **Yes** to confirm the change.

6.11. Audit

Audit support: Domibus keeps track of changes performed in the PMode, Parties, Message Filter and Users pages.

6.12. Alerts

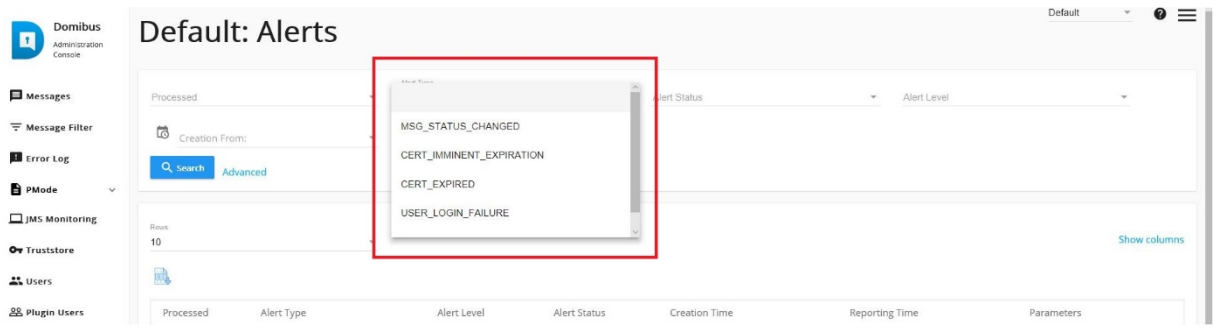
Users can configure the alert feature as described in Alerts.

The purpose of the alert feature is to use different available media to notify the Domibus administrator in case of unusual behaviour. Currently alerts can be sent via mail.

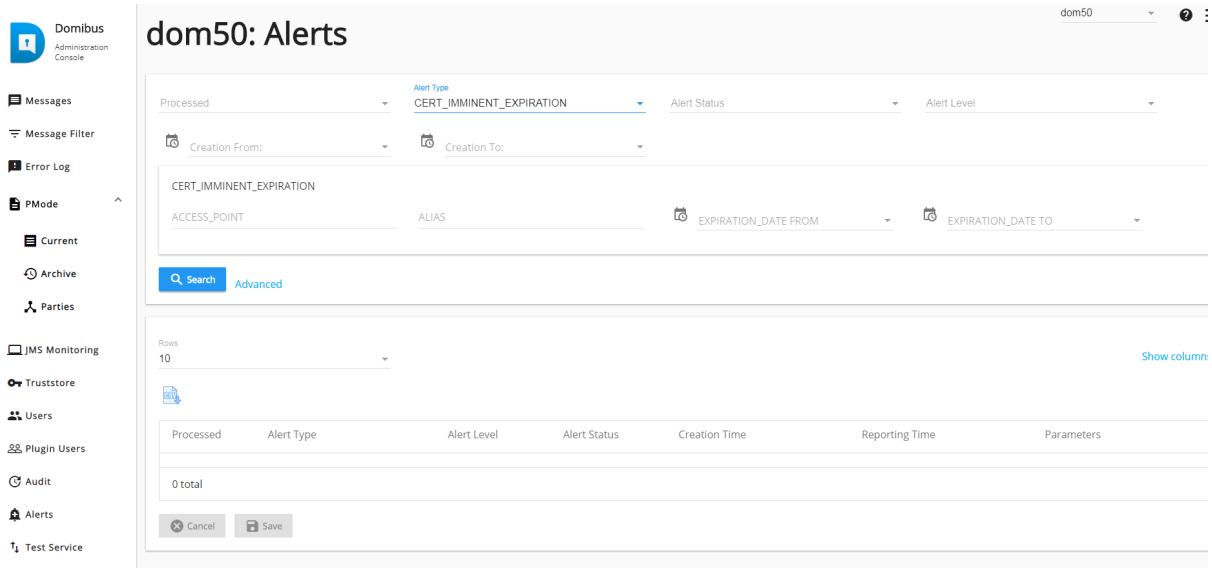
The notification emails are sent to the destination recipient or recipients, configured in domibus properties. Also, for the alerts pertaining to the admin console users, the alerts are sent to the saved email address of the user to whom the notification is addressed.

There are three types of alerts that can be configured:

- Message Status Change
- Authentication Issues
- Certificate expiration

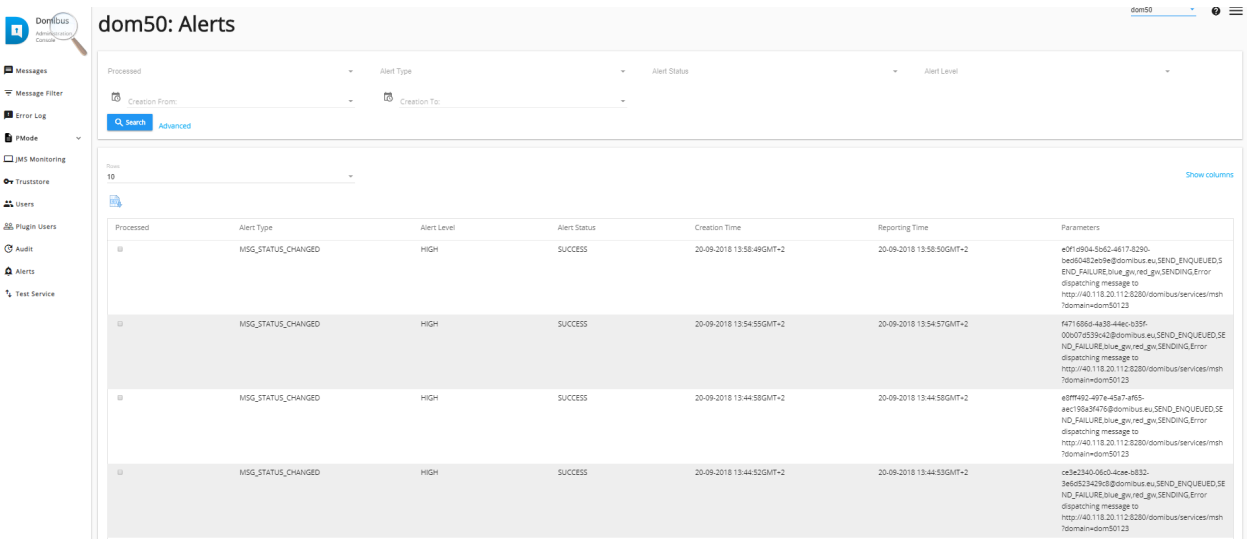


Example: If the `CERT_IMMINENT_EXPIRATION` alert is selected, the following screen is presented:



The generated alerts can be checked in the **Alerts** page of the Administration console.

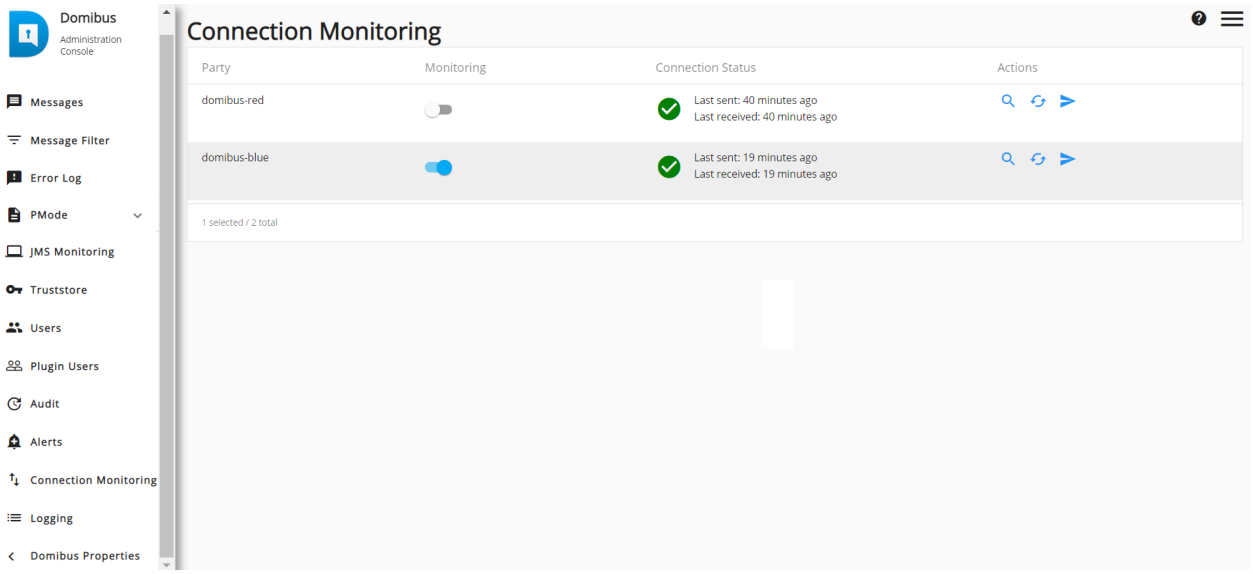
6.12.1. Example: Alerts on SEND_FAILURE



6.13. Connection Monitoring

The **Connection Monitoring** section allows communication partners to perform a basic test of the communication configuration (including security at network, transport and message layer, and reliability) in any environment, including the production environment.

All parties that are defined in the Domibus properties are listed on the **Connection Monitoring** page of the Administration console, as shown below.



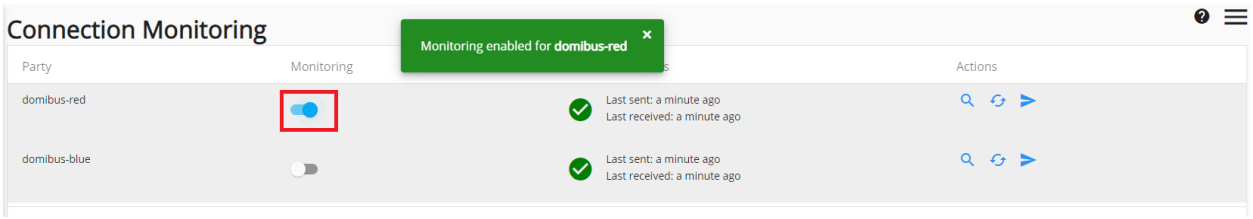
The user can activate or deactivate the monitoring feature by clicking on the Monitoring button of the desired party. Once activated, the monitoring service will send a test message on a frequency defined in the 'domibus.monitoring.connection.cron' property of the domibus.properties file.

The user can also activate or deactivate the monitoring of parties in the 'domibus.monitoring.connection.party.enabled' property of the domibus.properties file.

SEE ALSO

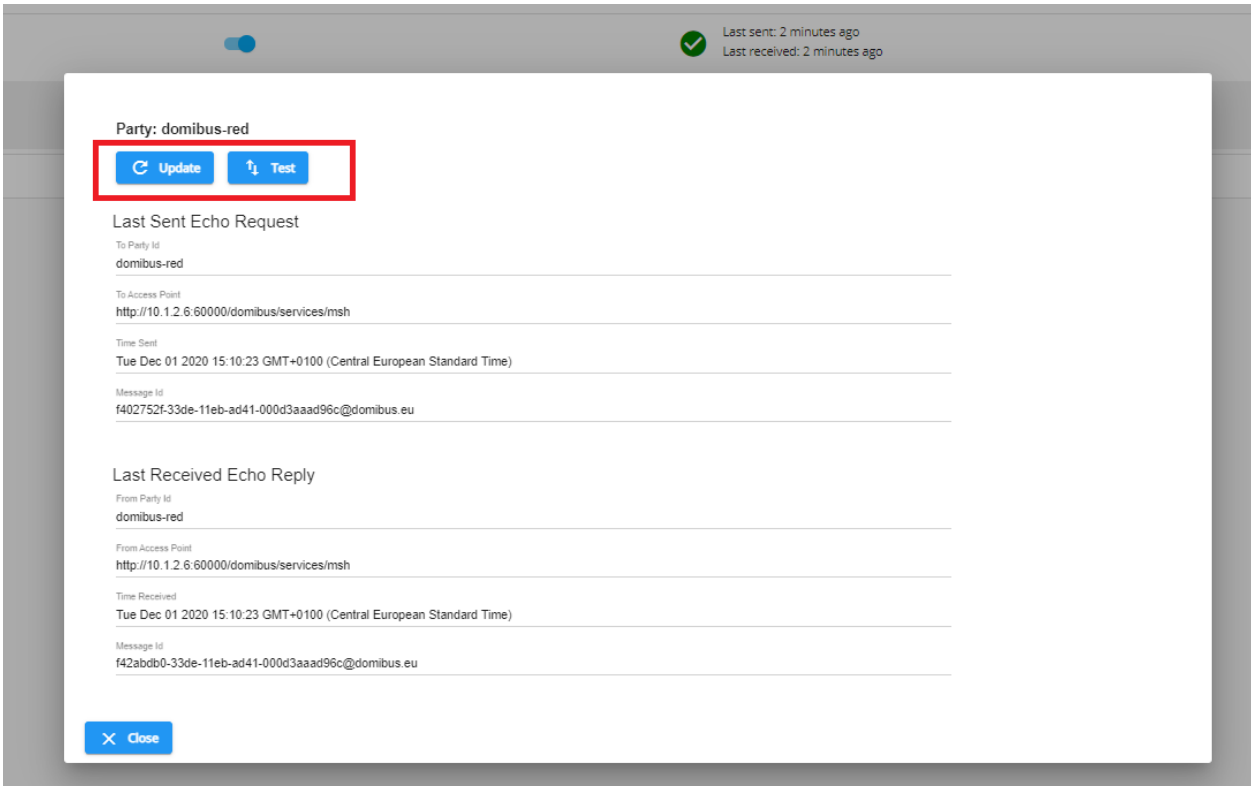
For a:

- Brief introduction, see the Domibus Properties.
- Full reference of the Domibus properties, see the Properties Reference Guide.



The user can manually trigger a test by clicking on the Arrow under **Actions.**

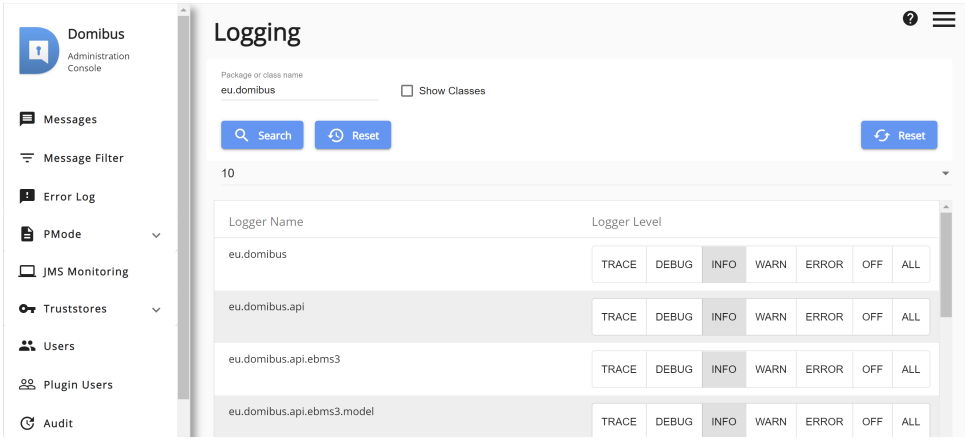
To see the details of the connection that was tested, the user can click on the magnifying glass under **Actions**:



Clicking on **Test** will launch a connection test manually and clicking on **Update** will refresh the connection test information.

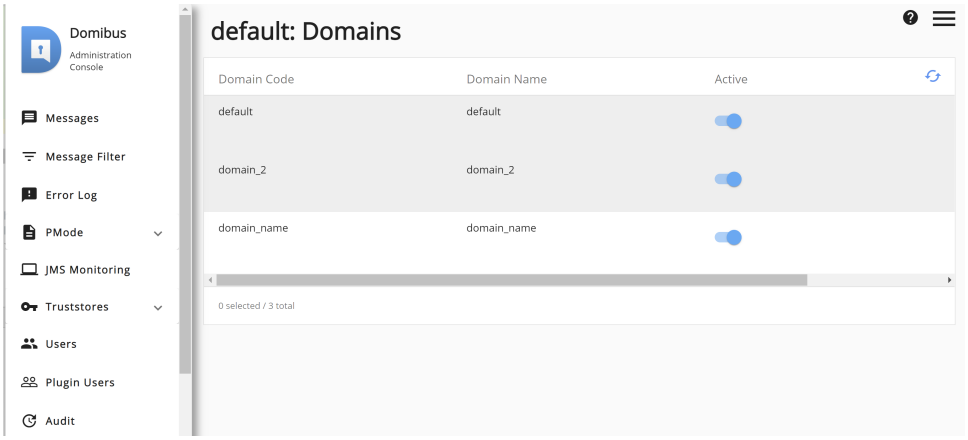
6.14. Logging

In the Logging section of the Administration Console, the list of all packages logging levels are displayed and can also be modified or reset.



6.15. Domains

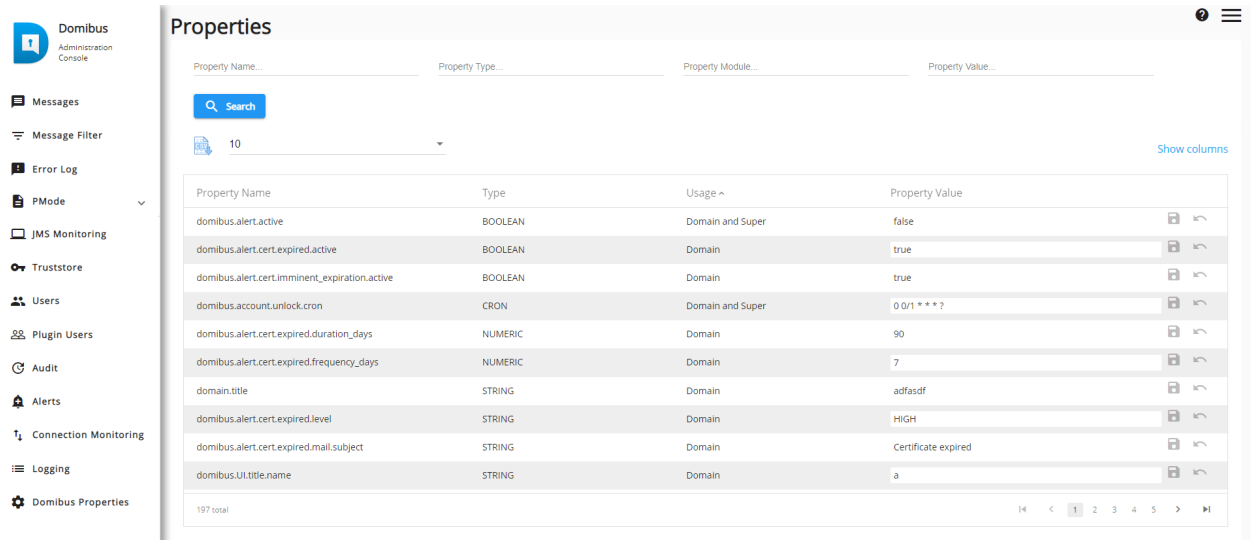
In the Domains section of the Administration Console, the list of all available domains is displayed and you can activate or deactivate a domain at runtime.



6.16. Properties

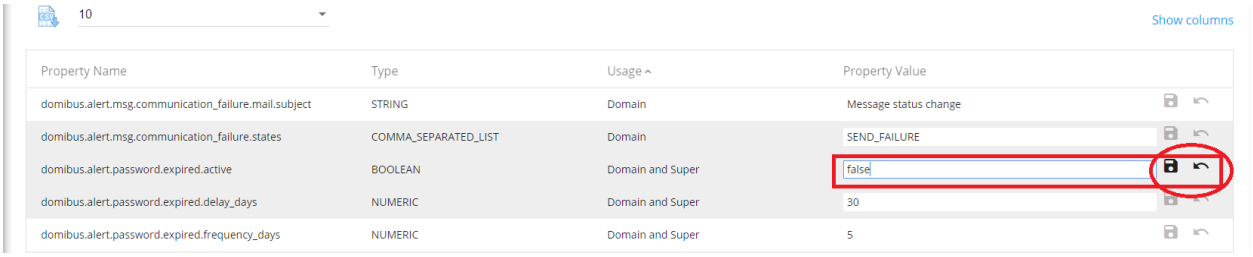
For a full list of the domibus properties and their specification, see the Domibus Properties Reference Guide. Some of the displayed properties can be edited, others are read-only.

NOTE When the Domibus server(s) is(are) restarted, the Domibus properties are reverted back and changes made via the Administration Console are lost. This feature is useful when a user wants to test a change in a Domibus property at runtime.



To change a Domibus property, the user clicks in the **Property Value** field and edits it (if the property is read-only, the user will not be able to edit that field). Once done, the user clicks on the **Save** icon to save the changes.

To revert the changes, the user can click on the **Back** arrow next to the Save icon: The back-arrow is only active while editing a specific field, and only restores the property to the value it had at the moment of starting editing, but not to the initial value in the `domibus.properties file`.



Chapter 7. Operational Guides

In this section you will find some recommendations about how to administer Domibus efficiently. The following topics are tackled: JMS Queue management, log management, capacity planning, database management and the monitoring of message life cycle.

7.1. JMS Queue Management

Domibus provides following out-of-the-box features to manage the JMS Queues used in Domibus (**see also** Queue Monitoring:

- Inspecting and filtering the messages from a queue based on the contents of Source, Period, JMS Type or Selector
- Move message from the DLQ (Dead Letter Queue) to the original Queue
- Delete stuck or pending message(s) from Queues

It is recommended to monitor the Queue size and number of messages in the different Queues. If some messages are stuck in any of the Queue then alerts must be sent to the Domibus Administrator.

Please pay special attention to the dead letter queue (DLQ). Messages stuck in this queue is a signal that there is some issue in Domibus that needs to be analysed and an alert should be sent to the Domibus Administrator.

The 'ListPendingMessages' operation on WS Plugin browses the JMS queue. Max count is limited to destination MaxBrowsePageSize which can be changed via the 'domibus.listPendingMessages.maxCount' Domibus property.

If the received messages are not returned by the webservice listPendingMessages method, you should:

1. increase the value of the `domibus.listPendingMessages.maxCount` property
2. delete the messages from the domibus.notification.webservice queue with selector `NOTIFICATION_TYPE=MESSAGE_SEND_SUCCESS` using JMX tools: http://activemq.apache.org/how-can-i-monitor-activemq.html.

7.2. Log Management

7.2.1. Log Level

It is recommended that the log level is correctly set in all the environments:

- The log level should be set to INFO/DEBUG in all the test environments for debugging purpose.
- The log level should be set to ERROR/WARN in production environment (keeping log level to INFO in production environment will degrade the performance of Domibus).

7.2.2. Log Rotation and Archiving

It is recommended that log rotation and archiving logic is implemented.

Domibus provides by default log rotation, but Domibus administrator should manage Domibus archiving logic.

7.2.3. Log Monitoring

It is recommended to monitor continuously Domibus logs. It can be done using an automated script which looks for keywords like "ERROR", WARNING", etc. and reports all the errors and warnings to the Domibus administrator.

7.3. Capacity Planning

7.3.1. JVM Memory Management

Hereafter some recommendations:

- the JVM memory parameters must first be tested in a test environment with the load expected in production
- the JVM parameters i.e. heap size must be monitored with the help of automated scripts and any abnormal hikes in heap size must be reported to the administrator.

7.3.2. CPU, IO operations and Disk Space Monitoring

CPU, IO operations and disk space must be continuously monitored using automated scripts. Any abnormal hikes must be reported to Domibus administrator and further investigated.

7.4. Database Management

7.4.1. Database Monitoring

It is important to monitor the database size.

The Payload of the message is deleted from the sending Access Point. Only the metadata of the message stays in the table. The Payload from the receiving Access Point is deleted based on the retention policy defined in the PMode settings.

Domibus uses approximately 40 MB of table space to store the metadata of 1000 messages.

7.4.2. Database Archiving

Since the Database contains AS4 receipts that are used for non-repudiation purposes, they should be archived before purging the database.

The metadata of the database can be purged if it is no longer required.

7.4.3. Monitor Message Life Cycle

It is recommended to monitor the message status in the TB_MessageLog table. Automated scripts can be used to count different status in the table.

Please pay special attention to the following statuses:

WAITING_FOR_RETRY
: this means that there is some issue between C2 and C3 that must be resolved.

SEND_FAILURE
: this means that that there is some issue between C2 and C3 that must be resolved.

SEND_ENQUEUED
: this is part of the successful message life cycle, however abnormal increase in the count of messages with this status means that there is an issue. Further investigation is recommended.

7.5. Domibus Monitoring/Domibus IsAlive AP

7.5.1. Database Monitoring

Monitoring or IsAlive external service, checks the status of Domibus database, JMS Broker and Quartz Triggers using REST API.

7.5.2. Check Domibus DB, JMS Broker and Quartz Trigger isAlive

This REST endpoint will get the monitoring details of Domibus by checking its DB, JMS Broker and Quarter Trigger with or without the filters.

- HTTP method: GET
- http://localhost:8080/domibus/ext/monitoring/application/status
- Response: HTTP 200 status with body:

```
{
"services":[
    {"name":"Database",
    "status":"NORMAL"
        },
    {"name":"JMSBroker",
    "status":"NORMAL"
        },
    {"name":"QuartzTrigger",
    "status":"NORMAL",
    "quartzTriggerInfos":[]
        }
    ]
}
```

7.5.3. DataBase Monitoring

Domibus checks the database connection by fetching the user details from the TB_USER table. If Domibus user details are successfully fetched from the database without any exception, API returns the DB status as NORMAL, otherwise the API returns the status as ERROR.

- HTTP method: GET NORMAL
- http://localhost:8080/domibus/ext/monitoring/application/status?filter=db
- Response: HTTP 200 status with body:

```
{
"services":[
    {"name":"Database",
     "status":"NORMAL"}
    ]
}
```

7.5.4. JMS Monitoring

Domibus tries to get the number of JMS messages in the first queue that contains pull in the JMS Broker. If there is no exception, API returns the JMS Broker status as NORMAL, otherwise the API returns the status as ERROR.

- HTTP method: GET
- http://localhost:8080/domibus/ext/monitoring/application/status?filter=jmsBroker
- Response: HTTP 200 status with body:

```
{
"services":[
    {"name":"JMSBroker",
    "status":"NORMAL"}
    ]
}
```

7.5.5. Quartz Trigger Monitoring

Domibus tries to get the Quartz triggers in BLOCKED or ERROR status. If there are no triggers in ERROR status or BLOCKED for longer than 10 minutes, the API returns the Quartz trigger status as NORMAL, otherwise the API returns the status as ERROR with the list of Quartz jobs in ERROR status.

- HTTP method: GET
- http://localhost:8080/domibus/ext/monitoring/application/status?filter=quartzTrigger
- Response: HTTP 200 status with body:

```
{
"services":[
    {"name":"QuartzTrigger",
    "status":"NORMAL",
    "quartzTriggerInfos":[]
        }
    ]
}
```

- Response: HTTP 200 status with Triggers with blocked and error state:

```
{
    "services": [
        {
            "name": "Quartz Trigger",
            "status": "ERROR",
            "quartzTriggerInfos": [
                {
                    "jobName": "alertCleanerJob",
                    "domainName": "Default",
                    "triggerStatus": "BLOCKED"
                },
                {
                    "jobName": "errorLogCleanerJob",
                    "domainName": "Default",
                    "triggerStatus": "ERROR"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

More API details of these external services are present in Domibus REST Service Open API documentation which is part of the Domibus distribution artefacts (see eDelivery AS4 Profile).

7.6. Useful Resources

7.6.1. Usage of certificates in PEPPOL and OASIS

C2		C3	
PEPPOL			
Keystore	**Truststore**	**Keystore**	**Truststore**
Sender's (issued by CA)	Empty	Receiver's	CA's

C2 signs the message with its private key	C2 discover C3 public certificate from the SMP	C3 signs the receipt with its private key	The receiver trusts all senders whose certificates were issued by these CA's
OASIS			
Keystore	**Truststore**	**Keystore**	**Truststore**
Sender's (issued by CA)	SMP's	Receiver's	CA's
C2 signs the message with its private key	C2 discover C3 public certificate from the SMP To trust the SMP, the sender needs its public certificate	C3 signs the receipt with its private key	The receiver trusts all senders whose certificates were issued by these CA's

7.6.2. POM samples

Find Domibus latest production parent POM file (`pom.xml`) from the link below: https://ec.europa.eu/digital-building-blocks/code/projects/EDELIVERY/repos/domibus/browse/pom.xml

It contains Domibus dependencies list.

Chapter 8. Testing Guide

This content targets specifically the eDelivery's Access Point sample implementation, Domibus, and provides user guidance on how to perform a set of basic checks on an installation. It is can be used, for example, by:

- developers after updating Domibus;
- testers as starting points for custom test cases.

Guide Topics Overview

- Test environment setup and test tool configuration;
- Test scenarios description and guidance on how to run them;
- Instructions on how to check messages' status in the Administration console.

Service Terms and Conditions

Applicable eDelivery terms and conditions are featured in the Master Service Arrangement page, available from the eDelivery digital web portal.

Definitions and Acronyms

To help you with this guide check the eDelivery digital web portal for the:

- **Key terms** definition in the Definitions page.
- **Key acronyms** definition in the Glossary page.

8.1. Prerequisites

Here you can find how to set the test environment and configure the testing tool.

1. **Install and configure two AS4 Access Points**

   This guide assumes that two AS4 Access Points, named here as **blue** and **red** are properly installed and configured as defined in the [quick_start] for Domibus latest release.

2. **Download and install SoapUI**
   SoapUI is an open source test tool for Web Service testing. A free unrestricted version is available for download online and is sufficient to run the tests included in this package.

   The version we use to create tests is SoapUI 5.2.1.

3. **Configure SoapUI**

   From SoapUI:

   - Create a new workspace: **File→New Workspace**
   - Load the project found in this package, `AS4-test-guide-soapui-project.xml`: **File→Import Project**.

In SoapUI's navigator, left-click on the `AS4_test_guide`project and select **Custom Properties** from the Properties panel.

- Set the `localUrl` property with the IP address and port of the machine that is running the **blue** Access Point as value.
- Set the `remoteUrl` property with the IP address and port of the machine that is running **red** Access Point as value.

Now the service endpoints in the test steps will automatically be created from these values and no further configuration is required.

- The WSDL of the services were loaded when creating the test project and they are stored in the project file. If they need to be reloaded, ensure that a local Access Point is up and running, otherwise, the URL of the WSDL (e.g http://localhost:8080/domibus/services/wsplugin?wsdl) will not be accessible.
- The MTOM option is already pre-configured in the test request properties that need it. Changing this value might result in failures when transmitting the binary content of the exchanged messages.

NOTE	Message Transmission Optimization Mechanism, is a method to efficiently send binary data to and from Web Services.

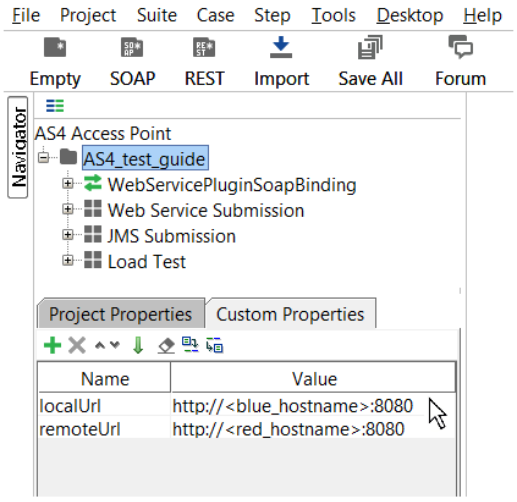


Figure 7. Custom Properties

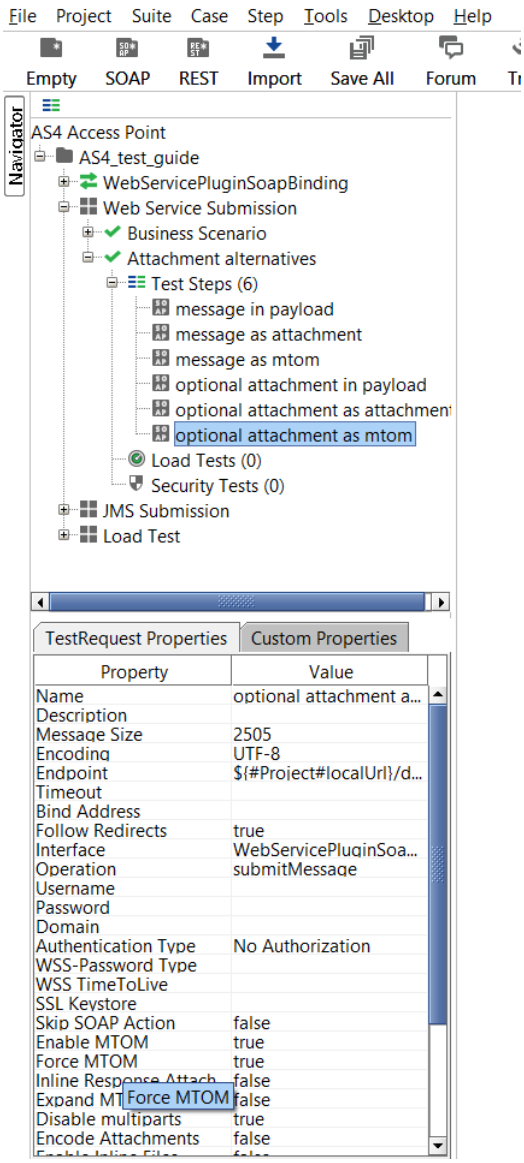


Figure 8. Test Request properties

- The the current version of the SoapUI project's default setup is enough to run the test case as it doesn't additional authentication or authorization.
- The default installation based on the Quick Start Guide allows users to send messages via the default Web Service plugin.

IMPORTANT

To be able to test sending messages to the JMS plugin via the sample SoapUI project, the Apache ActiveMQ libraries need to be added to the lib folder of SoapUI. Be sure to restart SoapUI to make sure the new libraries are loaded.

SEE ALSO

- Web Service Plugin Interface Control Document is available in the documentation section of the Domibus release via https://ec.europa.eu/digital-building-blocks/wikis/display/DIGITAL/Domibus]. The [quick_start] includes an optional section on deploying the default JMS plugin.
- The JMS plugin Interface Control Document is available via is available in the documentation section of the Domibus release via https://ec.europa.eu/digital-building-blocks/wikis/display/DIGITAL/Domibus].

8.2. Test scenarios

In this section you can find a list of test scenarios and guidance on how to run them.

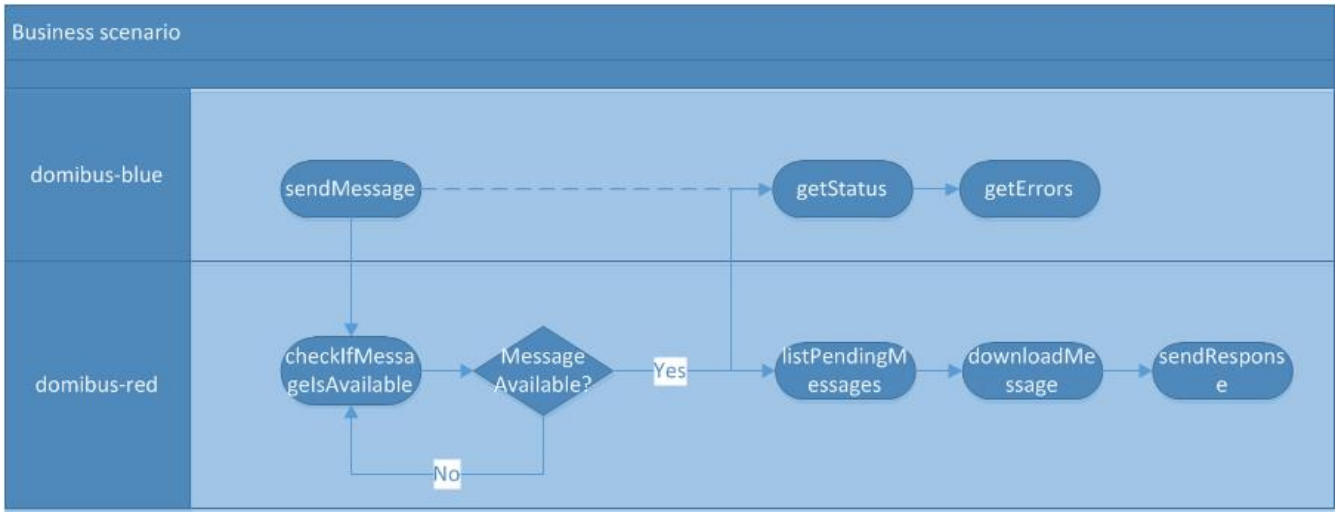
- Web Service Submission
- JMS Submission
- Load Test

8.2.1. Web Service Submission

Business Scenario

In this scenario, the sending Access Point (party `blue_gw` with ID `domibus-blue`) will first send a request to the receiving Access Point (party `red_gw` with ID `domibus-red`). Then, the receiving Access Point is being polled for new messages. When the new message has arrived, it will be downloaded from the receiving Access point. Finally, the Access Points will switch roles and the receiving Access Point will send a response to the sending Access Point.

Overview of the business scenario



The detailed steps are listed below:

1. **domibus-blue**: the `sendMessage` step submits a message to the Web Service plugin of the Access Point that is located at localUrl.

   The message contains an XML message according to the sample PMode configuration files as defined in the Quick Start Guide (`businessContentPayload`). Its `MimeType` must be set to `text/xml`. The `businessContentAttachment` is optional and can contain any type of binary attachment.

   Regardless of the specific type of attachment used, its content type must be set to "application/octet-stream". In this specific test step, the Attachment is not present. To modify the Payload or Attachment, refer to chapter 2.1.2 "Attachment alternatives (XREF). The response from the Web Service plugin contains the message ID of the AS4 message that will be exchanged between the sending and receiving Access Points.

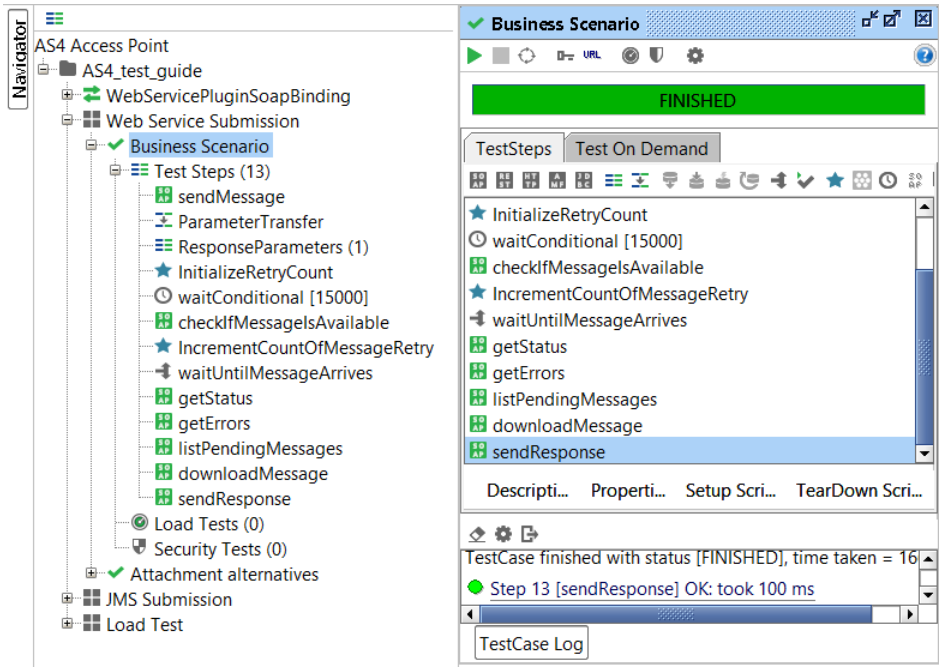
2. **domibus-blue**: In the background, the Access Point running at `localUrl` uses the message from

step 1 as input to construct an AS4 message and send it to the Access Point that is running at `remoteUrl`.

3. **domibus-red**: Steps `ParameterTransfer` and `ResponseParameters` are used for storing the `MessageID` parameters of the AS4 message.
   This parameter will be used in subsequent steps for verifying that the message is correctly received and can be downloaded from the receiving Access Point.
4. **domibus-red**: Steps `waitConditional`, `checkIfMessageIsAvailable` and `waitUntilMessageArrives` are looping and waiting for the message to arrive at the receiving Access Point.
5. **domibus-red**: In the background, the Access Point that is running at `remoteUrl` will receive the message that is sent in step 2. Upon reception, the message will be stored in the database of the Access Point. Afterwards, the message is available via the `listPendingMessages` and `retrieveMessage` Web Service operations exposed by the Access Point. If the `retrieveMessage` operation succeeds, the Access Point will delete the message from the database (assuming that the retention parameters are set according to the sample configuration from the [quick_start]).
6. **domibus-blue**: Step `getStatus` calls the `getStatusWithAccessPointRole` operation at the sending Access Point. If the message is correctly received and acknowledged by the receiving Access Point, the operation will return the value `ACKNOWLEDGED`.
7. **domibus-blue**: Step `getMessageErrors` calls the `getMessageErrorsWithAccessPointRole` operation at the sending Access Point. If the message is correctly received and acknowledged by the receiving Access Point, the operation will return a response where the `getMessageErrorsResponse` element is empty.
8. **domibus-red** Step `downloadMessage` submits a retrieve request to the Web Service plugin of the receiving Access Point that is located at `remoteUrl`. The input of the operation is the MessageID stored in step 3. The output of the operation is a response containing the contents of the message sent and additional information such as the message timestamp.
9. **domibus-red** Step `sendResponse`, submits a message to the Access Point that is located at `localUrl`. The message contains an XML message according to the sample PMode configuration files as defined in the Quick Start Guide (`businessContentPayload`). Its MimeType must be set to "text/xml". The `businessContentAttachment` is optional and can contain any type of binary attachment. Regardless of the specific type of attachment used, its content type must be set to `application/octet-stream`. In this specific test step, the Attachment is not present. To modify the Payload or Attachment, refer to Attachment alternatives.
   The response from the Web Service plugin contains the message ID of the AS4 message that will be exchanged between the sending and receiving Access Points.
10. **domibus-red** In the background, the Access Point running at `remoteUrl` will use the message from step 9 as input to construct an AS4 message and send it to the Access Point that is running at `localUrl`.

    To run this test scenario, open the **Demo** test case and click the green **Play** button. As each test step is executed, a green progress bar indicates the test's steps successful completion.

Running the business scenario



Attachment alternatives

The sample PMode configuration files as defined in the Quick Start Guide define two payloads:

- A mandatory `businessContentPayload`(`cid:message`) for which the MimeType must be set to `text/xml`.
- An optional `businessContentAttachment`(`cid:attachment`) for which the MimeType must be set to `application/octet-stream`.

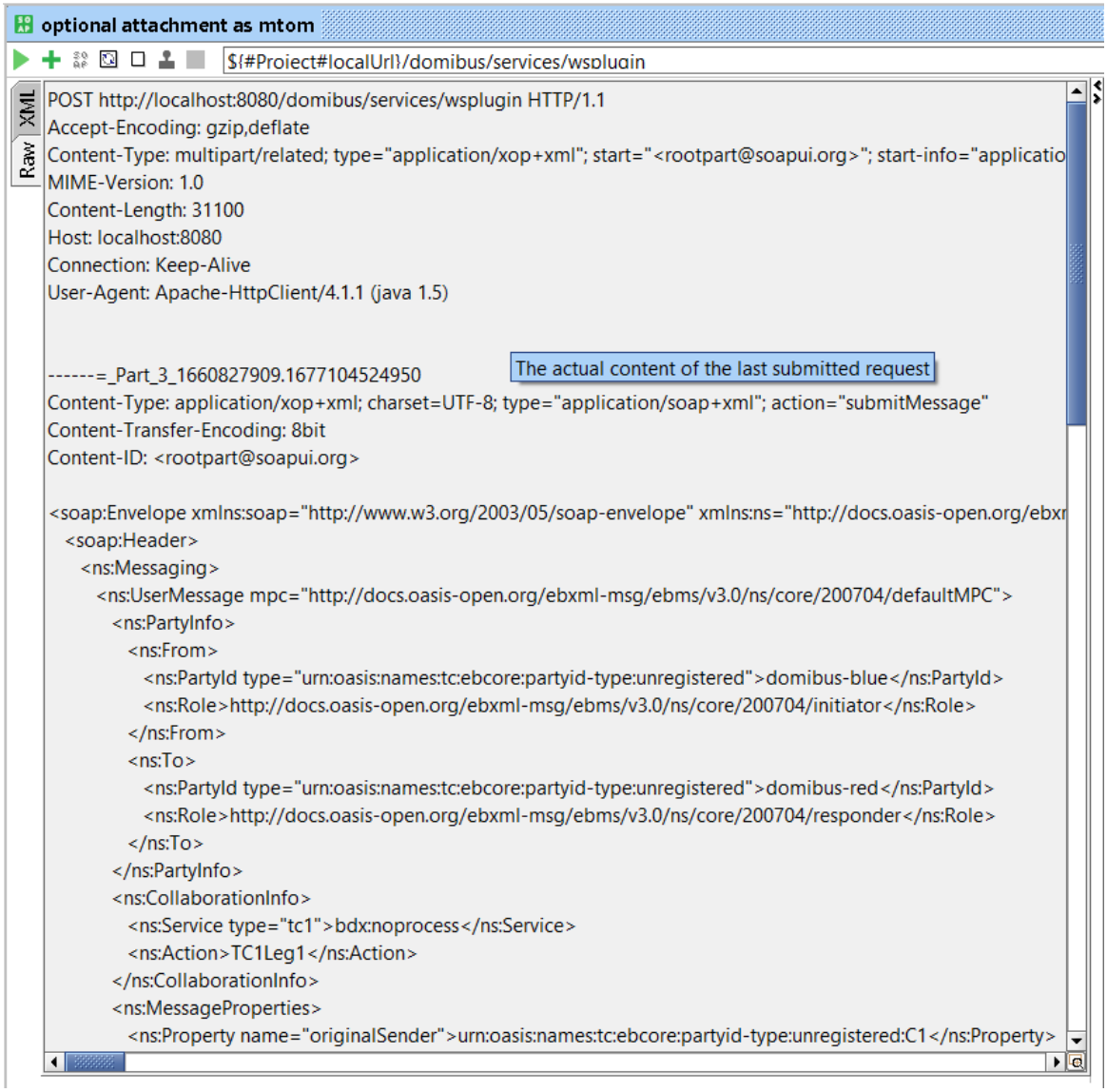
The test case **Attachment alternatives** contains different test steps with alternative options for submitting a message to the default Web Service plugin.

1. Test step **Message in payload** contains an XML message which is `base64` encoded inside the Soap Body of the request to the Web Service plugin.
2. Test step **Message as attachment** contains an XML message which is added as an attachment in the request message of SoapUI. SoapUI will `base64` encode the message and include it in the Soap Body of the request to the Web Service plugin.
3. Test step **Message as mtom** contains an XML message which is added as an attachment in the request message of SoapUI. Since the TestRequest Properties "Enable MTOM" and "Force MTOM" are enabled, SoapUI will send the message as a multipart MIME message and include the XML in a separate MIME part of the request to the Web Service plugin.
4. Test step Optional attachment in payload adds an optional attachment in addition to the XML message. The attachment is base64 encoded inside the Soap Body of the request to the Web Service plugin.
5. Test step **Optional attachment as attachment** adds an optional attachment in addition to the XML message. The attachment is added as an attachment in the request message of SoapUI. SoapUI will base64 encode the message and include it in the Soap Body of the request to the Web Service plugin.
6. Test step **Optional attachment as mtom adds** an optional attachment in addition to the XML message. The attachment is added as an attachment in the request message of SoapUI. Since the

TestRequest Properties **Enable MTOM** and **Force MTOM** are enabled SoapUI will send the message as a multipart MIME message and include the attachment in a separate MIME part of the request to the Web Service plugin.

To visualise the raw message that SoapUI sends, click on the tab **Raw** after submitting the message.

Visualising the raw message sent by SoapUI



8.2.2. JMS Submission

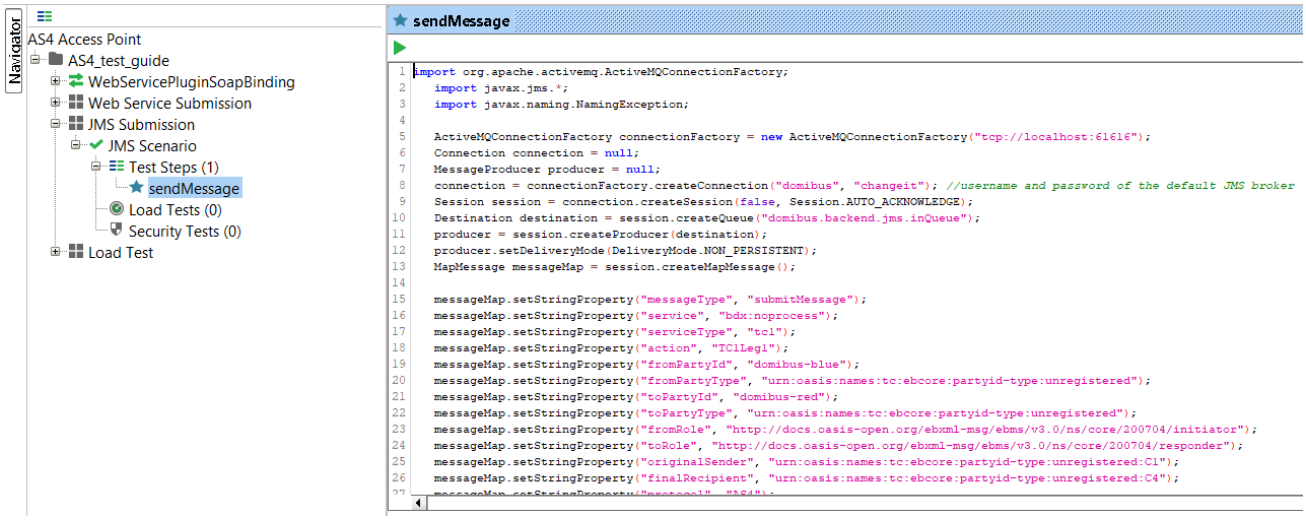
The default JMS plugin provides an alternative way to submit messages to a sending Access Point. Instead of performing a Web Service request, users can post a message to a JMS queue on the sending Access Point.
The sending Access Point will read the message from its queue, construct an AS4 message based on the JMS message and send it to the receiving Access Point where it will be available for download.

The test step sendMessage in the JMS Scenario test suite contains a groovy script to post a message to the JMS queue of the sending Access Point. Currently, this code is only valid for Tomcat server deployment. In the future, we will provide a test suite that will also support WebLogic and WildFly servers.

The script assumes that the configuration of the sending Access Point is done according to the instructions in the [quick_start]. If custom settings are used, the variables in the script need to be updated.

Upon running the script, the message is posted to the JMS queue of the sending Access Point. If the script executes successfully, a log message "message sent" will be written to the script Log Output panel in SoapUI. Contrary to the Web Service plugin, the JMS plugin does not return the message ID that will be used for constructing the AS4 message which is sent to the receiving Access Point. However, optionally, the message ID can be set in the JMS message and in this case the sending Access Point will use this message ID (if it is not a duplicate message ID which has been used before).

Sending a JMS message



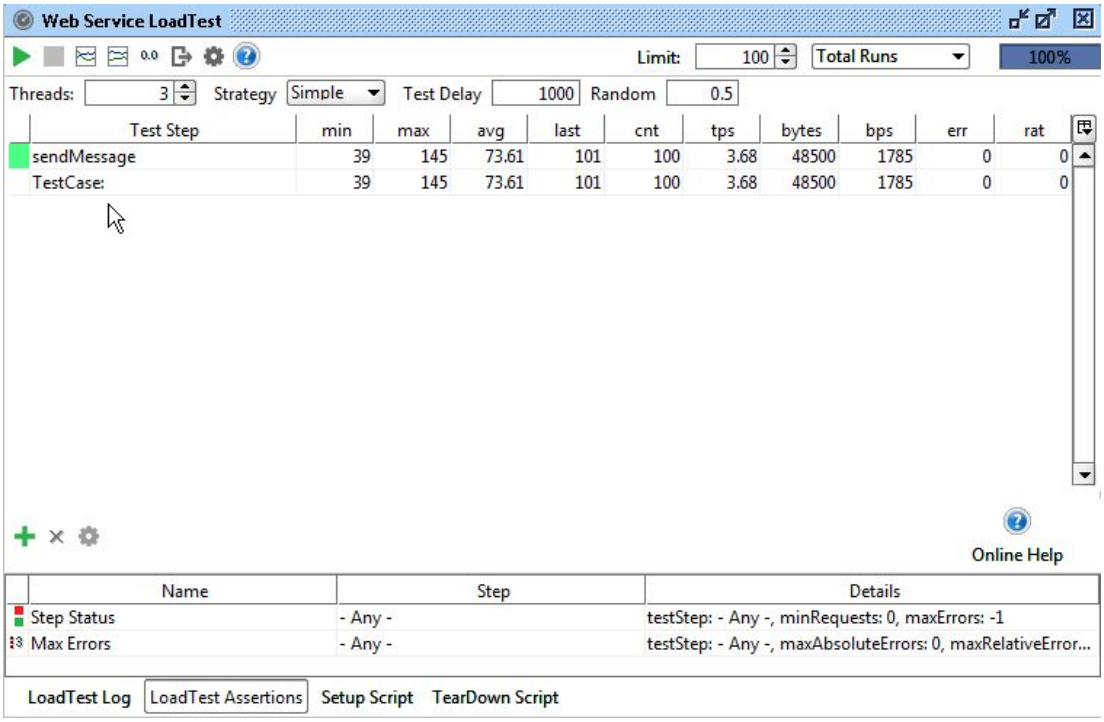
8.2.3. Load Test

The Web Service LoadTest will send several messages in parallel to the Web Service interface of the sending Access Point.

In the default configuration of the LoadTest, the same small message is being sent 100 times in 3 parallel threads using a simple load testing strategy. This LoadTest can be updated to send other or larger messages and to use different settings based on specific needs. To update the attachments of the load test, follow the guidelines described in 2.1.2 `Attachment alternatives`.

The `LoadTest` will complete successfully if all the messages are successfully submitted to the Web Service plugin of the Sending Access point. However, this does not mean that all messages will be transferred successfully between the sending and the receiving Access Points. The latter can be verified in the message log of the Administration Console of both the sending and receiving Access Points.

Executing a load test



8.3. Verifying message status

Verifying the message status in the Administration Console

verification of status for received or sent messages scan be performed in the administration console. Both administration consoles of the sending and receiving Access Point can be used for this purpose. Upon sending a message to the Web Service plugin, the synchronous response contains the message ID of the AS4 message that will be exchanged between the sending and receiving Access Points. This "messageID" can be used to verify the status of the message in the sending and receiving Access Points. Verifying received or sent messages status can be performed in the administration console. Both administration consoles of the sending and receiving Access Point can be used for this purpose. Upon sending a message to the Web Service plugin, the synchronous response contains the message ID of the AS4 message that will be exchanged between the sending and receiving Access Points. This "messageID" can be used to verify the status of the message in the sending and receiving Access Points.

Verifying received or sent messages status can be performed in the administration console.Both administration consoles of the sending and receiving Access Point can be used for this purpose. Upon sending a message to the Web Service plugin, the synchronous response contains the message ID of the AS4 message that will be exchanged between the sending and receiving Access Points. This "messageID" can be used to verify the status of the message in the sending and receiving Access Points.

Example 1

The figure below shows that the message with ID `22cd3f12-29f3-11eb-a0a3-34f39a981a57@domibus.eu` has the status `ACKNOWLEDGED` on the sending Access Point.
This indicates that the message has been received successfully received and acknowledged from the receiving Access Point.

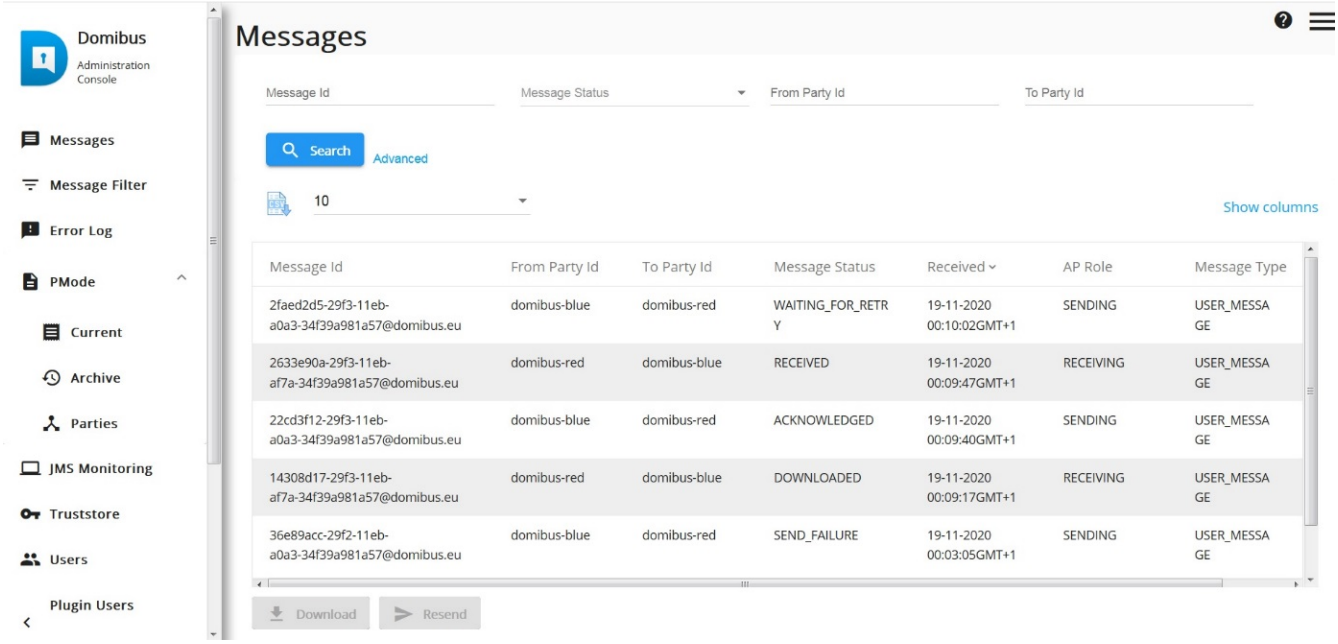
Example 2

The same figure below shows that the message with ID `2633e90a-29f3-11eb-af7a-34f39a981a57@domibus.eu` has the status `RECEIVED` on this Access Point.
It indicates that the message has been successfully sent from the other Access Point to this Access Point.

Example 3

The same figure below shows that the message with ID It indicates that the initially received message has been successfully downloaded from this Access Point (assuming that the retention time for downloaded messages has not yet expired for the message in question).

Verifying the message status in the administration console



If a message cannot be sent because for example the other Access Point is not available, then the administration console on the sending Access Point will indicate that the message is in state `SEND_FAILURE` once the number of `SendAttempts` has reached the value in `SendAttemptsMax`.

+ NOTE: With the current component configuration, the message sender `submitMessage` operation synchronously returned an `HTTP 200 OK` with the `messageID`). In the figure above, the message with ID `36e89acc-29f2-11eb-a0a3-34f39a981a57@domibus.eu` has the status `SEND_FAILURE` on the sending Access Point.

While the retrial policy is active and a message is being resent, its status will be `WAITING_FOR_RETRY` and the `NextAttempt` value will define the time when the next retry attempt will be made. In the figure above, the message with ID `2faed2d5-29f3-11eb-a0a3-34f39a981a57@domibus.eu` has the status `WAITING_FOR_RETRY` on the sending Access Point.

8.4. Multitenancy

Domibus supports multitenancy since the 4.0 release: on each access point, multiple domains can be configured with each domain having its own set of configuration files (Keystore, Truststore, PMode, Domain properties, etc.). This allows message exchange to be extended to domain level.

8.4.1. Configuration

By following Multitenancy the configuration instructions regarding the previously mentioned **blue** and **red** access points.

8.4.2. Update the soapUI project

Assuming the configurations mentioned in the previous section, consider the additional configurations:

AP Name	Configured Domain Names
blue	• **blue_Domain1** ◦ Associated user: **blue_user1** • **blue_Domain2** ◦ Associated user: **blue_user2**
red	• **red_Domain1** ◦ Associated user: **red_user1** • **red_Domain2** ◦ Associated user: **red_user2**

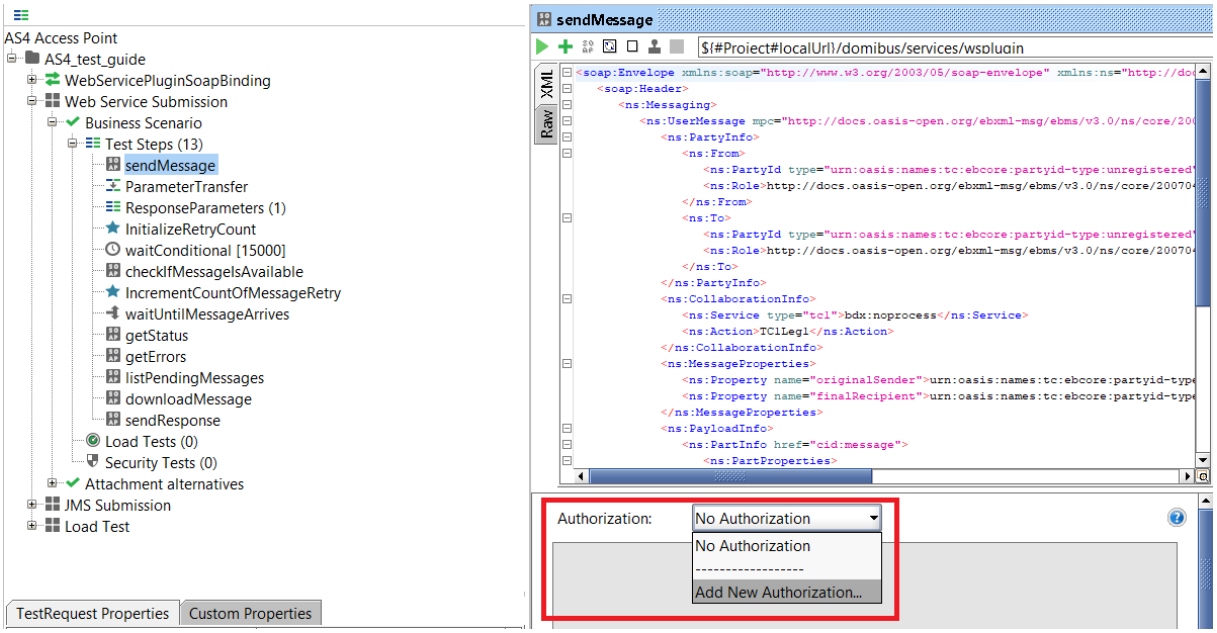
NOTE	Since plugin users are defined for each domain, authentication needs to be added in each request.

Web Service Submission

For webservice submission, authentication needs to be added in each SOAP request test step.

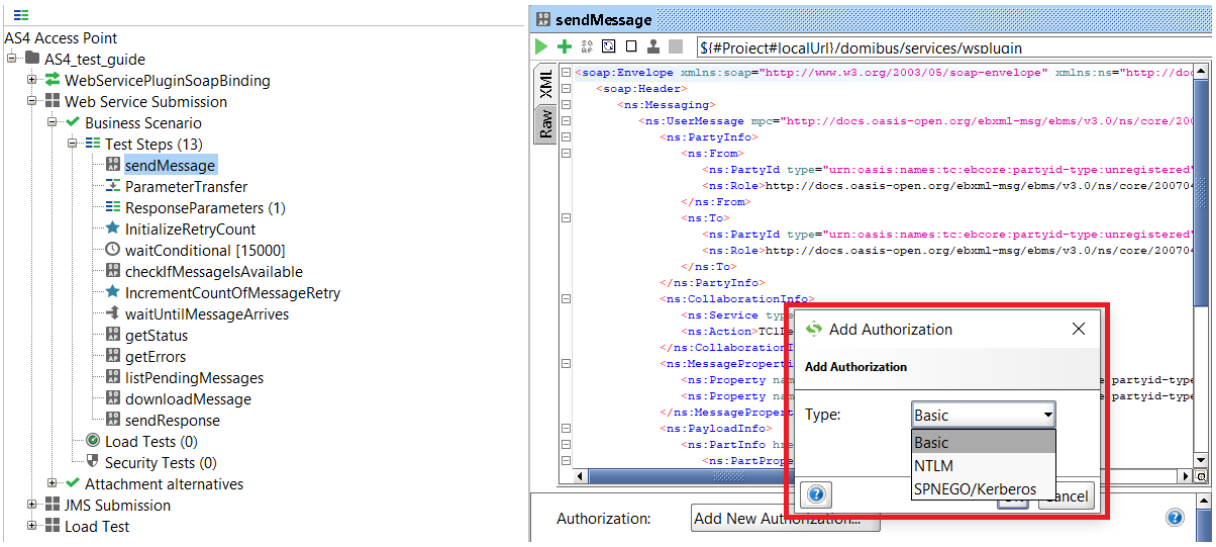
1. Select **Add New Authorization** from the **Authorization** tab:

Adding new authorization.



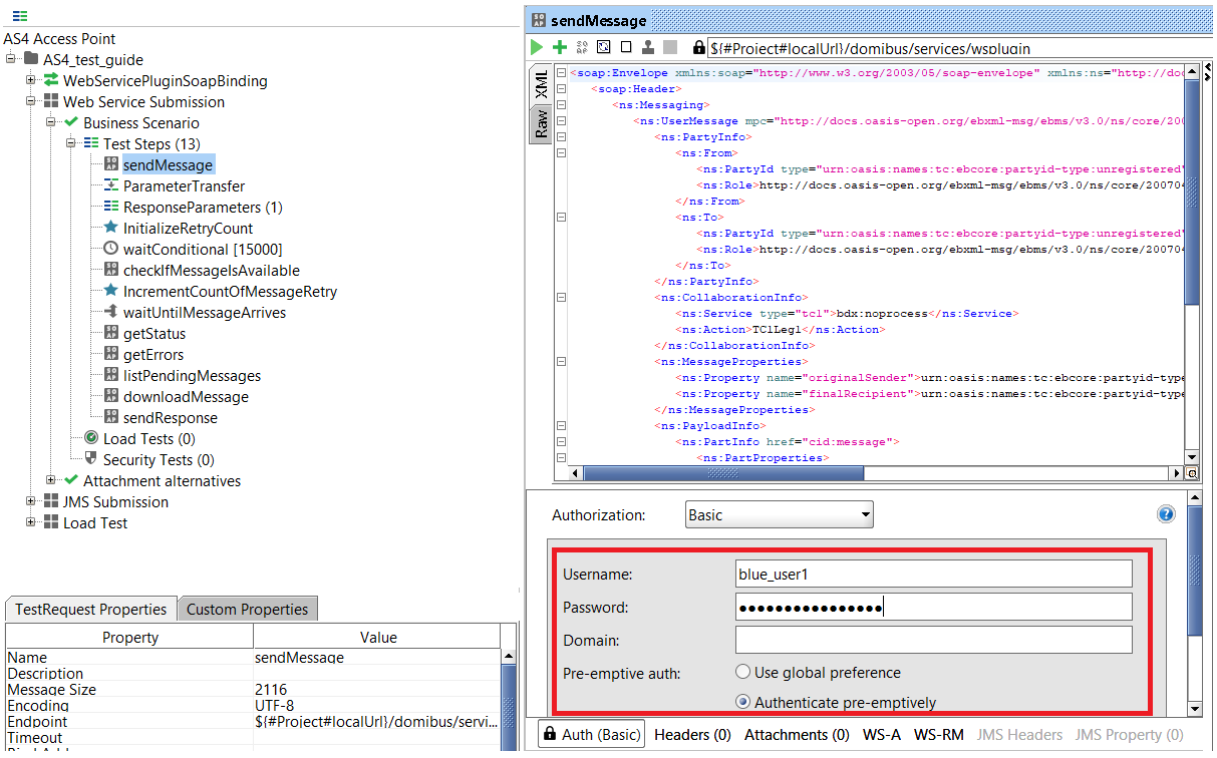
2. Select the **Basic** authorization option:

Selecting Basic authorization



3. Type the user and password linked to the targeted domain (sender side) and select the **Authenticate pre-emptively** option:

Authorization credentials

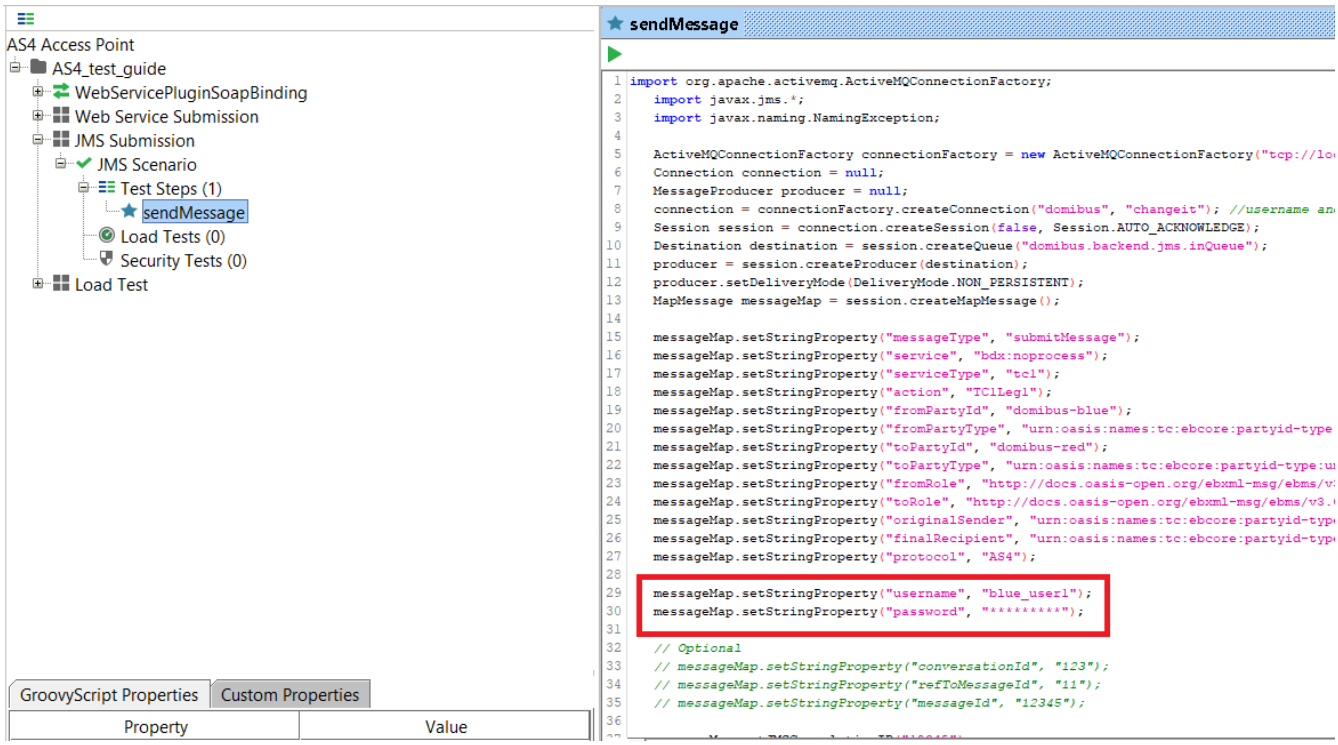


- In this case, by authenticating with plugin user `blue_user1`, the domain `blue_domain1` will be selected as sender of the message from the `blue` access point.
- Depending on the PMode configuration (see Domibus Configuration), the message will be received either by `red_domain1` or `red_domain2` from the `red` access point.

JMS Submission

For JMS submission, authentication needs to be added via extra properties in the groovy test step:

Setting user authentication for JMS



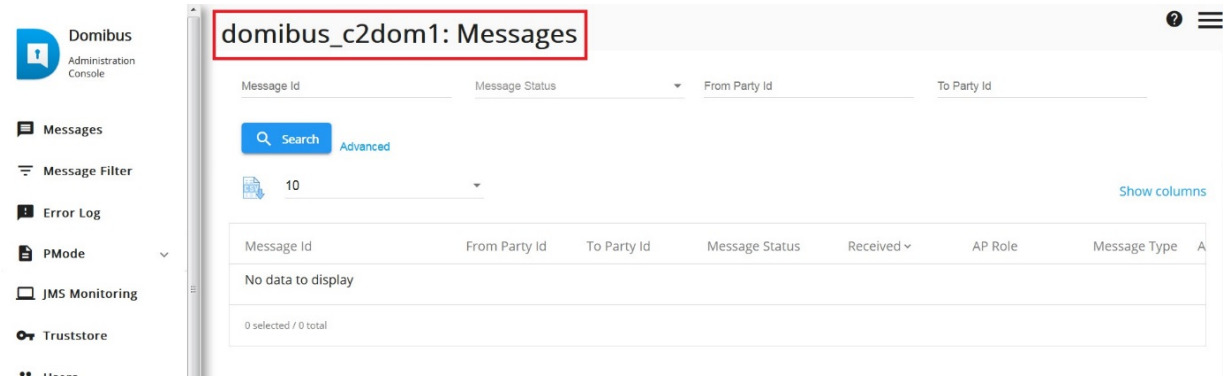
8.4.3. Checking the messages in the Admin console

Messages sent/received for each domain can only be viewed in the Admin console by users linked to the targeted domain (or by the admin of the access point).

User other than access point admin user

When connected to the admin console with a standard user (not an access point admin user), the domain linked to that user is displayed in the **Messages** page.
Only messages sent/received for that domain are displayed:

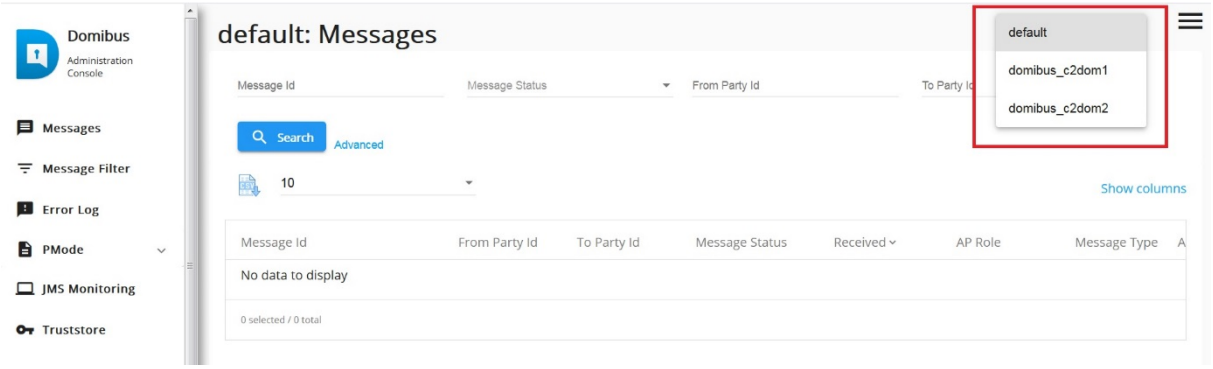
Admin console for normal user



Access point admin user

When connected to the Admin console with an access point's admin user, all messages from all domains can be viewed. Messages for each domain can be displayed by toggling between domains via the selection on the top right corner of the Admin console (see figure below).

Admin console for AP admin



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Plugins

Chapter 9. Default Plugins

This section lists the different types of plugins and their registration process.

- Domibus provides three default plugins: **File System**, **WS** and **JMS**.

Plugins Interface Descriptions

- FS Plugin Interface
- WS Plugin Interface
- JMS Plugin Interface

Plugin resources

For the:

- **JMS plugin**, get → `domibus-distribution-5.1.3-default-jms-plugin.zip`
- **WS plugin**, get → `domibus-distribution-5.1.3-default-ws-plugin.zip`
- **File System plugin**, get → `domibus-distribution-5.1.3-default-fs-plugin.zip`

See 5.1.3 Release Page to download the plugins.

Chapter 10. FS Plugin

The FS Plugin acts as an interface to the Access Point (Corner Two and Corner Three in the four-corner topology that will be explained later in this document) component of the eDelivery building block.

10.1. FS Plugin Interface

Here we outline the file system messages exchange as part of the default File System (FS) backend integration solution for the Domibus Access Point.

Here we covers the service interface of the Access Point from the perspective of the File System backend integration.

It includes information regarding the description of:

- FS Plugin Configuration
- Supported File Systems
- Folders Structure
- Send and Receive Workflow

Interface described

Interface	Description	Version
FS backend integration	The FS Plugin	3.x.y

This specification addresses no more than the file system interface of the Access Point FS Plugin. All other aspects of its implementation are not covered by this document.

Audience

This document is aimed at Directorate Generals and Services of the European Commission, Member States (MS) and also companies of the private sector wanting to set up a connection between their backend system and the Access Point. In particular:

- **Architects** will find it useful for determining how to best use the File System Plugin to create a fully-fledged solution and as a starting point for connecting a Back-Office system to the Access Point.
- **Analysts** will find it useful to understand the File System Plugin that will enable them to have a holistic and detailed view of the operations and data involved in the use cases.
- **Developers** will find it essential as a basis of their development concerning the File System Plugin interface.
- **Testers** can use this document in order to test the interface by following the use cases described.

SEE ALSO

- Overview of eDelivery Access Point
- PEPPOL Transport Infrastructure BusDox Common Definitions
- ebXML Reference Documentation
- WSDL 1.1 Reference Documentation
- XML Schema 1.1
- HTTP 1.1
- SOAP Messages with Attachments
- AS4 Profile of ebMS 3.0 Version 1.0
- eDelivery AS4 profile
- eDelivery - PMode Configuration
- XSDsfor ebms3
- OASIS ebXML Messaging Services
- Apache VFS-Supported File Systems
- WS Plugin Interface Documentation
- Domibus (eDelivery Portal)

Acronyms

- **FS Plugin**: File System Plugin
- **ebMS**: ebXML Messaging Service Specification
- **MEP**: Message Exchange Pattern. A Message Exchange Pattern describes the pattern of messages required by a communications protocol to establish or use a communication channel.
- **ebXML**: Electronic Business XML. Project to use XML to standardise the secure exchange of business data.
- **PMode**: Processing Mode
- **MSH**: Message Service Handler. The MSH is an entity that is able to generate or process messages that conform to the ebMS specification, and which act in at least one of the two ebMS roles: Sender and Receiver.

  In terms of SOAP processing, an MSH is either a SOAP processor or a chain of SOAP processors. In either case, an MSH has to be able to understand the eb:Messaging header (qualified with the ebMS namespace).
- **VFS**: Virtual File System. It presents a uniform view of the files from various different sources, such as the files on local disk or remote shares.
- **UNC**: Universal Naming Convention

When sending files via a "lower-upper" String, e.g. "5-10", or a simple upper limit String, e.g. "10" (the lower limit will be 1 in this case)

`fsplugin.password.encryption.properties`

The FS Plugin configuration allows to define specific properties per domain (e.g., the messages location in the file system, the file actions, etc.). The domain properties have the following convention:

```
fsplugin.domains.<domain_identifier>.<property_name>=<value>
```

- `<domain_identifier>`: Represents the domain identifier e.g., DOMAIN1.
- `<property_name>`: The domain property name which is being defined or redefined from the general properties.
- `<value>`: represents the specific domain property value.

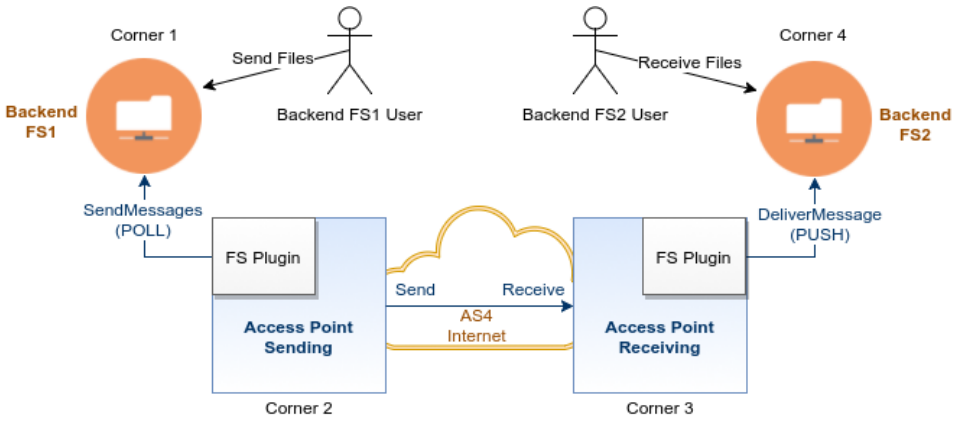
Example of domain-specific property

```
fsplugin.domains.DOMAIN1.messages.location=/home/domibus/fs_plugin_data/DOMAIN1
```

This means that all messages belonging to DOMAIN1 will be stored in the appropriate file system location.

10.1.1. Functional Specification

In order to understand the Use Cases that will be described below it is important to explain the topology, i.e. the four – corner model.



The four corner model

In this model we have the following elements:

- Corner 1 (FS1): Backend FS1 is the file system that will be polled by the sending AP (Access Point) FS Plugin
- Corner 2 (C2): Sending Access Point C2
- Corner 3 (C3): Receiving Access Point C3
- Corner 4 (C4): Backend C4 is the file system where the Access Point will save the received payloads

There are two backend adapters (i.e. corner one and corner four). Corner 1 sends messages do Corner 2 and Corner 4 receives messages from Corner 3. Corners 2 and 3 communicate with each

other via the information contained in the PMode configuration files. The FS backend is described in this document, it provides the facility to send and receive messages as files in the backends file system.

The ICD specification provides both the provider (i.e. the implementer) of the services and their consumers with a complete specification of the following aspects:

- Detailed use cases, which specifies the set of use cases available in the file system interface;
- Interface Behavioural Specification, which specifies the expected sequence of steps when interacting with the file system interface;

Key definitions

Purpose of the File System Plugin

The purpose of the File System Plugin is to allow the Backends (corner 1 and corner 4) to exchange messages as files simply using the file system interface without the need of accessing web services.

Access Point

According to eDelivery, an Access Point is an implementation of the OpenPEPPOL AS2 Profile or the eDelivery AS4 Profile. The data exchange protocols of eDelivery are profiles, meaning that several options of the original technical specifications were narrowed down in order to increase consistency, interoperability and to simplify deployment. The profile of AS2 was developed by OpenPEPPOL6, and the profile of AS4 was developed by e-SENS in collaboration with several service providers while being implemented in the e-Justice domain by e-CODEX. An Access Point exposes two interfaces:

- An interface to connect the Backend system with the Access Point. Typically, this interface is customisable as communication between Access Points and Backend systems may use any messaging or transport protocol.
- A standard messaging interface between Access Points, this interface is configurable according to the options of the profiles supported by eDelivery. It is important to note that eDelivery standardises the communication only between the Access Points.

eDelivery AS4 Profile

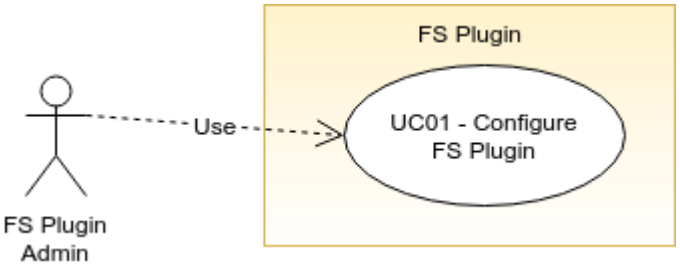
The eDelivery AS4 profile is an open technical specification for the secure and payload-agnostic exchange of data using Web Services. According to OASIS, the AS4 protocol is the modern successor of the AS2 protocol. AS4 itself is a profile of the ebXML Messaging Services (ebMS) v.3.0, a broader specification built on top of the SOAP with attachments specification. :imagesdir: images/fsplugin/interface/

Use case overview

Actors' Description

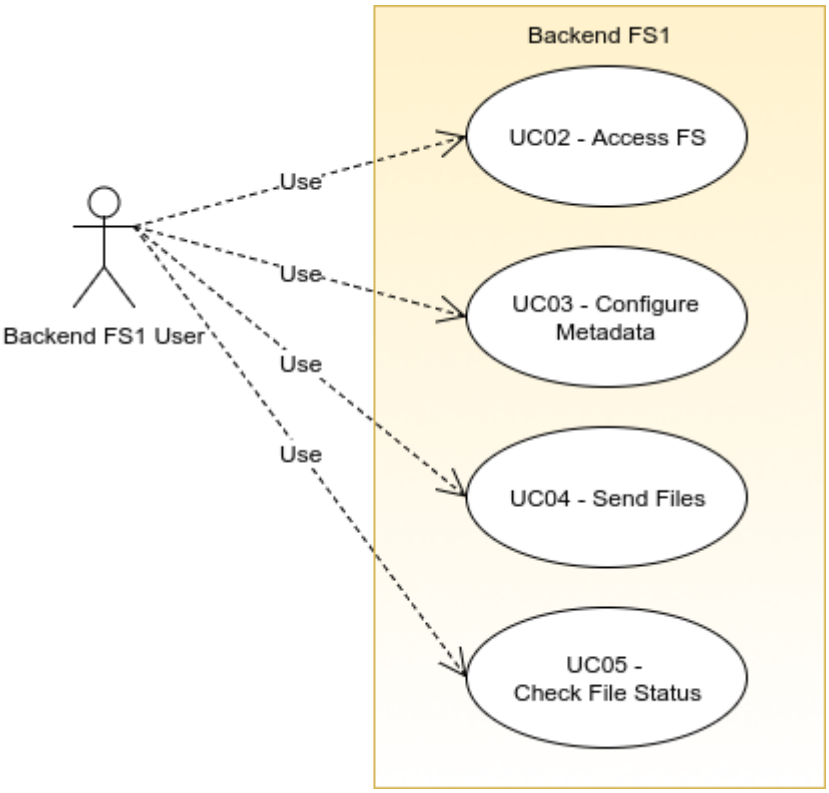
Actor	Description
FS Plugin Admin	Any participant with administrative rights to configure the FS Plugin behaviour and access to the backend file system.

Actor	Description
Backend FS1 User	Any participant (human or system) sending file messages to a recipient Backend C4 and using the Sending AP C2 in that purpose via the FS Plugin.
Backend FS2 User	Any participant (human or system) downloading file messages from any sender Backend C1 and using the Receiving AP C3 in that purpose via the FS Plugin.



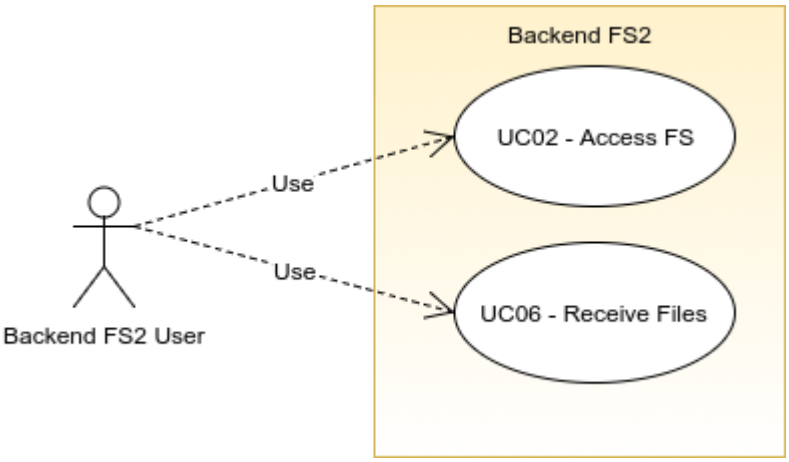
FS Plugin (Actor)

ID	UC	Short Description	System
UC01	Configure FS Plugin	Configure the available properties for the FS Plugin file system access and behaviour	Backend File System 1 Backend File System 2



Backend FS1 (Actor)

ID	UC	Short Description	System
UC02	Access FS	Access or connect to the file system interface (local or remote). This operation may require authentication if the file system is secured. For more information see section 3.2 - Supported File Systems.	Backend File System 1
UC03	Configure Metadata	Configure the metadata.xml file in order to define the file messages submission properties (e.g., From PartyId, To PartyId).	Backend File System 1
UC04	Send Files	Drop the files in the backend file system OUT folder in order to trigger the sending process according to the existing metadata. The files are polled by the FS Plugin of C2.	Backend File System 1
UC05	Check File Status	Check the sending process status listing the file name that will be updated according to the messageId and status.	Backend File System 1



Backend FS2 (Actor)

ID	UC	Short Description	System
UC02	Access FS	Access or connect to the file system interface (local or remote). This operation may require authentication.	Backend File System 2.
UC06	Receive Files	Receive the sent files in the configured backend file system location. These file messages are PUSHED by the FS Plugin into the receiving backend file system.	Backend File System 2

Example 1. Use Cases

The Interface Functional Specification is described in the detailed uses cases using the given examples.

IMPORTANT Note that the Inputs and Outputs provided as examples for the uses

cases are based on a specific PMode configuration.

As defined in the AS4 Profile of ebMS 3.0, a processing mode – or PMode – is a collection of parameters defining how user messages are exchanged between a pair of Access Points with respect to Quality of Service, Transmission Mode and Error Handling. A PMode maps the recipient Access Point from the partyId, which represents the backend offices associated to this Access Point.

UC01 - Configure FS Plugin

▼ *Click to Open*

UC01 - Configure FS Plugin

Brief description

The FS Plugin Admin configures the plugin behaviour by editing the fs-plugin.properties file.

Actors

FS Plugin Admin

Preconditions

- The FS Plugin must be installed on the Access Point.
- The system user (FS Plugin Admin) as read/write access to the fs-plugin.properties file.

Basic flow event

1. The system user (FS Plugin Admin) edits the fs-plugin.properties file.
2. The system user (FS Plugin Admin) updates the existing properties according to the full specification of configuration options is listed in FS Plugin Configuration and section 3.2.

Alternative flows

N/A

Exception flows

- 2a. The system user (FS Plugin Admin) creates or updates a FS Plugin property with an invalid value.
- 2a1. The FS Plugin will decay the invalid configuration into the property default value as listed in FS Plugin Configuration.

Post conditions

- Successful conditions: The FS Plugin is successfully configured. After the Access Point restart, it is ready to exchange messages from the file system interface.
- Failure conditions: The FS Plugin is not correctly configured and is not ready to properly send and receive files as AS4 messages.

Top FS Plugin (Actor) Backend FS1 (Actor) Backend FS2 (Actor)

UC02 - Access FS

Brief description

To use the file system interface, the Backend FS1 User needs to access the Access Point - FS Plugin via the configured file system folder within a domain. This use case is realized by the Backend FS1 User by the navigating into the configured folder (locally or remotely). If the file system domain location is secured then the user must provide its credentials to connect.

For detailed information about Domains and Supported File Systems please see chapters 3.1.4, 3.1.5 and 3.2.

Actors

Backend FS1 User

Preconditions

- The Backend FS1 User must have read/write access on its domain folder and subfolders.

Basic flow event

1. The Backend FS1 User navigates into the configured outgoing/incoming folder. This can be done using a graphical explorer or via command line.

Alternative flows

- 1a. If the folder is remote and secured by username and password then the credentials will be required and prompted in the first access.
- 1a1. The Backend FS1 User specifies his valid username and password.

Exception flows

- 1a2. The Backend FS1 User specifies invalid credentials.

Post conditions

- **Successful conditions**: The Backend FS1 User accesses the contents of the filesystem folder.
- **Failure conditions**: The Backend FS1 User cannot access the contents of the filesystem folder.

▼ *Click to Open*

UC02 - Access FS

Brief description

To use the file system interface, the Backend FS1 User needs to access the Access Point - FS Plugin via the configured file system folder within a domain. This use case is realized by the Backend FS1 User by the navigating into the configured folder (locally or remotely). If the file system domain location is secured then the user must provide its credentials to connect.

For detailed information about Domains and Supported File Systems please see chapters 3.1.4, 3.1.5 and 3.2.

Actors

Backend FS1 User

Preconditions

- The Backend FS1 User must have read/write access on its domain folder and subfolders.

Basic flow event

1. The Backend FS1 User navigates into the configured outgoing/incoming folder. This can be done using a graphical explorer or via command line.

Alternative flows

- 1a. If the folder is remote and secured by username and password then the credentials will be required and prompted in the first access.
- 1a1. The Backend FS1 User specifies his valid username and password.

Exception flows

- 1a2. The Backend FS1 User specifies invalid credentials.

Post conditions

- **Successful conditions**: The Backend FS1 User accesses the contents of the filesystem folder.
- **Failure conditions**: The Backend FS1 User cannot access the contents of the filesystem folder.

• Top • FS Plugin (Actor) • Backend FS1 (Actor) • Backend FS2 (Actor)

UC03 – Configure Metadata

▼ *Click to Open*

UC03 – Configure Metadata

Brief description

The Backend FS1 User writes the metadata.xml file which contains the basis of the AS4 metadata that will be used by the FS Plugin to create the User Message (mapped to the Submission) that will be sent to Access Point. The metadata.xml file name is reserved by the FS Plugin and it needs to always be present as a child of the OUT folder or any sub-directory under the OUT folder.

The metadata file format is detailed in Section 3.3 and is available an example (example_metadata.xml) in the config/ directory.

Actors

Backend FS1 User

Preconditions

- The Backend FS1 User must have read/write access on its domain folder and subfolders.

Basic flow event

1. The Backend FS1 User navigates to the OUT folder or any of its sub-directories.
2. The Backend FS1 User creates the metadata.xml file based on a template (Cf.: 6.2 - metadata.xml example) in the outgoing folder.
3. The Backend FS1 User edits the metadata.xml file to specify the AS4 metadata, namely the UserMessage, according to the format detailed in section 3.3.

Alternative flows

N/A

Exception flows

- 2a. The Backend FS1 does not create the metadata.xml file in the outgoing folder.
- 3a. The Backend FS1 creates a metadata.xml file containing an invalid structure.

Post conditions

Successful conditions: The metadata.xml is configured and prepared to define the UserMessage header in the FS Plugin AS4 messages.

Failure conditions: The metadata.xml is not properly configured and is not prepared to define the UserMessage header in the FS Plugin AS4 messages. Either because it does not exist or has an invalid structure.

• Top • FS Plugin (Actor) • Backend FS1 (Actor) • Backend FS2 (Actor)

UC04 – Send Files

▼ *Click to Open*

UC04 – Send Files

Brief description

This Use Case is triggered by the Backend FS1 User, by dropping a content file into the outgoing folder (C1) of one of the locations configured in fs-plugin.properties file. It is assumed that valid metadata has been configured via UC03 beforehand. This Use Case should result in an AS4 message delivery from C2 to C3.

On its own schedule, Domibus core eventually connects to the applicable destination gateway and delivers the message in conformance to the AS4 protocol.

For detailed information about the Send Files sequence see chapter 3.4.

Actors

Backend FS1 User

Preconditions

- The FS Plugin is properly configured and activated in the Domibus Access Point.
- The outgoing folder is prepared to send files as AS4 messages having the metadata.xml file properly created and configured.

Basic flow event

1. The Backend FS1 User navigates into the outgoing folder of C1.
2. The Backend FS1 User drops one or more content files into the outgoing folder.
3. The FS Plugin (C2) continually polls the various configured locations for a list of existing files in the outgoing folders.
4. The FS Plugin (C2) creates as AS4 message for each content file and submits to Domibus core. If the content file (i.e file1.doc) is accompanied by a corresponding .lock file (i.e.

file1.doc.lock), the content file is not touched. Once the content file starts being processed, the FS Plugin creates the corresponding. lock file.

5. The FS Plugin (C2) renames the submitted content file adding the AS4 message identifier. It also deletes the corresponding. lock file.
6. On its own schedule, Domibus core eventually connects to the applicable destination gateway and delivers the message in conformance to the AS4 protocol.

Alternative flows

- 4a. The FS Plugin (C2) skips to create the AS4 message because metadata.xml file is missing.
- 4a1. The FS Plugin (C2) logs the skipped files warning that the metata.xml is missing.

Exception flows

- 4b. The FS Plugin (C2) fails to create the AS4 message because metadata.xml file is invalid.
- 4b1. The FS Plugin (C2) logs the schema validation error.
- 4c. The FS Plugin (C2) fails to create the AS4 message because the content file can't be accessed.
- 4c1. The FS Plugin (C2) logs the file access error.
- 4c2. The FS Plugin (C2) marks the current message transaction for rollback (and let Domibus retry in its next polling).

Post conditions

- **Successful conditions:** The content file is successfully submitted as an AS4 message and delivered from (C2) to (C3).
- **Failure conditions:** The AS4 message is not successfully created and can't be submitted to Domibus core (C2). Error details are logged.

• Top • FS Plugin (Actor) • Backend FS1 (Actor) • Backend FS2 (Actor)

UC05 – Check File Status

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UC05 – Check File Status

Brief description

Backend FS1 User may periodically refresh his view of Backend FS1 so he gets an update on the status of files sent using UC04. The sending status is indicated by the names and locations of the various content files which the FS Plugin modifies according to the rules and states described in section 3.5 - Check File Status Sequence.

Actors

Backend FS1 User

Preconditions

- The content file is successfully submitted to Domibus (C2) as an AS4 message.

Basic flow event

1. The Backend FS1 User lists the existing files under the outgoing folder of C1 until the observed files are successfully or failed sent.
2. The FS Plugin (C2) renames the processed files according to the status change event for each message, see section 3.5 - Check File Status Sequence.
3. The FS Plugin (C2) receives a Send Success event and deletes or archives the processed file (according to the FS Plugin configuration).

Alternative flows

- 3a. The FS Plugin (C2) receives a Send Failed event and deletes or archives the processed file (according to the FS Plugin configuration).

Exception flows

- 2a. The FS Plugin (C2) cannot access and rename the processed file.
- 2a1. The FS Plugin (C2) logs the rename error.
- 3b. The FS Plugin (C2) cannot access and rename the successfully sent file.
- 3b1. The FS Plugin (C2) logs the rename error.
- 3a1. The FS Plugin (C2) cannot access and rename the failed sent file.
- 3a1b. The FS Plugin (C2) logs the rename error.

Post conditions

- **Successful conditions:** The content file is successfully submitted as an AS4 message and it is successfully deleted or archived.
- **Failure conditions:** The content file name is not properly renamed according to the message status change events; the event is registered in the log files.

Top • FS Plugin (Actor) • Backend FS1 (Actor) • Backend FS2 (Actor)

UC06 – Receive Files

▼ *Click to Open*

UC06 – Receive Files

Brief description

Backend FS2 User initiates this Use Case by listing the files within the incoming folder of any domain configured for the FS Plugin on Backend FS2. Assuming files were successfully received and are present, the user may obtain any of them via regular file system operations.

For detailed information about the Receive Files sequence, see chapter 3.6.

Actors

Backend FS2 User

Preconditions

- The content file is successfully sent from Access Point (C2) to (C3) as an AS4 message.

Basic flow event

1. The FS Plugin downloads the received AS4 message from the Access Point (C3).
2. The FS Plugin resolves the destination domain from the AS4 metadata Service and Action values.
3. The FS Plugin creates the received AS4 message as a file in the resolved incoming folder of the Backend filesystem (C4).
4. The Backend FS2 User lists the received files under the incoming folder of C4.

Alternative flows

N/A

Exception flows

- 2a. If no domain is found to match the pair Service/Action, the main location is selected as the destination folder.
- 3a. The FS Plugin (C3) can't access and create the received message as a file.
- 3a1. The FS Plugin (C3) logs the access error and marks the transaction for rollback. The deliver message operation will be retried by the receiving Access Point.

Post conditions

- **Successful conditions**: The content file is successfully received as an AS4 message.
- **Failure conditions**: The fail message is logged by the FS Plugin.

Top • FS Plugin (Actor) • Backend FS1 (Actor) • Backend FS2 (Actor)

10.1.2. Behavioural Specification

FS Plugin Configuration

The FS Plugin configuration is done in the `fs-plugin.properties` file.

Jump to topic:

Password Encryption

Passwords configured in `fs-plugin.properties` are stored by default in clear text.

The FS Plugin can encrypt the configured passwords using symmetric encryption with `AES/GCM/NoPadding` algorithm. In order to activate the password encryption please set the property `fsplugin.password.encryption.active=true`. Once activated all the passwords configured under the property `fsplugin.password.encryption.properties` will be encrypted.

For instance, the property `domibus.security.keystore.password=test123` will be encrypted to `fsplugin.authentication.password=ENC(4DTXnc9zUuYqB0P/q7RtRHpG9VJLs3E=)`.

Workers Scheduling

These properties define the FS Plugin workers scheduling.

Property name	Default value	Description
fsplugin.messages.send.worker.repeatInterval	10000	The time interval (in milliseconds) used to poll the sending File System for new files.
fsplugin.messages.sent.purge.worker.cronExpression	0/60 * * * * ?	The CRON expression used to trigger the worker to purge the sent files that were archived.
fsplugin.messages.failed.purge.worker.cronExpression	0/60 * * * * ?	The CRON expression used to trigger the worker to purge the failed files that were archived.
fsplugin.messages.received.purge.worker.cronExpression	0/60 * * * * ?	The CRON expression used to trigger the worker to purge the received files.

General properties

The general properties described below can be overridden per domain according to the format described in Domain specific properties.

Property name	Default value	Description
fsplugin.messages.location	/home/domibus/fs_plugin_data/MAIN	The location of the folder that the plugin will use to manage the messages to be sent and received in case no domain expression matches. This location must be accessible to the Domibus instance. See section 3.2 - "Supported File Systems".
fsplugin.messages.sent.action	delete	The file action executed when the file is successfully sent: 'delete' to permanently remove the file or 'archive' to move it into the SENT folder.
fsplugin.messages.sent.purge.expired	600	The expiration limit (expressed in seconds) used to purge the older files in the SENT folder. If the value is 0 or empty, the purge functionality is deactivated.
fsplugin.messages.failed.action	delete	The file action executed when the file is fails to send: 'delete' to permanently remove the file or 'archive' to move it into the FAILED folder.
fsplugin.messages.failed.purge.expired	600	The expiration limit (expressed in seconds) used to purge the older files in the FAILED folder. If the value is 0 or empty, the purge functionality is deactivated.
fsplugin.messages.received.purge.expired	600	The expiration limit (expressed in seconds) used to purge the older files in the IN folder. If the value is 0 or empty, the purge functionality is deactivated.
fsplugin.messages.locks.purge.expired	600	Expiration limit (expressed in seconds) used to delete lock files used to lock a data file while it is sent via FS Plugin. If the value is 0 or empty, the purge functionality is deactivated.

Property name	Default value	Description
fsplugin.authentication.user	(none)	The user name to be used to authenticate on domains by default
fsplugin.authentication.password	(none)	The password used to authenticate on domains by default
fsplugin.messages.payload.id	cid:message	The payload identifier for messages processed on the default domain
fsplugin.send.queue	domibus.fsplugin.send.queue	This queue is used by the plugin to send the files in parallel
fsplugin.send.queue.concurrency	5-20	Specify queue concurrency limits
fsplugin.messages.send.delay	2000	The delay (in milliseconds) to allow the writing process to finish writing.
fsplugin.password.encryption.active	false	Encrypts the configured passwords if activated.

Domain specific properties

in which the domains will be evaluated. This property is not mandatory – domains without order definition will be resolved randomly after the ordered domains. The order is defined with numeric values greater than 0. E.g.: 1

Property name	Default value	Description
fsplugin.domains.<domain_id>.messages.expression	(none)	Regular expression used to match the domain for the reception of messages. This regular expression will be evaluated against the Service and Action values from the incoming message separated by #. E.g.:DOMAIN1SampleService.
fsplugin.domains.<domain_id>.messages.location	(none)	The location of the folder that the plugin will use to manage the messages to be sent and received in case no domain expression matches. This location must be accessible to the Domibus instance. The domain locations must be independent from each other and should not overlap. For more information about the location format and values see section 3.2 - Supported File Systems. E.g.: /home/domibus/fs_plugin_data/DOMAIN1.

Property name	Default value	Description
fsplugin.domains.<domain_id>.messages.user	(none)	The user used to access the domain location specified by property : fsplugin.domains.<domain_id>.messages.location. This value must be provided if the location access is secured at the file system level so that users from other domains cannot access its contents. In a secured File System, e.g.: SFTP, if the credentials are not provided, the FS Plugin will not be able to access it to perform the file messages exchange. For more information see section 3.2 - Supported File Systems.
fsplugin.domains.<domain_id>.messages.password	(none)	The password used to access the domain location. This value must be provided if the location access is secured at the file system level.
fsplugin.domains.<domain_id>.authentication.user	(none)	Mandatory in Multitenancy mode. The user that submits messages to Domibus. It is used to associate the current user with a specific domain.
fsplugin.domains.<domain_id>.authentication.password	(none)	Mandatory in Multitenancy mode. The credentials of the user defined under the property username.
fsplugin.domains.<domain_id>.messages.payload.id	cid:message	The payload identifier for messages processed on a particular domain.
fsplugin.domains.<domain_id>.send.queue.concurrency	5-20	Specify queue concurrency limits on a particular domain when sending files via a "lower-upper" String, e.g. "5-10", or a simple upper limit String, e.g. "10" (the lower limit will be 1 in this case)
fsplugin.domains.<domain_id>messages.send.delay	2000	The delay (in milliseconds) on a particular domain to allow the writing process to finish writing.

Domain resolution

In order to support multiple domains configurations, the domain resolution is done according to the values of the domain specific properties:

- fsplugin.domains.<domain_id>.order Defines the order in which the domains will be evaluated.
- fsplugin.domains.<domain_id>.messages.expression Regular expression used to match the domain for the reception of messages. This regular expression will be evaluated against a concatenation of the Service and Action values from the incoming message using the character # as separator, for example:

BRISReceptionService#SendEmailAction

An expression per domain will define to which domain the message is intended for. As a convention for the PMode, it is recommended to prefix the Service with the identifier of the business domain.

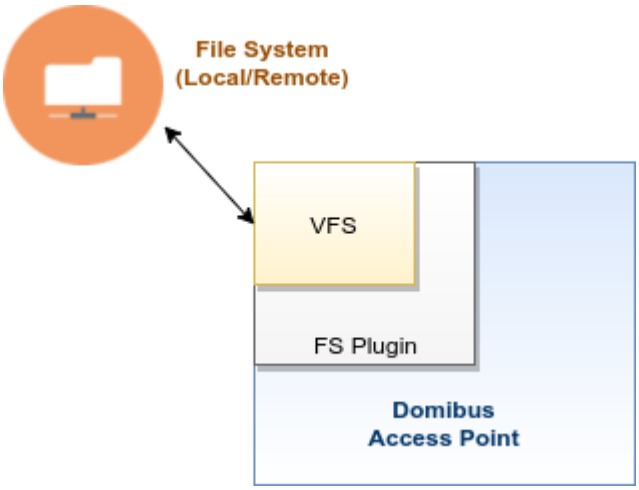
Example:

`fsplugin.domains.BRIS.messages.expression=BRISReceptionService` This regular expression means that all messages containing AS4 headers where the Service is set to BRISReceptionService and having any Action value will be mapped into the domain BRIS. A sample match is `BRISReceptionService#WelcomeAction`.

NOTE	Java Regular Expression Syntax reference: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html.

Property name	Default value	Description
`fsplugin.domains.<domain_id>.order`	(none)	Integer defining the order

Supported File Systems



FS Plugin - VFS abstraction

The FS Plugin supports multiple file system types via Apache VFS. There are 4 file systems currently supported:

- Local
- SMB/CIFS
- SFTP
- FTP

▼ *Click to Open*

Local

A local file system is simply a directory on the local physical system. The URI format is:

- `[file://]absolute-path`

Where `absolute-path` is a valid absolute directory name on the local platform. UNC names are supported under Windows.

This type of file system does not support authentication hence the domibus user needs read/write

access to this directory.

Examples:

- `file:///home/someuser/somedir`
- `file:///C:/Documents and Settings`
- `/home/someuser/somedir`
- `c:\program files\some dir`
- `c:/program files/some dir`

▼ *Click to Open*

SMB/CIFS

A SMB/CIFS file system is a remote directory shared via Samba or Windows Share, with the following URI format:

- `smb://hostname[:port]/sharename[/relative-path]`

Notice that a share name is mandatory.

This type of file system supports authentication via user and password domain properties. See FS Plugin Configuration.

Examples:

- `smb://somehost/shareA`
- `smb://somehost/shareB/nesteddir`
- `smb://otherhost:445/shareC`

▼ *Click to open*

SFTP

An SFTP file system is a remote directory shared via SFTP. Uses an URI of the following format:

`sftp://hostname[:port][/relative-path]`

The path is relative to whatever path the SFTP server has configured as base directory, usually the user's home directory.

This type of file system supports authentication via user and password domain properties. See FS Plugin Configuration.

Examples:

- sftp://somehost/pub/downloads/
- sftp://somehost:22/pub/downloads/

▼ *Click to open*

FTP

An FTP file system is a remote directory shared via FTP. Accepts URIs of the following format:

- `ftp://hostname[:port][/relative-path]`

The path is relative to whatever path the FTP server has configured as base directory, usually the user's home directory.

This type of file system supports authentication via user and password domain properties. See FS Plugin Configuration. .Examples:

- `ftp://somehost/pub/downloads/`

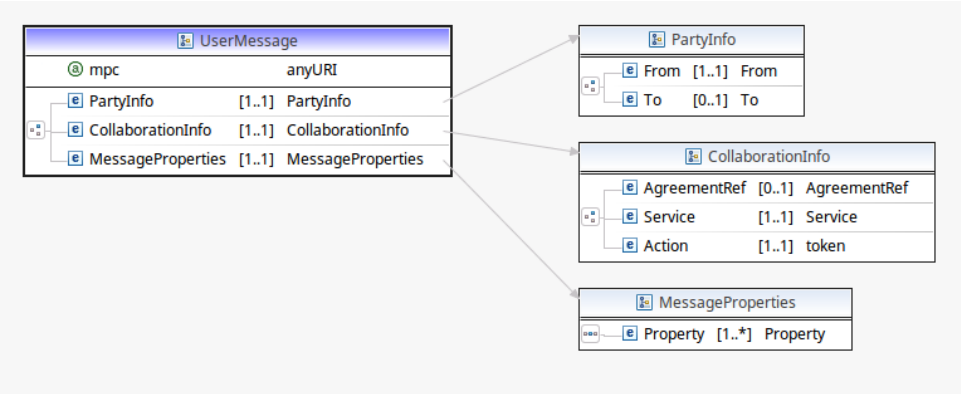
Due to incompatibilities between the current version of VFS and certain FTP servers on Linux (e.g.: vsftpd), using a relative path prevents some of the plugin's functionality from working correctly. For that reason, in those cases an absolute path must be specified, e.g.:

- `ftp://somelinuxhost/home/someuser/pub/downloads/`

Metadata format

Below is the metadata `UserMessage` schema.

Check an an example in `metadata.xml` Example.



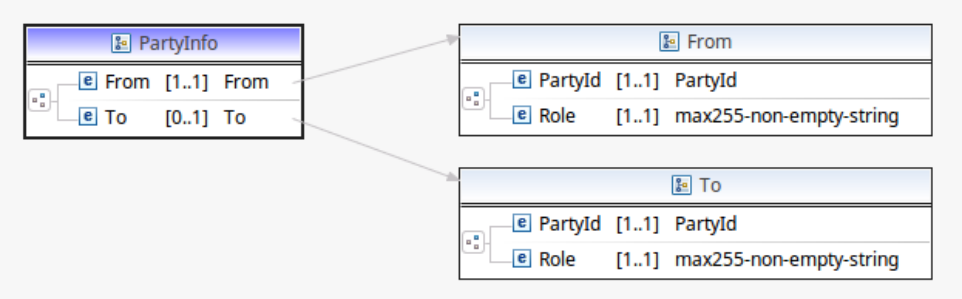
Name	Description
UserMessage/mpc	This OPTIONAL attribute occurs once and contains data about the Message Partition Channel (MPC). Max length:255 characters. MPCs allow for partitioning the flow of messages from a Sending MSH to a Receiving MSH into several flows that can be controlled separately and consumed differently.
UserMessage/PartyInfo	This REQUIRED element occurs once, and contains data about originating party and destination party.
UserMessage/CollaborationInfo	This REQUIRED element occurs once, and contains elements that facilitate collaboration between parties.

Name	Description
UserMessage/MessageProperties	This REQUIRED element occurs once, and contains message properties that are user-specific. These properties allow for more efficient monitoring, correlating, dispatching and validating functions (even if these are out of scope of ebMS specification) which would otherwise require payload access.

- PartyInfo
- CollaborationInfo
- MessageProperties

▼ *Click to Open*

PartyInfo



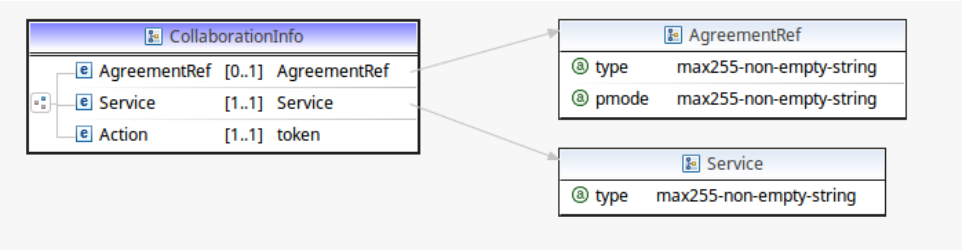
PartyInfo schema

Name	Description
PartyInfo/From	The REQUIRED element occurs once, and contains information describing the originating party.
PartyInfo/From/PartyId@type	The optional type attribute indicates the domain of names to which the string in the content of the PartyId element belongs. E.g.: `urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered`
PartyInfo/From/PartyId	The REQUIRED PartyId element occurs one or more times. If it occurs multiple times, each instance MUST identify the same organization. E.g.: domibus-blue
PartyInfo/From/Role	The REQUIRED eb:Role element occurs once, and identifies the authorized role (fromAuthorizedRole or toAuthorizedRole) of the Party sending (when present as a child of the From element) or receiving (when present as a child of the To element) the message. E.g.: http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator

Name	Description
PartyInfo/To	The OPTIONAL element occurs once, and contains information describing the destination party. The element need not be provided by a sender if the sending Access Point (C2) is configured for Dynamic Discovery.
PartyInfo/To/PartyId	(Same as PartyInfo/From/PartyId). This OPTIONAL element need not be provided for C2 configured for Dynamic Discovery.
PartyInfo/To/PartyId@type	The optional type attribute indicates the domain of names to which the string in the content of the PartyId element belongs. E.g.: `urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered`
PartyInfo/To/Role	(Same as PartyInfo/From/Role). This OPTIONAL element does not need to be provided for C2 configured for Dynamic Discovery.

▼ *Click to Open*

CollaborationInfo



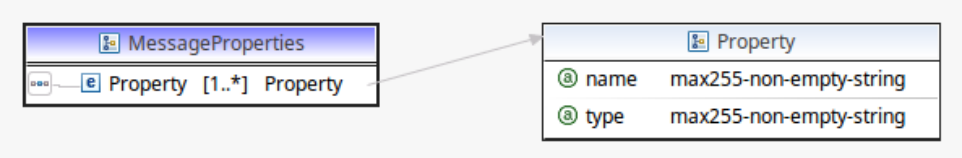
CollaborationInfo schema

Name	Description
CollaborationInfo/AgreementRef	This OPTIONAL element occurs at most once. The AgreementRef element is a string that identifies the entity or artifact governing the exchange of messages between the parties. E.g.: https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/
CollaborationInfo/Service	This REQUIRED element occurs once. It is a string identifying the service that acts on the message and it is specified by the designer of the service. It SHOULD identify a set of related business transactions. NOTE: “Business transactions” can be mapped into “Actions” in the AS4 context. or other message exchanges in the context of a business process or use case. E.g.: `SupplierOrderProcessing`

Name	Description
CollaborationInfo/Action	This REQUIRED element occurs once. The element is a string identifying an operation or an activity within a Service that may support several of these. It SHOULD identify the different types of business transactions or other message exchanges in the context of an identified Service. E.g.: `NewOrder`

▼ *Click to Open*

MessageProperties



MessageProperties schema

This **required** element occurs at most once, and contains message properties that are implementation specific. As parts of the header such properties allow for more efficient monitoring, correlating, dispatching and validating functions (even if these are out of scope of ebMS specification) which would otherwise require payload access.

These elements hold a set of name-value properties that will hold for instance the identifiers for the 'originalSender' and 'finalRecipient'.

Name	Description
Property	Element is of `xs:anySimpleType` (e.g. string, URI). message properties that are implementation specific. As parts of the header such properties allow for more efficient monitoring, correlating, dispatching and validating functions (even if these are out of scope of ebMS specification) which would otherwise require payload access. These elements hold a set of name-value properties that will hold for instance the identifiers for the 'originalSender' and 'finalRecipient'. E.g.: C1 The property values have a max size of 1024 characters. If this size is exceeded, then an EbMS3Exception is thrown by the AP (Domibus) and the message is not sent.
Property@name	The value of this **required** attribute must be agreed upon between partners. E.g.: `originalSender` The property name has a max size of 255 characters.

Name	Description
Property@type	This **optional** attribute allows for resolution of conflicts between properties with the same name, and may also help with Property grouping, e.g. various elements of an address.

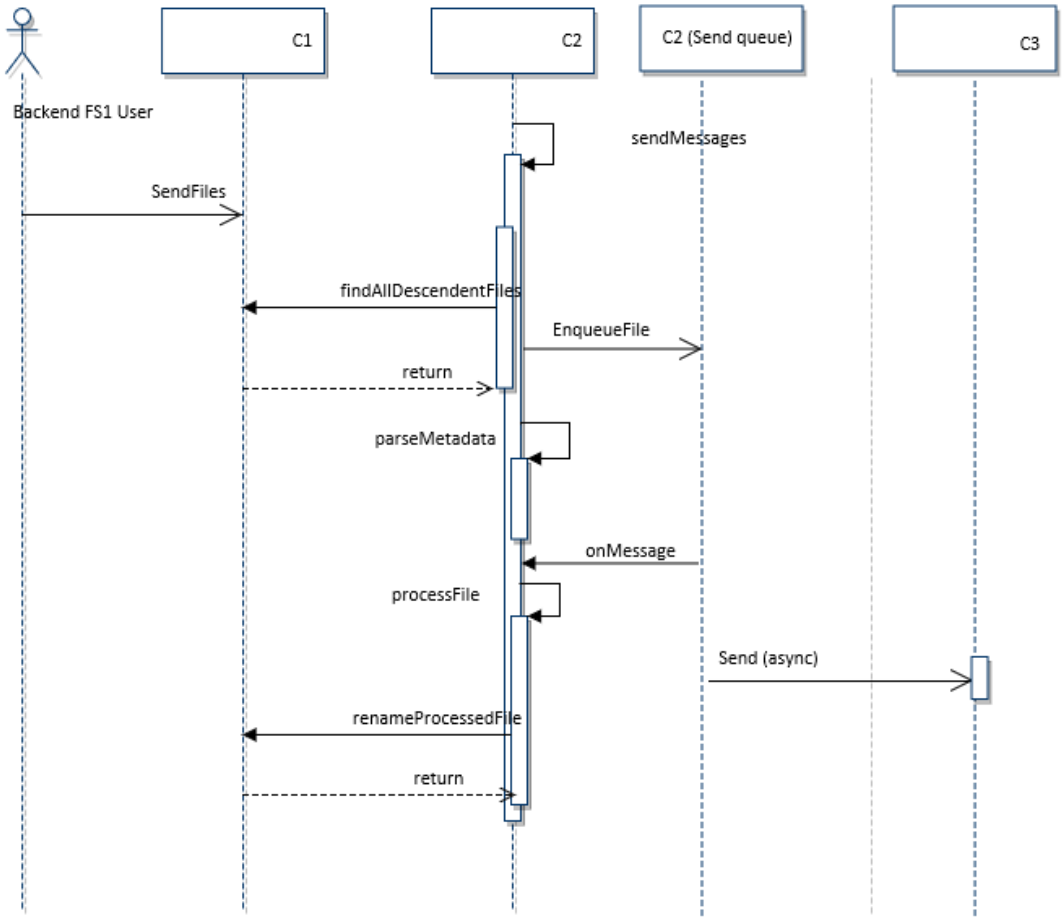
`metadata.xml` Example

A sample file with this content, `example_metadata.xml` is also distributed in the `config/` directory.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<UserMessage
    xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/">
    <PartyInfo>
        <From>
            <PartyId
                type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">
                    domibus-blue
            </PartyId>
            <Role>
                http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator
            </Role>
        </From>
        <!--Optional:-->
        <To>
            <PartyId
                type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">
                domibus-red
            </PartyId>
            <Role>
                http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/responder
            </Role>
        </To>
    </PartyInfo>
    <CollaborationInfo>
        <!--You may enter the following 4 items in any order-->
        <!--Optional:-->
        <!-- <AgreementRef type="">A1</AgreementRef> -->
        <Service type="tc1">bdx:noprocess</Service>
        <Action>TC1Leg1</Action>
    </CollaborationInfo>
    <MessageProperties>
        <!--1 or more repetitions:-->
        <!--originalSender and finalRecipient are mandatory-->
        <Property
            name="originalSender">
                urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered:C1
        </Property>
        <Property
```

```
            name="finalRecipient">
                urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered:C4
        </Property>
    </MessageProperties>
</UserMessage>
```

Send Files Sequence



Send Files sequence diagram

The FS Plugin (C2) continually polls the various configured locations for a list of existing files in the outgoing folder and subfolders, multiple files can be found simultaneously in the same folder. It then filters that list by excluding metadata files, content files that have been processed previously (those which file name contains a message id) and files with .lock suffix to create a set of eligible content files. For each eligible content file, the plugin uses the metadata file named "metadata.xml" within the same directory than the considered content file.

For each content file, the plugin put a message to an internal queue – FSPluginSendQueue and the messages are consumed from JMS queue by several consumers – the numbers of these consumers could be changed in fs-plugin.properties , property:

- `fsplugin.send.queue.concurrency=5-20`

The value could be changed as well per domain:

- `fsplugin.domains.DOMAIN1.send.queue.concurrency=5-20`

The name of the queue could be changed in the property:

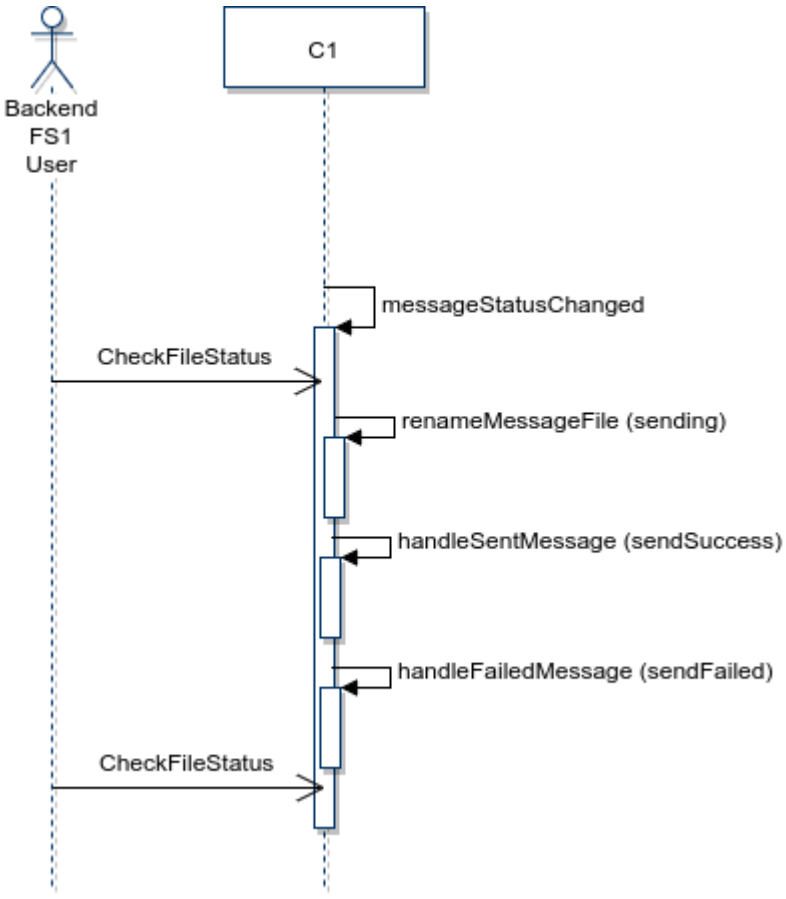
- `fsplugin.send.queue=domibus.fsplugin.send.queue`

For each message in the JMS queue, the plugin then creates an AS4 message for each eligible file by retrieving information from metadata file (`metadata.xml` within the same directory) to populate the message properties and adding the content file as AS4 payload. The `MIME` type for the payload is derived from the content file's extension (or file content itself if the file has no extension) according to the supported formats[multiblock footnote omitted]. This message is then submitted to the Domibus core and the content file is renamed by adding the message id to the original file name, as follow:

- `originalName_messageId.originalExtension`

On its own schedule, Domibus core (C2) eventually connects to the applicable destination gateway (C3) to deliver the message.

Check File Status Sequence



Check File Status sequence diagram

Every time the Domibus core delivers a message status change event to the FS Plugin, the plugin classifies it into one of three categories, according to the new status:

- **Sending events**: set of events through which the message navigates while transfer is in progress.
- **Sent successfully events**: set of final events into which messages ends after a successful transfer.

- **Sent failed events:** final event into which messages ends after an unsuccessful transfer.

SEE ALSO	For more about available states and transitions, see WS Plugin Use Cases Details.

SEND events

List of available Send Events:

- `READY_TO_SEND`
- `SEND_ENQUEUED`
- `SEND_IN_PROGRESS`
- `WAITING_FOR_RECEIPT`
- `WAITING_FOR_RETRY`
- `SEND_ATTEMPT_FAILED`

Sending events result in a rename of the content file according to the rule:

- `originalName_messageId.ext.NEW_STATUS`

Example:

- `message1_3c5558e4-7b6d-11e7-bb31-be2e44b06b34@domibus.eu.xml.READY_TO_SEND`

Successful SEND events

Corresponding set of events:

- `ACKNOWLEDGED`
- `ACKNOWLEDGED_WITH_WARNING`

When a message is sent successfully, the original content file is either deleted or archived, according to the value configured in property `fsplugin.messages.sent.action` or its domain-specific variation.

When archiving, the original file is moved from the `OUT` folder to the `SENT` folder, while maintaining the same sub-folder hierarchy, for example:

```
<domain root>/OUT/subfolder1/subfolder2/file
```

is moved to:

```
<domain root>/SENT/subfolder1/subfolder2/file
```

When archiving, the file is also renamed according to the rule:

```
originalName_messageId.originalExtension
```

Example:

```
message1_3c5558e4-7b6d-11e7-bb31-be2e44b06b34@domibus.eu.xml
```

Failed SEND events

Corresponding set of events :

- `SEND_FAILURE`

When a message suffers a send failure, the original content file is either deleted or archived, according to the value configured in property `fsplugin.messages.failed.action` or its domain-specific definition. In all cases, an additional error file is created detailing the error (more details below).

When archiving, the original file is moved from the `OUT` folder to the `FAILED` folder, while maintaining the same sub-folder hierarchy, for example:

`<domain root>/OUT/subfolder1/subfolder2/file`

is moved to:

`<domain root>/FAILED/subfolder1/subfolder2/file`

When archiving, the file is also renamed as follows:

`originalName_messageId.originalExtension`

An error file is always created and placed in the "FAILED" folder while maintaining the original sub-folder hierarchy. Its name follows the form:

`originalName_messageId.originalExtension.error`

Example:

`message1_3c5558e4-7b6d-11e7-bb31-be2e44b06b34@domibus.eu.xml.error`

The error file's contents have the following format:

```
errorCode: <error_code_value>
errorDetail:http://192.168.1.66:8080/domibus/services/msh
    [<error_detail_value>]
        messageInErrorId:
        mailto:92620d75-c900-4007-b1f9-fc2c3fae0c61@domibus.eu
    [<message_id_value>]
        mshRole: <msh_role_value>
        notified: <notified_null>
        timestamp: <timestamp_value>
```

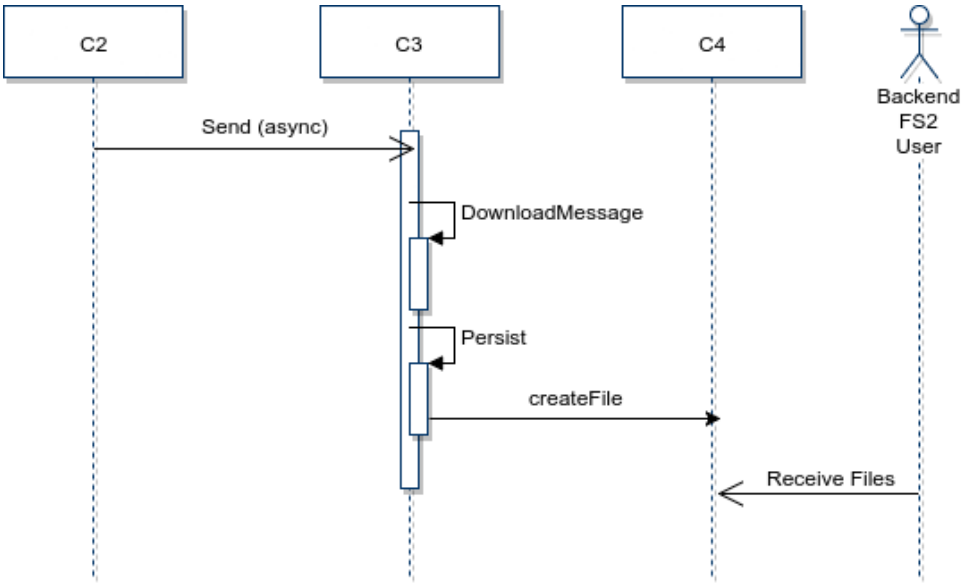
All the error values are provided to the FS Plugin by the Domibus Access Point.

SEE ALSO	For more about messages and error codes, see the WS Plugin Interface Message Standards.

Example:

```
errorCode: EBMS:0005
errorDetail: Error dispatching message to
http://192.168.1.66:8080/domibus/services/msh
[http://192.168.1.66:8080/domibus/services/msh]
messageInErrorId: mailto:92620d75-c900-4007-b1f9-fc2c3fae0c61@domibus.eu
[92620d75-c900-4007-b1f9-fc2c3fae0c61@domibus.eu]
mshRole: SENDING
notified: null
timestamp: 2017-09-07 11:48:03.0
```

Receive Files Sequence



Receive Files sequence diagram

When the Domibus core (C3) receives an AS4 message it passes it to the FS Plugin. The FS plugin starts by extracting the Service and Action values from the message and crosses that information with the various domain expressions to select the applicable domain location defining the destination directory. The domain expressions are taken from properties `fsplugin.domains.<domain_id>.messages.expression` and are evaluated in order, according to properties `fsplugin.domains.<domain_id>.order`. If no domain is found to match the pair Service/Action, the main location is selected as the destination folder.

If the AS4 message contains a single payload, a new file is created in the incoming folder of the location identified above. This file will have a name in the form:

`messageID.extension`

Where `messageId` is the id of the message and `extension` is a file extension derived from the MIME type of the payload.

If the AS4 message contains multiple payloads, multiples files are created. NOTE: Though only one payload can be sent at once using the FS Plugin, reception of multiple payloads is possible if initiated with other plugins.

Those files will be named similar to the above but also contain the CID of the payload, in the form:

- `messageID_partInfoCid.extension`

Example:

- `6d38e798-26d7-45a9-9314-3a280cf02c8d_message.pdf`

10.1.3. Plugin Notifications

Domibus core notifies the FS Plugin on the following events:

- `MESSAGE_RECEIVED`
- `MESSAGE_SEND_FAILURE`
- `MESSAGE_RECEIVED_FAILURE`
- `MESSAGE_SEND_SUCCESS`
- `MESSAGE_STATUS_CHANGE`

The type of events received can be configured using the FS Plugin property: `fsplugin.messages.notifications`. The property can be found in `fs-plugin.properties` file in the `domibus-distribution-xxx-default-fs-plugin.zip`.

SEE ALSO	For more see the Plugin Cookbook.

10.1.4. Multitenancy

The Default FS Plugin can be used when Domibus is configured in Multitenancy mode.

In Multitenancy mode the plugins security is activated by default, regardless of the configured value in **domibus.properties** for the **domibus.auth.unsecureLoginAllowed** property.

As a result, every request to Domibus to send a file must be authenticated via plugin username and password, which are configured in **fs-plugin.properties** per domain. Please find below a configuration example for domain **DOMAIN1**:

```
# Mandatory in Multitenancy mode.
# The user that submits messages to Domibus.
# It is used to associate the current user
# with a specific domain.
fsplugin.domains.DOMAIN1.authentication.user=

# Mandatory in Multitenancy mode.
# The credentials of the user defined under the property username.
fsplugin.domains.DOMAIN1.authentication.password=
```

SEE ALSO	For more information on how to create plugin users for authentication use, see Plugin Users.

FS Plugin Configuration

Prerequisites

Domibus 3.3 or a later version needs to be already installed in a folder called `edelivery`. See Administration Guide or the Quick Start Guide guides.

The FS Plugin can either be installed on the Sending Access Point or on the Receiving Access Point, or on both.

Configuration Procedure

The FS (File System) Plugin configuration procedure includes:

- Downloading and installing the FS Plugin
- Specifying the FS Plugin location and setting its permissions
- Configuring the message filter
- Configuring the metadata.xml file
- Configuring the PMode

Each of these steps is described in details below.

Download and installation

- Download the `domibus-distribution-5.1.3-default-fs-plugin.zip` from the Digital website (**See** FS Plugin Properties Configuration).
- Extract the zip file downloaded previously
- Copy the `domibus-default-fs-plugin-5.1.3.jar` file to `edelivery /conf/domibus/plugins/lib` folder (where `edelivery` is the Domibus installation location)
- Copy the `fs-plugin.xml` and the `fs-plugin.properties` files specific to the Application Server used tomcat, weblogic or wildfly) to `<edelivery>/conf/domibus/plugins/config`.

Location configuration

The FS Plugin supports multiple file system types via Apache VFS. There are 4 file systems currently supported:

- Local
- SMB/CIFS
- SFTP
- FTP

These four file systems are described below.

Local

A local file system is simply a directory on the local physical system. The URI format is:

- `[file://]absolute-path`

Where `absolute-path` is a valid absolute directory name on the local platform. UNC names are supported under Windows.

This type of file system does not support authentication hence the Domibus user needs read/write access to this directory.

SEE ALSO File System Permissions

Examples:

- `file:///home/someuser/somedir`
- `file:///C:/Documents and Settings`
- `/home/someuser/somedir`
- `c:\program files\some dir`
- `c:/program files/some dir`

SMB/CIFS

A SMB/CIFS file system is a remote directory shared via Samba or Windows Share, with the following URI format:

- `smb://hostname[:port]/sharename[/relative-path]`

Notice that a share name is mandatory.

This type of file system supports authentication via user and password domain properties. See FS Plugin Configuration for more details.

Examples:

- `smb://somehost/shareA`
- `smb://somehost/shareB/nesteddir`

SFTP

An SFTP file system is a remote directory shared via SFTP. Uses an URI of the following format:

- `sftp://hostname[:port][/relative-path]`

The path is relative to whatever path the SFTP server has configured as base directory, usually the user's home directory.

This type of file system also supports authentication via user and password domain properties. See section FS Plugin Configuration for more details.

Example:

- `sftp://somehost/pub/downloads/`

FTP

An FTP file system is a remote directory shared via FTP. It accepts URIs of the following format:

- `:port[/relative-path]`

The path is relative to whatever path the FTP server has configured as base directory, usually the user's home directory.

This type of file system also supports authentication via user and password domain properties. See section FS Plugin Configuration for more details.

Example:

- `ftp://somehost/pub/downloads/`

Due to incompatibilities between the current version of VFS and certain FTP servers on Linux (e.g.: vsftpd), using a relative path prevents some of the plugin's functionality from working correctly. For that reason, in those cases an absolute path must be specified, e.g.:

- `ftp://somelinuxhost/home/someuser/pub/downloads/`

FS Plugin Properties Configuration

1. Choose a name for the File System Plugin folder, where various types of messages will be stored (e.g: `filestore` refers to this folder in our documentation). Create the folder and make sure it can be read and written by the user running Domibus.
2. Edit the `edelivery_path/conf/domibus/plugins/conf/fs-plugin.properties`.
3. Set `fsplugin.messages.location=<PATH>/filestore` where <PATH> is the full path to the `filestore` folder.

   Example:

   `fsplugin.messages.location=/home/domibus/fs_plugin_data/MAIN`.

4. Optional: Set the_ `fsplugin.messages.payload.id` property (Default is `cid:message`).
5. Restart Domibus.

The following folders should automatically be created under the `filestore` folder, after the successful start of Domibus:

- `IN`: folder where the messages are received.
- `SENT`: folder where the messages sent are stored.
- `FAILED`: folder where the messages that failed to be sent are stored.
- `OUT`: folder from where the messages are sent.

NOTE	It is possible to configure multiple locations for incoming and outgoing files to be

sent with the Domibus file plugin. The procedure of configuring different domains is described in Specific Domain Setup.

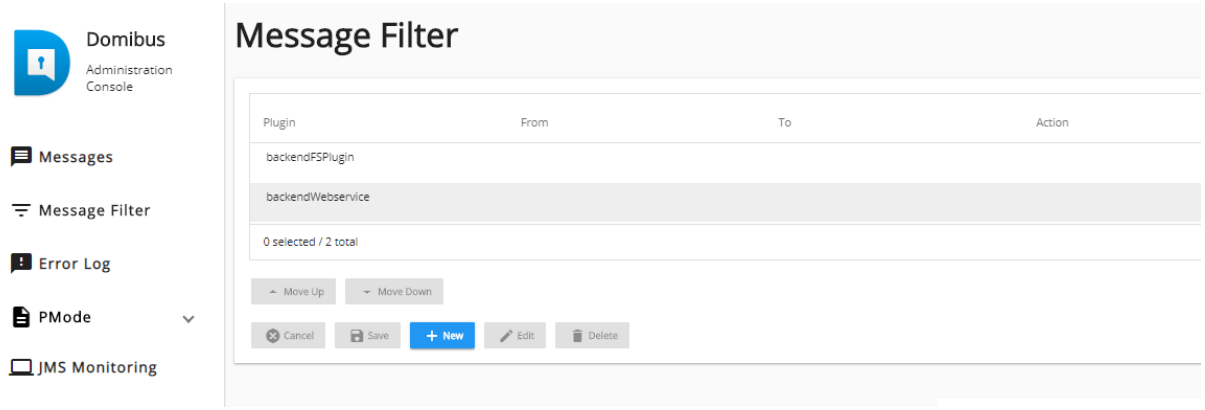
Properties defined in the property file `<edelivery_path> /conf/domibus/plugins/conf/fs-plugin.properties` can be used to configure the FS Plugin.

The list of FS Plugin properties can be found in the **FS Plugin ICD document**

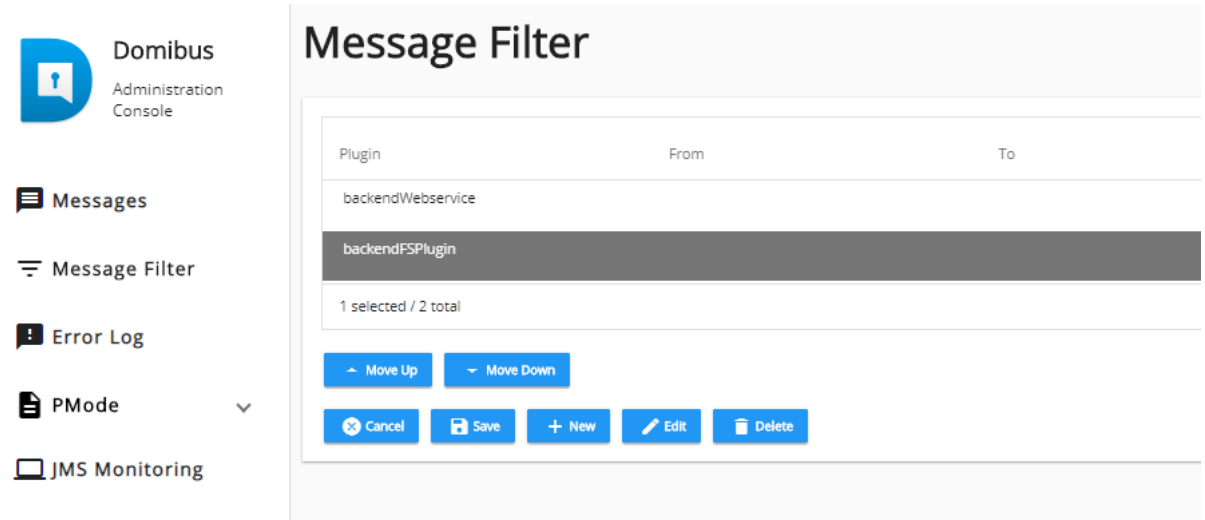
Message Filter configuration

Log on the Administration Console. Make sure that the FS Plugin is the first in the the order of Plugins that are processed using the following procedure in the Admin Console:

1. Choose **Messages filter**:



2. Select the **backendFSPlugin**, then click on **Move Up** to move it up to the top of the list:



3. Save the changes.

Metadata.xml configuration

The `metadata.xml` contains the details of the sender and receiver party IDs as well as other information and affects all future message exchanges immediately after the file is placed in the `OUT`(tray) folder of the Sending Access Point.

A sample `metadata.xml` file is provided, which needs to be modified to match the PMode

specifications of the sending and receiving Access points used.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>

<UserMessage
    xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/">
    <PartyInfo>
        <From>
            <PartyId
                type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">
                    domibus-blue
            </PartyId>
            <Role>
                http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator
            </Role>
        </From>
    <!--Optional:-->
        <To>
        <PartyId
            type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">domibus-
red</PartyId>
            <Role>
                http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/responder
            </Role>
        </To>
    <!--Optional:-->
    </PartyInfo>

    <CollaborationInfo>
        <!--You may enter the following 4 items in any order-->
        <!--Optional:-->
        <!-- <AgreementRef type="">A1</AgreementRef> -->
        <Service type="tc1">bdx:noprocess</Service>
        <Action>TC1Leg1</Action>
    </CollaborationInfo>
    <MessageProperties>
    <!--1 or more repetitions:-->
    <!--originalSender and finalRecipient are mandatory-->
        <Property
            name="originalSender">
                urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered:C1
        </Property>
        <Property
            name="finalRecipient">
                urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered:C4
        </Property>
    </MessageProperties>
    <PayloadInfo>
```

```
        <PartInfo href="cid:message">
            <PartProperties>
                <Property name="MimeType">text/xml</Property>
            </PartProperties>
        </PartInfo>
    </PayloadInfo>
</UserMessage>
```

Sample `Metadata.xml` file

- Copy the metadata.xml file to the sender's filestore `/OUT` folder.

NOTE	For each message received a metadata.xml file is also generated by FS-Plugin and stored in the `/IN/FINAL_RECIPIENT/MESSAGE_ID/…` folder

PMode configuration

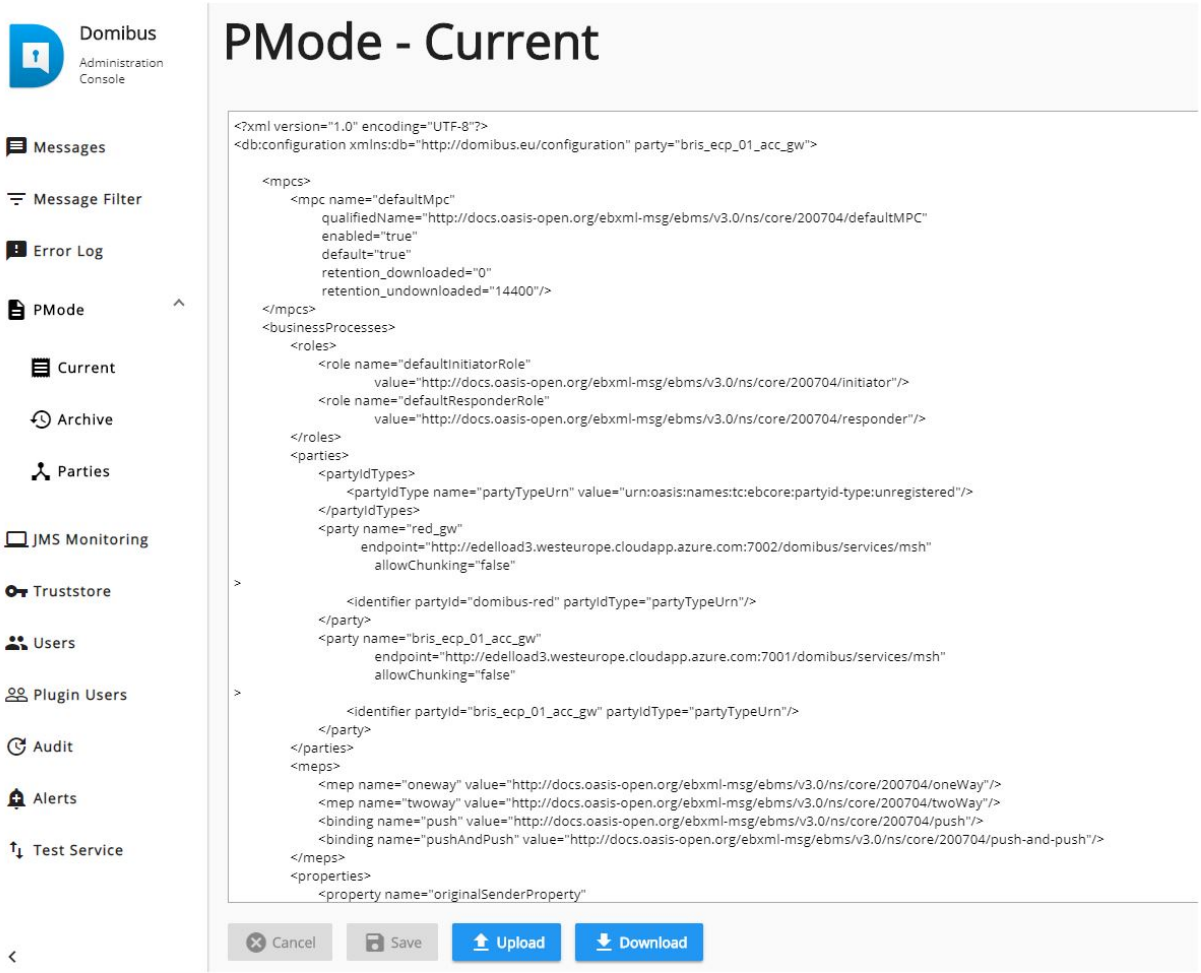
Using the sample PMode file provided with the Domibus software:

- Edit the PMode file and remove the 2 instances of
- `payloadProfile="MessageProfile"` below:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
……..
……..
<legConfigurations>
    <legConfiguration
        name="pushTestcase1tc1Action"
        service="testService1"
        action="tc1Action"
        defaultMpc="defaultMpc"
        reliability="AS4Reliability"
        security="eDeliveryAS4Policy"
        receptionAwareness="receptionAwareness"
        propertySet="eDeliveryPropertySet"
        payloadProfile="MessageProfile"
        errorHandling="demoErrorHandling"
        compressPayloads="true"/>
    <legConfiguration name="testServiceCase"
        service="testService"
        action="testAction"
        defaultMpc="defaultMpc"
        reliability="AS4Reliability"
        security="eDeliveryAS4Policy"
        receptionAwareness="receptionAwareness"
        propertySet="eDeliveryPropertySet"
        payloadProfile="MessageProfile"
        errorHandling="demoErrorHandling"
        compressPayloads="true"/>
    </legConfigurations>
```

```
    <process name="tc1Process"
    ......
    ......
    ......
```

- Upload the **PMode** to the Access point using the PMode Option in the admin console:



Sending Procedure Options

In this section we will demonstrate, using examples, how messages Payloads are sent from one Access Point to another.

If FS-plugin is used for the sending as well as the receiving:

1. Place the `metadata.xml` file under the sender's `filestore/OUT` folder.
2. Any subsequent file(s) placed in the same `filestore/OUT` folder will automatically be sent to the receiver's Access Point and placed under the receiver's `filestore/IN` folder.

If WS-plugin is used to send a message to an FS-plugin access point, then:

1. The metadata.xml file is not used at the sender side, instead you can use SoapUI or another client backend application.
2. Sent payloads will be also placed under the receiver's `filestore/IN` folder.

NOTE	The next sections describe the structure of the receiver's filestore `/IN` folder which contains received messages.

Scenario 1: WS-plugin is used at the sender's side

If WS-plugin is used at the sender's side, we will have two configuration choices:

Using PayloadName

1. If the `PayloadName Property_name` is used as shown below, where SoapUI is used as Backend, the received payload name will be the value given to the `PayloadName` parameter (`testing1.xml`):

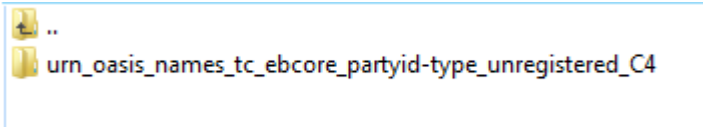
```
<ns:Property
    name="finalRecipient">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C4</ns:Property>
</ns:MessageProperties>
<ns:PayloadInfo>
<ns:PartInfo href="cid:message">
<ns:PartProperties>
<ns:Property name="MimeType">text/xml</ns:Property>
<ns:Property name="PayloadName">testing1.xml</ns:Property>
</ns:PartProperties>
</ns:PartInfo>
</ns:PayloadInfo>
</ns:UserMessage>
...
```

2. The SoapUI response is shown here:

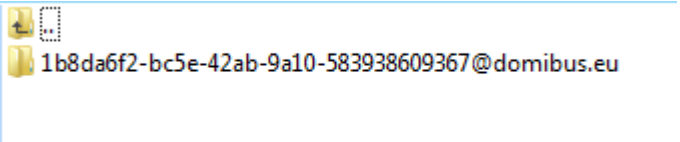
```
<messageID>1b8da6f2-bc5e-42ab-9a10-583938609367@domibus.eu</messageID>
```

3. At the Receiver's IN folder, a first subfolder is created and named using the **finalRecipient** parameter value from the Sender's metadata.xml file (e.g: `urn_oasis_names_tc_ebcore_partyid-type_unregistered_C4`).

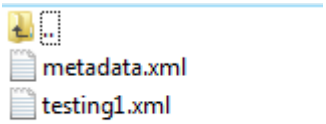
NOTE	That the colon ":" in the folder name has been replaced by the underscore (_) character:



4. Within the `finalRecipient` folder, is then created a second subfolder named using the `MessageID` (e.g: `1b8da6f2-bc5e-42ab-9a10-583938609367@domibus.eu` in this case).



5. Finally, the payload (**testing1.xml**) and the metadata.xml file are stored in the second folder, the **MessageID** folder (1b8da6f2-bc5e-42ab-9a10-583938609367@domibus.eu) as shown here:



PayloadName not used option

1. The received payload name will be the value given after `href="cid:xxxxx"` as shown (e.g:`message.xml`) or a random string if href is absent (e.g.: `476cb7ab-df21-456f-bb6e-619e1d6fb1ea.xml`):

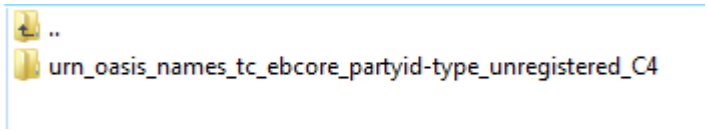
```
...
<ns:Property
name="finalRecipient">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C4</ns:Property>

</ns:MessageProperties>
<ns:PayloadInfo>
<ns:PartInfo href="cid:message">
<ns:PartProperties>
<ns:Property name="MimeType">text/xml</ns:Property>
</ns:PartProperties>
</ns:PartInfo>
</ns:PayloadInfo>
</ns:UserMessage>….
```

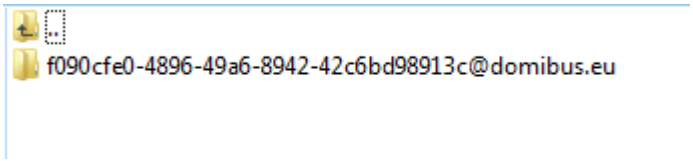
2. The SoapUI response is shown here:

```
<messageID>f090cfe0-4896-49a6-8942-42c6bd98913c@domibus.eu</messageID>
```

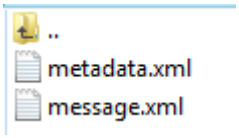
3. At the Receiver's `IN` folder, a first subfolder is created and named using the `finalRecipient` parameter value (e.g: `urn_oasis_names_tc_ebcore_partyid-type_unregistered_C4`). Note that the colon ":" in the folder name has been replaced by the underscore (_) character:



4. Within the `finalRecipient` folder a second subfolder is created, with a name using the current `MessageID` value (e.g: `f090cfe0-4896-49a6-8942-42c6bd98913c@domibus.eu` in this case)



5. Finally, the payload (`message.txt`) and the `metadata.xml` file are stored in the second `MessageID` folder (`f090cfe0-4896-49a6-8942-42c6bd98913c@domibus.eu`) as shown here:

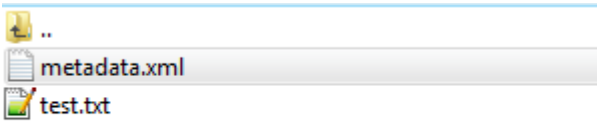


Scenario 2: FS-plugin is used at the sender's side

1. With the `finalRecipient` parameter, in `metadata.xml`, set to `urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered:C4`:

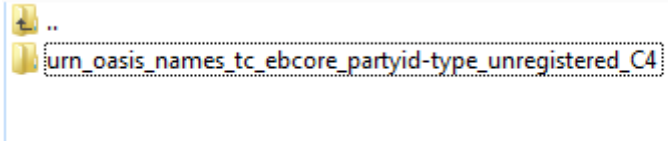
```
<MessageProperties>
    <Property
        name="originalSender">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C1</Property>
    <Property
        name="finalRecipient">[.mark]##urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C4
    </Property>
    </MessageProperties>
</UserMessage>
```

2. And a payload (e.g: test.txt) is placed in the Sender's OUT folder, to be sent, as shown here:

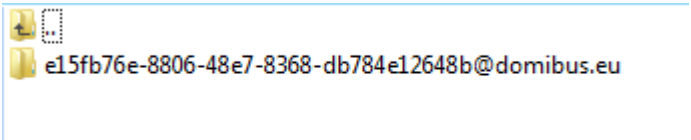


3. At the Receiver's OUT folder, a first subfolder named using the `finalRecipient` parameter value is created (e.g: `urn_oasis_names_tc_ebcore_partyid-type_unregistered_C4`).

NOTE	that the colon ":" in the folder name has been replaced by the underscore (_) character:

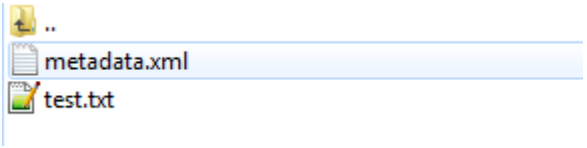


4. Within the **finalRecipient** folder is then created a second subfolder named using the current `MessageID` value (e.g: `e15fb76e-8806-48e7-8368-db784e12648b@domibus.eu` in this case).



5. Finally, the payload (`test.txt`) and the `metadata.xml` file copied from the Sender's `OUT` folder are

stored in the second folder, the `MessageID` folder (`e15fb76e-8806-48e7-8368-db784e12648b@domibus.eu`) as shown here:



NOTE

Using the `finalRecipient` value from the Sender's `metadata.xml`, the name of Receiver's `finalRecipient` folder will be modified is such a way that:

- cAll characters that are not alphanumeric characters[A-Za-z0-9], not dots (.) and not dashes (-) will be replaced by the underscore character (_)
- e.g: `urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered:C4` will be changed to: `urn_oasis_names_tc_ebcore_partyid-type_unregistered_C4`.

Fine Tuning

Delete/Archive Message

The `fs-plugin.properties` can be setup to either delete sent or failed messages or archive them in the sent or failed folders under filestore.

Delete

- **`fsplugin.messages.sent.action=delete`**: message Deleted after being sent
- **`fsplugin.messages.failed.action=delete`**: message Deleted after send failure

Archive

- `fsplugin.messages.failed.action=archive`: message Archived in the `FAILED` folder after failing to be sent.
- `fsplugin.messages.sent.action=archive`: message Archived in the `SENT` folder after being sent.

Purge

- `fsplugin.messages.received.purge.expired=600`: will trigger a quartz job that will delete the entire `message_id` folder under `IN/FINAL_RECIPIENT`.
- `fsplugin.messages.sent.purge.expired=` will keep the message in the `SENT` folder indefinitely (the `fsplugin.messages.sent.action=archive` must be set first).

Specific Domain Setup

Multiple Locations

In order to configure multiple locations for incoming and outgoing files to be sent with the Domibus file plugin, multiple domains can be setup in order to store messages in Domain specific locations.

Setting multiple domains

1. Create a `SOMEDOMAIN` folder, before (re)starting Domibus where `SOMEDOMAIN` is a user defined

name. You can have as many SOMEDOMAIN folders as needed (SOMEDOMAIN1, SOMEDOMAIN2 etc...) or your multiple locations purpose.

1. Add the following details to the fs-plugin.properties files (see the below highlighted sections in yellow):
    - The new Domain expression which includes the domain name and location (e.g: SOMEDOMAIN), the Domain Service (e.g: SomeDomainService) and the Domain Action (e.g: SomeDomaineAction).

Example Domain1

```
#fsplugin.domains.DOMAIN1.order=1
# Regular expression used to match the domain for the reception of
messages. This regular expression will be evaluated
# against the Service and Action values from the incoming message
separated by #.
```

Example DOMAIN1SampleService

```
#fsplugin.domains.DOMAIN1.messages.expression=
#fsplugin.domains.SOMEDOMAIN.messages.expression=SomeDomainService#SomeDomainAction
# The location of the folder that the plugin will use to manage the
messages to be sent and received in case no domain
# expression matches. This location must be accessible to the Domibus
instance. The domain locations must be independent
# from each other and should not overlap.
```

Example /home/domibus/fs_plugin_data/DOMAIN1

```
#fsplugin.domains.DOMAIN1.messages.location=
#fsplugin.domains.SOMEDOMAIN.messages.location=/PATH/SOMEDOMAIN
# The user used to access the domain location specified by the property
fsplugin.domains.<domain_id>.messages.location.
# This value must be provided if the location access is secured at the
file system level so that users from other
```

NOTE	(Optional) Set the fsplugin.domains.SOMEDOMAIN.messages.payload.id property (Default is cid:message)

NOTE	• Create the SOMEDOMAIN folder before (re)starting Domibus. • IN, OUT, SENT and FAILED folders will be automatically created under SOMEDOMAIN.

The following properties defined in the property file <edelivery_path>/conf/domibus/plugins/conf/fs-plugin.properties can be used to configure the FS-Plugin for a particular domain:

Metadata.xml Domain Configuration changes

Insert an additional Service and Action in the `metadata.xml` as in the following example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<UserMessage
    xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/">
    <PartyInfo>
        <From>
            <PartyId
                type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">
                    domibus-blue
            </PartyId>
            <Role>
                http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator
            </Role>
        </From>
        <!--Optional:-->
        <To>
            <PartyId
                type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">
                    domibus-red
            </PartyId>
            <Role>http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/responder</Role>
        </To>
    </PartyInfo>
    <CollaborationInfo>
        <!--You may enter the following 4 items in any order-->
        <!--Optional:-->
        <!--<AgreementRef type="">A1</AgreementRef-->
        <Service type="tc1">SomeDomainService</Service>
        <Action>SomeDomainAction</Action>
    </CollaborationInfo>
    <MessageProperties>
        <!--1 or more repetitions:-->
        <!--originalSender and finalRecipient are mandatory-->
        <Property
            name="originalSender">
                urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered:C1
        </Property>
        <Property
            name="finalRecipient">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered:
        </Property>
    </MessageProperties>
</UserMessage>
```

PMode Domain-Specific Configuration

Insert the following additions to the existing Pmode:

NOTE

- `SomeDomainService`,`SomeDomainAction` and `SOMEDOMAIN` are user defined names.
- `SomeDomainService` describes the service specific to the new Domain
- `SomeDomainAction` describes the action that the new domain service can perform.
- `SOMEDOMAIN` is the name of the subfolder of the File System Plugin folder where messages for the new domain will be stored.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<--! ... -->

<services>
    <service name="testService1" value="bdx:noprocess" type="tc1"/>
    <service name="SomeDomainService" value="SomeDomainService" type="tc1"/>
</services>
<actions>
    <action name="tc1Action" value="TC1Leg1"/>
    <action name="tc2Action" value="TC2Leg1"/>
    <action name="SomeDomainAction" value="SomeDomainAction"/>
</actions>

<--! ... -->

<legConfiguration name="pushTestcase1tc3Action"
service="SomeDomainService
action="SomeDomainAction"
        defaultMpc="defaultMpc"
        reliability="AS4Reliability"
        security="eDeliveryPolicy"
        receptionAwareness="receptionAwareness"
        errorHandling="demoErrorHandling"
        compressPayloads="true"/>
        undefined</legConfigurations>undefined<process name="tc1Process"
        agreement=""
        mep="oneway"
        binding="push"
        initiatorRole="defaultInitiatorRole"
        responderRole="defaultResponderRole">
<initiatorParties>
    <initiatorParty name="blue_gw"/>
    <initiatorParty name="red_gw"/>
</initiatorParties>
<responderParties>
    <responderParty name="blue_gw"/>
    <responderParty name="red_gw"/>
</responderParties>
```

```
<legs>
    <leg name="pushTestcase1tc1Action"/>
    <leg name="pushTestcase1tc2Action"/>
    <leg name="pushTestcase1tc3Action"/>
</legs>undefined</process>undefined</businessProcesses>undefined</db:configuration>
```

Once the PModes are loaded in the sender and receiver's Access points, the user is able to drop the Payload into the `/PATH/SOMEDOMAIN/OUT` folder. The payload is received in the receiver's `/PATH/SOMEDOMAIN/IN` folder.

Multitenancy

The FS Plugin can be used when Domibus is configured in Multitenancy mode.

In Multitenancy mode the plugins security is activated by default, regardless of the configured value in domibus.properties for the `domibus.auth.unsecureLoginAllowed` property. As a result, every request to Domibus to send a file must be authenticated via plugin username and password, which are configured in `fs-plugin.properties` per domain.

Example for `DOMAIN1`

```
# Mandatory in Multitenancy mode.
# The user that submits messages to Domibus.
# It is used to associate the current user with a specific domain.
fsplugin.domains.DOMAIN1.authentication.user=
# Mandatory in Multitenancy mode. The credentials of the user defined
# under the property username.
fsplugin.domains.DOMAIN1.authentication.password=
```

More information on how to create plugin users used for authentication can be found in Plugin Users).

Different recipients

To send multiple files to different recipients, create different sub-folders under the Sender's `OUT` folder, for each recipient. (One `OUT/sub-folder` per recipient).

Each of the subfolders would contain a `metadata.xml` file that contains details of its corresponding recipient.

The FS Plugin would then scan each of these sub-folders and send the message present in each using the metadata.xml details.

NOTE	To put the message to be distributed in each of the sub-folders, either create a script which copies the message to each sub-folder, using a pre-prepared list of recipients or develop a client program that does a similar task.

File System Permissions

Domibus must be able to write the incoming messages to the specified `IN` folder at the receiver end, whether a domain setup is used or not.

Local File Systems

For local file systems, the Domibus user must have the necessary write permissions to the `IN`, `OUT`, `SENT` and `FAILED` folders.

Remote File Systems

For remote file systems like SMB (Server Message Block), `SFTP` or `FTP` protocols, where the location access is secured at the file system level and where users from other domains cannot access its contents, the `fs-plugin.properties` file must include the credentials of a user (or users) allowed to access the `IN`, `OUT`, `SENT` and the `FAILED` folders specific to each domain.

The fields to setup include are described in the following example. See FS Plugin Configuration for more details:

```
.....
fsplugin.domains.DOMAIN1.messages.user= user_name
fsplugin.domains.DOMAIN1.messages.password=user_password
.....
```

NOTE	A typical error that would occur if the sent Payload cannot be written to the receiver's IN folder is described here:

Example:

```
2017-10-18 15:25:08,772 [] []
#ERROR  e.d.p.f.w.FSSendMessagesService:66 - Error setting up folders for domain:
SOMEDOMAIN
eu.domibus.plugin.fs.exception.FSSetUpException: IO error setting up folders
at
eu.domibus.plugin.fs.FSFilesManager.getEnsureChildFolder(FSFilesManager.java:104)
```

In this situation, the message is moved to the sender's `SENT` folder, even though it has not actually been successfully delivered to the receiver's `IN` folder.

The message will only be released to the receiver's `IN` tray when the correct (e.g.: write) permissions are set.

Chapter 11. WS Plugin

11.1. WS Plugin Interface

▼ *About this content*

This content defines the participant's interface to the Access Point (Corner Two and Corner Three in the four-corner topology that will be explained later in this document) component of the eDelivery building block. This document describes the WSDL and the observable behaviour of the interface provided by Domibus and included in the default-ws-plugin.

This section describes the WSDL and the observable behaviour of the interface provided by Domibus 4.x.y and included in the default-ws-plugin.

Here you can find information to understand the Access Point (Corner Two and Corner Three in the four-corner model) services provided by Domibus delivered by eDelivery.

There is one interface described in this document:

Actor list

Interface	Description
WebServicePlugin.wsdl	The webservices interface for Domibus WS default plugin

▼ *Scope*

This content covers the service interface of the Access Point. It includes information regarding the description of the services available, the list of use cases, the information model and the sequence of message exchanges for the services provided. This specification is limited to the service interface of the Access Point. All other aspects of its implementation are not covered by this document.

▼ *Audience*

The intended target audience for this guide are:

- The Directorate Generals and Services of the European Commission, Member States (MS) and also companies of the private sector wanting to set up a connection between their backend systems and the Access Point. In particular:
  - Architects will find it useful for determining how to best exploit the Access Point to create a fully-fledged solution and as a starting point for connecting a Back-Office system to the Access Point.
  - Analysts will find it useful to understand the Access Point that will enable them to have an holistic and detailed view of the operations and data involved in the use cases.
  - Developers will find it essential as a basis of their development concerning the Access Point plugin services.
  - Testers can use this document in order to test the interface by following the use cases described.

▼ *Useful Resources*

Below you can find useful information sources:

- Access Point Offering

  Document holding technical specifications and implementation instructions.

- HTTP Methods for RESTful Services

  Short descriptions and using HTTP Methods for RESTful Services

- Business Document Metadata Service Location

  BDMSL Software Architecture Document

  This document is the Software Architecture document of the CIPA eDelivery Business Document Metadata Service Location application (BDMSL) sample implementation.
  It intends to provide detailed information about the project:

  1. An overview of the solution
  2. The different layers
  3. The principles governing its software architecture

- ebXML

  About the Electronic Business using eXtensible Markup Language(ebXML)

- Web Services Description Language (WSDL) 1.1

  WS-I Basic Profile Version 1.1

- XML Schema 1.1
- Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.1
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol 1.1
- SOAP Messages with Attachments
- AS4 Profile of ebMS 3.0 Version 1.0
- e-SENS AS4 Profile 1.11
- eDelivery AS4 profile
- eDelivery Pmode Configuration
- XSDs for ebms3
- ebXML

  Electronic Business using eXtensible Markup Language (ebXML)

Overview

Services' implementers and consumers can find a complete specification of the WS Plugin:

- Functional Specification, this specifies the set of services and the operations provided by each service and this is represented by the flows explained in the use cases.
- Behavioural Specification, this specifies the expected sequence of steps to be respected by the participants in the implementation when calling a service or a set of services and this is represented by the sequence diagrams presented in the use cases.
- Message Standards, this specifies the syntax and semantics of the data.

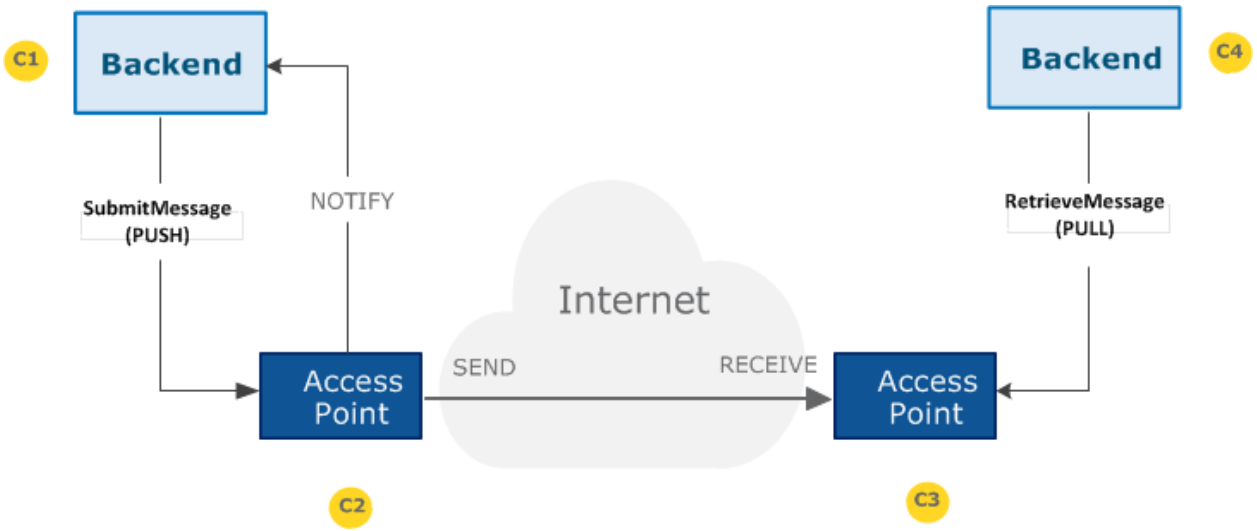
Functional Specification

Purpose of the Access Point component

The Access Point provides the functionality supporting Corner Two and Corner Three components.

In order to understand the Use Cases that will be described below it is important to explain the topology; i.e. the four – corner model.

The four corner model



In this model we have the following elements:

- Corner One (C1): Backend C1 is the system that will send messages to the sending AP (Access Point)
- Corner Two (C2): Sending Access Point C2
- Corner Three (C3): Receiving Access Point C3
- Corner Four (C4): Backend C4 is the system that received messages from the receiving AP (Access Point)

There are two backend adapters (i.e. corner one and corner four). They send messages to and download messages from the AS4 APs configured in the PMode configuration files.

Use Cases Overview

Actors

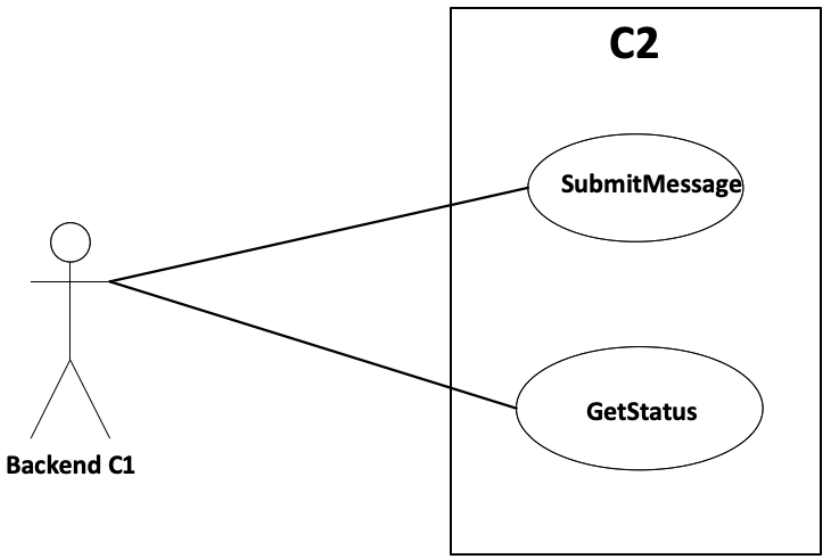
Actor	Definition
Backend C1	Any participant submitting messages to any other Backend C4 and using the Sending AP C2 for that purpose.
Backend C4	Any participant retrieving messages from any other Backend C1 and using the Receiving AP C3 for that purpose.

NOTE Greyed use cases in this paragraph show deprecated operations in the WSDL (in these diagrams, the use cases below these replace them). Since deprecated and replacing operations have the same functionality (only technical changes), in each case only one use case is presented for both.

Backend C1 Use Cases

ID	UC	Description	Operation	System
UC01	**Submit Message**	Submit any type of document from a Backend C1 to a Backend C4	submitMessage	Domibus 4.x.y
UC03	**Get Status of the Message**	Get the status of the Message with messageId and access point role.	`getStatusWithAccessPointRole`	Domibus 5.1

Backend C1 Use Cases Diagram

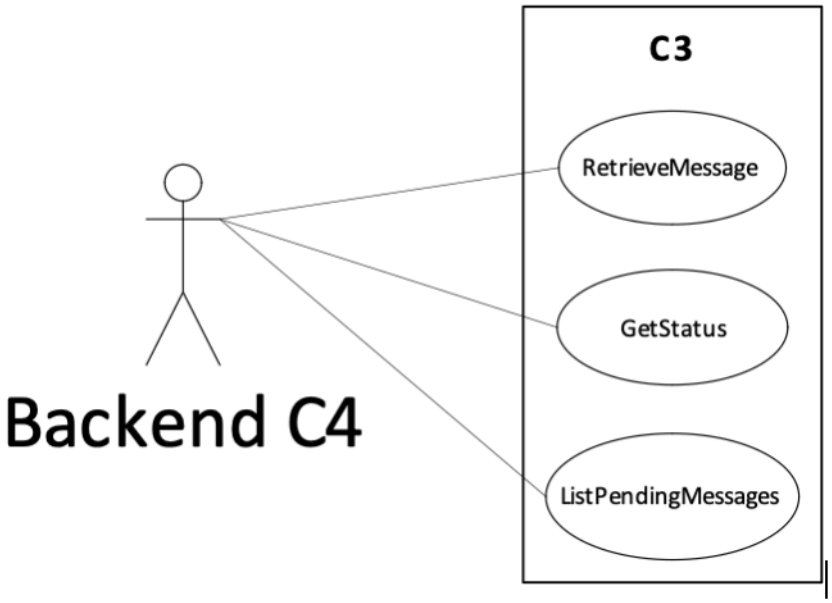


Backend C4 Use Cases

ID	UC	Description	Operation	System
UC02	**Download Message**	Retrieve the message from the Receiving AP C3	retrieveMessage	Domibus 4.x.y
UC02	**Get Status of the Message**	Get the status of the Message	getStatus	Domibus 4.x.y

ID	UC	Description	Operation	System
UC04	**ListPending Messages**	Check the pending messages to be retrieved by the Backend C4 from C3	listPending Messages	Domibus 4.x.y

Backend C4 Use Cases Diagram



Use Cases Detail

The following paragraphs define the use cases listed above with more detail.

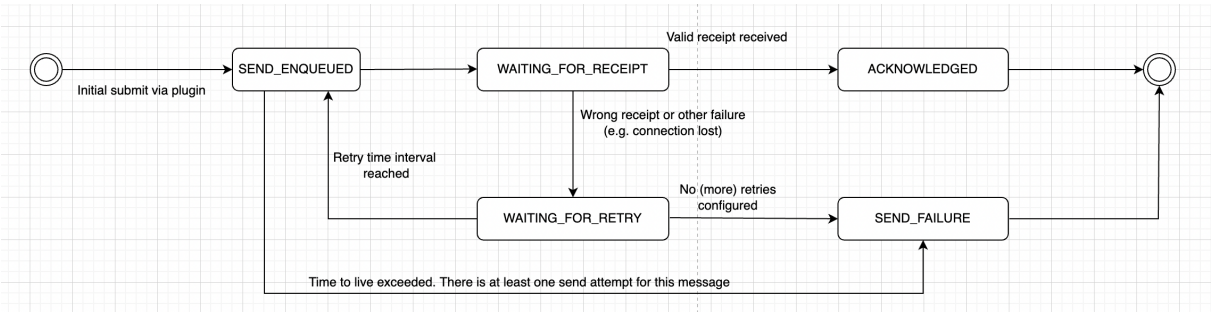
The *Interface Functional Specification* is described in the detailed uses cases using the Request and the Response examples. It is important to remark that the Inputs and Responses provided as examples for the use cases are based on a specific PMode configuration.

As defined in the eDelivery Specification Library, a PMode is the contextual information that governs the processing of a particular message (thus is basically a set of configuration parameters). The PMode associated with a message determines, among other things, which security and/or which reliability protocol and parameters, as well as which MEP (Message Exchange Pattern) is being used when sending a message. The technical representation of the PMode configuration is implementation dependent.
C1 and C4 may be one or more participants.

The state machine diagrams presented below depict the various states in which a message may be during its lifecycle when submitting or downloading the message. These are presented to have a more comprehensive vision of the process that the messages go through. It is also important to remark that also the sequence diagram of the basic flow is presented in the use cases.

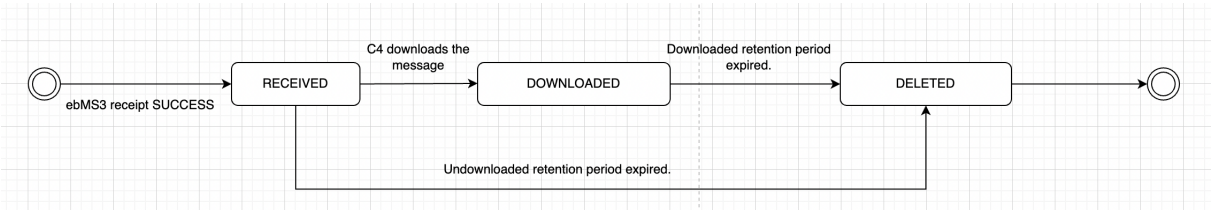
The state machine diagram for submitting the message in C2:

C2 State machine



The state machine diagram for downloading the message in C3:

C3 State machine



UC01 Submit Message

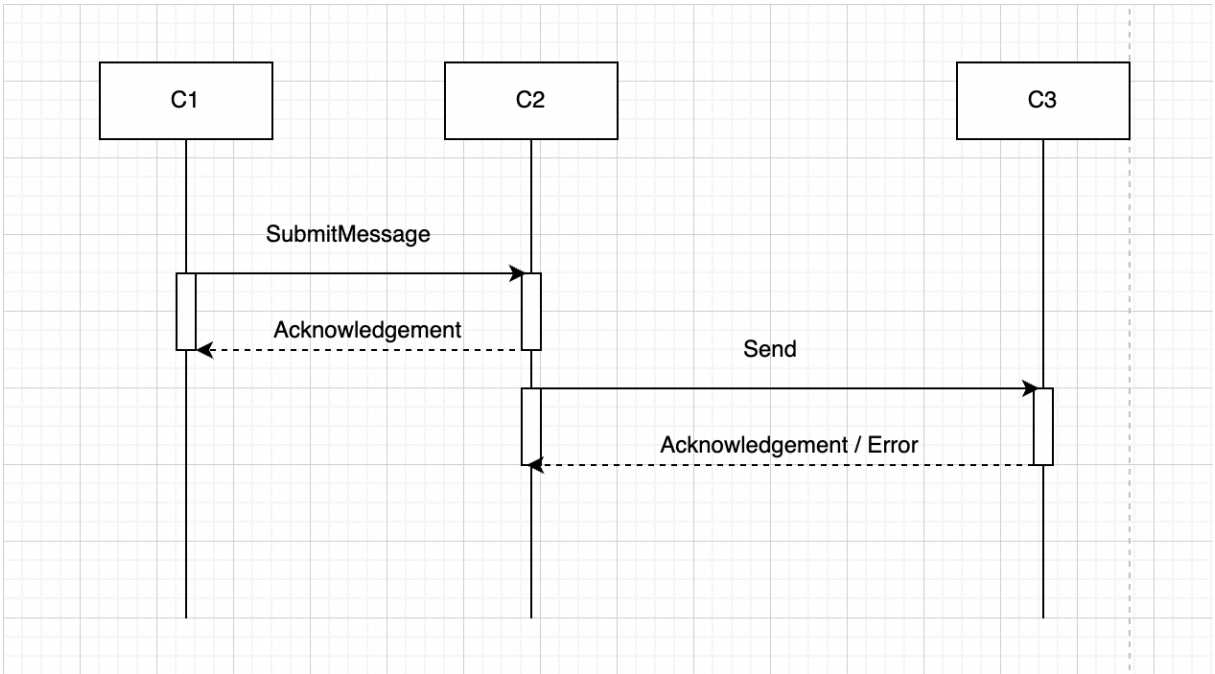
▼ *Click to Open*

UC01 Submit Message

Brief description

Submit any message with attachments from Backend C1 to the Backend C4. The response from C2 to C1 is synchronous and contains a messageId.
MTOM feature is required when sending large files so that the attachments are send outside the XML envelope, as parts. Otherwise, the attachments will be encoded base64 and sent inside the envelope and the maximum limit would be 128Mb.
The state machine of the outgoing messages is the following:

Sequence Diagram C1 to C2 – SubmitMessage



Actors

Actors	
C1	Backend C1
C2	Access Point C2
C3	Access Point C3

Preconditions

Preconditions	
C1	Backend C1 has a message to submit.
C1	The message is valid. A message is valid if it respects the message standard format (**See** Message Standards).
C2,C3	The Sending AP (C2) and the Receiving AP (C3) are up and running and properly configured.

Basic Flow

Actor	Step	Description	C2 Message State	C3 Message state
C1	1	Backend C1 submits the message.	N/A	-
C2	2	C2 sends an ACK to C1 containing the ID of the message.	SEND_ENQUEUED	-
C2	3	The message directly passes through to SEND_ENQUEUED, meaning that it is available for processing. All messages go through this step regardless of load.	SEND_ENQUEUED	-
C2	4	Once the sending process finishes the status changes to WAITING_FOR_RECEIPT.	WAITING_FOR_RECEIPT	-
C3	5	Once the reception is finished by C3, the status changes to RECEIVED.	WAITING_FOR_RECEIPT	RECEIVED
C3	6	The Receiving AP (C3) responds ACK to C2	WAITING_FOR_RECEIPT	RECEIVED
C2	7	The status of the message changes to ACKNOWLEDGED. If configured in the PMode for non-repudiation, the receipt SHOULD contain a single ebbpsig:NonRepudiationInformation child element. The value of eb:MessageInfo/eb:RefToMessageId MUST refer to the message for which this signal is a receipt.	ACKNOWLEDGED	RECEIVED
-	8	Use case ends in successful condition.	-	-

Exception Flow

Actor	Step	Description	C2 Message State	C3 Message state
C2	**E2.1**	**The ID provided by C1 already exists**	**-**	**-**
C2	E2.1.1	The `parameterPMode[1].ReceptionAwareness.DuplicateDetectionmust` be set to TRUE The status of the message changes to SEND_FAILURE.	SEND_FAILURE	-
C2	E2.1.2			
C2	**E11.1**	**Wrong receipt received or any other failure (e.g connection lost)**	**-**	**-**
C2	E11.1.1	The status changes to WAITING_FOR_RETRY.	WAITING_FOR_RETRY	-
C2	E11.1.2	Continue to step 3	-	-
C2	**E11.1.3.1**	**The maximum number or retries (Configurable via PMode on a by-usecase basis) has been reached**	**-**	**-**
C2	E11.1.3.1.1	The status of the message changes to SEND_FAILURE.	SEND_FAILURE	-
C2	E11.1.3.1.1	A notification can be sent to the Backend C1 that initially submitted the message.	SEND_FAILURE	
C2	E11.1.3.1.3	Use case ends in failure condition.	-	-

Post conditions

Successful conditions	The operation is a success if getStatus in C2 is ACKNOWLEDGED and this means that the Receiving AP (C3) has received the message submitted by the Backend C1 and the status in C3 is RECEIVED. The method getStatus must be called with the identifier of the message received in the response or specified in the request.
Failure Conditions	Errors may be sent as SOAP Fault or as http:5XX.

Request Example

```
<soap:Envelope
    xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
    xmlns:ns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/"
    xmlns:_1="http://eu.domibus.wsplugin/">
    <soap:Header>
        <ns:Messaging> +
# <#ns:UserMessage## mpc=
http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/defaultMPC>
            <ns:PartyInfo>
```

```
                <ns:From>
                    <ns:PartyId
type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">domibus-blue</ns:PartyId>
                    <ns:Role>http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator</ns:Role>
                </ns:From>
                <ns:To>
                    <ns:PartyId
type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">domibus-red</ns:PartyId>
                    <ns:Role>http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/responder</ns:Role>
                </ns:To>
            </ns:PartyInfo>
            <ns:CollaborationInfo>
                <ns:Service type="tc1">bdx:noprocess</ns:Service>
                <ns:Action>TC1Leg1</ns:Action>
            </ns:CollaborationInfo>
            <ns:MessageProperties>
                <ns:Property
name="originalSender">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C1</ns:Property>
                <ns:Property
name="finalRecipient">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C4</ns:Property>
            </ns:MessageProperties>
            <ns:PayloadInfo>
                <ns:PartInfo href="cid:message">
                    <ns:PartProperties>
                        <ns:Property name="MimeType">text/xml</ns:Property>
                    </ns:PartProperties>
                </ns:PartInfo>
            </ns:PayloadInfo>
        </ns:UserMessage>
    </ns:Messaging>
</soap:Header>
<soap:Body>
    <_1:submitRequest>
        <|--Optional-->
        <bodyload>
            <value>cid:bodyload</value>
        </bodyload>
        <payload payloadId="cid:message" contentType="text/xml">

<value>PD94bWwgdmVyc2lvbj0iMS4wIiBlbmNvZGluZz0iVVRGLTgiPz4KPGhlbGxvPndvcmxkPC9oZWxsb
z4=</value>
        </payload>
    </_1:submitRequest>
</soap:Body>undefined</soap:Envelope>undefined<soap:Body>
<_1:submitRequest>
    <payloadpayloadId="cid:message"contentType="text/xml">
```

```
<value>PD94bWwgdmVyc2lvbj0iMS4wIiBlbmNvZGluZz0iVVRGLTgiPz4KPGhlbGxvPndvcmxkPC9oZWxsb
z4=</value>
    </payload>
    <payloadpayloadId="cid:attachment"contentType="application/octet-stream">

<value>PD94bWwgdmVyc2lvbj0iMS4wIiBlbmNvZGluZz0iVVRGLTgiPz4KPGhlbGxvPndvcmxkPC9oZWxsb
z4=</value>
    </payload>
</_1:submitRequest>undefined</soap:Body>undefined</soap:Envelope>
```

Response Example

```
<soap:Envelopeundefinedxmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-
envelope">undefined<soap:Body>
<ns5:submitResponse
    xmlns:ns6="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/"
    xmlns:ns5="http://eu.domibus.wsplugin"
    xmlns:xmime="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime">
    <messageID>23dce7d9-2781-4623-beeb-6b43ab9e7d37@domibus.eu</messageID>
</ns5:submitResponse>undefined</soap:Body>undefined</soap:Envelope>
```

Special requirements

- N/A

UC02 Retrieve Message

▼ *Click to Open*

UC02 - Retrieve Message

Brief description

Retrieve any type of message sent from Backend C1 to Backend C4. The retrieval of the message is based on a PULL mechanism. C4 downloads the message from C3.

Please note that `retrieveMessage` method replaces the deprecated method downloadMessage to support the retrieval of large files. MTOM feature is required when retrieving large files.

Sequence Diagram C4 to C3 – retrieveMessage

Actors

Actors	
C3	Access Point C3
C4	Backend C4

Preconditions

Preconditions	
C3	There is at least one message sent by AP C2 and successfully received in the Receiving AP C3.
C3	The Receiving AP (C3) is up and running and properly configured.
C4	C4 Has previously requested information about pending messages from C3. C3 has returned a response containing the messageID('s) of the message(s) received (cf. UC04).

Basic Flow

Actor	**Step**	**Description**	**C3 Message State**
C4	1	Requests, to the Receiving AP C3, the service `retrieveMessage` by providing the `messageId` and the attribute `markAsDownloaded` with the value true (which is the default value when this optional attribute is missing)	RECEIVED
C3	2	Receiving AP C3 retrieves and sends the information retrieveMessageResponse to C4 as response to his request. This is the payload (message content and attachments) and metadata, analogous to the message sent from C1 to C2 in UC01. The status of the message changes to DOWNLOADED when the message is retrieved by the Backend C4.	DOWNLOADED
C4	3	Receives the message as sent by C1	DOWNLOADED
C3	4	Deletes the payload of the message from the database if retention timeout for downloaded messages = 0. NB: While the message metadata is still recoverable by a Domibus administrator all payload data is purged. This is necessary to be able to prove message exchanges in case of disputes. It is possible to produce the signature of a payload but not the payload itself.	DELETED
C3	5	The status of the message changes to DELETED when the message is deleted by C3 after the configured retention timeout for downloaded messages (*retention_downloaded*) expired. Note: If *retention_downloaded* has a negative value, the message will never be deleted from C3. If the message was not downloaded, the *retention_undownloaded* value will be used as timeout for deletion.	DELETED

Alternative Flow

Actor	Step	Description	C3 Message State
C3	A1.1	**Configured retention time has passed**	RECEIVED
C3	A1.1.1	Go directly to step 4	RECEIVED

Alternative Flow 2

Actor	Step	Description	C3 Message State
C4	A2.1	Requests, to the Receiving AP C3, the service `retrieveMessage` by providing the messageID and the attribute `markAsDownloaded` with the value `False`.	RECEIVED
C3	A2.2	Receiving AP C3 retrieves and sends the information `retrieveMessageResponse` to C4 as response to his request. This is the payload (message content and attachments) and metadata, analogous to the message sent from C1 to C2 in UC01.	RECEIVED
C4	A2.3	Receives the message as sent by C1.	RECEIVED
C4	A2.4	Requests, to the Receiving AP C3, the service `markMessageAsDownloaded` by providing the `messageId`.	RECEIVED
C3	A2.5	C3 responds with a confirmation message containing the `messageID` if the message was not marked as DOWNLOADED until then or an error message otherwise. The status of the message changes to DOWNLOADED when the message is retrieved by the backend C4.	DOWNLOADED
C3	A2.6	Go to step 4	DELETED

Alternative Flow 2

Actor	Step	Description	C3 Message State
C3	**E2.1**	**Wrong messageID (malformed or missing), this is a condition of failure.**	**(NOT FOUND)**
C3	E2.1.1	The `NOT FOUND` status is a pseudo state for messages that are not available for download (were never received or were rejected).	(NOT FOUND)
	C3	E2.1.2	Use case ends in failure condition

Post conditions

Successful conditions	It is a success if the Message Status is `ACKNOWLEDGED` on C2 and `DOWNLOADED` or `DELETED` on C3. Payload of the message may be deleted from C3's database.
Failure Conditions	No message payload is returned to C4. The response contains a description of the encountered error. The operation is not a success if `GetStatus` is `SEND_FAILURE` on C2 and `NOT FOUND` on C3 and this means that the Backend C4 has not been able to download the message submitted by the Backend C1. If the `retrieveMessage` method is called with a wrong messageID (malformed or missing), this is a condition of failure. The `NOT FOUND` status is a pseudo state for messages that are not available for download (were never received or were rejected).

Request Example

```
<soap:Envelope
    xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope" xmlns:_1="
    http://eu.domibus.wsplugin/">
    <soap:Header/>
    <soap:Body>
        <_1:retrieveMessageRequest>
            <messageID>$\{ResponseParameters#messageID}</messageID>
        </_1:retrieveMessageRequest>
    </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

Response Example

```
<soap:Envelope
    xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope">
    <soap:Header>
    <ns6:Messaging mustUnderstand="false"
        xmlns:ns6="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/"
        xmlns:ns5=" http://eu.domibus.wsplugin/"
        xmlns:xmime="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime">
    <ns6:UserMessage> mpc=http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/defaultMPC>
    <ns6:MessageInfo>
        <ns6:Timestamp>2017-10-02T17:32:14.956+02:00</ns6:Timestamp>
        <ns6:MessageId>d05051c6-951c-4f40-90b5-
459eca9d8302@domibus.eu</ns6:MessageId>
    </ns6:MessageInfo>
    <ns6:PartyInfo>
    <ns6:From>
    <ns6:PartyId
    type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">domibus-
blue</ns6:PartyId>
    <ns6:Role>http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator</ns6:Role>
    </ns6:From>
```

```
    <ns6:To>
    <ns6:PartyId
    type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">domibus-
red</ns6:PartyId>
    <ns6:Role>http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/responder</ns6:Role>
    </ns6:To>
    </ns6:PartyInfo>
    <ns6:CollaborationInfo>
    <ns6:Service type="tc1">bdx:noprocess</ns6:Service>
    <ns6:Action>TC1Leg1</ns6:Action>
    <ns6:ConversationId>52f1c57d-bd35-4ab2-a0a5-
da9a15101dba@domibus.eu</ns6:ConversationId>
    </ns6:CollaborationInfo>
    <ns6:MessageProperties>
    <ns6:Property
    name="finalRecipient">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C4</ns6:Property>
    <ns6:Property
    name="originalSender">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C1</ns6:Property>
    </ns6:MessageProperties>
    <ns6:PayloadInfo>
    <ns6:PartInfo href="cid:message">
    <ns6:Schema/>
    <ns6:PartProperties>
    <ns6:Property name="MimeType">text/xml</ns6:Property>
    </ns6:PartProperties>
    </ns6:PartInfo>
    </ns6:PayloadInfo>
    </ns6:UserMessage>
    </ns6:Messaging>
    </soap:Header>
    <soap:Body>
        <ns5:retrieveMessageResponse
        xmlns:ns6="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/"
        xmlns:ns5=" http://eu.domibus.wsplugin/"
        xmlns:xmime="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime">
        <payload payloadId="cid:message">

<value>PD94bWwgdmVyc2lvbj0iMS4wIiBlbmNvZGluZz0iVVRGLTgiPz4KPGhlbGxvPndvcmxkPC9oZWxsb
z4=</value>
        </payload>
        </ns5:retrieveMessageResponse>
    </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

Security

In Multitenancy mode, the general property **domibus.auth.unsecureLoginAllowed** is ignored and authentication is always required. For more about authentication options, see the

Domibus Authentication section in the Administration.

UC03 Get the status of the Message

▼ *Click to Open*

UC03 - Get the status of the Message

Brief description

Get the status of the Message sent from Backend C1 or received by the Backend C4:

Sequence Diagram – GetStatus

Actors

Actors	
C1	Backend C1
C2	Access Point C2
C3	Access Point C3
C4	Backend C4

Preconditions

Preconditions	
	There is at least one message sent by Backend C1 or to be retrieved by Backend C4.
	The Sending AP C2 and the Receiving AP C3 are up and running and properly configured.

Basic flow event

1. Backend C1 or the Backend C4 launch a `statusRequest` using the `messageId` and access point role.
2. The Access Point (Sending AP C2 or Receiving AP C3) retrieve the `getStatusResponse`.
3. Use case ends.

Exception flow

- N/A

Post Conditions

Successful conditions	The operation is a success if `GetStatusResponse` retrieves any status of the following: * `SEND_ENQUEUED` * `WAITING_FOR_RECEIPT` * `ACKNOWLEDGED` * `SEND_FAILURE` * `NOT_FOUND` * `WAITING_FOR_RETRY` * `RECEIVED` * `DELETED` * `DOWNLOADED`
Failure Conditions	The message does not exist.

Special requirements

- N/A

Security

In Multitenancy mode, the general property **domibus.auth.unsecureLoginAllowed** is ignored and authentication is always required.
For more about authentication options, see the Domibus Authentication section in the Administration.

Request Example

```
<soap:Envelope
    xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope" xmlns:_1="
    http://eu.domibus.wsplugin/">
    <soap:Header/>
    <soap:Body>
        <_1:statusRequest>
            <messageID>d05051c6-951c-4f40-90b5-459eca9d8302@domibus.eu</messageID>
        </_1:statusRequest>
    </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

Response Example

```
<soap:Envelope
    xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope">
    <soap:Body>
        <ns5:getStatusResponse
        xmlns:ns6="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/"
        xmlns:ns5=" http://eu.domibus.wsplugin/"

xmlns:xmime="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime">NOT_FOUND</ns5:getStatusResponse>
    </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

UC04 List Pending Messages

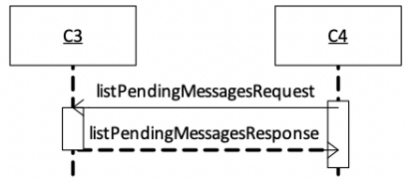
▼ *Click to Open*

UC04 List Pending Messages

Brief description

List the status Messages pending to be received by the Backend C4.

Sequence Diagram C4 to C3 – ListPendingMessages



Actors and Preconditions

Actors	
C4	Backend C4
Preconditions	
	There is at least one message be downloaded by Backend C4.
	The Receiving AP C3 is up and running and properly configured.

Basic Flow event

Steps: 1. Backend C4 launches the service listPendingMessages. 2. The Access Point (Receiving AP C3) retrieves the list of messageIds for messages with status RECEIVED. 3. Use case ends.

Exception Flow

- N/A

Post conditions

Successful conditions	The operation is a success if listPendingMessagesResponse contains all the messageIDs of the pending messages to be retrieved or the list is empty in the case that there are no pending messages.
Failure Conditions	N/A

Special requirements

- N/A

Security

In Multitenancy mode, the general property `domibus.auth.unsecureLoginAllowed` is ignored and authentication is always required.
For more about authentication options, see the Domibus Authentication section in the Administration.
When authentication is required, the returned messages will always be filtered having authenticated user overwriting finalRecipient value (if finalRecipient is provided as below).
The listPendingMessagesRequest accepts 8 *optional* parameters in order to filter the returned list of messages in status RECEIVED.

Date time optional parameters like “receivedFrom” and “receivedTo” can be provided in ISO-8601 format, with or without an offset. When the offset is provided, the user MUST NOT provide any additional timezone IDs so a value of “2021-07-21T14:27:00+02:00[Europe/Brussels]” is invalid. When the offset is missing, these parameter values are considered to be provided in UTC, having an offset of “+00:00”. For example, the following two values are valid and point to the same instant of 21st of July 2021, 12:27:00 in UTC:

1. “2021-07-21T14:27:00+02:00” will be interpreted to have an offset of 02:00;
2. “2021-07-21T12:27:00” will be interpreted to be in the UTC timezone with a +00:00 offset.

Request Example

```
<soap:Envelope
    xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope" xmlns:_1="
    http://eu.domibus.wsplugin/">
    <soap:Header/>
    <soap:Body>
        <_1:listPendingMessagesRequest>
            <messageId>4078cfea-74e9-4058-9d14-1dceee597abd@domibus.eu</messageId>
            <conversationId>52f1c57d-bd35-4ab2-a0a5-
da9a15101dba@domibus.eu</conversationId>
            <refToMessageId>d05051c6-951c-4f40-90b5-
459eca9d8302@domibus.eu</refToMessageId>
            <fromPartyId>domibus-blue</fromPartyId>
            <finalRecipient>urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C4</finalRecipient>
            <originalSender>urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C1</originalSender>
            <receivedFrom>2021-01-15T09:00:00</receivedFrom>
            <receivedTo>2021-01-29T09:00:00</receivedTo>
        </_1:listPendingMessagesRequest>
    </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

Response Example

```
<soap:Envelope
    xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope">
    <soap:Body>
        <ns6:listPendingMessagesResponse
            xmlns:S11="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
            xmlns:eb="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/"
            xmlns:S12="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
            xmlns:xmime="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime" xmlns:ns6="
            http://eu.domibus.wsplugin/">
            <messageID>4078cfea-74e9-4058-9d14-1dceee597abd@domibus.eu</messageID>
        </ns6:listPendingMessagesResponse>
    </soap:Body>
```

```
</soap:Envelope>
```

Behavioural Specification

WS Plugin configuration

The WS plugin configuration is done in the `ws-plugin.properties` file. Following properties are configurable in this file:

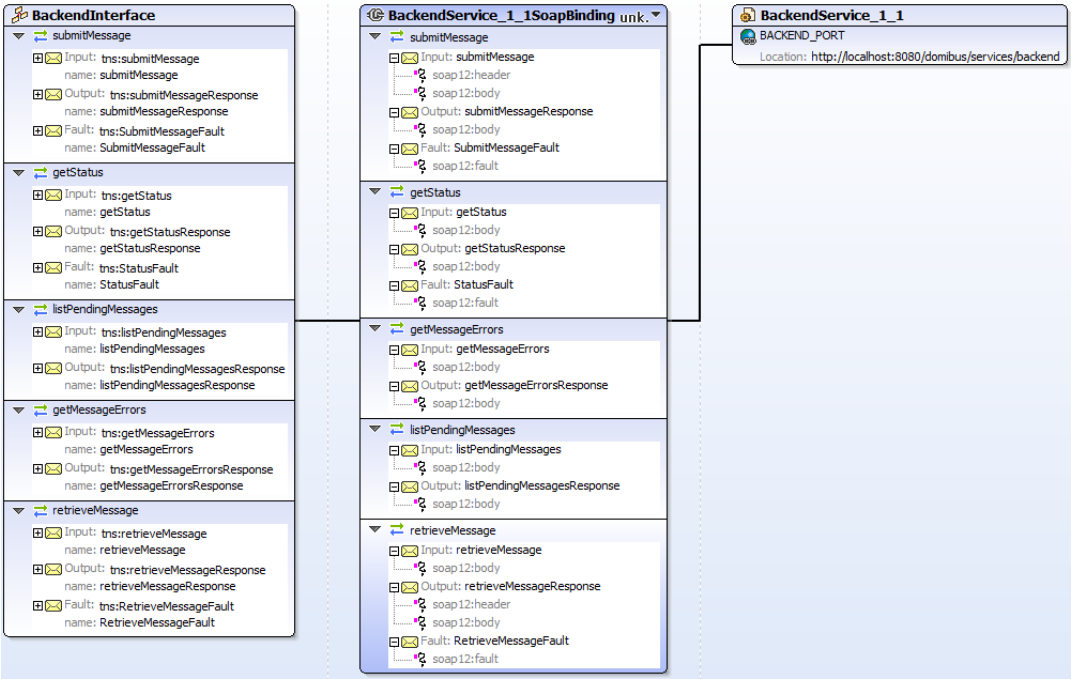
Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
`wsplugin.mtom.enabled`	*When TRUE enables the support for MTOM.*	`FALSE`
`wsplugin.schema.validation.enabled`	*Enable the schema validation. By default, the schema validation has been disabled due to performance reasons. For large files, it is recommended to keep the schema validation as disabled.*	`FALSE`
`wsplugin.messages.pending.list.max`	*The maximum number of pending messages to be listed from the pending messages table. Setting this property is expected to avoid timeouts due to huge _resultsets* being served. Setting this property to zero returns all pending messages._	`500`
`wsplugin.messages.notifications`	The notifications sent by Domibus to the plugin. The following values are possible: • `MESSAGE_RECEIVED` • `MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_RECEIVED` • `MESSAGE_SEND_FAILURE` • `MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_SEND_FAILURE` • `MESSAGE_RECEIVED_FAILURE` • `MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_RECEIVED_FAILURE` • `MESSAGE_SEND_SUCCESS` • `MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_SEND_SUCCESS` • `MESSAGE_STATUS_CHANGE` • `MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_STATUS_CHANGE`	`MESSAGE_RECEIVED, MESSAGE_SEND_FAILURE, MESSAGE_RECEIVED_FAILURE, MESSAGE_SEND_SUCCESS, MESSAGE_STATUS_CHANGE`

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
wsplugin.dispatcher.connectionTimeout	*Timeout values for communication between the ws plugin and the backend service* *ConnectionTimeOut - Specifies the amount of time, in milliseconds, that the consumer will attempt to establish a connection before it times out. 0 is infinite.*	240000
wsplugin.dispatcher.receiveTimeout	*ReceiveTimeout - Specifies the amount of time, in milliseconds, that the consumer will wait for a response before it times out. 0 is infinite.*	240000
wsplugin.dispatcher.allowChunking	*Allows chunking when sending messages to the backend service*	FALSE
wsplugin.dispatcher.chunkingThreshold	If domibus.dispatcher.allowChunking is TRUE, this property sets the threshold at which messages start getting chunked(in bytes). Messages under this limit do not get chunked. Defaults to 100 MB.	104857600
wsplugin.dispatcher.connection.keepAlive	Specifies if the connection will be kept alive between C2-C1 and C3-C4.	TRUE
wsplugin.dispatcher.worker.cronExpression	*Specify concurrency limits via a "lower-upper" String, e.g. "5-10", or a simple upper limit String, e.g. "10" (the lower limit will be 1 in this case)* *when sending files,*	0 0/1 * * * ?
wsplugin.push.enabled	*Enables push notifications to the Backend.* *Properties* wsplugin.push.rules.X, wsplugin.push.rules.X.recipient, wsplugin.push.rules.X.endpoint, wsplugin.push.rules.X.retry *and* wsplugin.push.rules.X.type *needed with X* finalRecipient.	FALSE
wsplugin.push.rules.X	*Description of the rule X*	-
wsplugin.push.rules.X.recipient	*Recipient that will trigger the rule (ex: urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered:C1). If empty, the rule is triggered for any recipient.*	-
wsplugin.push.rules.X.endpoint	*End point used to submit a message to the backend (ex: http://localhost:8080/backend)*	-

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
`wsplugin.push.rules.X.retry`	*Cron expression for the retry mechanism to push to backend*	-
`wsplugin.push.rules.X.type`	Type of notifications to be sent to the Backend: • `RECEIVE_SUCCESS` • `RECEIVE_FAIL` • `SEND_SUCCESS` • `SEND_FAILURE` • `MESSAGE_STATUS_CHANGE` • `SUBMIT_MESSAGE` • `DELETED` • `DELETED_BATCH` See Notifications to the Backend.	-
`wsplugin.push.auth.username`	*Basic authentication username that will be added to the http header of push notification requests to C4. If not specified, no authorization header will be added.*	-
`wsplugin.push.auth.password`	*Basic authentication password that will be added to the http header of push notification requests to C4. If not specified, no authorization header will be added.*	-
`wsplugin.push.markAsDownloaded`	*If TRUE, the `SUBMIT_MESSAGE` notification also pushes the message. If FALSE, the backend will be able to retrieve the same message multiple times and explicitly set the message status to `DOWNLOADED`.*	`TRUE`

WSDL Model

The WSDL schema for Domibus 5.x.y



The WSDL schema defines the envelope that consists of one AP Header and one AP Body.
The service sends a message and receives a response. There are *ten operations*:

- `submitMessage`
- `getStatus` this method is marked as deprecated, but it is maintained for backwards compatibility. For self-sending message, this method will throw duplicate messages found as exceptions. Instead of this method, use the newly added method `getStatusWithAccessPointRole` where you can specify the access point role.
- `getStatusWithAccessPointRole` this newly added method is to get the status based on the messageId and the role of the access point. For empty messageId or invalid AP role, it throws exception.
- `listPendingMessages`
- `getMessageErrors` it can be used if you get a `SEND_FAILURE` status as response from the getStatus service, in which case this operation can be used to get the details of the encountered errors. There can be multiple errors as each retry might produce one. For self-sending message, this method will throw duplicate messages found as exceptions. Instead of this method, use the newly added method getMessageErrorsWithAccessPointRole where we can specify the access point role.
- `getMessageErrorsWithAccessPointRole` this newly added method is used to get the details of the encountered errors of the failed messages with `messageId` and `accesspoint` role. There can be multiple errors as each retry might produce one. For empty messageId or invalid AP role, it throws exception.
- `retrieveMessage` this operation retrieves and downloads the message based on a query parameter `markAsDownloaded`. This parameter's value is `TRUE` by default, in which case the method 1) marks the message as downloaded and 2) downloads the message from the plugin table (`WS_PLUGIN_TB_MESSAGE_LOG`) containing pending messages.
  When `markAsDownloaded` is `FALSE`, the WS Plugin does not mark the message as downloaded.
- `listPushFailedMessages` this operation returns the list of messagesId's which are pushed to C4

but still in the failed status.
We can also check if messages are pushed but still in failed status by its `messageId`, `originalSender`, `finalRecipient`, `receivedFrom` or `receivedTo` date.

- `rePushFailedMessages` this operation allows to re push the list of failed messages by the message ids.
- `markMessageAsDownloaded` this operation 1) marks the message as downloaded and 2) deletes this message from the WS plugin table(`WS_PLUGIN_TB_MESSAGE_LOG`).

To encapsulate errors, the following `fault` elements are specified for their respective services:

- `<wsdl:fault name="SubmitMessageFault"/>`
- `<wsdl:fault name="RetrieveMessageFault"/>`
- `<wsdl:fault name="StatusFault"/>`
- `<wsdl:fault name="MarkMessageAsDownloadedFault"/>`
- `<wsdl:fault name="getMessageErrorsFault"/>`
- `<wsdl:fault name="listPendingMessagesFault"/>`
- `<wsdl:fault name="listPushFailedMessagesFault"/>`
- `<wsdl:fault name="rePushFailedMessagesFault"/>`

It must be generated and processed according to the SOAP1.2 specification.
In this case, the SOAP protocol is used and the binding is `<soap:binding>`.
The transport is SOAP messages on top of HTTP protocol:

```
transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"/>
```

C1-C2 SubmitMessage Data Model

In this section we explain the data model applicable to SubmitMessage from C1 to C2 (`domibus-submission.xsd`).

▼ *Messaging/UserMessage mpc attribute*

The Optional attribute occurs once and contains the qualified name of the MPC (Message Partition Chanel). MPCs allow for partitioning the flow of messages from a Sending MSH to a Receiving MSH into several flows that can be controlled separately and consumed differently.

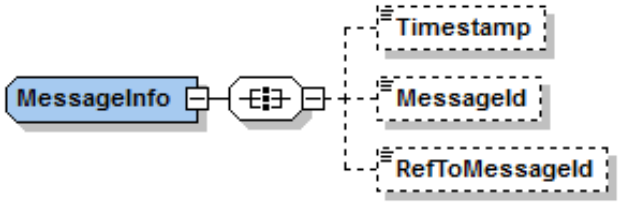
Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints & Valid example
mpc	[local-name()='schema']/[local-name()='complexType' and @name=UserMessage]/[local-name()='attribute' and @name='mpc']	N	Max 1	• It is a non-empty string, • Max length:255 characters • Configuration in PMode: PMode.mpcs.mpc *Valid Example* Default value: http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/defaultMPC

In this section, the data model is explained.

▼ *Messaging/UserMessage/MessageInfo*

This Optional element occurs once and contains the identifier of the current message, and (may) relate to other messages' identifiers.

MessageInfo type



- **Timestamp** element has a value representing the date at which the message header was created.
- **MessageId** has a value representing – for each message - a globally unique identifier.
- **RefToMessageId** contains the MessageId value of an ebMS Message to which this message relates, in a way that conforms to the MEP in use.

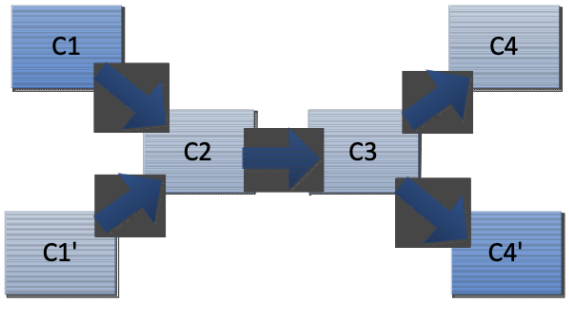
Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints & Valid example
Timestamp	[local-name()='schema']/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='MessageInfo'] /[local-name()='all']/[local-name()='element' and @name='Timestamp']	N	Max 1	*Constraints* • It MUST be expressed as `YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.msmsmsZ` *Valid Example* `2016-03-31T09:00:44.418Z`
MessageId	**[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='MessageInfo'] **/[local-name()='all']**/[local-name()='element' and @name='MessageId']	N	Max 1	*Constraints* • A globally unique identifier • In the `Message-Id` and `Content-Id` MIME headers, values are always surrounded by angle brackets, but references in `mid:` or `cid:` schema URIs and the `MessageId` and `RefToMessageId` elements **must not** include these delimiters. • It is a non-empty string. • Max length: value should not be more than 255 characters. *Valid Example* `346ea37f-7583-40b0-9ffc-3f4cfa88bf8b@domibus.eu`

Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints & Valid example
RefToMessageId	**/[local-name()='schema']/**[local-name()='complexType' and @name='MessageInfo'] **/[local-name()='all']/**[local-name()='element' and @name='RefToMessageId']	N	Max 1	*Constraints* • A globally unique identifier. • In the Message-Id and Content-Id MIME headers, values are always surrounded by angle brackets. But references in mid: or cid: scheme URI's and the MessageId and RefToMessageId elements **must not** include these delimiters. • It is a non-empty string. • Max length: value should not be more than 255 characters. *Valid Example* `346ea37f-7583-40b0-9ffc-3f4cfa88bf8b@domibus.eu`

▼ *Messaging/UserMessage/PartyInfo*

This REQUIRED element occurs once, and contains data about originating and destination parties. This element has the following children elements:

- **From:** This REQUIRED element occurs once, and contains information describing the originating party. It can be either endpoint C1 or endpoint C2.
- **To:** This REQUIRED element occurs once, and contains information describing the destination party and it can be either endpoint C3 or endpoint C4.



The From - To PartyInfo

If the *From* and *To* are C1, and C1' and C4, C4' respectively,

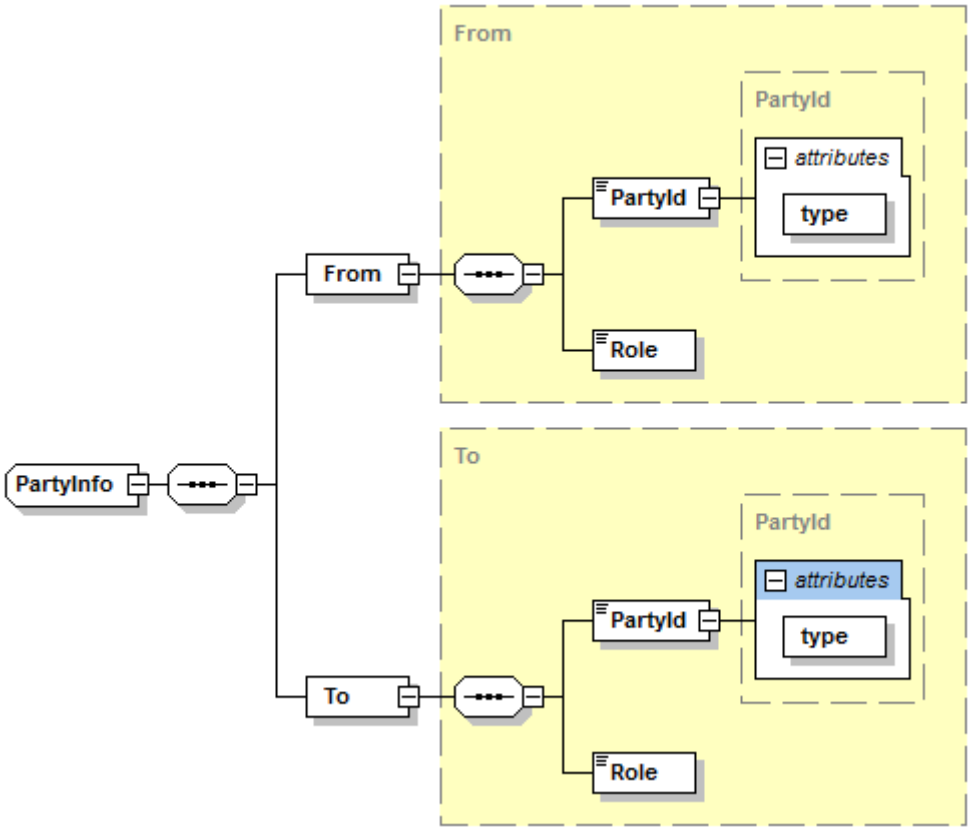
- the private keys of the certificates of C1 and C1' are stored in C2
- the public keys of the certificates of C4 and C4' are stored in C3.

But if the *From* and *To* are C2 and C3,

- the private key of the certificate of C2 is stored in C2
- the public key of C3 is stored in C3.

From	To	Private key of	Private key stored in	Public key of	Public Key stored in
C1, C1'	**C4, C4'**	**C1, C1'**	**C2**	**C4,C4'**	**C3**
C2	**C3**	**C2**	**C2**	**C3**	**C3**

- **Role:** This *required* element identifies the authorized role of the Party sending or receiving the message.
- **Type:** indicates the domain of names to which the string in the content of the `PartyId` element belongs.



PartyInfo type

Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints & Valid example
From/PartyId	**/[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='From'] **/[local-name()='all']**/[local-name()='element' and x@name='PartyId']	Y	Max 1	*Constraints* • The content of the PartyId element MUST be a URI if Type is not used. • The PartyID should be the same that is used in the PMode configuration: • It is a non-empty string. • Max length:255 characters • Configuration in PMode: PMode.Initiator.Party *Valid Example* `C2`
From/Role	**/[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='From'] **/[local-name()='all']**/[local-name()='element' and @name='Role']	Y	Max 1	*Constraints* • It is a non-empty string, • Max length:255 characters • Configuration in PMode: PMode.Initiator.Role *Valid Example* `http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator`

Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints & Valid example
From/PartyType	/**[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='PartyId']//*[local-name()='attribute' and @name='type']	N	Max 1	*Constraints* • It is a non-empty string, • Max length:255 characters *Valid Example* `urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered`
To/PartyId	/**[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='To'] /**[local-name()='all']**/[local-name()='element' and @name='PartyId']	N	Max 1	*Constraints* • The content of the PartyId element MUST be a URI if PartyType is not used. • The PartyID should be the same that is used in the PMode configuration. • Max length:255 characters • Configuration in PMode: PMode.Responder.Party • If the AccessPoint at C2 is configured for Dynamic Discovery, the To/PartyId need not be specified by the backend; Domibus will identify the To/PartyId. In all other scenarios the backend C1 must specify the To/PartyId. *Valid Example* `C3`

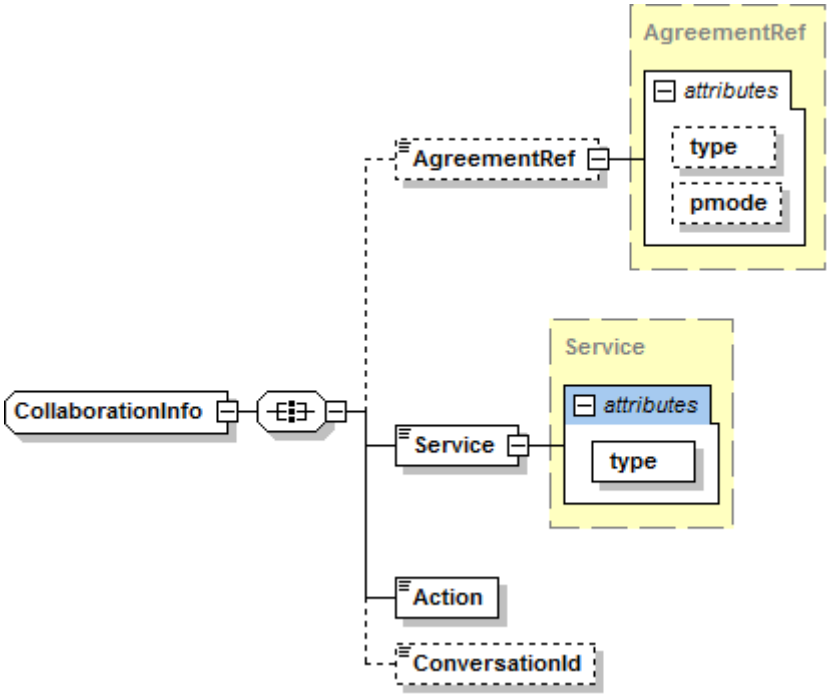
Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints & Valid example
To/Role	/**[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='To'] /**[local-name()='all']**/[local-name()='element' and @name='Role']	N	Max 1	*Constraints* • It is a non-empty string, • Max length:255 characters • Configuration in PMode: PMode.Responder.Role • If the AccessPoint at C2 is configured for Dynamic Discovery, the To/Role need not be specified by the backend; Domibus will identify the To/Role. In all other scenarios the backend C1 must specify the To/Role. *Valid Example* `http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/responder`
To/PartyType	**[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='PartyId']//*[local-name()='attribute' and @name='type']	N	Max 1	*Constraints* • It is a non-empty string, • Max length:255 characters *Valid Example* `urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered`

▼ *Messaging/UserMessage/CollaborationInfo*

This *required* element occurs once, and contains elements that facilitate collaboration between parties.

- The **AgreementRef** element is a string that identifies the entity or artifact governing the exchange of messages between the parties.
- **Service** *must* identify a set of related business transactions or other message exchanges in the context of a business process or use case.
- **Action** *must* identify the different types of business transactions or other message exchanges in the context of an identified Service.
- **ConversationId** element is a string identifying the set of related messages that make up a conversation between Parties.

So, as defined in the eDelivery Specifications Library, it provides a more general way to associate a message with an ongoing conversation, without requiring a message to be a response to a single specific previous message, but allowing update messages to existing conversations from both Sender and Receiver of the original message.



CollaborationInfo type

Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints & Valid example
AgreementRef	**/[local-name()='schema']/**[local-name()='complexType' and @name='CollaborationInfo']/**[local-name()='all']/**[local-name()='element' and @name='AgreementRef']	N	Max 1	*Constraints* • It is a non-empty string. • The value of an AgreementRef element MUST be unique within a namespace mutually agreed by the two parties. This could be a concatenation of the From and To PartyId values, a URI containing the Internet domain name of one of the parties, or a namespace offered and managed by some other naming or registry service. It is RECOMMENDED that the AgreementRef be a URI. • AgreementRef is a string value that identifies the agreement that governs the exchange. The P-Mode under which the MSH operates for this message should be aligned with this agreement. • Max length:255 characters *Valid Example* `https://joinup.ec.europa.eu`

Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints & Valid example
agreementRef@type	**/[local-name()='schema']/**[local-name()='complexType' and @name='AgreementRef']/**[local-name()='simpleContent']/**[local-name()='extension']/*[local-name()='attribute' and @name='type']	N	Max 1	*Constraints* • It is a non-empty string. • Max length:255 characters • Indicates how the parties sending and receiving the message will interpret the value of the reference. There is no restriction on the value of the `type` attribute. • If the `type` attribute is not present, the content of the `AgreementRef` element *must* be a URI. *Valid Example* `MyServiceTypes`

Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints & Valid example
agreementRef@pmode	**/[local-name()='schema']/**[local-name()='complexType' and @name='AgreementRef']/**[local-name()='simpleContent']/**[local-name()='extension']/*[local-name()='attribute' and @name='type']	N	Max 1	*Constraints* • It is a non-empty string. • Max length:255 characters • Allows for explicit association of a message with a P-Mode. When used, its value contains the `PMode.ID parameter`, i.e. the identifier for the P-Mode. This identifier is user-defined and optional, for the convenience of P-Mode management. It must uniquely identify the P-Mode among all P-Modes deployed on the same AP, and may be absent if the P-Mode is identified by other means, e.g. embedded in a larger structure that is itself identified, or has parameter values distinct from other P-Modes used on the same AP. If the ID is specified, the `AgreementRef/@pmode` attribute value is also expected to be set in associated messages). *Valid Example* `PurchaseOrderFromACME`
Service	**/[local-name()='schema']/**[local-name()='complexType' and @name='CollaborationInfo']/**[local-name()='all']/**[local-name()='element' and @name='Service']	Y	Max 1	*Constraints* • It is a non-empty string, • Max length:255 characters • Configuration in PMode: PMode[1].BusinessInfo.Service *Valid Example* `SupplierOrderProcessing`

Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints & Valid example
Service@Type	**/[local-name()='schema']/**[local-name()='complexType' and @name='Service'] **/[local-name()='simpleContent']//**[local-name()='extension']/*[local-name()='attribute']	N		*Constraints* • Indicates how the parties sending and receiving the message will interpret the value of the element. • It is a non-empty string, • Max length:255 characters • Only optional if the service is untyped
Action	**/[local-name()='schema']/**[local-name()='complexType' and @name='CollaborationInfo'] **/[local-name()='all']/**[local-name()='element' and @name='Action']	Y	Max 1	*Constraints* • It is a non-empty string. • Action *must* be unique within the Service in which it is defined. • Max length:255 characters • Configuration in PMode: PMode[1].BusinessInfo.Action *Valid Example* `NewOrder`

Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints & Valid example
ConversationId	**/[local-name()='schema']/**[local-name()='complexType' and @name='CollaborationInfo']/**[local-name()='all']/**[local-name()='element' and @name='ConversationId']	N	Max 1	*Constraints* • It is a non-empty string. Represents an immutable universally unique identifier (UUID). • Created randomly in the Receiving Access Point C2 • Max length:255 characters *Valid Example* `06689621-428e-48a4-86e6-4a86539363f5`

▼ *MessageProperties*

This element is *required* in the 4-corner model. It occurs at most once, and contains message properties that are implementation specific. As parts of the header such properties allow for more efficient monitoring, correlating, dispatching and validating functions (even if these are out of scope of ebMS specification) which would otherwise require payload access.

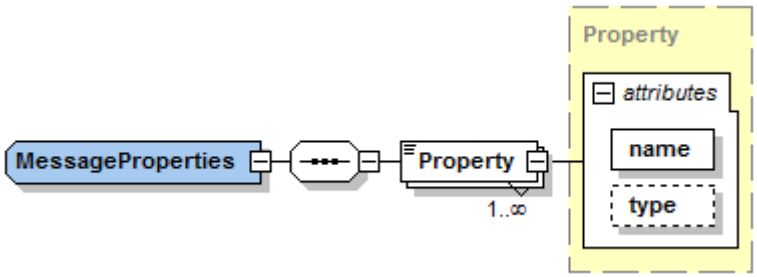
These elements hold a set of name-value properties that will hold for instance the identifiers for the `originalSender` and `finalRecipient`, as in the example below:

```
<ns:MessageProperties>
    <ns:Property name="originalSender">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C1</ns:Property>
    <ns:Property name="finalRecipient">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C4</ns:Property>
</ns:MessageProperties>
```

The property value (e.g. `urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered:C1`) is limited to 1024 characters length. If this value is overpassed and the schema validation is enabled, an error message will appear and the message will not be submitted.

If the schema validation is not enabled and the value overpassed, an `EbMS3Exception` will be raised by the AP (Domibus) and the message will also not be submitted.

MessageProperties type



Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints & Valid example
Property name	**/[local-name()='schema']/**[local-name()='complexType' and @name='Property']//*[local-name()='attribute' and @name='name']	Y	Max 1	*Constraints* • It is a non-empty string. • Max length:255 characters • Configuration in PMode: PMode[1].BusinessInfo.Properties *Valid Example* `originalSender`
Property type	**/[local-name()='schema']/**[local-name()='complexType' and @name='Property']//*[local-name()='attribute' and @name='type']	N	Max 1	*Constraints* • It is a non-empty string • Max length: 255 characters *Valid Example* `String`

▼ *PayloadInfo*

This *required* element identifies payload data associated with the message. The payload themselves are carried in separate MIME parts, `PartInfo` elements reference the corresponding MIME parts by using the Content-ID value of those parts in their `href` attribute.

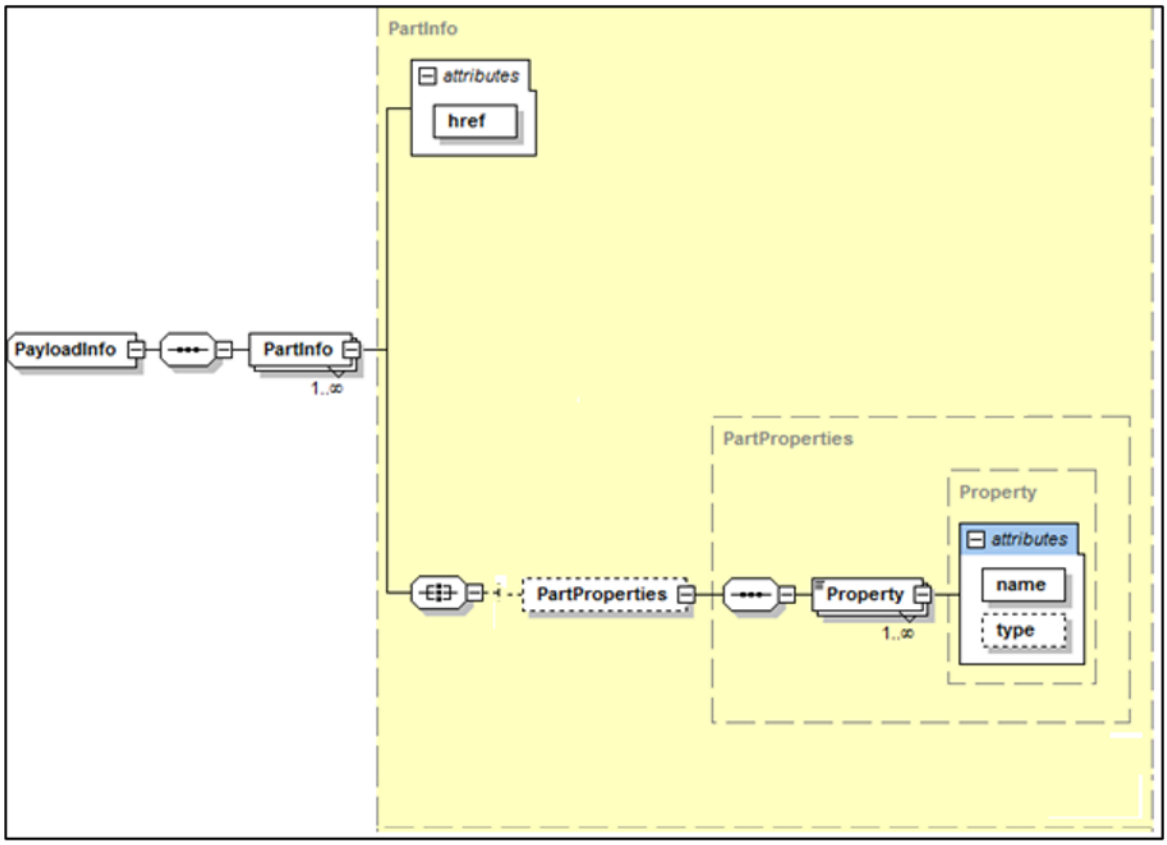
When a message with multiple payloads is submitted, the order of the corresponding PartInfo

elements is preserved.

In any exchange involving a message that has a structured document payload (e.g XML, JSON) and any number of associated payloads, the structured document must be referenced by the first `PartInfo` element and it represents the leading payload part for business processing.

- `href`: this attribute has a value that is the Content-ID URI of the payload object referenced.
  The absence of the attribute href in the element `PartInfo` indicates that the payload part being referenced is the SOAP Body element itself.
- Payloads are expected to be exchanged in separate MIME parts and not in the SOAP Body.
- Due to requirements from different domains, Domibus allows the sending of one structured payload in the SOAP Body. This payload is sent along by the Access Point, via the AS4 protocol, in the SOAP Body as well. This practice is nonconforming to the eDelivery AS4 profile, and so it is discouraged.
  It is recommended to leave the SOAP Body always empty.
- `PartProperties`: This element contains a list of properties describing the payload.
  Every property has a **required** `@name` attribute.
  A `@name` attribute with value `MimeType` is **required** to identify the MIME type of the payload before compression is applied.

`PayloadInfo` *type*



Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints & Valid example
href	/**[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='PartInfo']/*[local-name()='attribute' and @name='href']	N	Max 1	*Constraints* • Max length:255 characters *Valid Example* `cid:message`
PartProperties/ Property/ MimeType	/**[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='PartProperties']/**[local-name()='sequence']**/[local-name()='element' and @name='Property']	N	Max 1	*Constraints* • Max length:255 characters • If the PMode compression is enabled this field is mandatory *Valid Example* `application/xml`

Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints & Valid example
PartProperties/ Property/ Description	**/[local-name()='schema']/**[local-name()='complexType' and @name='PartProperties']/**[local-name()='sequence']/**[local-name()='element' and @name='Property']	N	Max 1	*Constraints* • Max length:255 characters *Valid Example* `Message Payload`

Referencing Payloads

Files can be either:

- Sent as attachment in the SOAP request,
- Sent as part of the value of a payload element embedded in the SOAP body,
- Referenced in the SOAP header. This is achieved by:
  - Adding a `PartInfo` element within `PayloadInfo` properties.
    This is similar to sending a normal message except for the addition of the extra `PartInfo` special property.
  - The payload value must be left empty and will be ignored if provided.
  - Identify the `PartInfo` with `href="cid:message"` and provide a mimeType for the referenced file as well as the filepath reference pointing to where the file is stored.
  - In the SOAP body, we need to provide a payload with `payloadId="cid:message"` and the appropriate `contentType` attribute.

Example

```
<soap:Envelope
    xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
    xmlns:ns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/"
    xmlns:eu="http://eu.domibus.wsplugin/">
    <soap:Header>
        <ns:Messaging>
            <ns:UserMessage mpc="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
```

```
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/defaultMPC">
                <ns:PartyInfo>
                    <ns:From>
                        <ns:PartyId type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered">domibus-blue</ns:PartyId>
                        <ns:Role>http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator</ns:Role>
                    </ns:From>
                    <ns:To>
                        <ns:PartyId type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered">domibus-red</ns:PartyId>
                        <ns:Role>http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/responder</ns:Role>
                    </ns:To>
                </ns:PartyInfo>
                <ns:CollaborationInfo>
                    <ns:Service type="tc1">bdx:noprocess</ns:Service>
                    <ns:Action>TC1Leg1</ns:Action>
                </ns:CollaborationInfo>
                <ns:MessageProperties>
                    <ns:Property
name="originalSender">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C1</ns:Property>
                    <ns:Property
name="finalRecipient">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C4</ns:Property>
                </ns:MessageProperties>
                <ns:PayloadInfo>
                    <ns:PartInfo href="cid:message">
                        <ns:PartProperties>
                            <ns:Property name="MimeType">text/xml</ns:Property>
                            <ns:Property
name="filepath">file:/some_filepath/some_file</ns:Property>
                        </ns:PartProperties>
                    </ns:PartInfo>
                </ns:PayloadInfo>
            </ns:UserMessage>
        </ns:Messaging>
    </soap:Header>
    <soap:Body>
        <eu:submitRequest>
            <payload payloadId="cid:message" contentType="text/xml">
                <value></value>
            </payload>
        </eu:submitRequest>
    </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

IMPORTANT	To use a payload file reference, Domibus must be configured to store the payloads in the file system.

SEE ALSO	For more information how to use a payload file reference, See the Administration Guide.

11.2. Security

11.2.1. Authentication

The default **WS Plugin** implements authentication and authorization. By default, the plugin's security is disabled and all the methods of the plugin can be called with no authentication credentials.

The **WS Plugin** supports three authentication methods:

- Basic Authentications
- X509 Certificates Authentication
- Blue Coat Authentication

NOTE	Blue Coat is the name of the reverse proxy at the Commission. It forwards the request in HTTP with the certificate details inside the request (`Client-Cert` header key).

Basic authentication is the most common used method used for the WS Plugin. An existing user defined in the **Plugin User** UI page can authenticate with basic authentication and call any operation of the WS Plugin.
More details on how to create plugin users used for basic authentication see Plugin Users.

The WS Plugin uses a custom interceptor `eu.domibus.plugin.webService.impl.CustomAuthenticationInterceptor` to intercept the incoming requests and perform authentication. Once the request is intercepted the `CustomAuthenticationInterceptor` delegates the authentication to the service `eu.domibus.ext.services.AuthenticationExtService` provided by the Plugin API.

11.2.2. Authorization

The WS Plugin uses the authorization mechanism described in Authorization.

Default users

There are two default users already inserted in the database.

NOTE	Make sure you already ran the migration scripts.

These pre-defined users are:

- `admin`, with the role `ROLE_ADMIN`
- `user`, with the role `ROLE_USER`

About the users roles

ROLE_ADMIN has the permission to call:

- submitMessage, with any value for the originalSender property.
- retrieveMessage, any message among messages notified to this plugin.
- listPendingMessages lists all pending messages for this plugin
- getStatus and getStatusWithAccessPointRole
- getMessageErrors and getMessageErrorsWithAccessPointRole
- markMessageAsDownloaded
- listPushFailedMessages, with any value for the originalSender property
- rePushFailedMessages

ROLE_USER has the permission to call:

- submitMessage with originalSender equal to the originalUser
- retrieveMessage, only if finalRecipient equals the originalUser
- listPendingMessages, only messages with finalRecipient equal to the originalUser.
- getStatus, getStatusWithAccessPointRole and getErrors for its own messages
- markMessageAsDownloaded
- listPushFailedMessages, only if finalRecipient equals the originalUser
- rePushFailedMessages

11.3. Plugin Notifications

Domibus core notifies the WS Plugin on the following events:

- MESSAGE_RECEIVED
- MESSAGE_SEND_FAILURE
- MESSAGE_RECEIVED_FAILURE
- MESSAGE_SEND_SUCCESS
- MESSAGE_STATUS_CHANGE

The type of events received can be configured using the WS Plugin property wsplugin.messages.notifications. You will find that property in the file ws-plugin.properties under \domibus\plugins\ in the Domibus configuration folder. For more information see the Plugin Cookbook.

11.4. Push to Backend

Push to backend functionality produces SOAP calls towards a pre-defined URL triggered by Domibus events depending on the final recipient of the user message it concerns. For example, after successfully sending a message from C2 to C3, WS plugin might be notified by domibus with a notification type MESSAGE_SEND_SUCCESS.

The following chapters will describe

- Triggers (notifications to WS plugin)
- Configuration per final recipients (rules)
- TypeS of SOAP calls available (notifications)

The final recipient of a user message is the party to which the message is being sent to.

11.4.1. Notifications to plugin

- `MESSAGE_RECEIVED`: Domibus notifies the plugin when it receives successfully a UserMessage from C2. Domibus notifies the plugin using the java method receiveSuccess for each final recipient. The SOAP method `submitMessage` will be used to send the message to the backend. If the property `wsplugin.push.markAsDownloaded=false`, the backend will be able to retrieve the same message multiple times and explicitly set the message status to `DOWNLOADED`.
- `MESSAGE_SEND_FAILURE`: Domibus notifies the plugin when it fails to send a UserMessage to C3. Domibus notifies the plugin using the java method messageSendFailed for each final recipient.
- `MESSAGE_RECEIVED_FAILURE`: Domibus notifies the plugin when it fails to receive a `UserMessage` from C2.
  Domibus notifies the plugin using the java method messageReceiveFailed for each final recipient.
- `MESSAGE_SEND_SUCCESS`: Domibus notifies the plugin when it sends successfully a `UserMessage` to C3.
  Domibus notifies the plugin using the java method deliverMessage for each final recipient.
- `DELETE`: (not configurable) Domibus notifies the plugin when a user message changes status.
  Domibus notifies the plugin using the java method messageStatusChanged for each final recipient.
- `DELETE_BATCH`: (not configurable) Domibus notifies the plugin when a user message changes status.
  Domibus notifies the plugin using the java method `messageStatusChanged` for each final recipient.

11.4.2. Rules configuration

In order to enable the push of notifications to a backend url, the property `wsplugin.push.enabled` should be set to `TRUE` (default is `FALSE`).
The notification push requests can optionally have basic authentication configured in the HTTP Authorization header, if the properties `wsplugin.push.auth.username` and `wsplugin.push.auth.password` are defined.

Then, for each recipient, a set of properties should be set to properly configure a rule to follow.
For example, `red1` is an arbitrary rule name:

```
wsplugin.push.rules.red1=first rule description domibus-red
wsplugin.push.rules.red1.recipient=urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C4
wsplugin.push.rules.red1.endpoint=http://localhost:8080/backend
```

```
wsplugin.push.rules.red1.retry=1;5;CONSTANT
wsplugin.push.rules.red1.type=RECEIVE_SUCCESS,RECEIVE_FAIL
```

SEE ALSO For more about the properties used in the above sample,see WS Plugin Configuration.

11.4.3. Notifications to the Backend

Below are the existing notifications and the SOAP methods called to notify the Backend.

- `MESSAGE_RECEIVED`
  - Notifies C3 received successfully the message from C2 for a given final recipient.
  - `receiveSuccess` is called to notify the Backend.
- `MESSAGE_RECEIVED_FAILURE`
  - Notifies C3 failed to receive from C2 for a given final recipient.
  - `receiveFailure` is called to notify the Backend.
- `SEND_SUCCESS`
  - Notifies C2 sent the message successfully to C3 for a given final recipient.
  - `sendSuccess` is called to notify the Backend.
- `MESSAGE_SEND_FAILURE`
  - Notifies C2 failed to send the message to C3, for a given final recipient.
  - `sendFailure` is called to notify the Backend.
- `MESSAGE_STATUS_CHANGE`
  - Notifies of a status change, for a given final recipient.
  - `messageStatusChange` is called to notify the Backend.
- `MESSAGE_RECEIVED`
  - Notifies message sent by C2 was successfully received by C3, for a given final recipient. **`submitMessage` is called to notify the Backend.
- `DELETED`
  - Notifies of a message deletion in Domibus (retention worker), for a given final recipient.
  - `delete` is called to notify the Backend.
- `DELETED_BATCH`
  - Notifies of a batch message deletion in Domibus (retention worker), for a given final recipient.
  - `deleteBatch` is called to notify the Backend.

11.5. Backward compatibility

Domibus 5.x: new Web Service

Starting with Domibus 5.0, the default WS plugin is using the endpoint **/wsplugin** and not **/backend** anymore. The previous endpoint is still available, but it has been deprecated. Users still using the deprecated version will notice in the logs log statements indicating the usage of a deprecated version.

For more information about the endpoint /backend, please refer to Domibus documentation on the Digital page.

The table below is describing the differences between the two web-services implementations:

	Domibus 4.x and prior	**Domibus 5.x and later**
End point name	/backend	/wsplugin
wsdl	BackendService_1_1.wsdl	WebServicePlugin.wsdl
namespace	http://org.ecodex.backend/1_1/	http://eu.domibus.wsplugin/

11.6. Message Standards

AS4 does not define a maximum message size, though implementations will have practical limits based on available memory, disk, or database storage, etc.

11.6.1. Error Codes

EBMS error codes contained in the `backend.wsdl`.

Sample error message

```
<eb:Error origin="ebMS" category="Unpackaging"
    shortDescription="InvalidHeader"
    errorCode="EBMS:0009" severity="fatal">
    <eb:Description xml:lang="en"> ⋯ </eb:Description>
</eb:Error>
```

▼ *List of EBMS Error Codes*

Error Code	Short Description	Recommended Severity	Category Value	Description or Semantics
EBMS_0001	ValueNotRecognized	Failure	Content	*Although the message document is well formed and schema valid, some element/attribute contains a value that could not be recognized and therefore could not be used by the MSH.*
EBMS_0002	FeatureNotSupported	Warning	Content	*Although the message document is well formed and schema valid, some element/attribute value cannot be processed as expected because the related feature is not supported by the MSH.*
EBMS_0003	ValueInconsistent	Failure	Content	*Although the message document is well formed and schema valid, some element/attribute value is inconsistent either with the content of other element/attribute, or with the processing mode of the MSH, or with the normative requirements of the ebMS specification.*
EBMS_0004	Other	Failure	Content	-
EBMS_0005	ConnectionFailure	Failure	Communication	*The MSH is experiencing temporary or permanent failure in trying to open a transport connection with a remote MSH.*
EBMS_0006	EmptyMessagePartitionChannel	Warning	Communication	*There is no message available for pulling from this MPC at this moment.*
EBMS_0007	MimeInconsistency	Failure	Unpackaging	*The use of MIME is not consistent with the required usage in this specification.*

Error Code	Short Description	Recommended Severity	Category Value	Description or Semantics
EBMS_0008	FeatureNotSupported	Failure	Unpackaging	*Although the message document is well formed and schema valid, the presence or absence of some element/ attribute is not consistent with the capability of the MSH, with respect to supported features.*
EBMS_0009	InvalidHeader	Failure	Unpackaging	*The ebMS header is either not well formed as an XML document, or does not conform to the ebMS packaging rules.*
EBMS_0010	ProcessingModeMismatch	Failure	Processing	*The ebMS header or another header (e.g. reliability, security) expected by the MSH is not compatible with the expected content, based on the associated P-Mode.*
EBMS_0011	ExternalPayloadError	Failure	Content	*The MSH is unable to resolve an external payload reference (i.e. a Part that is not contained within the ebMS Message, as identified by a PartInfo/href URI).*
EBMS_0101	FailedAuthentication	Failure	Processing	*The signature in the Security header intended for the "ebms" SOAP actor, could not be validated by the Security module.*
EBMS_0102	FailedDecryption	Failure	Processing	*The encrypted data reference the Security header intended for the "ebms" SOAP actor could not be decrypted by the Security Module.*
EBMS_0103	PolicyNoncompliance	Failure	Processing	*The processor determined that the message's security methods, parameters, scope or other security policy-level requirements or agreements were not satisfied.*

Error Code	Short Description	Recommended Severity	Category Value	Description or Semantics
EBMS_0201	DysfunctionalReliability	Failure	Processing	*Some reliability function as implemented by the Reliability module, is not operational, or the reliability state associated with this message sequence is not valid.*
EBMS_0202	DeliveryFailure	Failure	Communication	*Although the message was sent under Guaranteed delivery requirement, the Reliability module could not get assurance that the message was properly delivered, despite resending efforts.*
EBMS_0301	MissingReceipt	Failure	Communication	*A Receipt has not been received for a message that was previously sent by the MSH generating this error.*
EBMS_0302	InvalidReceipt	Failure	Communication	*A Receipt has been received for a message that was previously sent by the MSH generating this error, but the content does not match the message content (e.g. some part has not been acknowledged, or the digest associated does not match the signature digest, for NRR).*
EBMS_0303	DecompressionFailure	Failure	Communication	*An error occurred during the decompression.*
EBMS_0020	RoutingFailure	Failure	Processing	*An Intermediary MSH was unable to route an ebMS message and stopped processing the message.*
EBMS_0021	MPCCapacityExceeded	Failure	Processing	*An entry in the routing function is matched that assigns the message to an MPC for pulling, but the intermediary MSH is unable to store the message with this MPC.*

Error Code	Short Description	Recommended Severity	Category Value	Description or Semantics
EBMS_0022	MessagePersistenceTimeout	Failure	Processing	*An intermediary MSH has assigned the message to an MPC for pulling and has successfully stored it. However, the intermediary set a limit on the time it was prepared to wait for the message to be pulled, and that limit has been reached.*
EBMS_0023	MessageExpired	Warning	Processing	*An MSH has determined that the message is expired and will not attempt to forward or deliver it.*
EBMS_0030	BundlingError	Failure	Content	*The structure of a received bundle is not in accordance with the bundling rules.*
EBMS_0031	RelatedMessageFailed	Failure	Processing	*A message unit in a bundle was not processed because a related message unit in the bundle caused an error.*
EBMS_0040	BadFragmentGroup	Failure	Content	*A fragment is received that relates to a group that was previously rejected.*
EBMS_0041	DuplicateMessageSize	Failure	Content	*A fragment is received but more than one fragment message in a group of fragments specifies a value for this element.*
EBMS_0042	DuplicateFragmentCount	Failure	Content	*A fragment is received but more than one fragment message in a group of fragments specifies a value for this element.*
EBMS_0043	DuplicateMessageHeader	Failure	Content	*A fragment is received but more than one fragment message in a group of fragments specifies a value for this element.*
EBMS_0044	DuplicateAction	Failure	Content	*A fragment is received but more than one fragment message in a group of fragments specifies a value for this element.*

Error Code	Short Description	Recommended Severity	Category Value	Description or Semantics
EBMS_0045	DuplicateCompressionInfo	Failure	Content	*A fragment is received but more than one fragment message in a group of fragments specifies a value for a compression element.*
EBMS_0046	DuplicateFragment	Failure	Content	*A fragment is received but a previously received fragment message had the same values for* `GroupId` *and `FragmentNum`.*
EBMS_0047	BadFragmentStructure	Failure	Unpackaging	*The href attribute does not reference a valid MIME data part, MIME parts other than the fragment header and a data part are in the message, or the SOAP Body is not empty.*
EBMS_0048	BadFragmentNum	Failure	Content	*An incoming message fragment has a a value greater than the known FragmentCount.*
EBMS_0049	BadFragmentCount	Failure	Content	*A value is set for FragmentCount, but a previously received fragment had a greater value.*
EBMS_0050	FragmentSizeExceeded	Warning	Unpackaging	*The size of the data part in a fragment message is greater than* `Pmode[].Splitting.FragmentSize`.
EBMS_0051	ReceiveIntervalExceeded	Failure	Unpackaging	*More time than* `Pmode[].Splitting.JoinInterval` *has passed since the first fragment was received but not all other fragments are received.*
EBMS_0052	BadProperties	Warning	Unpackaging	*Message properties were present in the fragment SOAP header that were not specified in* `Pmode[].Splitting.RoutingProperties`.
EBMS_0053	HeaderMismatch	Failure	Unpackaging	*The eb3:Message header copied to the fragment header does not match the eb3:Message header in the reassembled source message.*

Error Code	Short Description	Recommended Severity	Category Value	Description or Semantics
EBMS_0054	OutOfStorageSpace	Failure	Unpackaging	*Not enough disk space available to store all (expected) fragments of the group.*
EBMS_0055	DecompressionError	Failure	Processing	*An error occurred while decompressing the reassembled message.*
EBMS_0060	ResponseUsingAlternateMEP	Warning	Processing	*A responding MSH indicates that it applies the alternate MEP binding to the response message.*
EBMS_0065	InvalidXML	Failure	Content	*The XML could not be validated against the corresponding XSD.*

▼ *Web Service WSDL*

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<wsdl:definitions
    xmlns:wsdl="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/"
    xmlns:soap12="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap12/"
    xmlns:tns="http://eu.domibus.wsplugin/"
    xmlns:ns1="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/"
name="WebServicePlugin" targetNamespace="http://eu.domibus.wsplugin/">
    <wsdl:types>
        <schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
            <import namespace="http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace"
schemaLocation="xml.xsd"/>
        </schema>
        <schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
            <import namespace="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime"
schemaLocation="xmlmime.xsd"/>
        </schema>
        <schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
            <import namespace="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
schemaLocation="envelope.xsd"/>
        </schema>
        <schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
            <import namespace="http://eu.domibus.wsplugin/"
schemaLocation="webservicePlugin-body.xsd"/>
        </schema>
        <schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
            <import namespace="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/" schemaLocation="webservicePlugin-header.xsd"/>
        </schema>
    </wsdl:types>
```

```
        <wsdl:message name="getMessageErrors">
            <wsdl:part element="tns:getErrorsRequest"
name="getErrorsRequest"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="getMessageErrorsWithAccessPointRole">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:getErrorsRequestWithAccessPointRole"
name="getErrorsRequestWithAccessPointRole"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="retrieveMessage">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:retrieveMessageRequest"
name="retrieveMessageRequest"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="RetrieveMessageFault">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:FaultDetail"
name="RetrieveMessageFault"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="markMessageAsDownloaded">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:markMessageAsDownloadedRequest"
name="markMessageAsDownloadedRequest"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="MarkMessageAsDownloadedFault">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:FaultDetail"
    name="MarkMessageAsDownloadedFault"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="markMessageAsDownloadedResponse">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:markMessageAsDownloadedResponse"
name="markMessageAsDownloadedResponse"></wsdl:part>
        <wsdl:part element="ns1:Messaging" name="ebMSHeaderInfo"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="listPendingMessagesFault">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:FaultDetail"
name="listPendingMessagesFault"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="listPushFailedMessagesFault">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:FaultDetail"
name="listPushFailedMessagesFault"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="rePushFailedMessagesFault">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:FaultDetail"
name="rePushFailedMessagesFault"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="getMessageErrorsFault">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:FaultDetail"
name="getMessageErrorsFault"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="retrieveMessageResponse">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:retrieveMessageResponse"
name="retrieveMessageResponse"></wsdl:part>
        <wsdl:part element="ns1:Messaging" name="ebMSHeaderInfo"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="listPendingMessagesResponse">
```

```
        <wsdl:part element="tns:listPendingMessagesResponse"
name="listPendingMessagesResponse"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="listPushFailedMessagesResponse">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:listPushFailedMessagesResponse"
name="listPushFailedMessagesResponse"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="rePushFailedMessagesResponse"></wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="getStatusResponse">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:getStatusResponse"
name="getStatusResponse"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="listPendingMessages">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:listPendingMessagesRequest"
name="listPendingMessagesRequest"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="listPushFailedMessages">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:listPushFailedMessagesRequest"
name="listPushFailedMessagesRequest"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="rePushFailedMessages">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:rePushFailedMessagesRequest"
name="rePushFailedMessagesRequest"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="getStatus">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:statusRequest" name="statusRequest"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="getStatusWithAccessPointRole">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:statusRequestWithAccessPointRole"
name="statusRequestWithAccessPointRole"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="StatusFault">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:FaultDetail" name="StatusFault"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="submitMessage">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:submitRequest" name="submitRequest"></wsdl:part>
        <wsdl:part element="ns1:Messaging" name="ebMSHeaderInfo"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="submitMessageResponse">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:submitResponse" name="submitResponse"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="SubmitMessageFault">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:FaultDetail" name="SubmitMessageFault"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="getMessageErrorsResponse">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:getMessageErrorsResponse"
name="getMessageErrorsResponse"></wsdl:part>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:portType name="WebServicePluginInterface">
        <wsdl:operation name="submitMessage">
            <wsdl:input message="tns:submitMessage"
```

```
name="submitMessage"></wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output message="tns:submitMessageResponse"
name="submitMessageResponse"></wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault message="tns:SubmitMessageFault"
name="SubmitMessageFault"></wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="getStatus">
            <wsdl:input message="tns:getStatus" name="getStatus"></wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output message="tns:getStatusResponse"
name="getStatusResponse"></wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault message="tns:StatusFault" name="StatusFault"></wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="getStatusWithAccessPointRole">
            <wsdl:input message="tns:getStatusWithAccessPointRole"
name="getStatusWithAccessPointRole"></wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output message="tns:getStatusResponse"
name="getStatusResponse"></wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault message="tns:StatusFault" name="StatusFault"></wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="listPendingMessages">
            <wsdl:input message="tns:listPendingMessages"
name="listPendingMessages"></wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output message="tns:listPendingMessagesResponse"
name="listPendingMessagesResponse"></wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault message="tns:listPendingMessagesFault"
name="listPendingMessagesFault"></wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="listPushFailedMessages">
            <wsdl:input message="tns:listPushFailedMessages"
name="listPushFailedMessages"></wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output message="tns:listPushFailedMessagesResponse"
name="listPushFailedMessagesResponse"></wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault message="tns:listPushFailedMessagesFault"
name="listPushFailedMessagesFault"></wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="rePushFailedMessages">
            <wsdl:input message="tns:rePushFailedMessages"
name="rePushFailedMessages"></wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output message="tns:rePushFailedMessagesResponse"
name="rePushFailedMessagesResponse"></wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault message="tns:rePushFailedMessagesFault"
name="rePushFailedMessagesFault"></wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="getMessageErrors">
            <wsdl:input message="tns:getMessageErrors"
name="getMessageErrors"></wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output message="tns:getMessageErrorsResponse"
name="getMessageErrorsResponse"></wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault message="tns:getMessageErrorsFault"
name="getMessageErrorsFault"></wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
```

```
        <wsdl:operation name="getMessageErrorsWithAccessPointRole">
            <wsdl:input message="tns:getMessageErrorsWithAccessPointRole"
name="getMessageErrorsWithAccessPointRole"></wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output message="tns:getMessageErrorsResponse"
name="getMessageErrorsResponse"></wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault message="tns:getMessageErrorsFault"
name="getMessageErrorsFault"></wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="retrieveMessage">
            <wsdl:input message="tns:retrieveMessage"
name="retrieveMessage"></wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output message="tns:retrieveMessageResponse"
name="retrieveMessageResponse"></wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault message="tns:RetrieveMessageFault"
name="RetrieveMessageFault"></wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="markMessageAsDownloaded">
            <wsdl:input message="tns:markMessageAsDownloaded"
name="markMessageAsDownloaded"></wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output message="tns:markMessageAsDownloadedResponse"
name="markMessageAsDownloadedResponse"></wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault message="tns:MarkMessageAsDownloadedFault"
name="MarkMessageAsDownloadedFault"></wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
    </wsdl:portType>
    <wsdl:binding name="WebServicePlugin_SoapBinding"
type="tns:WebServicePluginInterface">
        <soap12:binding style="document"
transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"/>
        <wsdl:operation name="submitMessage">
            <soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
            <wsdl:input name="submitMessage">
                <soap12:header message="tns:submitMessage" part="ebMSHeaderInfo"
use="literal"/>
                <soap12:body parts="submitRequest" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output name="submitMessageResponse">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault name="SubmitMessageFault">
                <soap12:fault name="SubmitMessageFault" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="getStatus">
            <soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
            <wsdl:input name="getStatus">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output name="getStatusResponse">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:output>
```

```
            <wsdl:fault name="StatusFault">
                <soap12:fault name="StatusFault" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="getStatusWithAccessPointRole">
            <soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
            <wsdl:input name="getStatusWithAccessPointRole">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output name="getStatusResponse">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault name="StatusFault">
                <soap12:fault name="StatusFault" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="getMessageErrors">
            <soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
            <wsdl:input name="getMessageErrors">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output name="getMessageErrorsResponse">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault name="getMessageErrorsFault">
                <soap12:fault name="getMessageErrorsFault" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="getMessageErrorsWithAccessPointRole">
            <soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
            <wsdl:input name="getMessageErrorsWithAccessPointRole">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output name="getMessageErrorsResponse">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault name="getMessageErrorsFault">
                <soap12:fault name="getMessageErrorsFault" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="listPendingMessages">
            <soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
            <wsdl:input name="listPendingMessages">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output name="listPendingMessagesResponse">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault name="listPendingMessagesFault">
                <soap12:fault name="listPendingMessagesFault" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:fault>
```

```
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="listPushFailedMessages">
            <soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
            <wsdl:input name="listPushFailedMessages">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output name="listPushFailedMessagesResponse">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault name="listPushFailedMessagesFault">
                <soap12:fault name="listPushFailedMessagesFault" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="rePushFailedMessages">
            <soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
            <wsdl:input name="rePushFailedMessages">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output name="rePushFailedMessagesResponse">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault name="rePushFailedMessagesFault">
                <soap12:fault name="rePushFailedMessagesFault" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="retrieveMessage">
            <soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
            <wsdl:input name="retrieveMessage">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output name="retrieveMessageResponse">
                <soap12:header message="tns:retrieveMessageResponse"
part="ebMSHeaderInfo" use="literal"/>
                <soap12:body parts="retrieveMessageResponse" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault name="RetrieveMessageFault">
                <soap12:fault name="RetrieveMessageFault" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="markMessageAsDownloaded">
            <soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
            <wsdl:input name="markMessageAsDownloaded">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output name="markMessageAsDownloadedResponse">
                <soap12:header message="tns:markMessageAsDownloadedResponse"
part="ebMSHeaderInfo" use="literal"/>
                <soap12:body parts="markMessageAsDownloadedResponse" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault name="MarkMessageAsDownloadedFault">
                <soap12:fault name="MarkMessageAsDownloadedFault" use="literal"/>
```

```
            </wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
    </wsdl:binding>
    <wsdl:service name="WebServicePlugin">
        <wsdl:port binding="tns:WebServicePlugin_SoapBinding"
name="WEBSERVICEPLUGIN_PORT">
            <soap12:address
location="http://localhost:8080/domibus/services/wsplugin"/>
        </wsdl:port>
    </wsdl:service>undefined
</wsdl:definitions>
```

Web Service Schemas

▼ xmlmime.xsd

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!--
W3C XML Schema defined in the Describing Media Content of Binary Data in XML
specification.
http://www.w3.org/TR/xml-media-types
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(Massachusetts Institute of Technology, European Research
Consortium for Informatics and Mathematics, Keio University).
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http://www.w3.org/Consortium/Legal/2002/copyright-software-20021231

$Id: xmlmime.xsd,v 1.1 2005/04/25 17:08:35 hugo Exp $
-->
<xs:schema
    xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
    xmlns:xmime="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime"
    targetNamespace="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime">
    <xs:attribute name="contentType">
        <xs:simpleType>
            <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
                <xs:minLength value="3"/>
            </xs:restriction>
        </xs:simpleType>
    </xs:attribute>
    <xs:attribute name="expectedContentTypes" type="xs:string"/>
    <xs:complexType name="base64Binary">
        <xs:simpleContent>
            <xs:extension base="xs:base64Binary">
```

```
                <xs:attribute ref="xmime:contentType"/>
            </xs:extension>
        </xs:simpleContent>
    </xs:complexType>
    <xs:complexType name="hexBinary">
        <xs:simpleContent>
            <xs:extension base="xs:hexBinary">
                <xs:attribute ref="xmime:contentType"/>
            </xs:extension>
        </xs:simpleContent>
    </xs:complexType>
</xs:schema>
```

▼ envelope.xsd

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema
    xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
    xmlns:env="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
targetNamespace="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
elementFormDefault="qualified" version="1.0">
    <xs:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace"/>
    <xs:element name="Body" type="env:Body"/>
    <xs:element name="Envelope" type="env:Envelope"/>
    <xs:element name="Fault" type="env:Fault"/>
    <xs:element name="Header" type="env:Header"/>
    <xs:element name="NotUnderstood" type="env:NotUnderstoodType"/>
    <xs:element name="Upgrade" type="env:UpgradeType"/>
    <xs:complexType name="Fault">
        <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element name="Code" type="env:faultcode"/>
            <xs:element name="Reason" type="env:faultreason"/>
            <xs:element name="Node" type="xs:anyURI" minOccurs="0"/>
            <xs:element name="Role" type="xs:anyURI" minOccurs="0"/>
            <xs:element name="Detail" type="env:detail" minOccurs="0"/>
        </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
    <xs:complexType name="faultcode">
        <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element name="Value" type="xs:QName"/>
            <xs:element name="Subcode" type="env:subcode" minOccurs="0"/>
        </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
    <xs:complexType name="subcode">
        <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element name="Value" type="xs:QName"/>
            <xs:element name="Subcode" type="env:subcode" minOccurs="0"/>
        </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
    <xs:complexType name="faultreason">
```

```
        <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element name="Text" type="env:reasontext"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
    <xs:complexType name="reasontext">
        <xs:simpleContent>
            <xs:extension base="xs:string">
                <xs:attribute ref="xml:lang" use="required"/>
            </xs:extension>
        </xs:simpleContent>
    </xs:complexType>
    <xs:complexType name="detail">
        <xs:sequence>
            <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        </xs:sequence>
        <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="skip"/>
    </xs:complexType>
    <xs:complexType name="Envelope">
        <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element name="Header" type="env:Header" minOccurs="0"/>
            <xs:element name="Body" type="env:Body"/>
        </xs:sequence>
        <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="skip"/>
    </xs:complexType>
    <xs:complexType name="Header">
        <xs:sequence>
            <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        </xs:sequence>
        <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="skip"/>
    </xs:complexType>
    <xs:complexType name="Body">
        <xs:sequence>
            <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        </xs:sequence>
        <xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="skip"/>
    </xs:complexType>
    <xs:complexType name="NotUnderstoodType">
        <xs:sequence/>
        <xs:attribute name="qname" type="xs:QName" use="required"/>
    </xs:complexType>
    <xs:complexType name="UpgradeType">
        <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element name="SupportedEnvelope"
type="env:SupportedEnvType" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
    <xs:complexType name="SupportedEnvType">
```

```
        <xs:sequence/>
        <xs:attribute name="qname" type="xs:QName" use="required"/>
    </xs:complexType>
    <xs:attribute name="mustUnderstand" type="xs:boolean"/>
</xs:schema>
```

▼ domibus-backend.xsd

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xsd:schema
    xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
    xmlns:tns="http://eu.domibus.wsplugin/"
    xmlns:ns1="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime"

attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
elementFormDefault="unqualified"

targetNamespace="http://eu.domibus.wsplugin/">
    <xsd:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime"/>
    <xsd:simpleType name="max255-non-empty-string">
        <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
            <xsd:minLength value="1"/>
            <xsd:maxLength value="255"/>
        </xsd:restriction>
    </xsd:simpleType>
    <xsd:element name="FaultDetail">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element name="code" type="xsd:string"/>
                <xsd:element name="message" nillable="true"
type="xsd:string"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="retrieveMessageRequest">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element name="messageID" type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"
nillable="true"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="retrieveMessageResponse">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element minOccurs="0" name="bodyload"
type="tns:LargePayloadType"/>
                <xsd:element maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"
name="payload" type="tns:LargePayloadType"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
```

```
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="listPendingMessagesRequest">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element name="messageId" type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"
minOccurs="0"/>
                <xsd:element name="conversationId"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string" minOccurs="0"/>
                <xsd:element name="refToMessageId"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string" minOccurs="0"/>
                <xsd:element name="fromPartyId"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string" minOccurs="0"/>
                <xsd:element name="finalRecipient"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string" minOccurs="0"/>
                <xsd:element name="originalSender"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string" minOccurs="0"/>
                <xsd:element name="receivedFrom" type="xsd:dateTime"
minOccurs="0"/>
                <xsd:element name="receivedTo" type="xsd:dateTime"
minOccurs="0"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="listPendingMessagesResponse">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"
name="messageID" nillable="true" type="xsd:string"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="messageErrorsRequest">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element name="messageID"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="messageStatusRequest">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element name="messageID"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="submitRequest">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
```

```
                <xsd:element minOccurs="0" name="bodyload"
type="tns:LargePayloadType"/>
                <xsd:element maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"
name="payload" nillable="true" type="tns:LargePayloadType"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="submitResponse">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"
name="messageID" nillable="true" type="xsd:string"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:complexType name="PayloadType">
        <xsd:simpleContent>
            <xsd:extension base="ns1:base64Binary">
                <xsd:attribute name="payloadId" type="xsd:token"
use="required"/>
            </xsd:extension>
        </xsd:simpleContent>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:complexType name="LargePayloadType">
        <xsd:sequence>
            <xsd:element name="value" type="xsd:base64Binary"
ns1:expectedContentTypes="application/octet-stream"></xsd:element>
        </xsd:sequence>
        <xsd:attribute name="payloadId" type="xsd:token"/>
        <xsd:attribute name="contentType" type="xsd:string"/>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:complexType name="errorResultImpl">
        <xsd:sequence>
            <xsd:element minOccurs="0" name="errorCode"
type="tns:errorCode"/>
            <xsd:element minOccurs="0" name="errorDetail"
type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element minOccurs="0" name="messageInErrorId"
type="xsd:string"/>
            <xsd:element minOccurs="0" name="mshRole"
type="tns:mshRole"/>
            <xsd:element minOccurs="0" name="notified"
type="xsd:dateTime"/>
            <xsd:element minOccurs="0" name="timestamp"
type="xsd:dateTime"/>
        </xsd:sequence>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:complexType name="PayloadURLType">
        <xsd:simpleContent>
            <xsd:extension base="xsd:string">
                <xsd:attribute name="payloadId" type="xsd:token"
```

```
use="required"/>
            </xsd:extension>
        </xsd:simpleContent>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:simpleType name="messageStatus">
        <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
            <xsd:enumeration value="READY_TO_PULL"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="SEND_ENQUEUED"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="WAITING_FOR_RECEIPT"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="ACKNOWLEDGED"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="SEND_FAILURE"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="NOT_FOUND"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="WAITING_FOR_RETRY"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="RECEIVED"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="DELETED"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="DOWNLOADED"/>
        </xsd:restriction>
    </xsd:simpleType>
    <xsd:simpleType name="errorCode">
        <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0001"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0002"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0003"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0004"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0005"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0006"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0007"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0008"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0009"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0010"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0011"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0101"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0102"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0103"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0201"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0202"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0301"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0302"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0303"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0020"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0021"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0022"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0023"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0030"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0031"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0040"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0041"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0042"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0043"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0044"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0045"/>
```

```
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0046"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0047"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0048"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0049"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0050"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0051"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0052"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0053"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0054"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0055"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0060"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0065"/>
        </xsd:restriction>
    </xsd:simpleType>
    <xsd:simpleType name="mshRole">
        <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
            <xsd:enumeration value="SENDING"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="RECEIVING"/>
        </xsd:restriction>
    </xsd:simpleType>
    <xsd:complexType final="#all" name="errorResultImplArray">
        <xsd:sequence>
            <xsd:element maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0" name="item"
nillable="true" type="tns:errorResultImpl"/>
        </xsd:sequence>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:element name="getStatusRequest" nillable="true">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element name="messageID"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="statusRequest" nillable="true">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element name="messageID"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="getStatusResponse" nillable="true"
type="tns:messageStatus"/>
    <xsd:element name="getErrorsRequest" nillable="true">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element name="messageID"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
```

```
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="getMessageErrorsResponse" nillable="true"
type="tns:errorResultImplArray"/>
</xsd:schema>
```

▼ domibus-header.xsd

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xsd:schema
    xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/"#
    xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"#
    xmlns:tns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/"#
    xmlns:xml="http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace"#

targetNamespace="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/"#

elementFormDefault="qualified"
attributeFormDefault="unqualified">
    <xsd:import
namespace="http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace"/>
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:appinfo>Schema for Domibus messages' headers
submission</xsd:appinfo>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">

*This schema defines an XML subset of ebMS-3 headers which is
used to validate messages submitted to Domibus*#

*through WS plugin.#*

</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:element name="Messaging" type="Messaging"/>
    <xsd:complexType name="Messaging">
        <xsd:sequence>
            <xsd:element name="UserMessage" type="UserMessage"
minOccurs="0"/>
        </xsd:sequence>
        <xsd:attribute name="mustUnderstand" type="xsd:boolean"
use="optional"/>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:complexType name="UserMessage">
        <xsd:all>
            <xsd:element name="MessageInfo" type="MessageInfo"
minOccurs="0"/>
            <xsd:element name="PartyInfo" type="PartyInfo"/>
            <xsd:element name="CollaborationInfo"
type="CollaborationInfo"/>
            <xsd:element name="MessageProperties"
type="tns:MessageProperties" minOccurs="0"/>
```

```
            <xsd:element name="PayloadInfo" type="tns:PayloadInfo"
minOccurs="0"/>
        </xsd:all>
        <xsd:attribute name="mpc" type="xsd:anyURI"
use="optional"/>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:complexType name="MessageInfo">
        <xsd:all>
            <xsd:element name="Timestamp" type="xsd:dateTime"
minOccurs="0"/>
            <xsd:element name="MessageId"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string" minOccurs="0"/>
            <xsd:element name="RefToMessageId"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string" minOccurs="0"/>
        </xsd:all>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:complexType name="PartyInfo">
        <xsd:all>
            <xsd:element name="From" type="tns:From"/>
            <xsd:element name="To" type="tns:To"
minOccurs="0"/>
        </xsd:all>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:complexType name="PartyId">
        <xsd:simpleContent>
            <xsd:extension base="tns:max255-non-empty-string">
                <xsd:attribute name="type"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>
            </xsd:extension>
        </xsd:simpleContent>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:complexType name="From">
        <xsd:all>
            <xsd:element name="PartyId" type="tns:PartyId"/>
            <xsd:element name="Role"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>
        </xsd:all>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:complexType name="To">
        <xsd:all>
            <xsd:element name="PartyId" type="tns:PartyId"/>
            <xsd:element name="Role"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>
        </xsd:all>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:complexType name="CollaborationInfo">
        <xsd:all>
            <xsd:element name="AgreementRef" type="tns:AgreementRef"
minOccurs="0"/>
            <xsd:element name="Service" type="tns:Service"/>
            <xsd:element name="Action" type="xsd:token"/>
```

```
            <xsd:element name="ConversationId" type="xsd:token"
minOccurs="0"/>
        </xsd:all>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:complexType name="Service">
        <xsd:simpleContent>
            <xsd:extension base="tns:max255-non-empty-string">
                <xsd:attribute name="type"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string" use="optional"/>
            </xsd:extension>
        </xsd:simpleContent>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:complexType name="AgreementRef">
        <xsd:simpleContent>
            <xsd:extension base="tns:max255-non-empty-string">
                <xsd:attribute name="type"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string" use="optional"/>
                <xsd:attribute name="pmode"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string" use="optional"/>
            </xsd:extension>
        </xsd:simpleContent>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:complexType name="PayloadInfo">
        <xsd:sequence>
            <xsd:element name="PartInfo" type="tns:PartInfo"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        </xsd:sequence>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:complexType name="PartInfo">
        <xsd:all>
            <xsd:element name="PartProperties"
type="tns:PartProperties" minOccurs="0"/>
        </xsd:all>
        <xsd:attribute name="href" type="xsd:token"/>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:complexType name="Property">
        <xsd:simpleContent>
            <xsd:extension base="tns:max1024-non-empty-string">
                <xsd:attribute name="name"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string" use="required"/>
                <xsd:attribute name="type"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string" use="optional"/>
            </xsd:extension>
        </xsd:simpleContent>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:complexType name="PartProperties">
        <xsd:sequence>
            <xsd:element name="Property" type="tns:Property"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        </xsd:sequence>
    </xsd:complexType>
```

```
    <xsd:complexType name="MessageProperties">
        <xsd:sequence>
            <xsd:element name="Property" type="Property"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        </xsd:sequence>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:simpleType name="max255-non-empty-string">
        <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
            <xsd:minLength value="1"/>
            <xsd:maxLength value="255"/>
        </xsd:restriction>
    </xsd:simpleType>
    <xsd:simpleType name="max1024-non-empty-string">
        <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
            <xsd:minLength value="1"/>
            <xsd:maxLength value="1024"/>
        </xsd:restriction>
    </xsd:simpleType>
</xsd:schema>
```

11.6.2. Backend Messages Standards

▼ *Backend WSDL*

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<wsdl:definitions
    xmlns:wsdl="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/"
    xmlns:soap12="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap12/"
    xmlns:tns="eu.domibus"

name="backendService"

targetNamespace="eu.domibus">
    <wsdl:types>
        <schema
            xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
            <import namespace="eu.domibus"
schemaLocation="BackendService.xsd"/>
        </schema>
    </wsdl:types>
    <wsdl:message name="submitMessage">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:submitMessage" name="submitMessage"/>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="submitMessageResponse"/>
    <wsdl:message name="submitMessageFault">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:BackendFaultDetail"
name="submitMessageFault"/>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="sendSuccess">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:sendSuccess" name="sendSuccess"/>
```

```
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="sendSuccessResponse"/>
    <wsdl:message name="sendSuccessFault">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:BackendFaultDetail"
name="sendSuccessFault"/>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="sendFailure">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:sendFailure" name="sendFailure"/>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="sendFailureResponse"/>
    <wsdl:message name="sendFailureFault">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:BackendFaultDetail"
name="sendFailureFault"/>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="receiveSuccess">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:receiveSuccess" name="receiveSuccess"/>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="receiveSuccessResponse"/>
    <wsdl:message name="receiveSuccessFault">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:BackendFaultDetail"
name="receiveSuccessFault"/>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="receiveFailure">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:receiveFailure" name="receiveFailure"/>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="receiveFailureResponse"/>
    <wsdl:message name="receiveFailureFault">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:BackendFaultDetail"
name="receiveFailureFault"/>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="delete">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:delete" name="delete"/>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="deleteResponse"/>
    <wsdl:message name="deleteFault">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:BackendFaultDetail" name="deleteFault"/>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="deleteBatch">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:deleteBatch" name="deleteBatch"/>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="deleteBatchResponse"/>
    <wsdl:message name="deleteBatchFault">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:BackendFaultDetail"
name="deleteBatchFault"/>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="messageStatusChange">
        <wsdl:part element="tns:messageStatusChange"
name="messageStatusChange"/>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:message name="messageStatusChangeResponse"/>
    <wsdl:message name="messageStatusChangeFault">
```

```
        <wsdl:part element="tns:BackendFaultDetail"
name="messageStatusChangeFault"/>
    </wsdl:message>
    <wsdl:portType name="BackendInterface">
        <wsdl:operation name="submitMessage">
            <wsdl:input message="tns:submitMessage"
name="submitMessage"></wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output message="tns:submitMessageResponse"
name="submitMessageResponse"></wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault message="tns:submitMessageFault"
name="submitMessageFault"></wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="sendSuccess">
            <wsdl:input message="tns:sendSuccess" name="sendSuccess"></wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output message="tns:sendSuccessResponse"
name="sendSuccessResponse"></wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault message="tns:sendSuccessFault"
name="sendSuccessFault"></wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="sendFailure">
            <wsdl:input message="tns:sendFailure" name="sendFailure"></wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output message="tns:sendFailureResponse"
name="sendFailureResponse"></wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault message="tns:sendFailureFault"
name="sendFailureFault"></wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="receiveSuccess">
            <wsdl:input message="tns:receiveSuccess"
name="receiveSuccess"></wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output message="tns:receiveSuccessResponse"
name="receiveSuccessResponse"></wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault message="tns:receiveSuccessFault"
name="receiveSuccessFault"></wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="receiveFailure">
            <wsdl:input message="tns:receiveFailure"
name="receiveFailure"></wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output message="tns:receiveFailureResponse"
name="receiveFailureResponse"></wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault message="tns:receiveFailureFault"
name="receiveFailureFault"></wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="delete">
            <wsdl:input message="tns:delete" name="delete"></wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output message="tns:deleteResponse"
name="deleteResponse"></wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault message="tns:deleteFault" name="deleteFault"></wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="deleteBatch">
            <wsdl:input message="tns:deleteBatch" name="deleteBatch"></wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output message="tns:deleteBatchResponse"
```

```
name="deleteBatchResponse"></wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault message="tns:deleteBatchFault"
name="deleteBatchFault"></wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="messageStatusChange">
            <wsdl:input message="tns:messageStatusChange"
name="messageStatusChange"></wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output message="tns:messageStatusChangeResponse"
name="messageStatusChangeResponse"></wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault message="tns:messageStatusChangeFault"
name="messageStatusChangeFault"></wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
    </wsdl:portType>
    <wsdl:binding name="BackendServiceSoapBinding"
type="tns:BackendInterface">
        <soap12:binding style="document"
transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"/>
        <wsdl:operation name="submitMessage">
            <soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
            <wsdl:input name="submitMessage">
                <soap12:body parts="submitMessage" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output name="submitMessageResponse">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault name="submitMessageFault">
                <soap12:fault name="submitMessageFault" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="sendSuccess">
            <soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
            <wsdl:input name="sendSuccess">
                <soap12:body parts="sendSuccess" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output name="sendSuccessResponse">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault name="sendSuccessFault">
                <soap12:fault name="sendSuccessFault" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="sendFailure">
            <soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
            <wsdl:input name="sendFailure">
                <soap12:body parts="sendFailure" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output name="sendFailureResponse">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault name="sendFailureFault">
                <soap12:fault name="sendFailureFault" use="literal"/>
```

```
            </wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="receiveSuccess">
            <soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
            <wsdl:input name="receiveSuccess">
                <soap12:body parts="receiveSuccess" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output name="receiveSuccessResponse">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault name="receiveSuccessFault">
                <soap12:fault name="receiveSuccessFault" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="receiveFailure">
            <soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
            <wsdl:input name="receiveFailure">
                <soap12:body parts="receiveFailure" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output name="receiveFailureResponse">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault name="receiveFailureFault">
                <soap12:fault name="receiveFailureFault" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="delete">
            <soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
            <wsdl:input name="delete">
                <soap12:body parts="delete" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output name="deleteResponse">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault name="deleteFault">
                <soap12:fault name="deleteFault" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="deleteBatch">
            <soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
            <wsdl:input name="deleteBatch">
                <soap12:body parts="deleteBatch" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output name="deleteBatchResponse">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault name="deleteBatchFault">
                <soap12:fault name="deleteBatchFault" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
        <wsdl:operation name="messageStatusChange">
```

```
            <soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
            <wsdl:input name="messageStatusChange">
                <soap12:body parts="messageStatusChange" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:input>
            <wsdl:output name="messageStatusChangeResponse">
                <soap12:body use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:output>
            <wsdl:fault name="messageStatusChangeFault">
                <soap12:fault name="messageStatusChangeFault" use="literal"/>
            </wsdl:fault>
        </wsdl:operation>
    </wsdl:binding>
    <wsdl:service name="BackendService">
        <wsdl:port binding="tns:BackendServiceSoapBinding"
name="BACKEND_PORT">
            <soap12:address location="http://localhost:8080/backend"/>
        </wsdl:port>
    </wsdl:service>
</wsdl:definitions>
```

▼ backend.xsd

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xsd:schema
    xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
    xmlns:xmime="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime"
    xmlns:tns="eu.domibus"

targetNamespace="eu.domibus">
    <xsd:simpleType name="max255-non-empty-string">
        <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
            <xsd:minLength value="1"/>
            <xsd:maxLength value="255"/>
        </xsd:restriction>
    </xsd:simpleType>
    <xsd:simpleType name="messageStatus">
        <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
            <xsd:enumeration value="READY_TO_PULL"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="SEND_ENQUEUED"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="WAITING_FOR_RECEIPT"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="ACKNOWLEDGED"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="SEND_FAILURE"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="NOT_FOUND"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="WAITING_FOR_RETRY"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="RECEIVED"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="DELETED"/>
            <xsd:enumeration value="DOWNLOADED"/>
        </xsd:restriction>
    </xsd:simpleType>
    <xsd:complexType name="LargePayloadType">
```

```
        <xsd:sequence>
            <xsd:element name="value" type="xsd:base64Binary"
xmime:expectedContentTypes="application/octet-stream"/>
        </xsd:sequence>
        <xsd:attribute name="payloadId" type="xsd:token"/>
        <xsd:attribute name="contentType" type="xsd:string"/>
        <xsd:attribute name="mimeType" type="xsd:string"/>
        <xsd:attribute name="payloadName" type="xsd:string"/>
    </xsd:complexType>
    <xsd:element name="submitMessage">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element name="messageID"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>
                <xsd:element name="finalRecipient"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>
                <xsd:element name="originalSender"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>
                <xsd:element minOccurs="0" name="bodyload"
type="tns:LargePayloadType"/>
                <xsd:element maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"
name="payload" type="tns:LargePayloadType"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="BackendFaultDetail">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element name="code" type="xsd:string"/>
                <xsd:element name="message" nillable="true"
type="xsd:string"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="sendSuccess">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element name="messageID"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="sendFailure">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element name="messageID"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="receiveSuccess">
```

```
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element name="messageID"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="receiveFailure">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element name="messageID"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="delete">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element name="messageID"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="deleteBatch">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"
name="messageIds" nillable="true" type="xsd:string"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
    <xsd:element name="messageStatusChange">
        <xsd:complexType>
            <xsd:sequence>
                <xsd:element name="messageID"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>
                <xsd:element name="messageStatus" type="tns:messageStatus"/>
            </xsd:sequence>
        </xsd:complexType>
    </xsd:element>
</xsd:schema>
```

:imagesdir:content/_common/images/old_wsplugin/

Chapter 12. (Old) WS Plugin Interface

▼ *About this content*

IMPORTANT	This interface is to be deprecated in the next release.

This guide defines the participant's interface to the Access Point (Corner Two and Corner Three in the four-corner topology that will be explained later in this document) component of the eDelivery building block.

This guide describes the WSDL and the observable behaviour of the interface provided by Domibus 4.x.y and included in the default-ws-plugin.

Here you can find information to understand the the Access Point (Corner Two and Corner Three in the four-corner model) services provided by Domibus 4.x.y delivered by eDelivery.

There is 1 interface described in this document:

Actors

Interface	Description	Version
BackendService_1_1.wsdl	The backend webservices for Domibus	4.x.y

▼ *Scope*

This document covers the service interface of the Access Point. It includes information regarding the description of the services available, the list of use cases, the information model and the sequence of message exchanges for the services provided. This specification is limited to the service interface of the Access Point. All other aspects of its implementation are not covered by this document. The ICD specification provides both the provider (i.e. the implementer) of the services and their consumers with a complete specification of the following aspects:

- *Interface Functional Specification*, this specifies the set of services and the operations provided by each service and this is represented by the flows explained in the use cases.
- *Interface Behavioural Specification,* this specifies the expected sequence of steps to be respected by the participants in the implementation when calling a service or a set of services and this is represented by the sequence diagrams presented in the use cases.
- *Interface Message standards,* this specifies the syntax and semantics of the data and this is

▼ *Audience*

This document is aimed at Directorate Generals and Services of the European Commission, Member States (MS) and also companies of the private sector wanting to set up a connection between their backend system and the Access Point. In particular:

- **Architects** will find it useful for determining how to best use the File System Plugin to create a fully-fledged solution and as a starting point for connecting a Back-Office system to the Access Point.
- **Analysts** will find it useful to understand the File System Plugin that will enable them to have a holistic and detailed view of the operations and data involved in the use cases.

- **Developers** will find it essential as a basis of their development concerning the File System Plugin interface.
- **Testers** can use this document in order to test the interface by following the use cases described.

▼ *Useful Resources*

Below you can find useful information sources:

- Access Point Offering
- HTTP Methods for RESTful Services

  Short descriptions and using HTTP Methods for RESTful Services

- Business Document Metadata Service Location

  BDMSL Software Architecture Document

  This document is the Software Architecture document of the CIPA eDelivery Business Document Metadata Service Location application (BDMSL) sample implementation.
  It intends to provide detailed information about the project:

  1. An overview of the solution
  2. The different layers
  3. The principles governing its software architecture

- ebXML

  About the Electronic Business using eXtensible Markup Language(ebXML)

- Web Services Description Language (WSDL) 1.1

  WS-I Basic Profile Version 1.1

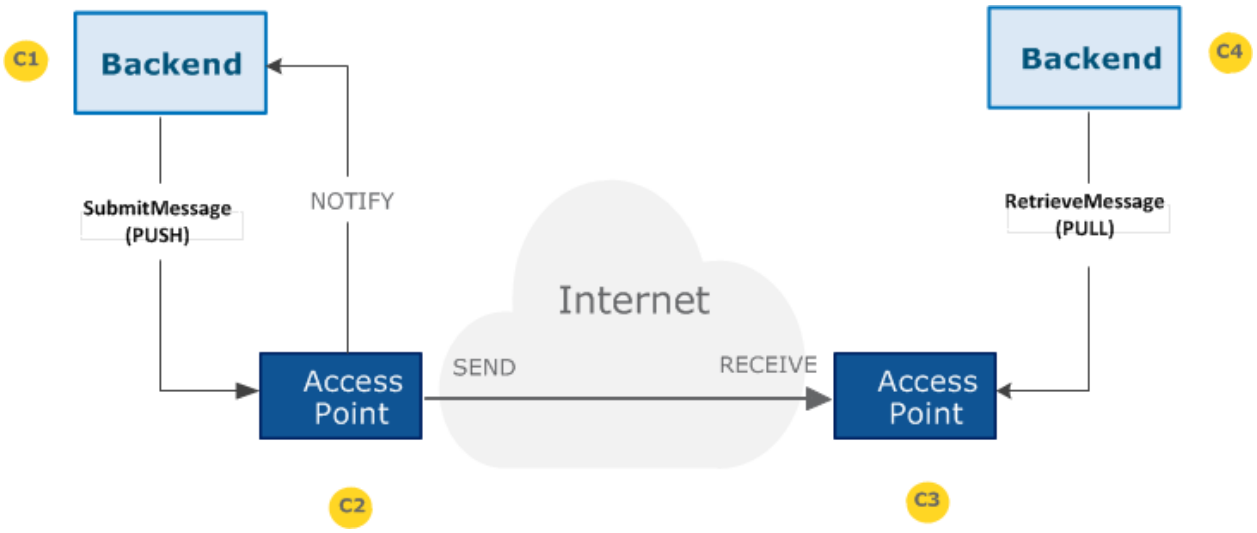
- XML Schema 1.1
- Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.1
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol 1.1
- SOAP Messages with Attachments
- AS4 Profile of ebMS 3.0 Version 1.0
- e-SENS AS4 Profile 1.11
- eDelivery AS4 profile
- eDelivery Pmode Configuration
- XSDs for ebms3
- ebXML

  Electronic Business using eXtensible Markup Language (ebXML)

12.1. Functional Specification

In order to understand the Use Cases that will be described below it is important to explain the topology; i.e. the four – corner model.

The four corner model



In this model we have the following elements:

- Corner One (C1): Backend C1 is the system that will send messages to the sending AP (Access Point)
- Corner Two (C2): Sending Access Point C2
- Corner Three (C3): Receiving Access Point C3
- Corner Four (C4): Backend C4 is the system that received messages from the receiving AP (Access Point)

There are two backend adapters (i.e. corner one and corner four). They send messages to and download messages from the AS4 APs configured in the PMode configuration files.

Purpose of the Access Point component

The Access Point provides the functionality supporting Corner Two and Corner Three components.

12.1.1. Use case overview

Actors

Actor	Definition
Backend C1	Any participant submitting messages to any other Backend C4 and using the Sending AP C2 for that purpose.
Backend C4	Any participant retrieving messages from any other Backend C1 and using the Receiving AP C3 for that purpose.

NOTE	Greyed use cases in this paragraph show deprecated operations in the WSDL (in these diagrams, the use cases below these replace them). Since deprecated and

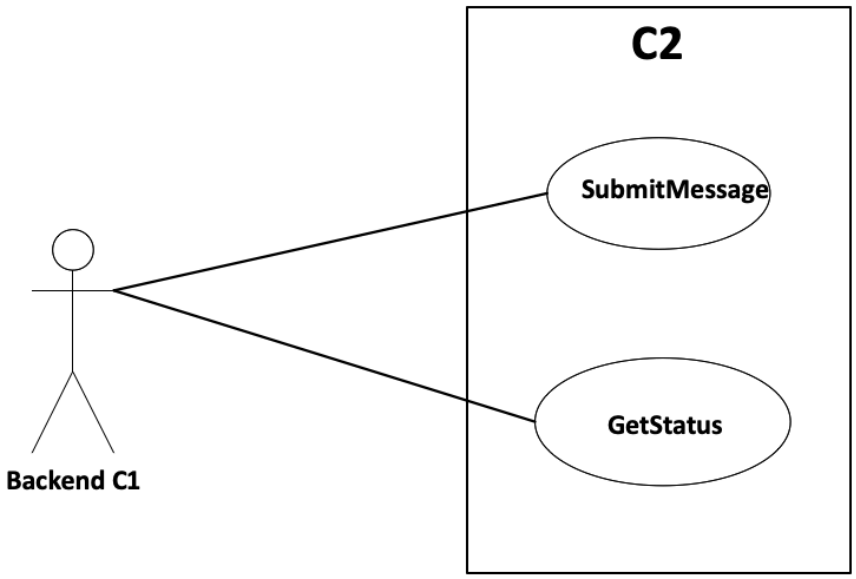
> replacing operations have the same functionality (only technical changes), in each case only one use case is presented for both.

Use cases diagram

Backend C1 Use cases

ID	UC	Short description	Oper.	System
UC01	**Submit Message**	Submit any type of document from a Backend C1 to a Backend C4	submitMessage	Domibus 5.x.y
UC03	**Get Status of the Message**	Get the status of the Message	getStatus	Domibus 5.x.y

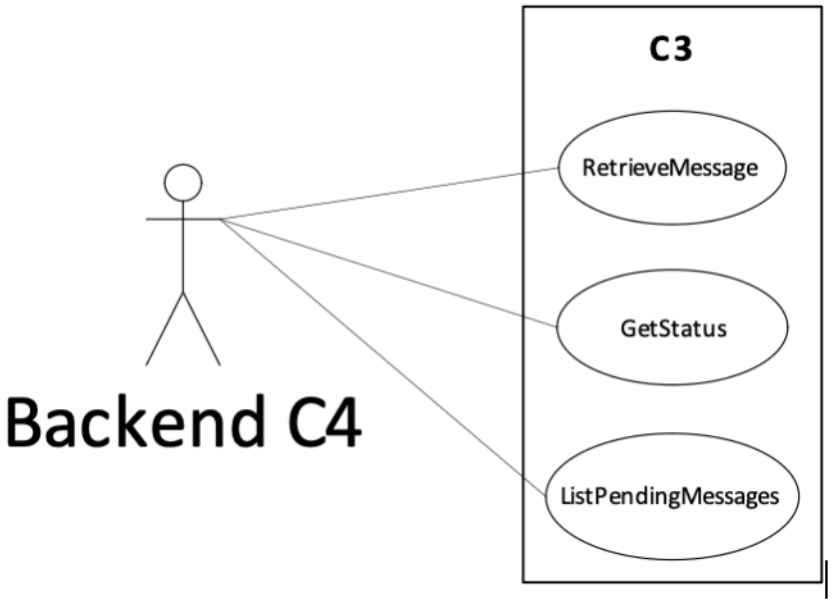
Backend C1 Use cases diagram



Backend C4 Use cases

ID	UC	Description	Operation	System
UC02	**Download Message**	Retrieve the message from the Receiving AP C3	`retrieveMessage`	Domibus 5.x.y
UC03	**Get Status of the Message**	Get the status of the Message	`getStatus`	Domibus 5.x.y
UC04	**ListPending Messages**	Check the pending messages to be retrieved by the Backend C4 from C3	`listPendingMessages`	Domibus 5.x.y

Backend C4 Use cases diagram



12.1.2. Detailed uses cases

The following paragraphs define the use cases listed above with more detail.

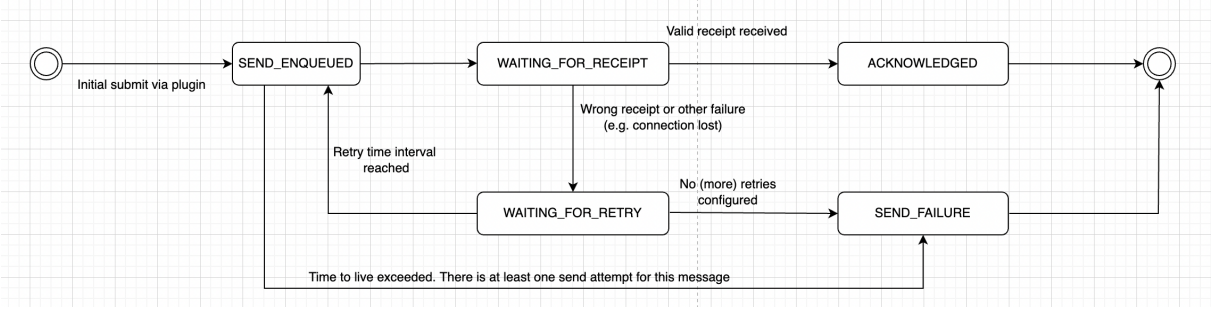
The WS Plugin *Interface Functional Specification* is described in the detailed uses cases using Request and Response examples.
It is important to note that the Inputs and Responses provided as examples for the uses cases are based on a specific PMode configuration.

As defined in the eDelivery Specification Library, a PMode is the contextual information that governs the processing of a particular message (thus is basically a set of configuration parameters). The PMode associated with a message determines, among other things, which security and/or which reliability protocol and parameters, as well as which MEP (Message Exchange Pattern) is being used when sending a message. The technical representation of the PMode configuration is implementation-dependent. C1 and C4 may be one or more participants.

The state machine diagrams presented below depict the various states in which a message may be during its lifecycle when submitting or downloading the message. These are presented in order to have a more comprehensive vision of the process that the messages go through. Note also the sequence diagram of the basic flow is presented in the use cases.

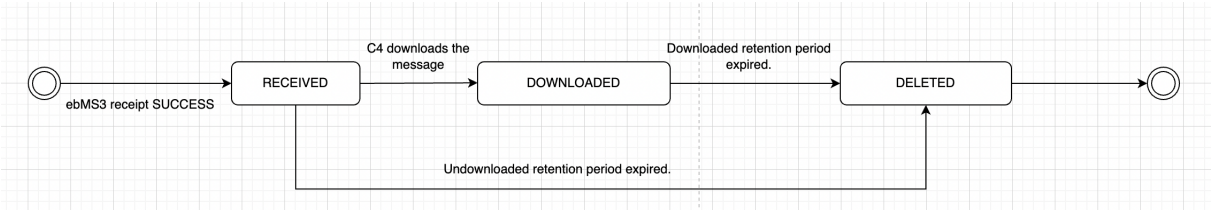
On C2, the state machine diagram for submitting the message:

State machine of C2



On C3, the state machine diagram for downloading the message:

State machine of C3



UC01 – Submit Message

▼ *Click to Open*

UC01 – Submit Message

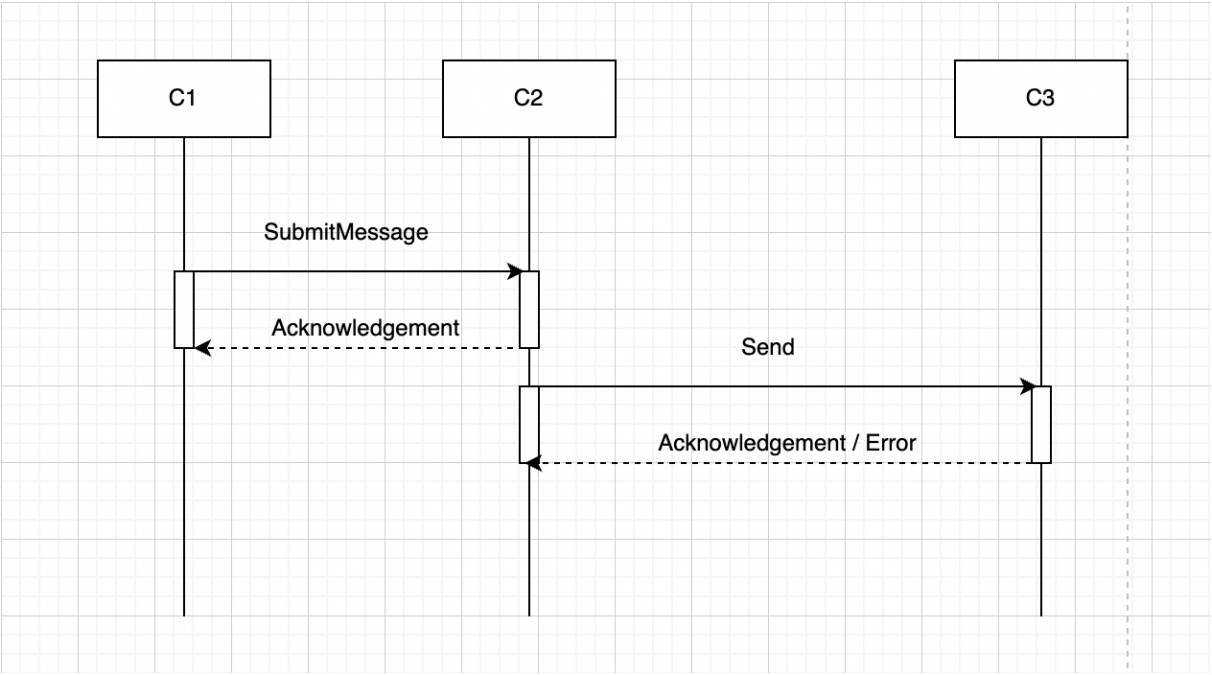
Brief description

Submit any message with attachments from Backend C1 to the Backend C4. The response from C2 to C1 is synchronous and contains a messageId.

MTOM feature is required when sending large files so that the attachments are send outside the XML envelope, as parts. Otherwise, the attachments will be encoded base64 and sent inside the envelope and the maximum limit would be 128Mb.

The state machine of the outgoing messages is the following:

Sequence Diagram C1 to C2 – SubmitMessage



Actors

Actors	
C1	Backend C1
C2	Access Point C2
C3	Access Point C3

Preconditions

Preconditions	
C1	Backend C1 has a message to submit.
C1	The message is valid. A message is valid if it respects the message standard format (see Annex 5.1 - Interface Message standards)
C2, C3	The Sending AP (C2) and the Receiving AP (C3) are up and running and properly configured.

Basic Flow

Actor	**Step**	**Description**	**C2 Message State**	**C3 Message state**
C1	1	Backend C1 submits the message.	N/A	-
C2	2	C2 sends an ACK to C1 containing the ID of the message.	SEND_ENQUEUED	-
C2	3	The message directly passes through to SEND_ENQUEUED, meaning that it is available for processing. All messages go through this step regardless of load	SEND_ENQUEUED	-
C2	4	Once the sending process finishes the status changes to WAITING_FOR_RECEIPT.	WAITING_FOR_RECEIPT	-
C3	5	Once the reception is finished by C3, the status changes to RECEIVED	WAITING_FOR_RECEIPT	RECEIVED
C3	6	The Receiving AP (C3) responds ACK to C2	WAITING_FOR_RECEIPT	RECEIVED
C2	7	The status of the message changes to ACKNOWLEDGED. If configured in the PMode for non-repudiation, the receipt SHOULD contain a single ebbpsig:NonRepudiationInformation child element. The value of eb:MessageInfo/eb:RefToMessageId MUST refer to the message for which this signal is a receipt.	ACKNOWLEDGED	RECEIVED
	8	Use case ends in successful condition.		

Exception Flow

Actor	Step	Description	C2 Message State	C3 Message state
C2	**E2.1**	**The ID provided by C1 already exists**	**-**	**-**
C2	E2.1.1.2	The `parameterPMode[1].ReceptionAwareness.DuplicateDetection` must be set to TRUE	-	-
C2	E2.1.2	The `parameterPMode[1].ReceptionAwareness.DuplicateDetection` must be set to TRUE. The status of the message changes to `SEND_FAILURE`.	SEND_FAILURE	-
C2	**E11.1**	**Wrong receipt received or any other failure (e.g connection lost)**	**-**	**-**
C2	E11.1.1	The status changes to WAITING_FOR_RETRY	WAITING_FOR_RETRY	-
C2	E11.1.2	Continue to step 3	-	-
C2	**E11.1.3.1**	**The maximum number or retries (Configurable via PMode on a by-usecase basis) has been reached**	**-**	**-**
C2	E11.1.3.1.1	The status of the message changes to `SEND_FAILURE`.	SEND_FAILURE	-
C2	E11.1.3.1.2	A notification can be sent to the Backend C1 that initially submitted the message.	SEND_FAILURE	-
C2	E11.1.3.1.3	Use case ends in failure condition.	-	-

Post conditions

Successful conditions	The operation is a success if getStatus in C2 is ACKNOWLEDGED and this means that the Receiving AP (C3) has received the message submitted by the Backend C1 and the status in C3 is RECEIVED. The method getStatus must be called with the identifier of the message received in the response or specified in the request.
Failure Conditions	Errors may be sent as SOAP Fault or as http:5XX .

Request Example

```
<soap:Envelope
    xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
    xmlns:ns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/"
```

```
    xmlns:_1="http://org.ecodex.backend/1_1/">
    <soap:Header>
        <ns:Messaging>
            <ns:UserMessage
 mpc=http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v.0/ns/core/200704/defaultMPC>
                <ns:PartyInfo>
                    <ns:From>
                        <ns:PartyId
                            type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered">domibus-blue
                        </ns:PartyId>
                        <ns:Role>http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator</ns:Role>
                    </ns:From>
                    <ns:To>
                        <ns:PartyId
type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">domibus-red</ns:PartyId>
                        <ns:Role>http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/responder</ns:Role>
                    </ns:To>
                </ns:PartyInfo>
                <ns:CollaborationInfo>
                    <ns:Service type="tc1">bdx:noprocess</ns:Service>
                    <ns:Action>TC1Leg1</ns:Action>
                </ns:CollaborationInfo>
                <ns:MessageProperties>
                    <ns:Property
name="originalSender">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C1</ns:Property>
                    <ns:Property
name="finalRecipient">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C4</ns:Property>
                </ns:MessageProperties>
                <ns:PayloadInfo>
                    <ns:PartInfo href="cid:message">
                        <ns:PartProperties>
                            <ns:Property name="MimeType">text/xml</ns:Property>
                        </ns:PartProperties>
                    </ns:PartInfo>
                </ns:PayloadInfo>
            </ns:UserMessage>
        </ns:Messaging>
    </soap:Header>
    <soap:Body>
        <_1:submitRequest>
            <|--Optional-->
            <bodyload>
                <value>cid:bodyload</value>
            </bodyload>
            <payload payloadId="cid:message" contentType="text/xml">
                <value>
```

```
PD94bWwgdmVyc2lvbj0iMS4wIiBlbmNvZGluZz0iVVRGLTgiPz4KPGhlbGxvPndvcmxkPC9oZWxsbz4=
                </value>
            </payload>
        </_1:submitRequest>
    </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
<soap:Body>
    <_1:submitRequest>
        <payload payloadId="cid:message"contentType="text/xml">
             <value>
PD94bWwgdmVyc2lvbj0iMS4wIiBlbmNvZGluZz0iVVRGLTgiPz4KPGhlbGxvPndvcmxkPC9oZWxsbz4=
            </value>
        </payload>
        <payload payloadId="cid:attachment"contentType="application/octet-stream">
            <value>
PD94bWwgdmVyc2lvbj0iMS4wIiBlbmNvZGluZz0iVVRGLTgiPz4KPGhlbGxvPndvcmxkPC9oZWxsbz4=
            </value>
        </payload>
    </_1:submitRequest>
</soap:Body>undefined</soap:Envelope>
```

Response Example

```
<soap:Envelope
    xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope">
    <soap:Body>
    <ns5:submitResponse
        xmlns:ns6="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/"
        xmlns:ns5="http://org.ecodex.backend/1_1/"
        xmlns:xmime="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime">
    <messageID>23dce7d9-2781-4623-beeb-6b43ab9e7d37@domibus.eu</messageID>
    </ns5:submitResponse>
    </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

Special requirements

- N/A

UC02 - Retrieve Message

▼ *Click to Open*

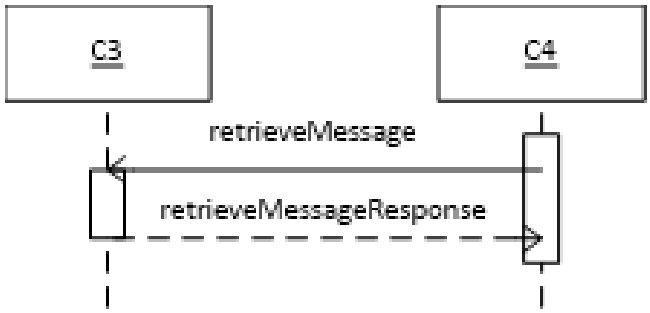
UC02 - Retrieve Message

Brief description

Retrieve any type of message sent from Backend C1 to Backend C4. The retrieval of the message is based on a PULL mechanism. C4 downloads the message from C3.

Please note that retrieveMessage method replaces the deprecated method downloadMessage to support the retrieval of large files. MTOM feature is required when retrieving large files.

Sequence Diagram C4 to C3 – retrieveMessage



Actors

Actors	
C3	Access Point C3
C4	Backend C4

Preconditions

Preconditions	
C3	There is at least one message sent by AP C2 and successfully received in the Receiving AP C3.
C3	The Receiving AP (C3) is up and running and properly configured.
C4	C4 Has previously requested information about pending messages from C3. C3 has returned a response containing the messageID('s) of the message(s) received (cf. UC04).

Basic Flow

Actor	**Step**	**Description**	**C3 Message State**
C4	1	Requests, to the Receiving AP C3, the service retrieveMessage by providing the messageID	RECEIVED
C3	2	Receiving AP C3 retrieves and sends the information retrieveMessageResponse to C4 as response to his request. This is the payload (message content and attachments) and metadata, analogous to the message sent from C1 to C2 in UC01. The status of the message changes to OWNLOADED when the message is retrieved by the backend C4.	DOWNLOADED
C4	3	Receives the message as sent by C1	DOWNLOADED

Actor	Step	Description	C3 Message State
C3	4	Deletes the payload of the message from the database if retention timeout for downloaded messages = 0. NB: While the message metadata is still recoverable by a Domibus administrator all payload data is purged. This is necessary to be able to prove message exchanges in case of disputes. It is possible to produce the signature of a payload but not the payload itself.	DELETED
C3	5	The status of the message changes to DELETED when the message is deleted by C3 after the configured retention timeout for downloaded messages (*retention_downloaded*) expired. Note: If *retention_downloaded* has a negative value, the message will never be deleted from C3. If the message was not downloaded, the *retention_undownloaded* value will be used as timeout for deletion.	DELETED
-	6	Use case ends	DELETED

Alternative Flow

Actor	Step	Description	C3 Message State
C3	A1.1	Configured retention time has passed	RECEIVED
C3	A1.1.1	Go directly to step 4	RECEIVED

Exception Flow

Actor	Step	Description	C3 Message State
C3	E2.1	Wrong messageID (malformed or missing), this is a condition of failure.	(NOT FOUND)
C3	E2.1.1	The NOT FOUND status is a pseudo state for messages that are not available for download (were never received or were rejected).	(NOT FOUND)
C3	E2.1.2	Use case ends in failure condition	(NOT FOUND)

Post Conditions

Successful Conditions	It is a success if the Message Status is `ACKNOWLEDGED` on C2 and `DOWNLOADED` or `DELETED` on C3. Payload of the message may be deleted from C3's database.

Failure Conditions	No message payload is returned to C4. The response contains a description of the encountered error. The operation is not a success if GetStatus is `SEND_FAILURE` on C2 and `NOT FOUND` on C3 and this means that the Backend C4 has not been able to download the message submitted by the Backend C1. If the `retrieveMessage` method is called with a wrong messageID (malformed or missing), this is a condition of failure. The `NOT FOUND` status is a pseudo state for messages that are not available for download (were never received or were rejected).

Request Example

```
<soap:Envelope
    xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
    xmlns:_1="http://org.ecodex.backend/1_1/">
    <soap:Header/>
    <soap:Body>
        <_1:retrieveMessageRequest>
            <messageID>$\{ResponseParameters#messageID}</messageID>
        </_1:retrieveMessageRequest>
    </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

Response Example

```
<soap:Envelope
xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope">
    <soap:Header>
        <ns6:Messaging mustUnderstand="false"
            xmlns:ns6="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/"
            xmlns:ns5="http://org.ecodex.backend/1_1/"
            xmlns:xmime="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime">
        <ns6:UserMessage> mpc=□http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/defaultMPC□>
        <ns6:MessageInfo>
        <ns6:Timestamp>2017-10-02T17:32:14.956+02:00</ns6:Timestamp>
        <ns6:MessageId>d05051c6-951c-4f40-90b5-
459eca9d8302@domibus.eu</ns6:MessageId>
        </ns6:MessageInfo>
        <ns6:PartyInfo>
        <ns6:From>
        <ns6:PartyId
        type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">domibus-
blue</ns6:PartyId>
        <ns6:Role>http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator</ns6:Role>
        </ns6:From>
        <ns6:To>
        <ns6:PartyId
```

```
            type="urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered">domibus-
red</ns6:PartyId>
        <ns6:Role>http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/responder</ns6:Role>
        </ns6:To>
        </ns6:PartyInfo>
        <ns6:CollaborationInfo>
        <ns6:Service type="tc1">bdx:noprocess</ns6:Service>
        <ns6:Action>TC1Leg1</ns6:Action>
        <ns6:ConversationId>52f1c57d-bd35-4ab2-a0a5-
da9a15101dba@domibus.eu</ns6:ConversationId>
        </ns6:CollaborationInfo>
        <ns6:MessageProperties>
        <ns6:Property
        name="finalRecipient">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered:C4
        </ns6:Property>
        <ns6:Property
        name="originalSender">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-
type:unregistered:C1</ns6:Property>
        </ns6:MessageProperties>
        <ns6:PayloadInfo>
        <ns6:PartInfo href="cid:message">
        <ns6:Schema/>
        <ns6:PartProperties>
        <ns6:Property name="MimeType">text/xml</ns6:Property>
        </ns6:PartProperties>
        </ns6:PartInfo>
        </ns6:PayloadInfo>
        </ns6:UserMessage>
        </ns6:Messaging>
    </soap:Header>
        <soap:Body>
            <ns5:retrieveMessageResponse
                xmlns:ns6="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/"
                xmlns:ns5="http://org.ecodex.backend/1_1/"
                xmlns:xmime="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime">
            <payload payloadId="cid:message">
            <value>
PD94bWwgdmVyc2lvbj0iMS4wIiBlbmNvZGluZz0iVVRGLTgiPz4KPGhlbGxvPndvcmxkPC9oZWxsbz4=
            </value>
            </payload>
            </ns5:retrieveMessageResponse>
    </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

Security

In Multitenancy mode, the general property `domibus.auth.unsecureLoginAllowed` is ignored and authentication is always required. More about authentication options can be read in the Administration Guide, in the Domibus Authentication.

UC03 - Get the status of the Message

▼ *Click to Open*

UC03 - Get the status of the Message

Brief description

Get the status of the Message sent from Backend C1 or received by the Backend C4

Sequence Diagram – GetStatus

Actors

Actors	
C1	Backend C1
C2	Access Point C2
C3	Access Point C3
C4	Backend C4

Preconditions

Preconditions	
-	There is at least one message sent by Backend C1 or to be retrieved by Backend C4.
-	The Sending AP C2 and the Receiving AP C3 are up and running and properly configured.

Basic Flow

Step	**Description**
1	Backend C1 or the Backend C4 launch a statusRequest using the messageId.
2	The Access Point (Sending AP C2 or Receiving AP C3) retrieve the getStatusResponse.
3	Use case ends.

Exception flow

Step	**Description**
N/A	

Post conditions

Successful Conditions	The operation is a success if GetStatusResponse retrieves any status of the following: • SEND_ENQUEUED • WAITING_FOR_RECEIPT • ACKNOWLEDGED • SEND_FAILURE • NOT_FOUND • WAITING_FOR_RETRY • RECEIVED • DELETED • DOWNLOADED
Failure Conditions	The message does not exist.

Special requirements

- N/A

Security

In Multitenancy mode, the general property **domibus.auth.unsecureLoginAllowed** is ignored and authentication is always required. More about authentication options can be read in the Administration Guide, in the Domibus Authentication section.

Request Example

```
<soap:Envelope
    xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
    xmlns:_1="http://org.ecodex.backend/1_1/">
    <soap:Header/>
    <soap:Body>
        <_1:statusRequest>
            <messageID>d05051c6-951c-4f40-90b5-459eca9d8302@domibus.eu</messageID>
        </_1:statusRequest>
    </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

Response Example

```
<soap:Envelope
    xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope">
    <soap:Body>
        <ns5:getStatusResponse
            xmlns:ns6="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/"
            xmlns:ns5="http://org.ecodex.backend/1_1/"
```

```
xmlns:xmime="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime">NOT_FOUND</ns5:getStatusResponse>
    </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

UC04 – List Pending Messages

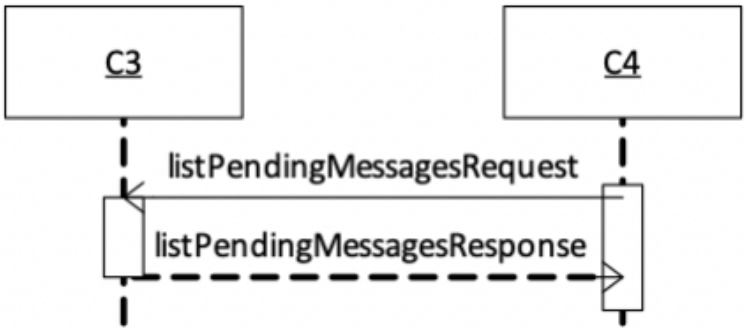
▼ *Click to Open*

UC04 – List Pending Messages

Brief description

- List the status Messages pending to be received by the Backend C4.

Sequence Diagram C4 to C3 – ListPendingMessages



Actors and Preconditions

Actors	
C4	Backend C4

Preconditions

Precon ditions	
	There is at least one message be downloaded by Backend C4.
	The Receiving AP C3 is up and running and properly configured.

Basic flow event

Steps:

1. Backend C4 launches the service listPendingMessages.
2. The Access Point (Receiving AP C3) retrieves the list of messageIds for messages with status RECEIVED.
3. Use case ends.

Exception flow

- N/A

Post Conditions

Successful conditions	The operation is a success if listPendingMessagesResponse contains all the messageIDs of the pending messages to be retrieved or the list is empty in the case that there are no pending messages.
Failure Conditions	N/A

Special requirements

- N/A

Security

In Multitenancy mode, the general property `domibus.auth.unsecureLoginAllowed` is ignored and authentication is always required. More about authentication options can be read in the Administration Guide, in the Domibus Authentication section.

Request Example

```
<soap:Envelope
    xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
    xmlns:_1="http://org.ecodex.backend/1_1/">
    <soap:Header/>
    <soap:Body>
        <_1:listPendingMessagesRequest></_1:listPendingMessagesRequest>
    </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

Response Example

```
<soap:Envelope
    xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope">
    <soap:Body>
        <ns6:listPendingMessagesResponse
            xmlns:S11="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
            xmlns:eb="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-
msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/"
            xmlns:S12="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
            xmlns:xmime="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime"
            xmlns:ns6="http://org.ecodex.backend/1_1/">
        <messageID>4078cfea-74e9-4058-9d14-1dceee597abd@domibus.eu</messageID>
        </ns6:listPendingMessagesResponse>
    </soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

12.2. Behavioural Specification

12.2.1. WS plugin configuration

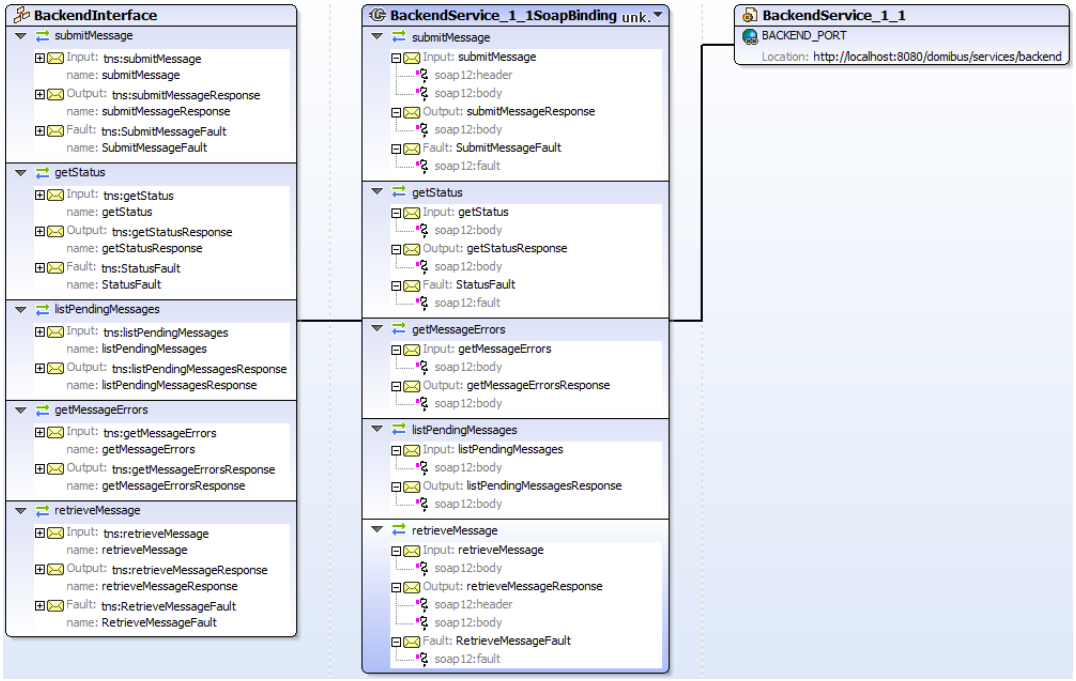
The WS plugin configuration is done in the ws-plugin.properties file. Following properties are configurable in this file:

Property name	Default value	Description
wsplugin.mtom.enabled	false	Enable the support for MTOM.
wsplugin.schema.validation.enabled	false	Enable the schema validation. By default, the schema validation has been disabled due to performance reasons. For large files, it is recommended to keep the schema validation as disabled.
wsplugin.messages.pending.list.max	500	The maximum number of pending messages to be listed from the pending messages table. Setting this property is expected to avoid timeouts due to huge *resultsets* being served. Setting this property to zero returns all pending messages.

12.2.2. WSDL model for Domibus 5.x.y

The WSDL schema

WSDL model for Domibus 5.x.y



The WSDL defines the envelope that consists of one AP Header and one AP Body.

The service sends a message and receives a response. There are **five operations:**

- submitMessage
- getStatus
- listPendingMessages

- getMessageErrors It can be used if you get a SEND_FAILURE status as response from the getStatus service in which case this operation can be used to get the details of the encountered errors. There can be multiple errors as each retry might produce one.
- retrieveMessage

To encapsulate errors, the *fault* element is specified for only two services (submitMessage and retrieveMessage):

- <wsdl:fault name="SubmitMessageFault"/>
- <wsdl:fault name="RetrieveMessageFault"/>

It must be generated and processed according to the [SOAP1.2] specification. In this case SOAP protocol is used and the binding is **<soap:binding>**. The transport is SOAP messages on top of HTTP protocol:

transport=*"http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"*/>

The data model applicable to SubmitMessage from C1 to C2 (domibus-submission.xsd)

In this section the data model is explained.

Messaging/UserMessage mpc attribute:

The Optional attribute occurs once and contains the qualified name of the MPC (Message Partition Chanel). MPCs allow for partitioning the flow of messages from a Sending MSH to a Receiving MSH into several flows that can be controlled separately and consumed differently.

Description	* Field (xpath)*	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints	Valid example
mpc	**/[local-name()='schema']/**[local-name()='complexType' and @name=UserMessage]//*[local-name()='attribute' and @name='mpc']#	**N**	**Max 1**	• It is a non-empty string, • Max length:255 characters • Configuration in PMode: PMode.mpcs.mpc	*Default value:* **http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/defaultMPC**

In this section, the data model is explained.

Messaging/UserMessage/MessageInfo:

This Optional element occurs once and contains the identifier of the current message, and (may) relate to other messages' identifiers.

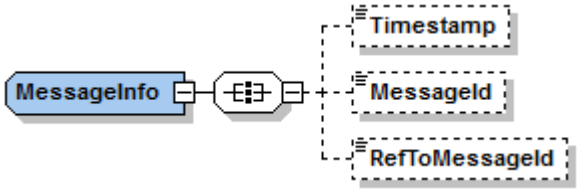


Figure 10 – MessageInfo type

- **Timestamp** element has a value representing the date at which the message header was created.
- **MessageId** has a value representing – for each message - a globally unique identifier.
- **RefToMessageId** contains the MessageId value of an ebMS Message to which this message relates, in a way that conforms to the MEP in use.

Description	* Field (xpath)*	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints	Valid example
Timestamp	**[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='MessageInfo'] **/[local-name()='all']**/[local-name()='element' and @name='Timestamp']#	**N**	**Max 1**	• It MUST be expressed as *YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.msmsmsZ*	*2016-03-31T09:00:44.418Z*

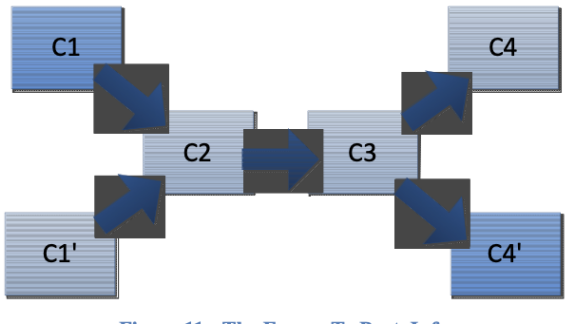
Description	* Field (xpath)*	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints	Valid example
MessageId	**[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='MessageInfo'] /**[local-name()='all']**/[local-name()='element' and @name='MessageId']#	**N**	**Max 1**	• A globally unique identifier • In the Message-Id and Content-Id MIME headers, values are always surrounded by angle brackets. However references in mid: or cid: scheme URI's and the MessageId and RefToMessageId elements MUST NOT include these delimiters. • It is a non-empty string. • Max length: value should not be more than 255 characters.	*346ea37f-7583-40b0-9ffc-3f4cfa88bf8b@domibus.eu*
RefToMessageId	**/[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='MessageInfo'] /**[local-name()='all']**/[local-name()='element' and @name='RefToMessageId']#	**N**	**Max 1**	• A globally unique identifier. • In the Message-Id and Content-Id MIME headers, values are always surrounded by angle brackets. However references in mid: or cid: scheme URI's and the MessageId and RefToMessageId elements MUST NOT include these delimiters. • It is a non-empty string. • Max length: value should not be more than 255 characters.	*346ea37f-7583-40b0-9ffc-3f4cfa88bf8b@domibus.eu*

Messaging/UserMessage/PartyInfo

This REQUIRED element occurs once, and contains data about originating and destination parties. This element has the following children elements:

- **From:** This REQUIRED element occurs once, and contains information describing the originating party. It can be either endpoint C1 or endpoint C2.
- **To:** This REQUIRED element occurs once, and contains information describing the destination party and it can be either endpoint C3 or endpoint C4.

The From - To PartyInfo

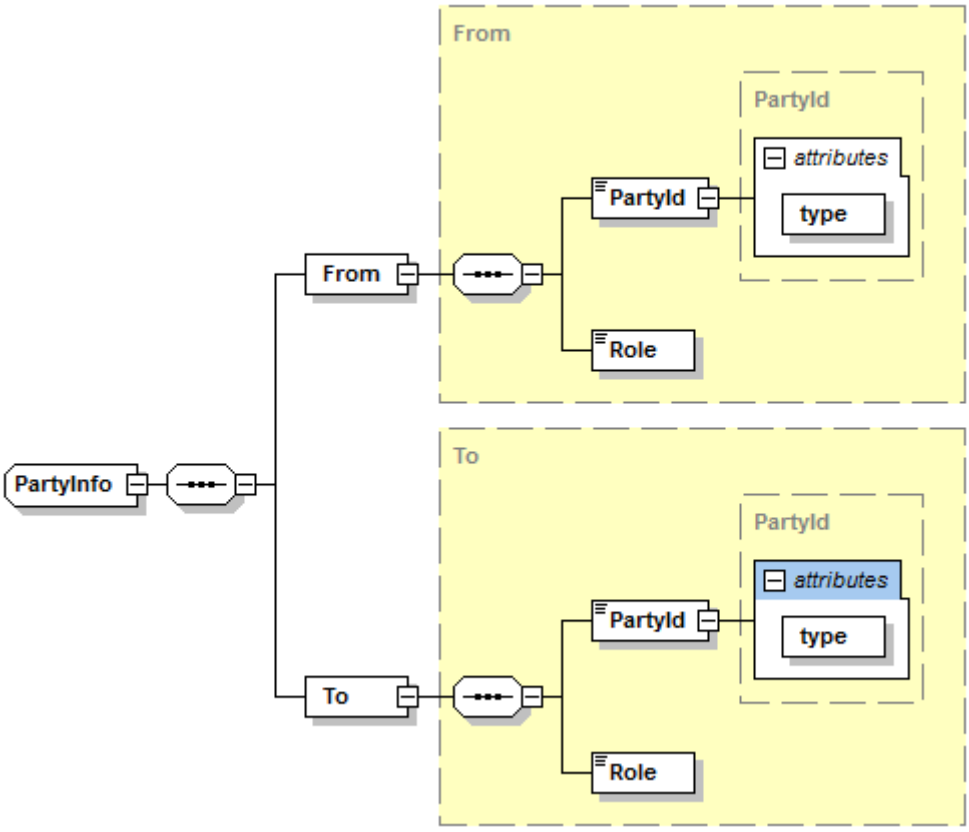


If the From and To are C1, C1' and C4, C4' respectively, the private keys of the certificates of C1 and C1' are stored in C2 and the public keys of the certificates of C4 and C4' are stored in C3. But if the From and To are C2 and C3, the private key of the certificate of C2 is stored in C2 and the public key of C3 is stored in C3.

From	To	Private key of	Private key stored in	Public key of	Public Key stored in
C1, C1'	**C4, C4'**	**C1, C1'**	**C2**	**C4,C4'**	**C3**
C2	**C3**	**C2**	**C2**	**C3**	**C3**

- **Role:** This REQUIRED element identifies the authorized role of the Party sending or receiving the message.
- **Type:** This element indicates the domain of names to which the string in the content of the PartyId element belongs.

PartyInfo type



Description	* Field (xpath)*	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints	Valid example
From/PartyId	**/[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='From'] **/[local-name()='all']**/[local-name()='element' and @name='PartyId']#	**Y**	**Max 1**	• The content of the PartyId element MUST be a URI if Type is not used. • The PartyID should be the same that is used in the PMode configuration: • It is a non-empty string. • Max length:255 characters • Configuration in PMode: PMode.Initiator.Party	*C2*

Description	* Field (xpath)*	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints	Valid example
From/Role	**/[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='From'] **/[local-name()='all']**/[local-name()='element' and @name='Role']#	**Y**	**Max 1**	• It is a non-empty string, • Max length:255 characters • Configuration in PMode: PMode.Initiator.Role	*http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator*
From/PartyType	**/[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='PartyId']//*[local-name()='attribute' and @name='type']#	**N**	**Max 1**	• It is a non-empty string, • Max length:255 characters	*urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered*

Description	* Field (xpath)*	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints	Valid example
To/PartyId	**/[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='To'] **/[local-name()='all']**/[local-name()='element' and @name='PartyId']#	**N**	**Max 1**	• The content of the PartyId element MUST be a URI if PartyType is not used. • The PartyID should be the same that is used in the PMode configuration. • Max length:255 characters • Configuration in PMode: PMode.Responder.Party • If the AccessPoint at C2 is configured for Dynamic Discovery, the To/PartyId need not be specified by the backend; Domibus will identify the To/PartyId. In all other scenarios the backend C1 must specify the To/PartyId.	*C3*
To/Role	**/[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='To'] **/[local-name()='all']**/[local-name()='element' and @name='Role']#	**N**	**Max 1**	• It is a non-empty string, • Max length:255 characters • Configuration in PMode: PMode.Responder.Role • If the AccessPoint at C2 is configured for Dynamic Discovery, the To/Role need not be specified by the backend; Domibus will identify the To/Role. In all other scenarios the backend C1 must specify the To/Role.	*http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/responder*

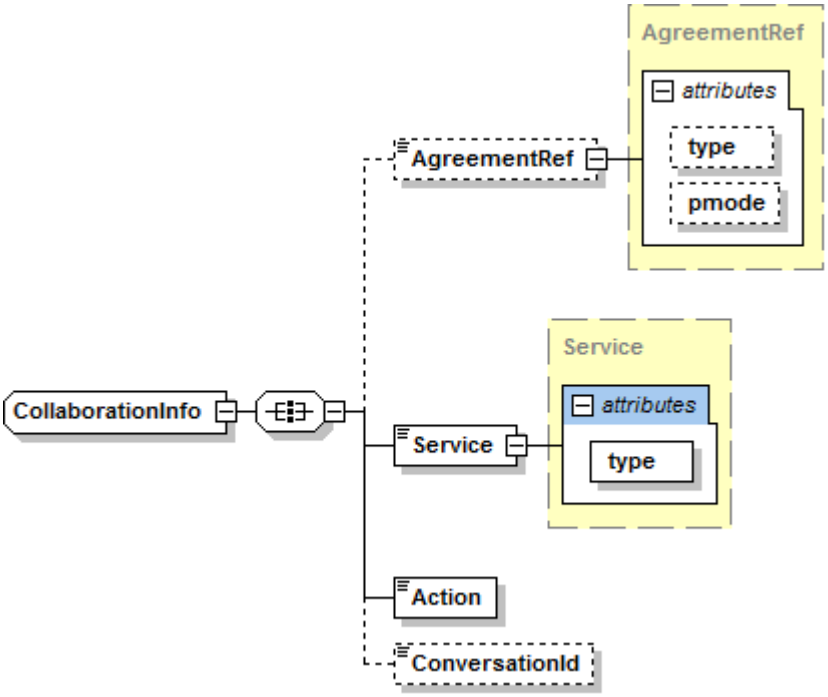
Description	* Field (xpath)*	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints	Valid example
To/PartyType	**/[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='PartyId']//*[local-name()='attribute' and @name='type']#	**N**	**Max 1**	• It is a non-empty string, • Max length:255 characters	*urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered*

Messaging/UserMessage/CollaborationInfo

This REQUIRED element occurs once, and contains elements that facilitate collaboration between parties.

- The **AgreementRef** element is a string that identifies the entity or artifact governing the exchange of messages between the parties.
- **Service** SHOULD identify a set of related business transactions or other message exchanges in the context of a business process or use case.
- **Action** SHOULD identify the different types of business transactions or other message exchanges in the context of an identified Service.
- **ConversationId** element is a string identifying the set of related messages that make up a conversation between Parties. So, as defined in the eDelivery Specifications Library, it provides a more general way to associate a message with an ongoing conversation, without requiring a message to be a response to a single specific previous message, but allowing update messages to existing conversations from both Sender and Receiver of the original message.

CollaborationInfo type



Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints	Valid example
AgreementRef	**/[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='CollaborationInfo'] **/[local-name()='all']**/[local-name()='element' and @name='AgreementRef']#	**N**	**Max 1**	• It is a non-empty string. • The value of an `AgreementRef` element MUST be unique within a namespace mutually agreed by the two parties. This could be a concatenation of the From and To PartyId values, a URI containing the Internet domain name of one of the parties, or a namespace offered and managed by some other naming or registry service. It is RECOMMENDED that the AgreementRef be a URI. • `AgreementRef` is a string value that identifies the agreement that governs the exchange. The P-Mode under which the MSH operates for this message should be aligned with this agreement. • Max length:255 characters	*https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/*

Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints	Valid example
agreementRef @type	**/[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='AgreementRef']/**[local-name()='simpleContent']**/[local-name()='extension']/*[local-name()='attribute' and @name='type']#	**N**	**Max 1**	• It is a non-empty string. • Max length:255 characters • Indicates how the parties sending and receiving the message will interpret the value of the reference. There is no restriction on the value of the type attribute. • If the type attribute is not present, the content of the AgreementRef element MUST be a URI.	*MyServiceTypes*

Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints	Valid example
agreementRef @pmode	**/[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='AgreementRef']/**[local-name()='simpleContent']**/[local-name()='extension']/*[local-name()='attribute' and @name='type']#	**N**	**Max 1**	• It is a non-empty string. • Max length:255 characters • Allows for explicit association of a message with a P-Mode. When used, its value contains the PMode.ID parameter (i.e. the identifier for the P-Mode. This identifier is user-defined and optional, for the convenience of P-Mode management. It must uniquely identify the P-Mode among all P-Modes deployed on the same AP, and may be absent if the P-Mode is identified by other means, e.g. embedded in a larger structure that is itself identified, or has parameter values distinct from other P-Modes used on the same AP. If the ID is specified, the AgreementRef/@pmode attribute value is also expected to be set in associated messages.).	*PurchaseOrderFromACME*

Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints	Valid example
Service	**/[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='CollaborationInfo'] **/[local-name()='all']**/[local-name()='element' and @name='Service']#	**Y**	**Max 1**	• It is a non-empty string, • Max length:255 characters • Configuration in PMode: PMode[1].BusinessInfo.Service	*SupplierOrderProcessing*
Service@Type	**/[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='Service'] **/[local-name()='simpleContent']**//[local-name()='extension']/*[local-name()='attribute']#	**N**		• Indicates how the parties sending and receiving the message will interpret the value of the element. • It is a non-empty string, • Max length:255 characters • Only optional if the service is untyped	

Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints	Valid example
Action	**/[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='CollaborationInfo'] **/[local-name()='all']**/[local-name()='element' and @name='Action'] #	**Y**	**Max 1**	• It is a non-empty string. • Action SHALL be unique within the Service in which it is defined. • Max length:255 characters • Configuration in PMode: PMode[1].BusinessInfo.Action	*NewOrder*

Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints	Valid example
ConversationId	**/[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='CollaborationInfo'] **/[local-name()='all']**/[local-name()='element' and @name='ConversationId'] #	**N**	**Max 1**	• It is a non-empty string. Represents an immutable universally unique identifier (UUID). • Created randomly in the Receiving Access Point C2 • Max length:255 characters	*06689621-428e-48a4-86e6-4a86539363f5*

MessageProperties

IMPORTANT	This element is required in the 4-corner model.

It occurs at most once, and contains message properties that are implementation specific. As parts of the header such properties allow for more efficient monitoring, correlating, dispatching and validating functions (even if these are out of scope of ebMS specification) which would otherwise require payload access.

These elements hold a set of name-value properties that will hold for instance the identifiers for the 'originalSender' and 'finalRecipient', as in the example below:

Original Sender/Receiver Identifiers

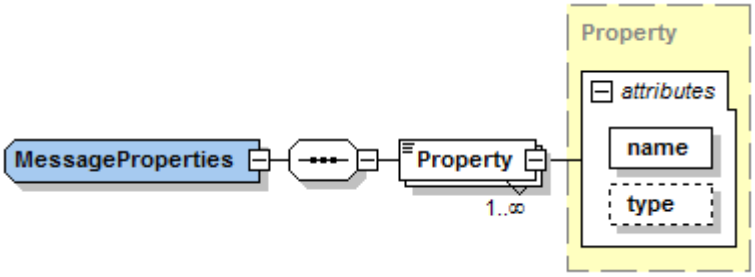
```
<ns:MessageProperties>
    <ns:Property
        name="originalSender">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered:C1
    </ns:Property>
    <ns:Property
        name="finalRecipient">urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered:C4
    </ns:Property>
```

```
</ns:MessageProperties>
```

The property value (e.g. `urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered:C1`) is limited to 1024 characters length. If this value is overpassed and the schema validation is enabled, an error message will appear and the message will not be submitted.

If the schema validation is not enabled and the value overpassed, an EbMS3Exception will be raised by the AP (Domibus) and the message will also not be submitted.

MessageProperties type



Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints	Valid Example
Property name	**/[local-name()='schema']/**[local-name()='complexType' and @name='Property']//*[local-name()='attribute' and @name='name']	**Y**	**Max 1**	• It is a non-empty string. • Max length:255 characters • Configuration in PMode: PMode[1].BusinessInfo.Properties	*originalSender*

Description	Field (xpath)	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints	Valid Example
Property type	**/[local-name()='schema']/**[local-name()='complexType' and @name='Property']//*[local-name()='attribute' and @name='type']#	**N**	**Max 1**	• It is a non-empty string • Max length: 255 characters	*String*

PayloadInfo

This required element identifies payload data associated with the message. The payload themselves are carried in separate MIME parts, `PartInfo` elements reference the corresponding MIME parts by using the Content-ID value of those parts in their `href` attribute.

When a message with multiple payloads is submitted, the order of the corresponding PartInfo elements is preserved.

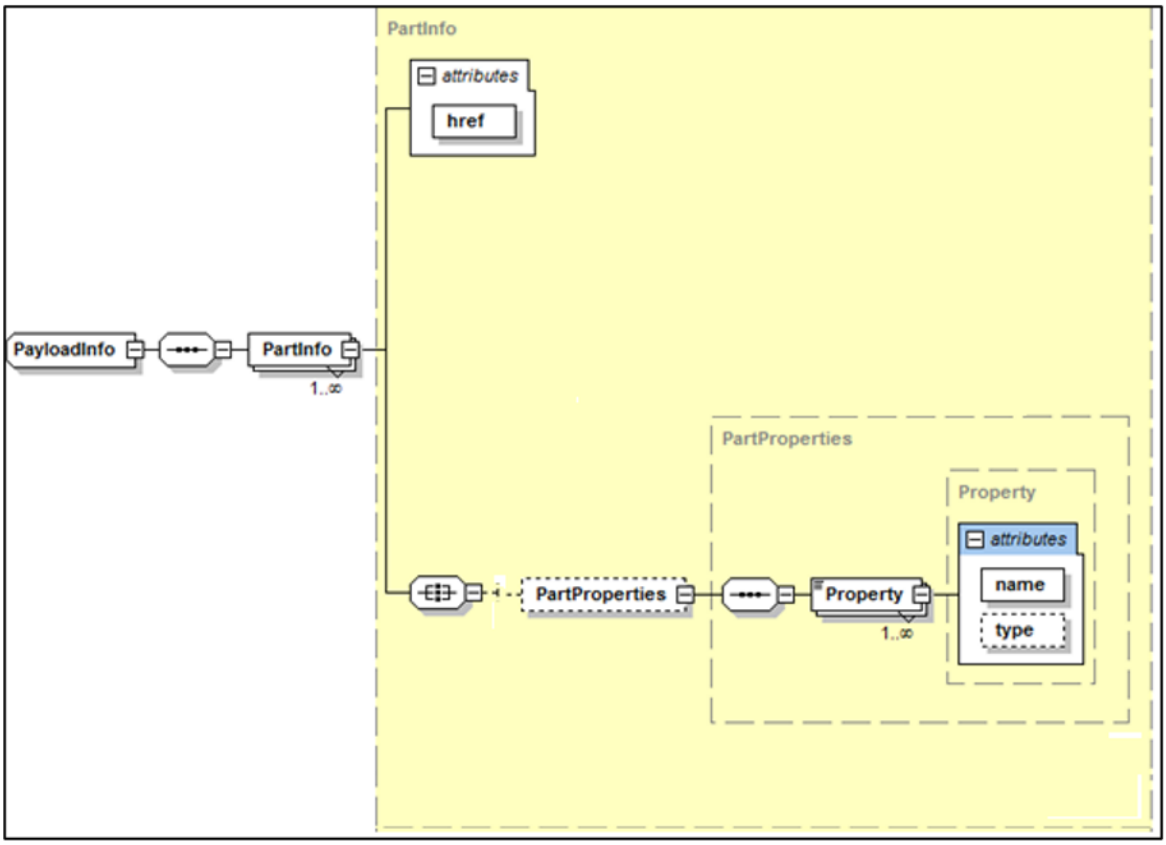
In any exchange involving a message that has a structured document payload (e.g XML, JSON) and any number of associated payloads, the structured document must be referenced by the first `PartInfo` element and it represents the leading payload part for business processing.

- **href:** This attribute has a value that is the Content-ID URI of the payload object referenced. The absence of the attribute href in the element PartInfo indicates that the payload part being referenced is the SOAP Body element itself.

IMPORTANT	**Payloads are expected to be exchanged in separate MIME parts and not in the SOAP Body.** Due to requirements from different domains, Domibus allows the sending of one structured payload in the SOAP Body. This payload is sent along by the Access Point, via the AS4 protocol, in the SOAP Body as well. This practice is not conformant with the eDelivery AS4 profile and therefore it is discouraged. It is recommended to leave the SOAP Body always empty.

- `PartProperties`: This element contains a list of properties describing the payload. Every **Property** has a REQUIRED **@name** attribute. *@name*attribute with value*MimeType*is REQUIRED to identify the MIME type of the payload before compression was applied.

PayloadInfo type



Description	* Field (xpath)*	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints	Valid example
href	**/[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='PartInfo'] /*[local-name()='attribute' and @name='href']	**N**	**Max 1**	• Max length:255 characters	*cid:message*

Description	* Field (xpath)*	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints	Valid example
PartProperties/ Property/ MimeType	**/[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='PartProperties'] **/[local-name()='sequence']**/[local-name()='element' and @name='Property']	**N**	**Max 1**	• Max length:255 characters • If the PMode compression is enabled this field is mandatory	*application/xml*

Description	* Field (xpath)*	Mandatory	Occurrences	Constraints	Valid example
PartProperties/ Property/ Description	**/[local-name()='schema']**/[local-name()='complexType' and @name='PartProperties'] **/[local-name()='sequence']**/[local-name()='element' and @name='Property']	**N**	Max 1	• Max length:255 characters	*Message Payload*

12.3. Security

12.3.1. Authentication

The **Default WS Plugin** implements authentication and authorization. By default, the plugins security is disabled and all the methods of the **Default WS Plugin** can be called with no authentication credentials.

The **Defaul WS Plugin** supports 3 authentication methods:

- Basic Authentication
- X509 Certificates Authentication
- Blue Coat Authentication

NOTE	Blue Coat is the name of the reverse proxy at the Commission. It forwards the request in HTTP with the certificate details inside the request (“Client-Cert” header key).

Basic authentication is the most common used method used for the **Default WS Plugin**. An existing user defined in the **Plugin User** UI page can authenticate with basic authentication and call any

operation of the **Default WS Plugin**. More details on how to create plugin users used for basic authentication can be found in the **Domibus Administration Guide**, section **Plugin Users.**

The **Default WS Plugin** uses a custom interceptor **eu.domibus.plugin.webService.impl.CustomAuthenticationInterceptor** to intercept the incoming requests and perform authentication. Once the request is intercepted the **CustomAuthenticationInterceptor** delegates the authentication to the service **eu.domibus.ext.services.AuthenticationExtService** provided in the Plugin API.

12.3.2. Authorization

The WS Plugin uses the authorization mechanism described in Plugin Authorization.

There are two default users already inserted in the database (make sure you already ran the migration scripts):

- *admin* and *user* both with **123456** as password.
- *admin* has the role ROLE_ADMIN and *user* has the role ROLE_USER.

Roles:

ROLE_ADMIN has the permission to call:

- submitMessage with any value for originalSender property
- retrieveMessage (any message among messages notified to this plugin)
- listPendingMessages will list all pending messages for this plugin
- getStatus and getMessageErrors

ROLE_USER has the permission to call:

- submitMessage with originalSender equal to the originalUser
- retrieveMessage, only if finalRecipient equals the originalUser
- listPendingMessages, only messages with finalRecipient equal to the origi-nalUser
- getStatus and getErrors for its own messages

12.4. Plugin Notifications

Domibus core notifies the WS Plugin on the following events: MESSAGE_RECEIVED, MESSAGE_SEND_FAILURE,MESSAGE_RECEIVED_FAILURE, MESSAGE_SEND_SUCCESS, MESSAGE_STATUS_CHANGE.

The type of events received can be configured using the WS Plugin property *wsplugin.messages.notifications.* You will find that property in the file 'ws-plugin.properties' under \domibus\plugins\ in the Domibus configuration folder. More details can be found in the Plugin Cookbok.

12.5. Multitenancy

The Default WS Plugin can be used when Domibus is configured in Multitenancy mode.

In Multitenancy mode the plugins security is activated by default, regardless of the value configured in **domibus.properties** for the **domibus.auth.unsecureLoginAllowed** property.

As a result, every request sent to Domibus via the **Default WS Plugin** needs to be authenticated and it will affect only the domain associated to the authenticated user. More information about the Default WS Plugin authentication can be found in section **4.1 Authentication.**

More details on how to create plugin users used for basic authentication can be found in the **Domibus Administration Guide**, section **Plugin Users.**

12.6. Annexes

12.6.1. Interface Message standards

AS4 does not define a maximum message size, though implementations will have practical limits based on available memory, disk or database storage etc.

Errors codes table

Ebms error codes contained in the backend.wsdl:

Example:

> <eb:Error origin="ebMS" category="Unpackaging"
>
> shortDescription="InvalidHeader"
>
> errorCode="EBMS:0009" severity="fatal">
>
> <eb:Description xml:lang="en"> … </eb:Description>
>
> </eb:Error>

Error Code	Short Description	Recommended Severity	Category Value	Description or Semantics
EBMS_0001	ValueNotRecognized	failure	Content	Although the message document is well formed and schema valid, some element/attribute contains a value that could not be recognized and therefore could not be used by the MSH.

Error Code	Short Description	Recommended Severity	Category Value	Description or Semantics
EBMS_0002	FeatureNotSupported	warning	Content	Although the message document is well formed and schema valid, some element/attribute value cannot be processed as expected because the related feature is not supported by the MSH.
EBMS_0003	ValueInconsistent	failure	Content	Although the message document is well formed and schema valid, some element/attribute value is inconsistent either with the content of other element/attribute, or with the processing mode of the MSH, or with the normative requirements of the ebMS specification.
EBMS_0004	Other	failure	Content	
EBMS_0005	ConnectionFailure	failure	Communication	The MSH is experiencing temporary or permanent failure in trying to open a transport connection with a remote MSH.
EBMS_0006	EmptyMessagePartitionChannel	warning	Communication	There is no message available for pulling from this MPC at this moment.
EBMS_0007	MimeInconsistency	failure	Unpackaging	The use of MIME is not consistent with the required usage in this specification.
EBMS_0008	FeatureNotSupported	failure	Unpackaging	Although the message document is well formed and schema valid, the presence or absence of some element/attribute is not consistent with the capability of the MSH, with respect to supported features.

Error Code	Short Description	Recommended Severity	Category Value	Description or Semantics
EBMS_0009	InvalidHeader	failure	Unpackaging	The ebMS header is either not well formed as an XML document, or does not conform to the ebMS packaging rules.
EBMS_0010	ProcessingModeMismatch	failure	Processing	The ebMS header or another header (e.g. reliability, security) expected by the MSH is not compatible with the expected content, based on the associated P-Mode.
EBMS_0011	ExternalPayloadError	failure	Content	The MSH is unable to resolve an external payload reference (i.e. a Part that is not contained within the ebMS Message, as identified by a PartInfo/href URI).
EBMS_0101	FailedAuthentication	failure	Processing	The signature in the Security header intended for the "ebms" SOAP actor, could not be validated by the Security module.
EBMS_0102	FailedDecryption	failure	Processing	The encrypted data reference the Security header intended for the "ebms" SOAP actor could not be decrypted by the Security Module.
EBMS_0103	PolicyNoncompliance	failure	Processing	The processor determined that the message’s security methods, parameters, scope or other security policy-level requirements or agreements were not satisfied.
EBMS_0201	DysfunctionalReliability	failure	Processing	Some reliability function as implemented by the Reliability module, is not operational, or the reliability state associated with this message sequence is not valid.

Error Code	Short Description	Recommended Severity	Category Value	Description or Semantics
EBMS_0202	DeliveryFailure	failure	Communication	Although the message was sent under Guaranteed delivery requirement, the Reliability module could not get assurance that the message was properly delivered, in spite of resending efforts.
EBMS_0301	MissingReceipt	failure	Communication	A Receipt has not been received for a message that was previously sent by the MSH generating this error
EBMS_0302	InvalidReceipt	failure	Communication	A Receipt has been received for a message that was previously sent by the MSH generating this error, but the content does not match the message content (e.g. some part has not been acknowledged, or the digest associated does not match the signature digest, for NRR).
EBMS_0303	DecompressionFailure	failure	Communication	An error occurred during the decompression
EBMS_0020	RoutingFailure	failure	Processing	An Intermediary MSH was unable to route an ebMS message and stopped processing the message.
EBMS_0021	MPCCapacityExceeded	failure	Processing	An entry in the routing function is matched that assigns the message to an MPC for pulling, but the intermediary MSH is unable to store the message with this MPC

Error Code	Short Description	Recommended Severity	Category Value	Description or Semantics
EBMS_0022	MessagePersistenceTimeout	failure	Processing	An intermediary MSH has assigned the message to an MPC for pulling and has successfully stored it. However, the intermediary set a limit on the time it was prepared to wait for the message to be pulled, and that limit has been reached.
EBMS_0023	MessageExpired	warning	Processing	An MSH has determined that the message is expired and will not attempt to forward or deliver it.
EBMS_0030	BundlingError	failure	Content	The structure of a received bundle is not in accordance with the bundling rules.
EBMS_0031	RelatedMessageFailed	failure	Processing	A message unit in a bundle was not processed because a related message unit in the bundle caused an error.
EBMS_0040	BadFragmentGroup	failure	Content	A fragment is received that relates to a group that was previously rejected.
EBMS_0041	DuplicateMessageSize	failure	Content	A fragment is received but more than one fragment message in a group of fragments specifies a value for this element.
EBMS_0042	DuplicateFragmentCount	failure	Content	A fragment is received but more than one fragment message in a group of fragments specifies a value for this element.
EBMS_0043	DuplicateMessageHeader	failure	Content	A fragment is received but more than one fragment message in a group of fragments specifies a value for this element.

Error Code	Short Description	Recommended Severity	Category Value	Description or Semantics
EBMS_0044	DuplicateAction	failure	Content	A fragment is received but more than one fragment message in a group of fragments specifies a value for this element.
EBMS_0045	DuplicateCompressionInfo	failure	Content	A fragment is received but more than one fragment message in a group of fragments specifies a value for a compression element.
EBMS_0046	DuplicateFragment	failure	Content	A fragment is received but a previously received fragment message had the same values for GroupId and FragmentNum
EBMS_0047	BadFragmentStructure	failure	Unpackaging	The href attribute does not reference a valid MIME data part, MIME parts other than the fragment header and a data part are in the message, or the SOAP Body is not empty.
EBMS_0048	BadFragmentNum	failure	Content	An incoming message fragment has a a value greater than the known FragmentCount.
EBMS_0049	BadFragmentCount	failure	Content	A value is set for FragmentCount, but a previously received fragment had a greature value.
EBMS_0050	FragmentSizeExceeded	warning	Unpackaging	The size of the data part in a fragment message is greater than **Pmode[].Splitting.FragmentSize**
EBMS_0051	ReceiveIntervalExceeded	failure	Unpackaging	More time than **Pmode[].Splitting.JoinInterval** has passed since the first fragment was received but not all other fragments are received.

Error Code	Short Description	Recommended Severity	Category Value	Description or Semantics
EBMS_0052	BadProperties	warning	Unpackaging	Message properties were present in the fragment SOAP header that were not specified in **Pmode[].Splitting.RoutingProperties**
EBMS_0053	HeaderMismatch	failure	Unpackaging	The eb3:Message header copied to the fragment header does not match the eb3:Message header in the reassembled source message.
EBMS_0054	OutOfStorageSpace	failure	Unpackaging	Not enough disk space available to store all (expected) fragments of the group.
EBMS_0055	DecompressionError	failure	Processing	An error occurred while decompressing the reassembled message.
EBMS_0060	ResponseUsingAlternateMEP	Warning	Processing	A responding MSH indicates that it applies the alternate MEP binding to the response message.
EBMS_0065	InvalidXML	failure	Content	The XML could not be validated agains the corresponding xsd.

Web service WSDL

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<wsdl:definitions xmlns:wsdl="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/" xmlns:soap12="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap12/" xmlns:tns="http://org.ecodex.backend/1_1/" xmlns:ns1="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/" name="BackendService_1_1" targetNamespace="http://org.ecodex.backend/1_1/">

<wsdl:types>

```
<schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
```

```
 <import namespace="http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace"
schemaLocation="xml.xsd"/>
```

```
</schema>
```

```
<schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
```

```
 <import namespace="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime"
schemaLocation="xmlmime.xsd"/>
```

```
</schema>
```

```
<schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
```

```
 <import namespace="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
schemaLocation="envelope.xsd"/>
```

```
</schema>
```

```
<schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
```

```
 <import namespace="http://org.ecodex.backend/1_1/"
schemaLocation="domibus-backend.xsd"/>
```

```
</schema>
```

```
<schema xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
```

```
 <import
namespace="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/"
schemaLocation="domibus-header.xsd"/>
```

```
</schema>
```

</wsdl:types>

<wsdl:message name="getMessageErrors">

```
 <wsdl:part name="getErrorsRequest"
element="tns:getErrorsRequest">
```

</wsdl:part>

</wsdl:message>

<wsdl:message name="retrieveMessage">

```
 <wsdl:part name="retrieveMessageRequest"
element="tns:retrieveMessageRequest">
```

</wsdl:part>

</wsdl:message>

<wsdl:message name="RetrieveMessageFault">

```
 <wsdl:part name="RetrieveMessageFault"
element="tns:FaultDetail">
```

</wsdl:part>

</wsdl:message>

<wsdl:message name="retrieveMessageResponse">

```
 <wsdl:part name="retrieveMessageResponse"
element="tns:retrieveMessageResponse">
```

</wsdl:part>

```
<wsdl:part name="ebMSHeaderInfo" element="ns1:Messaging">
```

</wsdl:part>

</wsdl:message>

<wsdl:message name="listPendingMessagesResponse">

```
 <wsdl:part name="listPendingMessagesResponse"
element="tns:listPendingMessagesResponse">
```

</wsdl:part>

</wsdl:message>

<wsdl:message name="getStatusResponse">

```
 <wsdl:part name="getStatusResponse"
element="tns:getStatusResponse">
```

</wsdl:part>

</wsdl:message>

<wsdl:message name="listPendingMessages">

```
 <wsdl:part name="listPendingMessagesRequest"
element="tns:listPendingMessagesRequest">
```

</wsdl:part>

</wsdl:message>

<wsdl:message name="getStatus">

```
<wsdl:part name="statusRequest" element="tns:statusRequest">
```

</wsdl:part>

</wsdl:message>

<wsdl:message name="StatusFault">

```
<wsdl:part name="StatusFault" element="tns:FaultDetail">
```

</wsdl:part>

</wsdl:message>

<wsdl:message name="submitMessage">

```
<wsdl:part name="submitRequest" element="tns:submitRequest">
```

</wsdl:part>

```
<wsdl:part name="ebMSHeaderInfo" element="ns1:Messaging">
```

</wsdl:part>

</wsdl:message>

<wsdl:message name="submitMessageResponse">

```
<wsdl:part name="submitResponse" element="tns:submitResponse">
```

</wsdl:part>

</wsdl:message>

<wsdl:message name="SubmitMessageFault">

```
 <wsdl:part name="SubmitMessageFault"
element="tns:FaultDetail">
```

</wsdl:part>

</wsdl:message>

<wsdl:message name="getMessageErrorsResponse">

```
 <wsdl:part name="getMessageErrorsResponse"
element="tns:getMessageErrorsResponse">
```

</wsdl:part>

</wsdl:message>

<wsdl:portType name="BackendInterface">

```
<wsdl:operation name="submitMessage">
```

```
<wsdl:input name="submitMessage" message="tns:submitMessage">
```

</wsdl:input>

```
 <wsdl:output name="submitMessageResponse"
message="tns:submitMessageResponse">
```

</wsdl:output>

```
 <wsdl:fault name="SubmitMessageFault"
message="tns:SubmitMessageFault">
```

</wsdl:fault>

```
</wsdl:operation>
```

```
<wsdl:operation name="getStatus">
```

```
<wsdl:input name="getStatus" message="tns:getStatus">
```

</wsdl:input>

```
 <wsdl:output name="getStatusResponse"
message="tns:getStatusResponse">
```

</wsdl:output>

```
<wsdl:fault name="StatusFault" message="tns:StatusFault">
```

</wsdl:fault>

```
</wsdl:operation>
```

```
<wsdl:operation name="listPendingMessages">
```

```
 <wsdl:input name="listPendingMessages"
message="tns:listPendingMessages">
```

</wsdl:input>

```
 <wsdl:output name="listPendingMessagesResponse"
message="tns:listPendingMessagesResponse">
```

</wsdl:output>

```
</wsdl:operation>
```

```
<wsdl:operation name="getMessageErrors">
```

```
 <wsdl:input name="getMessageErrors"
message="tns:getMessageErrors">
```

</wsdl:input>

```
 <wsdl:output name="getMessageErrorsResponse"
message="tns:getMessageErrorsResponse">
```

</wsdl:output>

```
</wsdl:operation>
```

```
<wsdl:operation name="retrieveMessage">
```

```
 <wsdl:input name="retrieveMessage"
message="tns:retrieveMessage">
```

</wsdl:input>

```
 <wsdl:output name="retrieveMessageResponse"
message="tns:retrieveMessageResponse">
```

</wsdl:output>

```
 <wsdl:fault name="RetrieveMessageFault"
message="tns:RetrieveMessageFault">
```

</wsdl:fault>

```
</wsdl:operation>
```

</wsdl:portType>

<wsdl:binding name="BackendService_1_1SoapBinding" type="tns:BackendInterface">

```
 <soap12:binding style="document"
transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"/>
```

```
<wsdl:operation name="submitMessage">
```

```
<soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
```

```
<wsdl:input name="submitMessage">
```

```
 <soap12:header message="tns:submitMessage"
part="ebMSHeaderInfo" use="literal"/>
```

```
<soap12:body parts="submitRequest" use="literal"/>
```

```
</wsdl:input>
```

```
<wsdl:output name="submitMessageResponse">
```

```
<soap12:body use="literal"/>
```

```
</wsdl:output>
```

```
<wsdl:fault name="SubmitMessageFault">
```

```
<soap12:fault name="SubmitMessageFault" use="literal"/>
```

```
</wsdl:fault>
```

```
</wsdl:operation>
```

```
<wsdl:operation name="getStatus">
```

```
<soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
```

```
<wsdl:input name="getStatus">
```

```
<soap12:body use="literal"/>
```

```
</wsdl:input>
```

```
<wsdl:output name="getStatusResponse">
```

```
<soap12:body use="literal"/>
```

```
</wsdl:output>
```

```
<wsdl:fault name="StatusFault">
```

```
<soap12:fault name="StatusFault" use="literal"/>
```

```
</wsdl:fault>
```

```
</wsdl:operation>
```

```
<wsdl:operation name="getMessageErrors">
```

```
<soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
```

```
<wsdl:input name="getMessageErrors">
```

```
<soap12:body use="literal"/>
```

```
</wsdl:input>
```

```
<wsdl:output name="getMessageErrorsResponse">
```

```
<soap12:body use="literal"/>
```

```
</wsdl:output>
```

```
</wsdl:operation>
```

```
<wsdl:operation name="listPendingMessages">
```

```
<soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
```

```
<wsdl:input name="listPendingMessages">
```

```
<soap12:body use="literal"/>
```

```
</wsdl:input>
```

```
<wsdl:output name="listPendingMessagesResponse">
```

```
<soap12:body use="literal"/>
```

```
</wsdl:output>
```

```
</wsdl:operation>
```

```
<wsdl:operation name="retrieveMessage">
```

```
<soap12:operation soapAction="" style="document"/>
```

```
<wsdl:input name="retrieveMessage">
```

```
<soap12:body use="literal"/>
```

```
</wsdl:input>
```

```
<wsdl:output name="retrieveMessageResponse">
```

```
 <soap12:header message="tns:retrieveMessageResponse"
part="ebMSHeaderInfo" use="literal"/>
```

```
<soap12:body parts="retrieveMessageResponse" use="literal"/>
```

```
</wsdl:output>
```

```
<wsdl:fault name="RetrieveMessageFault">
```

```
<soap12:fault name="RetrieveMessageFault" use="literal"/>
```

```
</wsdl:fault>
```

```
</wsdl:operation>
```

</wsdl:binding>

<wsdl:service name="BackendService_1_1">

```
 <wsdl:port name="BACKEND_PORT"
binding="tns:BackendService_1_1SoapBinding">
```

```
 <soap12:address
location="http://localhost:8080/domibus/services/backend"/>
```

```
</wsdl:port>
```

</wsdl:service>

</wsdl:definitions>

Web service Schema's

xmlmime.xsd

<?xml version="1.0"?>

<|--#

W3C XML Schema defined in the Describing Media Content of Binary Data in XML#

specification#

http://www.w3.org/TR/xml-media-types#

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#

http://www.w3.org/Consortium/Legal/2002/copyright-software-20021231#

$Id: xmlmime.xsd,v 1.1 2005/04/25 17:08:35 hugo Exp $#

-→

<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns:xmime="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime"
targetNamespace="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime">

<xs:attribute name="contentType">

```
<xs:simpleType>
```

```
<xs:restriction base="xs:string">
```

```
<xs:minLength value="3"/>
```

```
</xs:restriction>
```

```
</xs:simpleType>
```

</xs:attribute>

<xs:attribute name="expectedContentTypes" type="xs:string"/>

<xs:complexType name="base64Binary">

```
<xs:simpleContent>
```

```
<xs:extension base="xs:base64Binary">
```

```
<xs:attribute ref="xmime:contentType"/>
```

```
</xs:extension>
```

```
</xs:simpleContent>
```

</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="hexBinary">

```
<xs:simpleContent>
```

```
<xs:extension base="xs:hexBinary">
```

```
<xs:attribute ref="xmime:contentType"/>
```

```
</xs:extension>
```

```
</xs:simpleContent>
```

</xs:complexType>

</xs:schema>

envelope.xsd

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xmlns:env="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope" targetNamespace="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope" elementFormDefault="qualified" version="1.0">

<xs:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace"/>

<xs:element name="Body" type="env:Body"/>

<xs:element name="Envelope" type="env:Envelope"/>

<xs:element name="Fault" type="env:Fault"/>

<xs:element name="Header" type="env:Header"/>

<xs:element name="NotUnderstood" type="env:NotUnderstoodType"/>

<xs:element name="Upgrade" type="env:UpgradeType"/>

<xs:complexType name="Fault">

```
<xs:sequence>
```

```
<xs:element name="Code" type="env:faultcode"/>
```

```
<xs:element name="Reason" type="env:faultreason"/>
```

```
<xs:element name="Node" type="xs:anyURI" minOccurs="0"/>
```

```
<xs:element name="Role" type="xs:anyURI" minOccurs="0"/>
```

```
<xs:element name="Detail" type="env:detail" minOccurs="0"/>
```

```
</xs:sequence>
```

</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="faultcode">

```
<xs:sequence>
```

```
<xs:element name="Value" type="xs:QName"/>
```

```
<xs:element name="Subcode" type="env:subcode" minOccurs="0"/>
```

```
</xs:sequence>
```

</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="subcode">

```
<xs:sequence>
```

```
<xs:element name="Value" type="xs:QName"/>
```

```
<xs:element name="Subcode" type="env:subcode" minOccurs="0"/>
```

```
</xs:sequence>
```

</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="faultreason">

```
<xs:sequence>
```

```
 <xs:element name="Text" type="env:reasontext"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
```

```
</xs:sequence>
```

</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="reasontext">

```
<xs:simpleContent>
```

```
<xs:extension base="xs:string">
```

```
<xs:attribute ref="xml:lang" use="required"/>
```

```
</xs:extension>
```

```
</xs:simpleContent>
```

</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="detail">

```
<xs:sequence>
```

```
 <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
```

```
</xs:sequence>
```

```
<xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="skip"/>
```

</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="Envelope">

```
<xs:sequence>
```

```
<xs:element name="Header" type="env:Header" minOccurs="0"/>
```

```
<xs:element name="Body" type="env:Body"/>
```

```
</xs:sequence>
```

```
<xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="skip"/>
```

</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="Header">

```
<xs:sequence>
```

```
 <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
```

```
</xs:sequence>
```

```
<xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="skip"/>
```

</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="Body">

```
<xs:sequence>
```

```
 <xs:any namespace="##other" processContents="lax" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
```

```
</xs:sequence>
```

```
<xs:anyAttribute namespace="##other" processContents="skip"/>
```

</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="NotUnderstoodType">

```
<xs:sequence/>
```

```
<xs:attribute name="qname" type="xs:QName" use="required"/>
```

</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="UpgradeType">

```
<xs:sequence>
```

```
 <xs:element name="SupportedEnvelope"
type="env:SupportedEnvType" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
```

```
</xs:sequence>
```

</xs:complexType>

<xs:complexType name="SupportedEnvType">

```
<xs:sequence/>
```

```
<xs:attribute name="qname" type="xs:QName" use="required"/>
```

</xs:complexType>

<xs:attribute name="mustUnderstand" type="xs:boolean"/>

</xs:schema>

domibus-backend.xsd

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<xsd:schema xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"#

xmlns:tns="http://org.ecodex.backend/1_1/"#

xmlns:ns1="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime"#

attributeFormDefault="unqualified" elementFormDefault="unqualified"#

targetNamespace="http://org.ecodex.backend/1_1/">

<xsd:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/2005/05/xmlmime"/>

<xsd:simpleType name="max255-non-empty-string">

<xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">

<xsd:minLength value="1"/>

<xsd:maxLength value="255"/>

```
</xsd:restriction>

</xsd:simpleType>

<xsd:element name="FaultDetail">

<xsd:complexType>

<xsd:sequence>

<xsd:element name="code" type="xsd:string"/>

<xsd:element name="message" nillable="true" type="xsd:string"/>

</xsd:sequence>

</xsd:complexType>

</xsd:element>

<xsd:element name="retrieveMessageRequest">

<xsd:complexType>

<xsd:sequence>

<xsd:element name="messageID" type="tns:max255-non-empty-string" nillable="true"/>

</xsd:sequence>

</xsd:complexType>

</xsd:element>

<xsd:element name="retrieveMessageResponse">

<xsd:complexType>

<xsd:sequence>

<xsd:element minOccurs="0" name="bodyload" type="tns:LargePayloadType"/>

<xsd:element maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0" name="payload" type="tns:LargePayloadType"/>

</xsd:sequence>

</xsd:complexType>

</xsd:element>

<xsd:element name="listPendingMessagesRequest" type="xsd:anyType" nillable="false"/>

<xsd:element name="listPendingMessagesResponse">
```

<xsd:complexType>

<xsd:sequence>

<xsd:element maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0" name="messageID" nillable="true" type="xsd:string"/>

</xsd:sequence>

</xsd:complexType>

</xsd:element>

<xsd:element name="messageErrorsRequest">

<xsd:complexType>

<xsd:sequence>

<xsd:element name="messageID" type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>

</xsd:sequence>

</xsd:complexType>

</xsd:element>

<xsd:element name="messageStatusRequest">

<xsd:complexType>

<xsd:sequence>

<xsd:element name="messageID" type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>

</xsd:sequence>

</xsd:complexType>

</xsd:element>

<xsd:element name="submitRequest">

<xsd:complexType>

<xsd:sequence>

<xsd:element minOccurs="0" name="bodyload" type="tns:LargePayloadType"/>

<xsd:element maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0" name="payload" nillable="true" type="tns:LargePayloadType"/>

</xsd:sequence>

</xsd:complexType>

</xsd:element>

<xsd:element name="submitResponse">

<xsd:complexType>

<xsd:sequence>

<xsd:element maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0" name="messageID" nillable="true" type="xsd:string"/>

</xsd:sequence>

</xsd:complexType>

</xsd:element>

<xsd:complexType name="PayloadType">

<xsd:simpleContent>

<xsd:extension base="ns1:base64Binary">

<xsd:attribute name="payloadId" type="xsd:token" use="required"/>

</xsd:extension>

</xsd:simpleContent>

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="LargePayloadType">

<xsd:sequence>

<xsd:element name="value" type="xsd:base64Binary" ns1:expectedContentTypes="application/octet-stream"></xsd:element>

</xsd:sequence>

<xsd:attribute name="payloadId" type="xsd:token" use="required"/>

<xsd:attribute name="contentType" type="xsd:string"/>

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="errorResultImpl">

<xsd:sequence>

<xsd:element minOccurs="0" name="errorCode" type="tns:errorCode"/>

<xsd:element minOccurs="0" name="errorDetail" type="xsd:string"/>

<xsd:element minOccurs="0" name="messageInErrorId" type="xsd:string"/>

<xsd:element minOccurs="0" name="mshRole" type="tns:mshRole"/>

<xsd:element minOccurs="0" name="notified" type="xsd:dateTime"/>

<xsd:element minOccurs="0" name="timestamp" type="xsd:dateTime"/>

</xsd:sequence>

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="PayloadURLType">

<xsd:simpleContent>

<xsd:extension base="xsd:string">

<xsd:attribute name="payloadId" type="xsd:token" use="required"/>

</xsd:extension>

</xsd:simpleContent>

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:simpleType name="messageStatus">

<xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">

<xsd:enumeration value="READY_TO_PULL"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="SEND_ENQUEUED"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="WAITING_FOR_RECEIPT"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="ACKNOWLEDGED"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="SEND_FAILURE"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="NOT_FOUND"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="WAITING_FOR_RETRY"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="RECEIVED"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="DELETED"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="DOWNLOADED"/>

</xsd:restriction>

```
</xsd:simpleType>
<xsd:simpleType name="errorCode">
<xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0001"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0002"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0003"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0004"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0005"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0006"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0007"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0008"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0009"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0010"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0011"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0101"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0102"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0103"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0201"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0202"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0301"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0302"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0303"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0020"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0021"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0022"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0023"/>
<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0030"/>
```

<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0031"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0040"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0041"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0042"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0043"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0044"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0045"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0046"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0047"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0048"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0049"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0050"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0051"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0052"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0053"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0054"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0055"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0060"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="EBMS_0065"/>

</xsd:restriction>

</xsd:simpleType>

<xsd:simpleType name="mshRole">

<xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">

<xsd:enumeration value="SENDING"/>

<xsd:enumeration value="RECEIVING"/>

</xsd:restriction>

</xsd:simpleType>

<xsd:complexType final="#all" name="errorResultImplArray">

<xsd:sequence>

<xsd:element maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0" name="item" nillable="true" type="tns:errorResultImpl"/>

</xsd:sequence>

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:element name="getStatusRequest" nillable="true">

<xsd:complexType>

<xsd:sequence>

<xsd:element name="messageID" type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>

</xsd:sequence>

</xsd:complexType>

</xsd:element>

<xsd:element name="statusRequest" nillable="true">

<xsd:complexType>

<xsd:sequence>

<xsd:element name="messageID" type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>

</xsd:sequence>

</xsd:complexType>

</xsd:element>

<xsd:element name="getStatusResponse" nillable="true" type="tns:messageStatus"/>

<xsd:element name="getErrorsRequest" nillable="true">

<xsd:complexType>

<xsd:sequence>

<xsd:element name="messageID" type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>

</xsd:sequence>

</xsd:complexType>

</xsd:element>

<xsd:element name="getMessageErrorsResponse" nillable="true" type="tns:errorResultImplArray"/>

</xsd:schema>

domibus-header.xsd

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<xsd:schema xmlns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/" xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xmlns:tns="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/" targetNamespace="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/" elementFormDefault="qualified" attributeFormDefault="unqualified">

<xsd:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace"/>

<xsd:annotation>

```
 <xsd:appinfo>Schema for Domibus messages' headers
submission</xsd:appinfo>
```

```
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">
```

This schema defines an XML subset of ebMS-3 headers which is used to validate messages submitted to Domibus#

through WS plugin.#

</xsd:documentation>

</xsd:annotation>

<xsd:element name="Messaging" type="Messaging"/>

<xsd:complexType name="Messaging">

```
<xsd:sequence>
```

```
 <xsd:element name="UserMessage" type="UserMessage"
minOccurs="0"/>
```

```
</xsd:sequence>
```

```
 <xsd:attribute name="mustUnderstand" type="xsd:boolean"
```

```
use="optional"/>
```

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="UserMessage">

```
<xsd:all>
```

```
 <xsd:element name="MessageInfo" type="MessageInfo"
minOccurs="0"/>
```

```
<xsd:element name="PartyInfo" type="PartyInfo"/>
```

```
 <xsd:element name="CollaborationInfo"
type="CollaborationInfo"/>
```

```
 <xsd:element name="MessageProperties"
type="tns:MessageProperties"/>
```

```
<xsd:element name="PayloadInfo" type="tns:PayloadInfo"/>
```

```
</xsd:all>
```

```
<xsd:attribute name="mpc" type="xsd:anyURI" use="optional"/>
```

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="MessageInfo">

```
<xsd:all>
```

```
 <xsd:element name="Timestamp" type="xsd:dateTime"
minOccurs="0"/>
```

```
 <xsd:element name="MessageId"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string" minOccurs="0"/>
```

```
 <xsd:element name="RefToMessageId"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string" minOccurs="0"/>
```

```
</xsd:all>
```

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="PartyInfo">

```
<xsd:all>
```

```
<xsd:element name="From" type="tns:From"/>
```

```
<xsd:element name="To" type="tns:To" minOccurs="0"/>
```

```
</xsd:all>
```

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="PartyId">

```
<xsd:simpleContent>
```

```
<xsd:extension base="tns:max255-non-empty-string">
```

```
 <xsd:attribute name="type" type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"
/>
```

```
</xsd:extension>
```

```
</xsd:simpleContent>
```

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="From">

```
<xsd:all>
```

```
<xsd:element name="PartyId" type="tns:PartyId"/>
```

```
<xsd:element name="Role" type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>
```

```
</xsd:all>
```

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="To">

```
<xsd:all>
```

```
<xsd:element name="PartyId" type="tns:PartyId"/>
```

```
<xsd:element name="Role" type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"/>
```

```
</xsd:all>
```

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="CollaborationInfo">

```
<xsd:all>
```

```
 <xsd:element name="AgreementRef" type="tns:AgreementRef"
minOccurs="0"/>
```

```
<xsd:element name="Service" type="tns:Service"/>
```

```
<xsd:element name="Action" type="xsd:token"/>
```

```
 <xsd:element name="ConversationId" type="xsd:token"
```

```
minOccurs="0"/>
```

```
</xsd:all>
```

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="Service">

```
<xsd:simpleContent>
```

```
<xsd:extension base="tns:max255-non-empty-string">
```

```
 <xsd:attribute name="type" type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"
use="optional"/>
```

```
</xsd:extension>
```

```
</xsd:simpleContent>
```

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="AgreementRef">

```
<xsd:simpleContent>
```

```
<xsd:extension base="tns:max255-non-empty-string">
```

```
 <xsd:attribute name="type" type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"
use="optional"/>
```

```
 <xsd:attribute name="pmode" type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"
use="optional"/>
```

```
</xsd:extension>
```

```
</xsd:simpleContent>
```

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="PayloadInfo">

```
<xsd:sequence>
```

```
 <xsd:element name="PartInfo" type="tns:PartInfo"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
```

```
</xsd:sequence>
```

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="PartInfo">

```
<xsd:all>
```

```
<xsd:element name="Schema" type="Schema" minOccurs="0"/>
```

```
 <xsd:element name="Description" type="tns:Description"
minOccurs="0"/>
```

```
 <xsd:element name="PartProperties" type="tns:PartProperties"
minOccurs="0"/>
```

```
</xsd:all>
```

```
<xsd:attribute name="href" type="xsd:token" use="required"/>
```

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="Property">

```
<xsd:simpleContent>
```

```
<xsd:extension base="tns:max255-non-empty-string">
```

```
 <xsd:attribute name="name" type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"
use="required"/>
```

```
 <xsd:attribute name="type" type="tns:max255-non-empty-string"
use="optional"/>
```

```
</xsd:extension>
```

```
</xsd:simpleContent>
```

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="PartProperties">

```
<xsd:sequence>
```

```
 <xsd:element name="Property" type="tns:Property"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
```

```
</xsd:sequence>
```

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="MessageProperties">

```
<xsd:sequence>
```

```
 <xsd:element name="Property" type="Property"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
```

```
</xsd:sequence>
```

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="Schema">

```
 <xsd:attribute name="location" type="xsd:anyURI"
use="optional"/>
```

```
 <xsd:attribute name="version"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string" use="optional"/>
```

```
 <xsd:attribute name="namespace"
type="tns:max255-non-empty-string" use="optional"/>
```

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:complexType name="Description">

```
<xsd:simpleContent>
```

```
<xsd:extension base="tns:max255-non-empty-string">
```

```
<xsd:attribute ref="xml:lang" use="required"/>
```

```
</xsd:extension>
```

```
</xsd:simpleContent>
```

</xsd:complexType>

<xsd:simpleType name="max255-non-empty-string">

```
<xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
```

```
<xsd:minLength value="1"/>
```

```
<xsd:maxLength value="255"/>
```

```
</xsd:restriction>
```

</xsd:simpleType>

```
</xsd:schema>
```

Chapter 13. JMS Plugin

13.1. JMS Plugin Interface

The purpose of this content is to outline the JMS Data Format Exchange to be used as part of the default JMS backend integration solution for the Domibus Access Point.

SEE ALSO

- About Domibus
- Domibus Architecture

According to eDelivery, an Access Point is an implementation of the OpenPEPPOL AS2 Profile or the eDelivery AS4 Profile. The data exchange protocols of eDelivery are profiles, meaning that several options of the original technical specifications were narrowed down in order to increase consistency, interoperability and to simplify deployment. The profile of AS2 was developed by OpenPEPPOL, and the profile of AS4 was developed by e-SENS in collaboration with several service providers while being implemented in the e-Justice domain by e-CODEX.

An Access Point exposes two interfaces:

- An interface to connect the Backend system with the Access Point. Typically, this interface is customisable as communication between Access Points and Backend systems may use any messaging or transport protocol.
- A standard messaging interface between Access Points, this interface is configurable according to the options of the profiles supported by eDelivery. It is important to note that eDelivery standardises the communication only between the Access Points.

This document will univocally define the JMS plugin that acts as an interface to the Access Point (Corner Two and Corner Three in the four corner topology that will be explained later in this document) component of the eDelivery building block.

There is 1 interface described in this document:

Interface described

Interface	Description	Version
JMS backend integration	The JMS plugin	4.x.y

Scope

This document covers the service interface of the Access Point from the perspective of the JMS backend integration. It includes information regarding the description of the JMS-Queues, information model and the types of messages for the services provided. This specification addresses no more than the service interface of the Access Point. All other aspects of its implementation are not covered by this document (i.e. the service consumer). The ICD specification provides both the provider (i.e. the implementer) of the services and their consumers with a complete specification of the following aspects:

- Interface Functional Specification, this specifies the set of services and the operations provided

by each service;

- Interface Behavioural Specification, this specifies the expected sequence of steps to be respected when calling a service or a set of services;
- Interface Message standards, this specifies the syntax and semantics of the data and metadata;
- Interface Policy Specification, this specifies constraints and policies regarding the operation of the service.

Audience

This document is intended to the Directorate Generals and Services of the European Commission, Member States (MS) and also companies of the private sector wanting to set up a connection between their backend systems and the Access Point.

In particular:

- Architects will find it useful for determining how to best exploit the Access Point to create a fully-fledged solution and as a starting point for connecting a Back-Office system to the Access Point.
- Analysts will find it useful to understand the Access Point that will enable them to have a holistic and detailed view of the operations and data involved in the use cases.
- Developers will find it essential as a basis of their development concerning the Access Point plugin services.
- Testers can use this document in order to test the interface by following the use cases described.

Table 3 - domibus.backend.jmsInQueue messagefields

Acronym	Definition
ebMS#	ebXML Messaging Service Specification
MEP#	Message Exchange Pattern A Message Exchange Pattern describes the pattern of messages required by a communications protocol to establish or use a communication channel.
ebXML#	Electronic Business XML Project to use XML to standardise the secure exchange of business data.
P-Mode#	Processing Mode
MSH	Message Service Handler The MSH is an entity that is able to generate or process messages that conform to the ebMS specification, and which act in at least one of the two ebMS roles: Sender and Receiver. In terms of SOAP processing, an MSH is either a SOAP processor or a chain of SOAP processors. In either case, an MSH has to be able to understand the eb:Messaging header (qualified with the ebMS namespace).

13.1.1. Functional Specification

The four corner model

In order to understand the Use Cases that will be described below it is important to explain the topology; i.e. the four – corner model.

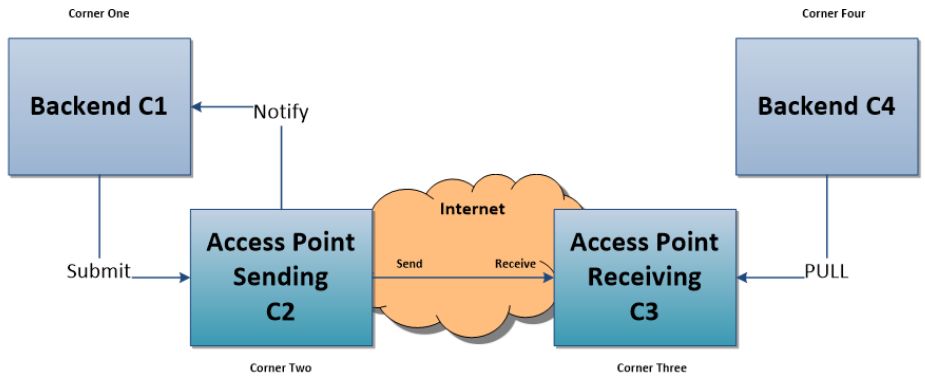


Figure 1 - The four corner model

In this model we have the following elements:

- Corner One (C1): Backend C1 is the system that will send messages to the sending AP (Access Point)
- Corner Two (C2): Sending Access Point C2
- Corner Three (C3): Receiving Access Point C3
- Corner Four (C4): Backend C4 is the system that will receive messages from the receiving AP (Access Point)

The JMS backend is described in this document. JMS (Java Message Service) is an API that provides the facility to create, send and read messages. It provides loosely coupled, reliable and asynchronous communication. JMS is also known as the standard for Java asynchronous messaging service. Messaging is a technique to enabling inter-application communications.

There are two types of messaging domains in JMS.

- Point-to-Point Messaging Domain
- Publisher/Subscriber Messaging Domain

The present JMS backend integration uses **Publisher/Subscriber Messaging pattern** where senders of messages, called publishers, do not plan the messages to be sent directly to specific receivers (called subscribers) but, instead, characterize published messages into classes without knowledge of which subscribers will be. Similarly, subscribers express interest in one or more classes and only receive the messages that are of their interest, without knowledge of which publishers are sending those messages. The intent of interest is done by means of a subscription.

Introduction to Domibus - AS4

Using as reference DEP DIGITAL, Domibus is the Open Source project of the AS4 Access Point

maintained by the European Commission. Third-party software vendors offer alternative implementations of the eDelivery AS4 Profile (commercial or open-source). Each software vendor also provides different added-value services from integration to the support of day-to-day operations. For safeguarding interoperability, eDelivery encourages implementers to consult the list of software products that have passed the conformance tests by the European Commission of the eDelivery AS4 profile.

The sample software, Domibus, may be used to test other implementations of the AS4 profile or as a working solution in a production environment. The users of the sample implementation remain fully responsible for its integration with backend systems, deployment and operation. The support and maintenance of the sample implementation, as well as any other auxiliary services, are provided by the European Commission according to the terms defined in the eDelivery Access Point Component Offering Description.

It is also important to comment on the PMode. A processing mode – or PMode – is a collection of parameters that determine how user messages are exchanged between a pair of Access Points with respect to Quality of Service, Transmission Mode and Error Handling. A PMode maps the recipient Access Point from the partyId, which represents the backend offices associated to this Access Point.

13.1.2. Behavioural Specification

A JMS queue is a staging area that contains messages that have been sent and are waiting to be read. Contrary to what the name queue suggests, messages do not have to be received in the order in which they were sent. A JMS queue only guarantees that each message is processed only once.

Domibus queues are classified in 3 types:

Internal queues

are accessed only by the core of the system

Notification queues

are populated by the core of the system to be retrieved by the plugins deployed on the local access points

Backend queues

are accessed by the backend themselves to either insert into or retrieve message from it.

Role of the plugins

Plugins are the intermediate components that will allow incoming messages from corner 1 to enter corner 2 and outgoing messages to exit corner 3 to reach corner 4. These plugins must be compliant to Domibus specifications, and are specific to the backend implementation.

The following will introduce the queues chronologically, i.e. following the flow of message processed from corner 1 to corner 4.

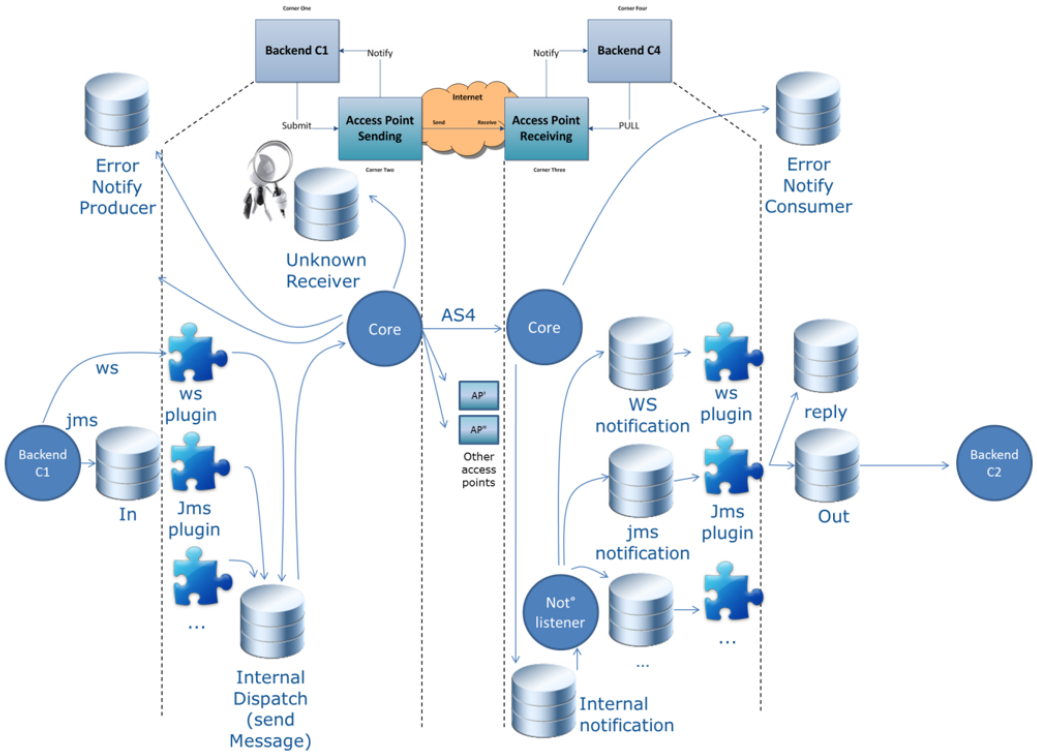
The processing of a message, in short is processed as follows:

1. Corner 1 sends a message to an (input) plugin of corner 2.
2. The (input) plugin calls a set of API's exposed by the core to store the message into the database,

generates a unique message ID and put that ID the internal dispatch queue referring to it.

3. The core of corner 2 discovers the message ID in the internal dispatch queue and the dispatcher sends it to the appropriate access point (corner 3).
4. The core of corner 3 stores it into the database, and creates a message into the internal notification queue referring to it
5. The notification listener of corner 3 discovers the message ID in the internal notification queue and makes it available into the notification dedicated queue of the appropriate (output) plugin of corner 3.
6. The (output) plug-in discovers the message ID into its dedicated queue and retrieves the message from the database.
    - JMS (output) plugins will put it into the outQueue onto which its back-end (corner 4) is listening to.
    - Web service (output) plugin (Future implementation) will be sent it directly to its back-end (retry will be done later in case of temporary unavailability of corner 4).

Messages processing



The following section specifies the data format to be used to enable the following functions via JMS:

- Submit a message to the Access Point
- Push pending messages to a queue for retrieval

It uses the JMS MapMessage type to implement the request and response data formats for each of the functions mentioned above. The Meta data in each case will be set in the JMS message properties using name/value pairs and these will be outlined in each case.

JMS-Messages

Before going into the detail of the JMS queues it is important to describe the meaning of each tag included in the message that will be sent. It is Important to note that most values (parties, services, actions, etc…) are specified by the use case and multilateral agreements and thus not to be chosen by the caller when the message is submitted. They are underlined in the table below.

`domibus.backend.jms.replyQueue` *message fields*

Name	Description
mpc	Message Partition Channels (MPCs) allow for partitioning the flow of messages from a Sending MSH to a Receiving MSH into several flows that can be controlled separately and consumed differently.
action	This element is a string identifying an operation or an activity within a Service. Its actual semantics is beyond the scope of this specification. Action SHALL be unique within the Service in which it is defined. The value of the Action element is specified by the designer of the service.
service	This element identifies the service that acts on the message. Its actual semantics is beyond the scope of this specification. The designer of the service may be a standards organization, or an individual or enterprise. In other words, service element denotes the service that processes the message at the destination. As an example of what might exist in the Service element, consider the text urn:Invoice, denoting a message that should be processed by the invoice service.
serviceType	The Service element MAY contain a single @type attribute, that indicates how the parties sending and receiving the message will interpret the value of the element. There is no restriction on the value of the type attribute. If the type attribute is not present, the content of the Service element MUST be a URI.
conversationId	The Party initiating a conversation determines the value of the ConversationId element that SHALL be reflected in all messages pertaining to that conversation. The actual semantics of this value is beyond the scope of this specification. Implementations SHOULD provide a facility for mapping between their identification scheme and a ConversationId generated by another implementation.
messageId	This element has a value representing – for each message - a globally unique identifier. Note: In the Message_Id and Content_Id MIME headers, values are always surrounded by angle brackets. However, references in mid: or cid: scheme URI's and the MessageId and RefToMessageId elements MUST NOT include these delimiters.
refToMessageId	This element occurs at most once. When present, it MUST contain the MessageId value for which the message is related.

Name	Description
agreementRef	AgreementRef is a string value that identifies the agreement that governs the exchange. The value of an AgreementRef element MUST be unique within a namespace mutually agreed by the two parties. This could be a concatenation of the From and To PartyId's values, a URI containing the Internet domain name of one of the parties, or a namespace offered and managed by some other naming or registry service. It is RECOMMENDED that the AgreementRef is a URI.
agreementRefType	This attribute indicates how the parties sending and receiving the message will interpret the value of the reference. There is no restriction on the value of the type attribute. If the type attribute is not present, the content of the eb:AgreementRef element MUST be a URI.
fromRole	This element occurs once and identifies the authorized role (fromAuthorizedRole) of the Party sending (present as a child of the From element) the message. The value of the fromRole element is a non- empty string, with a default value of http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/defaultRole. Other possible values are subject to partner agreement.
toRole	This element occurs once and identifies the authorized role (toAuthorizedRole) of the Party receiving (present as a child of the To element) the message. The value of the toRole element is a non- empty string, with a default value of http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/defaultRole. Other possible values are subject to partner agreement.
messageType	A string representing the type of the message.
JMScorrelationId	The JMSCorrelationID header field is used for linking one message with another. It typically links a reply message with its requesting message. JMSCorrelationID can hold a provider-specific message ID, an application-specific String object, or a provider-native byte[] value.
fromPartyId	Access Point C2. This element has a string value content that identifies a party, or that is one of the identifiers of this party who is sending the message.
fromPartyType	A string that identifies the type of the sender partyId. The type attribute indicates the domain of names to which the string in the content of the fromPartyId element belongs. It is RECOMMENDED that the value of the type attribute be a URI. It is further RECOMMENDED that these values be taken from the EDIRA , EDIFACT or ANSI ASC X12 registries. Technical specifications for the first two registries can be found at and [ISO6523] and [ISO9735], respectively.
toPartyId	Access Point C3. This element has a string value content that identifies a partyId, or that is one of the identifiers of this party. The one who is receiving the message.

Name	Description
toPartyType	A string that identifies the type of the receiver partyId. The type attribute indicates the domain of names to which the string in the content of the toPartyId element belongs. It is RECOMMENDED that the value of the type attribute be a URI. It is further RECOMMENDED that these values be taken from the EDIRA , EDIFACT or ANSI ASC X12 registries. Technical specifications for the first two registries can be found at and [ISO6523] and [ISO9735], respectively.
originalSender	Backend C1. This element has a string value content that identifies the message producer (who created the message).
finalRecipient	Backend C4. This element has a string value content that identifies the message consumer (who is the final receiver of the message).
finalRecipientType	Backend C4. This element has a string value content that could identify the message consumer, along with finalRecipient element. In Dynamic mode, this message property is also required to send JMS message. This field is mandatory for SMP to find the 'ToParty'. Default:value is "iso6523-actorid-upis"
protocol	The description of the protocol used. For the scenario described in this document it MUST be AS4.
totalNumberOfPayloads	Defines the number of payloads available in the message.
P1InBody (true/false)	Boolean that indicates if the payload is in the body of the AS4 message or not. If the payload is not in the body of the AS4 message it will be sent as attachment in the SOAP message.
putAttachmentInQueue	If true, all the payloads from the User Message will be stored as bytes in the JMS message. If false and Domibus is configured to save the payloads on the file system (property **domibus.attachment.storage.location**), the payloads file locations will be stored in the JMS message This property should be disabled for large file transfers.
username	Mandatory in Multitenancy mode. The user that submits messages to Domibus. It is used to associate the current user with a specific domain.
password	Mandatory in Multitenancy mode. The credentials of the user defined under the property **username**.
processingType	This attribute specifies if the message should be sent directly or wait to be pulled from another accespoint.

The only mandatory rule is that only messageType=submitMessage messages may be put on the domibus.backend.jmsInQueue. All other queues (that go from the plugin to the backend) can be freely aggregated. I.e. if you only want one replyQueue you are free to send all success and errorMessages there.

Dynamic Discovery with JMS Plugin

The fields in charge to identify the Party (C3) are empty in this scenario (`toRole`, `toPartyId`, `toPartyType`).

- The **finalRecipientType** is mandatory together with **finalRecipient** to enable messaging in Dynamic Discovery mode.
- The following example shows the relevant section of a function for submitting a message in Dynamic mode. The complete function is shown in the **6 ANNEXE**.

```
messageMap.setStringProperty("messageType", "submitMessage");

messageMap.setStringProperty("service",
"urn:www.cenbii.eu:profile:bii04:ver1.0");

messageMap.setStringProperty("serviceType", "cenbii-procid-ubl");

messageMap.setStringProperty("action",
"busdox-docid-qns::urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:Invoice-
12::Invoiceurn:www.cenbii.eu:transaction:biicoretrdm010:ver1.0:urn:www.peppol.eu:bis:p
eppol4a:ver1.0::2.0");

messageMap.setStringProperty("fromPartyId", "senderalias");

messageMap.setStringProperty("fromPartyType",
"urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered");

messageMap.setStringProperty("fromRole",
"http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/initiator");

messageMap.setStringProperty("originalSender",
"urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered:C1");

messageMap.setStringProperty("finalRecipient", "0777:tt001:oasis");

messageMap.setStringProperty("finalRecipientType",
"iso6523-actorid-upis");

messageMap.setStringProperty("protocol"", "AS4");
```

JMS-Queues

`domibus.backend.jmsInQueue`

Description:

Submit a message from a Backend to Domibus. If a property is set in the plugin properties (jms-plugin.properties) but not in the message itself, the value from the properties file will be used.

Message type: javax.jms.MapMessage

`domibus.backend.jms.replyQueue` *message fields*

Property name	Optional	Available in plugin properties	Notes
messageType	No	No	Value = submitMessage
messageId	Yes	No	Must be a globally unique Id, max 255 characters long
action	No	Yes	
conversationId	Yes	No	
JMScorrelationId	Yes	No	Used by a backend to correlate between JMS messages submitted in jms.InQueue and response sent in jms.ReplyQueue.
fromPartyId	No	Yes	
fromRole	No	Yes	
fromPartyType	Yes	Yes	
toPartyId	Yes	Yes	Empty in **DYNAMIC DISCOVERY**
toRole	Yes	Yes	Empty in **DYNAMIC DISCOVERY**
toPartyType	Yes	Yes	
originalSender	Yes	No	
finalRecipient	Yes	No	**Mandatory in DYNAMIC DISCOVERY**
finalRecipientType	Yes	No	**Mandatory in DYNAMIC DISCOVERY**
service	No	Yes	
serviceType	Yes	Yes	Only optional if the service is untyped
protocol	Yes	No	Values other than AS4 or empty will raise an exception
refToMessageId	Yes	No	
agreementRef	Yes	Yes	
totalNumberOfPayloads	No	No	Outlining the total number of payloads, 0 payloads is valid
P1InBody (true/false)	Yes	No	If true, payload_1 will be sent in the body of the AS4 message. Only XML payloads may be sent in the AS4 message body.

Property name	Optional	Available in plugin properties	Notes
putAttachmentInQueue (true/false)	Yes	Yes	If true, all the payloads from the User Message will be stored as bytes in the JMS message. If false and Domibus is configured to save the payloads on the filesystem (property **domibus.attachment.storage.location**) , the payloads file locations will be stored in the JMS message This property should be disabled for large file transfers.
username	Yes	No	Mandatory in Multitenancy mode
password	Yes	No	Mandatory in Multitenancy mode
mpc	Yes	No	Mandatory starting from Domibus release 5.0 in case the mpc in the leg configuration (check in Pmode) is not the default mpc.

Payload handling:

The following properties should be set for each payload in the message. In the list below, the string "[NUM]" of each property name should be replaced with a numerical value representing each payload. The payload with the prefix payload_1 is transported inside the body of the AS4 message if the property p1InBody is set to true.

Each payload can either be sent in byte format or set in the MapMessage using the setBytes method of the MapMessage class, or an URL from where the payload can be downloaded by the Domibus Access Point. Each payload should be identified by the property payload_[NUM].

The following properties can be set for each payload using the setStringProperty method of the MapMessage class:

- payload_[NUM]_MimeContentID: For example, the MimeContentID for the first payload will be identified by the property payload_1_MimeContentID. This is the payload contentId. Setting it is required if the pmode payload profiling is used. If unset Domibus generates an UUID for it.
- payload_[NUM]_MimeType: The mime type of the payload. If not provided the mime type application/octet-stream is assumed
- payload_[NUM]_FileName: The file location of the payload, if putAttachmentInQueue is set.

Property Handling

Message properties are handled in the following way:

- Properties named property_[NAME] are put into the outgoing message using [NAME] as key inside the AS4 message.

- For each property_[NAME] property there MAY be a corresponding propertyType_[NAME] property set. The corresponding value MAY be NULL, indicating an untyped property. Older AS4 implementations which do not have implemented the latest errata MIGHT REJECT messages where a property type is NOT NULL

`domibus.backend.jms.replyQueue`

Description: The result of the submit operation and contains either the messageId or an error. The messageId is (usually) generated by Domibus. If the submissionis rejected, no messageId is generated. Additionally, there is no guarantee that the set MessageId of a rejected message can be read. This message has to be correlated using the JMSCorrelationID. Corner 2 reports back to corner 1 about the success/Failure of an intended message submission.

Message type: javax.jms.Message

`domibus.backend.jms.outQueue`

message fields

Property name	Optional	Notes
messageType	No	Value=submitResponse
messageId	Yes	null, if there is an errorDetail
errorDetail	Yes	null, if there is a messageId

Description: A message has been successfully sent to another AS4 Access Point. The status changes to messageSent when the message has been sent from C2 to C3. The reason why this is a different logical queue is to allow better configuration options, i.e. you might want to send those messages to a monitoring system (or dev/null) and not to the back office application. As this is only a logical queue, nothing prevents it from using the same physical queue if all of those messages have the same recipient.

`domibus.backend.jms.errorNotifyProducer` *message fields*

Property name	Optional	Notes
messageType	No	Value=messageSent
messageId	No	

Payload handling: N/A

Property Handling: N/A

`domibus.backend.jms.outQueue`

Description: submit a message from Domibus (corner 3) to a backend (corner4)

Message type: `javax.jms.MapMessage`

`domibus.backend.jms.errorNotifyConsumer` *message fields*

Property name	Optional	Notes
messageType	No	Value = incomingMessage
messageId	No	Must be a globally unique Id
mpc	Yes	
action	No	
conversationId	No	
fromPartyId	No	
fromRole	No	
fromPartyType	Yes	
toPartyId	No	
toRole	No	
toPartyType	Yes	
originalSender	Yes	
finalRecipient	Yes	
finalRecipienttype	Yes	**ONLY for DYNAMIC DISCOVERY**
service	No	
serviceType	Yes	Only optional if the service is untyped
protocol	No	Value = AS4
refToMessageId	Yes	
agreementRef	Yes	
totalNumberOfPayloads	No	outlining the total number of payloads, 0 payloads is valid

Payload handling:

The following properties are set for each payload in the message. In the list below, the string "[NUM]" of each property name is replaced with a numerical value representing each payload. If a payload has been transported in the message body of the corresponding AS4 message, this is always the payload with the prefix payload_1. Each payload is sent in byte format. Each payload is identified by the property payload_[NUM].

The following properties may be available for each payload:

- `payload_[NUM]_MimeContentID`: for example, the MimeContentID for the first payload will be identified by the property payload_1_MimeContentID. This is the payload contentId. Setting it is required if the pmode payload profiling is used. If unset Domibus generates an UUID for it.
- `payload_[NUM]_MimeType`: The mime type of the payload
- `payload_[NUM]_FileName`: The file location of the payload, if putAttachmentInQueue is set.

Property Handling

Message properties are handled in the following way:

- Properties named [NAME] are put into the incoming message using property_[NAME] as key inside the JMS message
- For each property_[NAME] property there is a corresponding propertyType_[NAME] property set. The corresponding value MAY be NULL, indicating an untyped property. Older AS4 implementations which do not have implemented the latest errata will only ever send untyped properties

`domibus.backend.jms.errorNotifyProducer`

Description: A message that was accepted as submission could not be sent to the recipient.

Message type: `javax.jms.Message`

General properties

Property name	Optional	Notes
`messageType`	No	Value=messageSendFailure
`messageId`	No	
`errorCode`	No	The ebMS3 error code of the corresponding error
`errorDetail`	No	A textual description of the error

Payload handling: N/A

`domibus.backend.jms.errorNotifyConsumer`

Description: An incoming message was rejected because of an error or agreement violation. To generate such a message, the Domibus Access Point must, at least, be able to determine the intended recipient for the original message. If this is not possible, no messageReceptionFailure will be generated.

Message type: `javax.jms.Message`

Annex 2 - Errors codes table

Property name	Optional	Notes
messageType	No	Value=messageReceptionFailure
messageId	No	
errorCode	No	The ebMS3 error code of the corresponding error
errorDetail	No	A textual description of the error
endPoint	Yes	The internet address of the access point that tried to send the message

Payload handling: N/A

Property Handling: N/A

Routing messages to specific queues

By default, the JMS Plugin dispatches UserMessages to the default configured queues. It does not have support to dispatch to different queues depending on the combination service/action.

This means that all UserMessages dispatched to the JMS Plugin will end up in the same queue, regardles of service/action values. This behaviour applies even if the UserMessage concerns different backend systems.

The possibility to dispatch UserMessages to specific JMS queues depending on different service/action value provides flexibility to address different backends.

This way flows belonging to different backend systems remain separated from each other. Flooding the application by UserMessages having one combination of service/action will only have an impact on the latency of processing UserMessages for one backend but not the other ones.

For this purpose, the possibility of routing UserMessages depending on service/action combination has been implemented. This feature is available for the JMS queues configured using the following properties:

- `jmsplugin.queue.out`
- `jmsplugin.queue.reply`
- `jmsplugin.queue.consumer.notification.error`
- `jmsplugin.queue.producer.notification.error`

Defining routing rules for a specific queue

In order to define a routing rule for a specific queue the routing rule name must be defined first.

The convention is to define the routing rule name based on default queue property and the keyword `routing`. For instance, one can define a routing rule named `rule1` for the default JMS out queue defined under the property `jmsplugin.queue.out`:

```
jmsplugin.queue.out.routing.rule1=<Routing rule description>
```

Once the rule name is defined, other properties, like service, action and routing queue can be also defined using the rule name. For instance:

```
jmsplugin.queue.out.routing.rule1.service=ServiceValue

jmsplugin.queue.out.routing.rule1.action=ActionValue

jmsplugin.queue.out.routing.rule1.queue=jms/domibus.backend.jms.outQueue.queue1
```

Once a UserMessage having a service/action combination is matching a service/action combination configured for a rule than the UserMessage will be dispatched to the queue configured for the matching rule.

NOTE	service/action combinations configured for routing rules must be unique.

13.1.3. Plugin Notifications

Domibus core notifies the JMS Plugin on the following events: MESSAGE_RECEIVED, MESSAGE_SEND_FAILURE, MESSAGE_RECEIVED_FAILURE, MESSAGE_SEND_SUCCESS, MESSAGE_STATUS_CHANGE.

The type of events received can be configured using the JMS Plugin property: `jmsplugin.messages.notifications`. The property can be found in "jms-plugin.properties" file in the domibus-distribution-xxx-default-jms-plugin.zip. More details can be found in the Plugin Cookbook.

13.1.4. Multitenancy

The Default JMS Plugin can be used when Domibus is configured in Multitenancy mode.

In Multitenancy mode the plugins security is activated by default, no matter if value configured in **domibus.properties** for the **domibus.auth.unsecureLoginAllowed** property.

As a result, every request sent to the `domibus.backend.jmsInQueue` queue via the **Default JMS Plugin** needs to be authenticated via the **user** and **password** JMS properties.
See also Plugin Users.

Please note that the default domain is already configured to use the Default JMS Plugin in Multitenancy mode and the below steps must be followed only for additional domains.

Each configured domain that is using the **Default JMS Plugin** to send messages to Domibus has to create the following JMS queues that will be used exclusively by the domain:

- `<domain>.domibus.backend.jms.outQueue`
- `<domain>.domibus.backend.jms.replyQueue`
- `<domain>.domibus.backend.jms.errorNotifyConsumer`
- `<domain>.domibus.backend.jms.errorNotifyProducer`

where `<domain>` is the domain name. For example, if the domain name is `test1`, then this will prefix each declared property for that domain such as, `test1.domibus.backend.jms.outQueue`.

The backend C1 linked to a specific domain must subscribe to the associated JMS domain queues in order to receive notifications linked to that domain

More details on the above queues and the structure of the sent and received messages via the **Default JMS Plugin** can be found in the previous chapter.

The above mentioned queues have to be configured in the JMS broker specific to the chosen server: `activemq.xml` for Tomcat and in the application server configuration for WebLogic and WildFly. The details on how to configure JMS queues specific to a server can be found in JMS Queue Management.

Once created the domain queues have to be configured in the `jms-plugin.properties` configuration file.

```
#Domain configuration

# The following queues need to be created per domain. Please replace the
<domain> value with the domain code.

# It is recommended to secure the queues so that only users belonging to
# <domain> can read.
DOMAIN.jmsplugin.queue.out=<domain>.domibus.backend.jms.outQueue
DOMAIN.jmsplugin.queue.reply=<domain>.domibus.backend.jms.replyQueue
DOMAIN.jmsplugin.queue.consumer.notification.error=<domain>.domibus.backend.jms.errorN
otifyConsumer
DOMAIN.jmsplugin.queue.producer.notification.error=<domain>.domibus.backend.jms.errorN
otifyProducer
```

Domain specific properties

The JMS Plugin configuration allows configuring specific properties per domain. The entire properties specific to a domain must be prefixed by the domain name.

Domain configuration Property	Description
`<domain>.jmsplugin.fromPartyId`	Sender party ID
`<domain>.jmsplugin.fromPartyType`	Sender party type
`<domain>.jmsplugin.fromRole`	Sender party role
`<domain>.jmsplugin.toPartyId`	Receiver party ID
`<domain>.jmsplugin.toPartyType`	Receiver party type
`<domain>.jmsplugin.toRole`	Receiver party role
`<domain>.jmsplugin.agreementRef`	Agreement reference
`<domain>.jmsplugin.service`	Service value
`<domain>.jmsplugin.serviceType`	Service type
`<domain>.jmsplugin.action`	Action value

Domain configuration Property	Description
<domain>.jmsplugin.putAttachmentInQueue	Default value is TRUE. If configured to true, all the payloads from the User Message will be stored as bytes in the JMS message. If configured to false and Domibus is configured to save the payloads on the file system (property domibus.attachment.storage.location is configured), the payloads file locations will be stored in the JMS message. **NOTE** Disable this property for large file transfers.

13.2. JMS Plugin Configuration

The Default JMS Plugin is configured using the **jms-plugin.properties** file. In the section below we describe the available properties from the configuration file.

13.2.1. Message properties

This set of properties contains default values for the business process. When a message is submitted to the JMS backend with missing business values, those values are defaulting to the business values configured in the jms-plugin.properties file.

Default values are defined for properties identifying the sending and the receiving parties, the business agreement and process. The complete list is available in the JMS-Queues table.

13.2.2. General properties

Property name	Default value	Description	Domain specific
jmsplugin.queue.notification	jms/domibus.notification.jms	This queue is used by Domibus to notify the JMS Plugin about message events.	No
jmsplugin.queue.in	jms/domibus.backend.jms.inQueue	This queue is the entry point for messages to be sent to Domibus via the JMS plugin	No
jmsplugin.queue.in.concurrency	5-20	Concurrency setting for the in queue Concurrency limits via a "lower-upper" String, e.g. 5-10, or a simple upper limit String, for example 10 (the lower limit will be 1 in this case)	No

Property name	Default value	Description	Domain specific
jmsplugin.queue.out	jms/domibus.backend.jms.outQueue	This queue contains the received messages, the backend listens to this queue to consume the received messages	Yes
jmsplugin.queue.reply	jms/domibus.backend.jms.replyQueue	This queue is used to inform the backend about the message status after sending a message to Domibus	Yes
jmsplugin.queue.consumer.notification.error	jms/domibus.backend.jms.errorNotifyConsumer	This queue is used to inform the backend that an error occurred during the processing of receiving a message	Yes
jmsplugin.queue.producer.notification.error	jms/domibus.backend.jms.errorNotifyProducer	This queue is used to inform the backend that an error occurred during the processing of sending a message	Yes
jmsplugin.messages.notifications	MESSAGE_RECEIVED, MESSAGE_SEND_FAILURE, MESSAGE_RECEIVED_FAILURE, MESSAGE_SEND_SUCCESS, MESSAGE_STATUS_CHANGE	The notifications sent by Domibus to the plugin. The following values are possible: MESSAGE_RECEIVED, MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_RECEIVED, MESSAGE_SEND_FAILURE, MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_SEND_FAILURE, MESSAGE_RECEIVED_FAILURE, MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_RECEIVED_FAILURE, MESSAGE_SEND_SUCCESS, MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_SEND_SUCCESS, MESSAGE_STATUS_CHANGE, MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_STATUS_CHANGE	

13.3. Referencing Payloads

When using the JMS plugin exchange messages with Domibus, the payloads are embedded in the JMS message binary format.

In order to send payloads embedded in the JMS messages, the following property of the JMS Plugin must be configured as below:

```
jmsplugin.putAttachmentInQueue = true
```

This is perfectly fine when sending small payloads, but it might become problematic when sending large files as JMS brokers are not designed to support large payloads.

When sending messages via the JMS Plugin, you have two options to send the message payloads:

- directly in the JMS message as bytes (in body payload)
- as a String property containing the URL to the payload. The URL can be an HTTP URL or a URL

pointing to a file system

No configuration is needed. In case the payload is not sent via URL reference (no String property is found for the value payload_{int}), the payload will be sent in the JMS message body as bytes.

About the `jmsplugin.putAttachmentInQueue` property:

- When set to `true`(default value), all the payloads from the User Message will be stored as bytes in the JMS message.
- When set to `false`
  - and Domibus is configured to save the payloads on the file system (see property `domibus.attachment.storage.location`), the payloads file locations will be stored in the JMS message.
  - Specifies how the `UserMessage` payloads are referred.
    - Possible values: `FILE` or `URL` (see below for more details).
- Should be disabled for large file transfers.
  When exchanging large files via the JMS plugin, it is preferred to store the payloads outside of the JMS messages and reference the location of the payloads in the JMS message as string properties.

There are two ways to reference the payloads in the JMS messages:

1. File reference
2. REST endpoint reference

13.3.1. File reference

In order to use payload file reference, Domibus must be configured to store the payloads on the file system. Please check the **Domibus Administration Guide** for more information on how to do this.

Once Domibus has been configured to store the payloads on the file system, the following properties of the JMS Plugin must be configured as below:

jmsplugin.putAttachmentInQueue = false jmsplugin.attachment.reference.type = FILE

The payload file reference is set as a JMS string property having the following name:

payload[NUM]*fileName* where *NUM* is the payload number

13.3.2. REST endpoint reference

In order to use payload REST endpoint reference, the following properties of the JMS Plugin must be configured as below:

```
jmsplugin.putAttachmentInQueue = false jmsplugin.attachment.reference.type = URL
```

Where:

- jmsplugin.attachment.reference.type=URL, this property is used to create the payload reference URL:
  jmsplugin.attachment.reference.context= http://localhost:8080/domibus.
- jmsplugin.attachment.reference.type=URL, this property is used to create the payload reference URL

```
jmsplugin.attachment.reference.url =
/ext/messages/ids/MESSAGE_ENTITY_ID/payloads/cid:C
```

Once activated, the payload URL will be included as a string property in the JMS message, e.g.:

```
http://localhost:8080/domibus/ext/messages/ids/MESSAGE_ENTITY_ID/payloads/PAYLOAD_CID
```

Where:

- MESSAGE_ENTITY_ID is the internal primary key id of the UserMessage
- PAYLOAD_CID is the cid of the UserMessage payload

All Domibus REST endpoints, included the ones above, are protected using basic authentication. Please use a plugin user in order to authenticate. For more information, please check the Domibus Administration Guide. The base context http://localhost:8080 can be configured using the following property of the JMS Plugin as below:

```
jmsplugin.attachment.reference.context=http://localhost:8080/domibus
```

The payload REST endpoint reference is set a as a JMS string property having the following name:

payload_[NUM] _fileURL, where NUM is the payload number

13.4. Interface Policy Specification

The Party initiating a conversation MUST determine the value of the ConversationId element that is reflected in all messages pertaining to that conversation. The actual semantics of this value is beyond the scope of this specification. Implementations SHOULD provide a facility for mapping between their identification scheme and a ConversationId generated by another implementation.

The following details two simple functions, one for Static Discovery mode, the other for Dynamic Discovery mode, for submitting a message in the correct format to a queue where it will be picked up by a MessageListener on the Access Point.

Static Discovery Mode

```
package eu.domibus.plugin.jms;
import org.apache.activemq.ActiveMQConnectionFactory;
import org.junit.Ignore;
import org.junit.Test;
import javax.jms.*;
import javax.naming.NamingException;

public class MessageSender \{
```

```
@Test
@Ignore //This is just an example the used PMode does not actually exist

public void sendMessage() throws NamingException, JMSException \{
ActiveMQConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new
ActiveMQConnectionFactory("tcp://localhost:61616");//default port of activeMQ

Connection connection = null;
MessageProducer producer = null;
connection = connectionFactory.createConnection("domibus", "changeit");
//username and password of the default JMS broker

Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);

Destination destination = session.createQueue("domibus.backend.jms.inQueue");
producer = session.createProducer(destination);
producer.setDeliveryMode(DeliveryMode.NON_PERSISTENT);
MapMessage messageMap = session.createMapMessage();

// Declare message as submit
messageMap.setStringProperty("messageType", "submitMessage");

// Set up the Communication properties for the message
messageMap.setStringProperty("service", "demoService");
messageMap.setStringProperty("action", "demoAction");
messageMap.setStringProperty("conversationId", "");
messageMap.setStringProperty("fromPartyId", "GW1");
messageMap.setStringProperty("fromPartyIdType",
    "urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:iso3166-1");
messageMap.setStringProperty("fromRole", "buyer");
messageMap.setStringProperty("toPartyId", "GW1");
messageMap.setStringProperty("toPartyIdType",
    "urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:iso3166-1");
messageMap.setStringProperty("toRole", "seller");
messageMap.setStringProperty("originalSender", "sending_buyer_id");
messageMap.setStringProperty("finalRecipient", "receiving_seller_id");
messageMap.setStringProperty("serviceType", "");
messageMap.setStringProperty("protocol", "AS4");
messageMap.setStringProperty("refToMessageId", "");
messageMap.setStringProperty("agreementRef", "");
messageMap.setJMSCorrelationID("MESS1");

//Set up the payload properties
messageMap.setStringProperty("totalNumberOfPayloads", "3");
messageMap.setStringProperty("payload_1_mimeContentId",
    "cid:cid_of_payload_1");
messageMap.setStringProperty("payload_2_mimeContentId",
    "cid:cid_of_payload_2");
messageMap.setStringProperty("payload_3_mimeContentId",
    "cid:cid_of_payload_3");
```

```
messageMap.setStringProperty("payload_1_mimeType", "application/xml");
messageMap.setStringProperty("payload_2_mimeType", "application/xml");
messageMap.setStringProperty("payload_3_mimeType", "application/xml");
messageMap.setStringProperty("payload_1_fileName", "filenameLocation1");
messageMap.setStringProperty("payload_2_fileName", "filenameLocation2");
messageMap.setStringProperty("payload_3_fileName", "filenameLocation3");

String pay1 = "<XML><test></test></XML>";
byte[] payload = pay1.getBytes();

messageMap.setBytes("payload_1", payload);
messageMap.setBytes("payload_2", payload);
messageMap.setBytes("payload_3", payload);

producer.send(messageMap);
connection.close();
}
}
```

DYNAMIC DISCOVERY MODE:

```
package eu.domibus.plugin.jms;
import org.apache.activemq.ActiveMQConnectionFactory;
import org.junit.Ignore;
import org.junit.Test;
import javax.jms.*;
import javax.naming.NamingException;

public class MessageSender \{

@Test
@Ignore //This is just an example the used PMode does not actually exist

public void sendMessage() throws NamingException, JMSException \{
ActiveMQConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new
ActiveMQConnectionFactory("tcp://localhost:61616");//default port of activeMQ
Connection connection = null;
MessageProducer producer = null;
connection = connectionFactory.createConnection("domibus", "changeit");

//username and password of the default JMS broker
Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);
Destination destination =
session.createQueue("domibus.backend.jms.inQueue");
producer = session.createProducer(destination);
producer.setDeliveryMode(DeliveryMode.NON_PERSISTENT);
MapMessage messageMap = session.createMapMessage();

// Declare message as submit
```

```
messageMap.setStringProperty("messageType", "submitMessage");

// Set up the Communication properties for the message
messageMap.setStringProperty("service", "demoService");
messageMap.setStringProperty("action", "demoAction");
messageMap.setStringProperty("conversationId", "");
messageMap.setStringProperty("fromPartyId", "GW1");
messageMap.setStringProperty("fromPartyIdType",
"urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:iso3166-1");
messageMap.setStringProperty("fromRole", "buyer");
messageMap.setStringProperty("originalSender", "sending_buyer_id");
messageMap.setStringProperty("finalRecipient", "receiving_seller_id");
messageMap.setStringProperty("finalRecipienttype", "
receiving_seller_id_type");
messageMap.setStringProperty("serviceType", "");
messageMap.setStringProperty("protocol", "AS4");
messageMap.setStringProperty("refToMessageId", "");
messageMap.setStringProperty("agreementRef", "");
messageMap.setJMSCorrelationID("MESS1");

//Set up the payload properties
messageMap.setStringProperty("totalNumberOfPayloads", "3");
messageMap.setStringProperty("payload_1_mimeContentId",
"cid:cid_of_payload_1");
messageMap.setStringProperty("payload_2_mimeContentId",
"cid:cid_of_payload_2");
messageMap.setStringProperty("payload_3_mimeContentId",
"cid:cid_of_payload_3");
messageMap.setStringProperty("payload_1_mimeType", "application/xml");
messageMap.setStringProperty("payload_2_mimeType", "application/xml");
messageMap.setStringProperty("payload_3_mimeType", "application/xml");
messageMap.setStringProperty("payload_1_fileName", "filenameLocation1");
messageMap.setStringProperty("payload_2_fileName", "filenameLocation2");
messageMap.setStringProperty("payload_3_fileName", "filenameLocation3");
String pay1 = "<XML><test></test></XML>";
byte[] payload = pay1.getBytes();
messageMap.setBytes("payload_1", payload);
messageMap.setBytes("payload_2", payload);
messageMap.setBytes("payload_3", payload);
producer.send(messageMap);
connection.close();
}
}
```

13.5. Error codes table

The following tables summarize all possible errors returned by the Access Point services:

Error Code	Short Description	Recommended Severity	Category Value	Description or Semantics
EBMS_0001	ValueNotRecognized	Failure	Content	Although the message document is well formed and schema valid, some element/attribute contains a value that could not be recognized and therefore could not be used by the MSH.
EBMS_0002	FeatureNotSupported	Warning	Content	Although the message document is well formed and schema valid, some element/attribute value cannot be processed as expected because the related feature is not supported by the MSH.
EBMS_0003	ValueInconsistent	Failure	Content	Although the message document is well formed and schema valid, some element/attribute value is inconsistent either with the content of other element/attribute, or with the processing mode of the MSH, or with the normative requirements of the ebMS specification.
EBMS_0004	Other	Failure	Content	
EBMS_0005	ConnectionFailure	Failure	Communication	The MSH is experiencing temporary or permanent Failure in trying to open a transport connection with a remote MSH.
EBMS_0006	EmptyMessagePartitionChannel	Warning	Communication	There is no message available for pulling from this MPC at this moment.
EBMS_0007	MimeInconsistency	Failure	Unpackaging	The use of MIME is not consistent with the required usage in this specification.

Error Code	Short Description	Recommended Severity	Category Value	Description or Semantics
EBMS_0008	FeatureNotSupported	Failure	Unpackaging	Although the message document is well formed and schema valid, the presence or absence of some element/ attribute is not consistent with the capability of the MSH, with respect to supported features.
EBMS_0009	InvalidHeader	Failure	Unpackaging	The ebMS header is either not well formed as an XML document, or does not conform to the ebMS packaging rules.
EBMS_0010	ProcessingModeMismatch	Failure	Processing	The ebMS header or another header (e.g. reliability, security) expected by the MSH is not compatible with the expected content, based on the associated P-Mode.
EBMS_0011	ExternalPayloadError	Failure	Content	The MSH is unable to resolve an external payload reference (i.e. a Part that is not contained within the ebMS Message, as identified by a PartInfo/href URI).
EBMS_0101	FailedAuthentication	Failure	Processing	The signature in the Security header intended for the "ebms" SOAP actor could not be validated by the Security module.
EBMS_0102	FailedDecryption	Failure	Processing	The encrypted data reference the Security header intended for the "ebms" SOAP actor could not be decrypted by the Security Module.

Error Code	Short Description	Recommended Severity	Category Value	Description or Semantics
EBMS_0103	PolicyNoncompliance	Failure	Processing	The processor determined that the message's security methods, parameters, scope or other security policy-level requirements or agreements were not satisfied.
EBMS_0201	DysfunctionalReliability	Failure	Processing	Some reliability function as implemented by the Reliability module is not operational, or the reliability state associated with this message sequence is not valid.
EBMS_0202	DeliveryFailure	Failure	Communication	Although the message was sent under Guaranteed delivery requirement, the Reliability module could not get assurance that the message was properly delivered, in spite of resending efforts.
EBMS_0301	MissingReceipt	Failure	Communication	A Receipt has not been received for a message that was previously sent by the MSH generating this error
EBMS_0302	InvalidReceipt	Failure	Communication	A Receipt has been received for a message that was previously sent by the MSH generating this error, but the content does not match the message content (e.g. some part has not been acknowledged, or the digest associated does not match the signature digest, for NRR).
EBMS_0303	DecompressionFailure	Failure	Communication	An error occurred during the decompression

Error Code	Short Description	Recommended Severity	Category Value	Description or Semantics
EBMS_0020	RoutingFailure	Failure	Processing	An Intermediary MSH was unable to route an ebMS message and stopped processing the message.
EBMS_0021	MPCCapacityExceeded	Failure	Processing	An entry in the routing function is matched that assigns the message to an MPC for pulling, but the intermediary MSH is unable to store the message with this MPC
EBMS_0022	MessagePersistenceTimeout	Failure	Processing	An intermediary MSH has assigned the message to an MPC for pulling and has successfully stored it. However, the intermediary set a limit on the time it was prepared to wait for the message to be pulled, and that limit has been reached.
EBMS_0023	MessageExpired	Warning	Processing	An MSH has determined that the message is expired and will not attempt to forward or deliver it.
EBMS_0030	BundlingError	Failure	Content	The structure of a received bundle is not in accordance with the bundling rules.
EBMS_0031	RelatedMessageFailed	Failure	Processing	A message unit in a bundle was not processed because a related message unit in the bundle caused an error.
EBMS_0040	BadFragmentGroup	Failure	Content	A fragment is received that relates to a group that was previously rejected.
EBMS_0041	DuplicateMessageSize	Failure	Content	A fragment is received but more than one fragment message in a group of fragments specifies a value for this element.

Error Code	Short Description	Recommended Severity	Category Value	Description or Semantics
EBMS_0042	DuplicateFragmentCount	Failure	Content	A fragment is received but more than one fragment message in a group of fragments specifies a value for this element.
EBMS_0043	DuplicateMessageHeader	Failure	Content	A fragment is received but more than one fragment message in a group of fragments specifies a value for this element.
EBMS_0044	DuplicateAction	Failure	Content	A fragment is received but more than one fragment message in a group of fragments specifies a value for this element.
EBMS_0045	DuplicateCompressionInfo	Failure	Content	A fragment is received but more than one fragment message in a group of fragments specifies a value for a compression element.
EBMS_0046	DuplicateFragment	Failure	Content	A fragment is received but a previously received fragment message had the same values for GroupId and FragmentNum
EBMS_0047	BadFragmentStructure	Failure	Unpackaging	The href attribute does not reference a valid MIME data part, MIME parts other than the fragment header and a data part are in the message, or the SOAP Body is not empty.
EBMS_0048	BadFragmentNum	Failure	Content	An incoming message fragment has a value greater than the known FragmentCount.
EBMS_0049	BadFragmentCount	Failure	Content	A value is set for FragmentCount, but a previously received fragment had a greature value.

Error Code	Short Description	Recommended Severity	Category Value	Description or Semantics
EBMS_0050	FragmentSizeExceeded	Warning	Unpackaging	The size of the data part in a fragment message is greater than Pmode[].Splitting.FragmentSize
EBMS_0051	ReceiveIntervalExceeded	Failure	Unpackaging	More time than Pmode[].Splitting.JoinInterval has passed since the first fragment was received but not all other fragments are received.
EBMS_0052	BadProperties	Warning	Unpackaging	Message properties were present in the fragment SOAP header that were not specified in Pmode[].Splitting.RoutingProperties
EBMS_0053	HeaderMismatch	Failure	Unpackaging	The eb3:Message header copied to the fragment header does not match the eb3:Message header in the reassembled source message.
EBMS_0054	OutOfStorageSpace	Failure	Unpackaging	Not enough disk space available to store all (expected) fragments of the group.
EBMS_0055	DecompressionError	Failure	Processing	An error occurred while decompressing the reassembled message.
EBMS_0060	ResponseUsingAlternateMEP	Warning	Processing	A responding MSH indicates that it applies the alternate MEP binding to the response message.

Chapter 14. Custom Plugins

14.1. Custom Plugin Deployment

Users can develop their own plugins. For information on how to develop a custom plugin, see Plugin Development.

NOTE

Plugin Deployment or Registration

See section Message Log to know more about the routing of the specific plugin in question after registering it on your Application Server.

14.1.1. Tomcat

In order to install a custom plugin for Tomcat, please follow the steps below:

1. Stop Tomcat server.
2. Copy the custom plugin .jar file into the plugins folder, `CATALINA_HOME/conf/domibus/plugins/lib`.

   NOTE Where `CATALINA_HOME` is the folder where Tomcat is installed.

3. Copy the custom plugin XML configuration files under the Tomcat subfolder directly to `CATALINA_HOME/conf/domibus/plugins/config`.
   There shouldn't be any Tomcat folder under `DOMAIN_HOME/conf/domibus/plugins/config`
4. Start Tomcat server.

14.1.2. WebLogic

In order to install a custom plugin for WebLogic please follow the steps below:

1. Stop the WebLogic server
2. Copy the custom plugin jar file into the plugins folder: `DOMAIN_HOME/conf/domibus/plugins/lib`

   NOTE Where `DOMAIN_HOME` is the folder corresponding to the WebLogic domain.

3. Copy the custom plugin XML configuration files under the WebLogic subfolder directly into `DOMAIN_HOME/conf/domibus/plugins/config` folder. There should not be any WebLogic folder under `DOMAIN_HOME/conf/domibus/plugins/config`
4. Start the WebLogic server.

14.1.3. WildFly

In order to install a custom plugin please follow the steps below:

1. Stop the WildFly server
2. Copy the custom plugin jar file to the plugins folder

cef_edelivery_path/conf/domibus/plugins/lib.

NOTE	Where cef_edelivery_path is where you have Domibus installed.

3. Copy the custom plugin XML configuration files under the WildFly subfolder directly into cef_edelivery_path/conf/domibus/plugins/config.

   There shouldn't be a WildFly folder under DOMAIN_HOME/conf/domibus/plugins/config

4. Start the WildFly server.

14.2. Custom Plugin Configuration

14.2.1. Plugin authentication

By default the authentication is disabled for the Domibus default plugins. In order to enable the plugin authentication, do as follows:

1. Set the property domibus.auth.unsecureLoginAllowed to FALSE in domibus.properties:
   - domibus.auth.unsecureLoginAllowed=false
2. Configure the application server to allow HTTP(S) requests and pass the authentication credentials to Domibus.

14.2.2. Plugin notifications

Domibus' core notifies the plugins of the following different events:

- MESSAGE_RECEIVED
- MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_RECEIVED
- MESSAGE_SEND_FAILURE
- MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_SEND_FAILURE
- MESSAGE_RECEIVED_FAILURE
- MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_RECEIVED_FAILURE
- MESSAGE_SEND_SUCCESS
- MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_SEND_SUCCESS
- MESSAGE_STATUS_CHANGE
- MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_STATUS_CHANGE

NOTE	You can specify the list of events received in the properties configuration file of each plugin.

SEE ALSO	For more on this, see: • Plugin Development

- the Interface Control Document for the corresponding plugin
  - FS Plugin Interface
  - WS Plugin Interface
  - JMS Plugin Interface

14.2.3. Plugin Ehcache files

(QUESTION +: Are these instructions?) Plugins are able to use their own Ehcache files for defining caches:

- Default Classpath file (into the .jar of the plugin) – must be of name `plugin-default-ehcache.xml` place it in a folder named `/ehcache`.
- External file which overrides the caches defined in the default file: must have the name `plugin-ehcache.xml` and should be situated in the Domibus configuration folder at `location/plugins/config` along with the other plugin´s configuration files.

For more see the Plugin Cookbook.

Chapter 15. Plugin Development

This document describes the Domibus plugin architecture and plugin API.

After reading this document, the reader should be aware of the capabilities provided by the Domibus plugin system. Additionally, a developer familiar with the AS4 protocol will be able to implement a plugin integrating an existing back office application into Domibus.

15.1. Target Audience

This content is intended for the Directorate Generals and Services of the European Commission, Member States (MS) and companies of the private sector wanting to set up a connection between their backend system and the Access Point.

In particular:

- Business Architects will find it useful for determining how to best exploit the Access Point to create a fully-fledged solution.
- Analysts will find it useful to understand the Use-Cases of the Access Point.
- Architects will find it useful as a starting point for connecting a Back-Office system to the Access Point.
- Developers will find it essential as a basis of their development concerning the Access Point services.
- Testers can use this document in order to test the use cases described.

15.2. Backend Integration

15.2.1. General Overview

The purpose of Domibus is to facilitate B2B communication. To achieve this goal it provides a very flexible plugin model which allows the integration with nearly all back office applications.

There are three default plugins available with the Domibus distribution:

- the domibus-default-jms-plugin
- the domibus-default-ws-plugin
- the domibus-default-fs-plugin

SEE ALSO	Further documentation about those plugins can be found at https://ec.europa.eu/digital-building-blocks/wikis/display/DIGITAL/Domibus.
IMPORTANT	Developers of custom plugins should ensure that their plugins can be deployed alongside the standard Domibus Default Plugins, given that they share a common classloader and Spring context.

15.2.2. Plugin Structure

A plugin is dependent on the `domibus-plugin-api` module which is released together with the main Domibus application. Any changes to previous API versions will be addressed in a migration guide.

In addition to this required module, another module is available (more information about this module can be found in the **Domibus** Software Architecture Document.

NOTE	*Software Architecture Document* Download the PDF at https://ec.europa.eu/digital-building-blocks/wikis/display/DIGITAL/Domibus in the documentation section.

- `domibus-logging`: may be used to maintain a uniform logging style with the Domibus core.

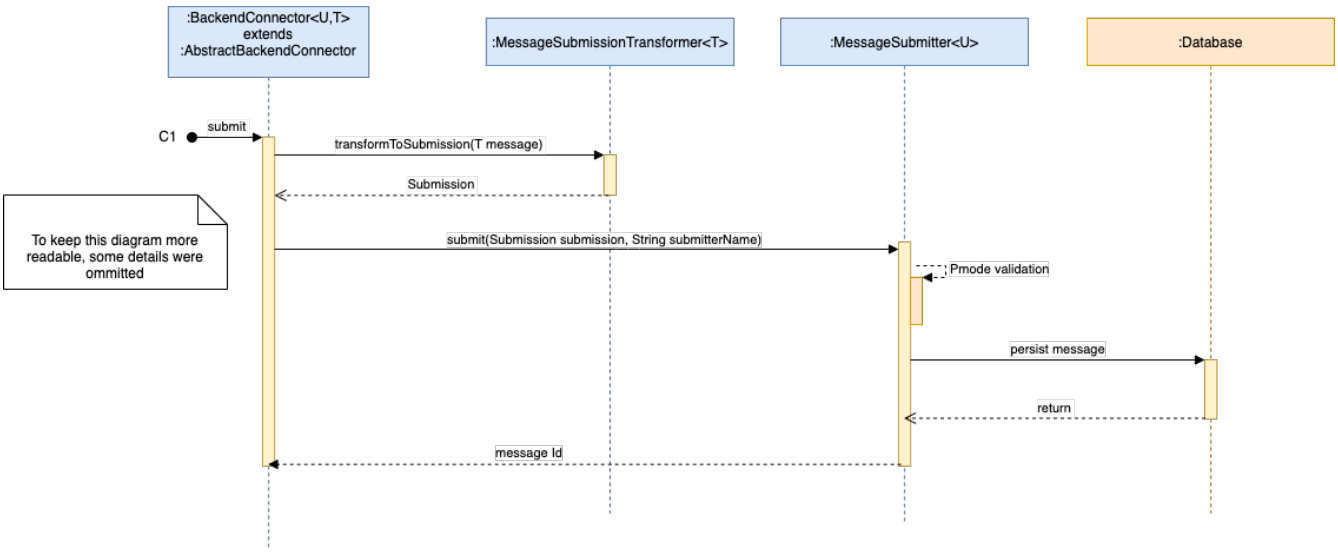
A plugin consists of the implementation of:

- at least two interfaces
  - `eu.domibus.plugin.transformer.MessageSubmissionTransformer`
  - `eu.domibus.plugin.transformer.MessageRetrievalTransformer`
- and the extension of one abstract class,
  - `eu.domibus.plugin.AbstractBackendConnector`

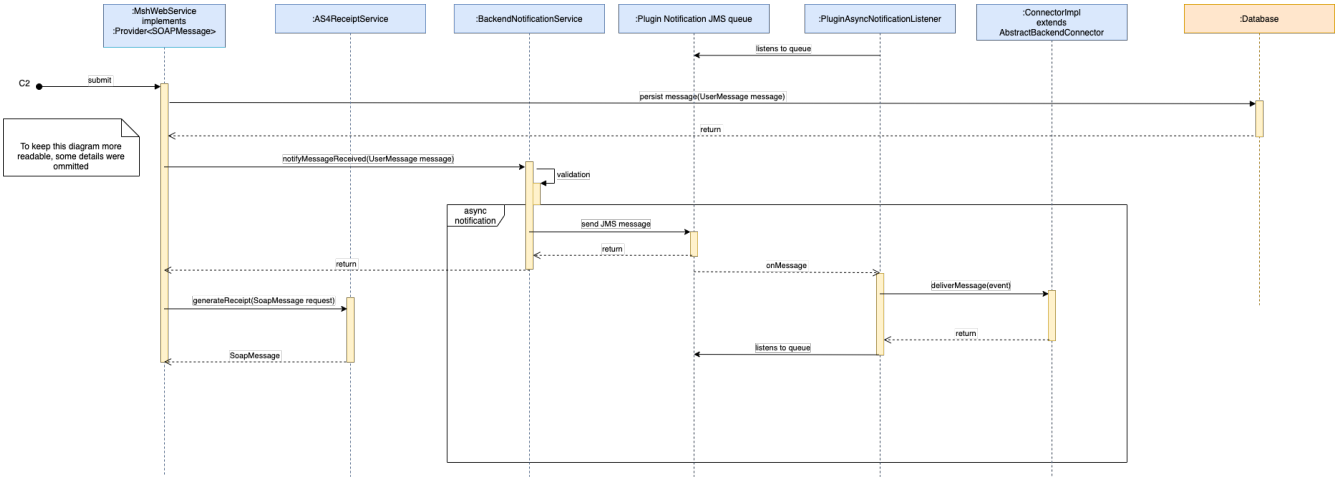
This way multiple plugins can share the same data formats while using different transport protocols or enforcing different security policies. It is also possible to implement transport handlers for protocols while keeping the actual data format pluggable as those classes are not necessarily coupled and can be reused independently from each other.

15.2.3. Message Flow

Message Submission from the backend



Message reception by C3 from C2



15.3. Implementing a Plugin

A Domibus plugin receives notifications for outgoing and incoming messages from Domibus via a specific API which is described in the following sections.

Once it receives a notification, a plugin has two options:

- delivers directly the notification to the backend (C1/C4)
- persists the notification (e.g. in a database), and lets the backend pull the notifications on demand.

Depending on the business case, one of the two options above will be used.

Obtaining message status

A plugin can get the status of a message on demand by calling the `eu.domibus.common.MessageStatus getStatus(java.lang.String messageId)` method.

Obtaining error information

To get more information in case of errors, the plugin can use a dedicated method: `java.util.List<eu.domibus.common.ErrorResult> getErrorsForMessage(java.lang.String messsageId)`.

15.3.1. Extending AbstractBackendConnector

`eu.domibus.plugin.AbstractBackendConnector`

provides implementations of most methods defined in `eu.domibus.plugin.BackendConnector`.

`eu.domibus.plugin.AbstractBackendConnector`

should be used as basis for every plugin.

The following methods should be implemented by a plugin:

`getMessageSubmissionTransformer()`

Implementations of this interface transform a message of a specific business type to an object of type `eu.domibus.plugin.Submission` when submitting a message to Domibus.

`getMessageRetrievalTransformer()`

Implementations of this interface transform a message of a specific business type to an object of type `eu.domibus.plugin.Submission` when received a message from Domibus.

`eliverMessage(eu.domibus.common.DeliverMessageEvent)`

Delivers the message with the associated messageId to the backend application.

`messageReceiveFailed(eu.domibus.common.MessageReceiveFailureEvent)`

This method gets called when an incoming message is rejected by the MSH.

`messageSendFailed(eu.domibus.common.MessageSendFailedEvent)`::his method gets called when an outgoing message associated with an associated `PMode[1].errorHandling.Report.ProcessErrorNotifyProducer=true` has finally failed to be delivered.

`messageSendSuccess(eu.domibus.common.MessageSendSuccessEvent)`

This method gets called when an outgoing message has been successfully sent to the intended receiving MSH.

`messageStatusChanged(eu.domibus.common.MessageStatusChangeEvent)`

This method gets called when the status of a User Message changes.

`payloadSubmittedEvent(eu.domibus.common.PayloadSubmittedEvent)`

Notifies the plugins for *every* payload that has been submitted to C2 but not yet saved.

`payloadProcessedEvent(eu.domibus.common.PayloadProcessedEvent event)`

Notifies the plugins for every payload that has been saved by C2.

`messageResponseSent(eu.domibus.common.MessageResponseSentEvent event)`

Notifies the plugins on C3 just before a response message is sent back to C2.

15.3.2. Implementing Message transformers

The implementations of the transformer classes are responsible for transformation between the native backend formats and `eu.domibus.plugin.Submission`:

- `eu.domibus.plugin.transformer.MessageSubmissionTransformer`
- `eu.domibus.plugin.transformer.MessageRetrievalTransformer`

As there are two different interfaces to implement it is possible to use different DTOs for message submission and reception. This is convenient when those tasks are handled by different backend applications.

As `eu.domibus.plugin.Submission` is able to represent all kinds of messages there are many parameters that must be set, with some of them unknown to the backend application. One approach is to statically set those values in the transformer classes. Another, more flexible approach is the usage of overridable default settings as used in the bundled default JMS plugin. For further details, see the documentation and implementation of the default JMS plugin.

15.3.3. Receiving notifications

Domibus sends notifications to the plugins when different message events occur. Domibus notifies the plugins either synchronously, via callbacks, or asynchronously, via a JMS queue. More information about which callbacks are available can be found in *eu.domibus.plugin.BackendConnector* interface.

For example, the WS Plugin receives notifications on the `jms/domibus.notification.webservice` queue.

Notification Types

Existing notification types (`eu.domibus.common.NotificationType`):

```
public enum NotificationType \{
MESSAGE_RECEIVED, MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_RECEIVED,
MESSAGE_SEND_FAILURE, MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_SEND_FAILURE,
MESSAGE_RECEIVED_FAILURE, MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_RECEIVED_FAILURE,
MESSAGE_SEND_SUCCESS, MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_SEND_SUCCESS,
MESSAGE_STATUS_CHANGE, MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_STATUS_CHANGE;}
```

The notification types available are:

- `MESSAGE_RECEIVED` - C3 receives a UserMessage from C2
- `MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_RECEIVED` - C3 receives a UserMessage fragment from C2
- `MESSAGE_SEND_FAILURE` - C2 fails to send a UserMessage to C3
- `MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_SEND_FAILURE` - C2 fails to send a UserMessage fragment to C3
- `MESSAGE_RECEIVED_FAILURE` - C3 fails to receive a UserMessage
- `MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_RECEIVED_FAILURE` - C3 fails to receive a UserMessage
- `MESSAGE_SEND_SUCCESS` - C2 sends successfully a UserMessage to C3
- `MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_SEND_SUCCESS` - C2 sends successfully a UserMessage fragment to C3
- `MESSAGE_STATUS_CHANGE` - UserMessage status changes
- `MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_STATUS_CHANGE` - UserMessage fragment status changes

Each plugin may configure its own list of notification types for which it expects to be notified. This list is optional. By default, the plugins that use PULL mode receive notifications for `MESSAGE_RECEIVED`, `MESSAGE_SEND_FAILURE`, `MESSAGE_RECEIVED_FAILURE` while the PUSH plugins receive notifications for all notification types.

A plugin can override the default list of notifications for which it wants to be notified. This can be done by setting the list of notifications via the method `eu.domibus.plugin.AbstractBackendConnector#setRequiredNotifications`.

For example, the WS Plugin configure the list of notifications in the plugin property file and overrides its list of notifications:

```
@Bean("backendWebservice")
public WebServicePluginImpl createWSPlugin(DomibusPropertyExtService domibusPropertyExtService) {
    List<NotificationType> messageNotifications = domibusPropertyExtService.getConfiguredNotifications(WSPluginPropertyManager.MESSAGE_NOTIFICATIONS);
    LOG.debug("Using the following message notifications [{}]", messageNotifications);
    WebServicePluginImpl webServicePlugin = new WebServicePluginImpl();
    webServicePlugin.setRequiredNotifications(messageNotifications);
    return webServicePlugin;
}
```

Synchronous notifications

A plugin receives notifications synchronously if no `eu.domibus.plugin.notification.PluginAsyncNotificationConfiguration` is configured for the plugin. This means that Domibus calls in the same thread the plugin notification method, for instance when a message is sent successfully it will call `eu.domibus.plugin.BackendConnector#messageSendSuccess(eu.domibus.common.MessageSendSuccessEvent)`.

While receiving a message, a plugin can throw an exception, `eu.domibus.plugin.exception.PluginMessageReceiveException`, in order to send a specific error message to the sender.

Asynchronous notifications

A plugin can be configured to receive notifications asynchronously from Domibus. In this mode, Domibus sends a JMS message to the plugin notification queue. The plugin JMS listener consumes JMS notification messages from the notification queue and then it will notify the plugin.

In order to receive asynchronous notifications, a plugin must create a `eu.domibus.plugin.notification.AsyncNotificationConfiguration` Spring bean.
The class `eu.domibus.plugin.notification.PluginAsyncNotificationConfiguration` implements the `eu.domibus.plugin.notification.AsyncNotificationConfiguration` interface and it can be used to create the async configuration.

```
public interface AsyncNotificationConfiguration {

    /**
     * The connector which will receive async notifications via the configured JMS queue
     *
     * @return the connector
     */
    BackendConnector getBackendConnector();

    /**
     * Gets the plugin notification queue that will be used by Domibus to notify the plugin asynchronously
     *
     * @return
     */
    Queue getBackendNotificationQueue();

    /**
     * The Queue name or queue jndi name
     *
     * @return the queue name or queue jndi name
     * @throws JMSException in case the queue name cannot be get
     */
    default String getQueueName() throws JMSException {
        return getBackendNotificationQueue().getQueueName();
    }
}
```

The `AsyncNotificationConfiguration` must be configured with the plugin `BackendConnector` instance,

the plugin JMS notification queue where Domibus will send JMS messages to notify the plugin and the JMS queue name.

For instance, please find below how the WS Plugin configures the `AsyncNotificationConfiguration` Spring bean instance for Tomcat using Java configuration:

```
@Conditional(TomcatCondition.class)
@Configuration
public class WSPluginTomcatConfiguration {

    private static final DomibusLogger LOG = DomibusLoggerFactory.getLogger(WSPluginTomcatConfiguration.class);

    @Bean("notifyBackendWebServiceQueue")
    public ActiveMQQueue notifyBackendWSQueue() {
        return new ActiveMQQueue( name: "domibus.notification.webservice");
    }


}
```

```
@Bean("webserviceAsyncPluginConfiguration")
public PluginAsyncNotificationConfiguration pluginAsyncNotificationConfiguration(@Qualifier("notifyBackendWebServiceQueue") Queue notifyBackendWebServiceQueue,
                                                                                  WebServicePluginImpl backendWebService,
                                                                                  Environment environment) {
    PluginAsyncNotificationConfiguration pluginAsyncNotificationConfiguration = new PluginAsyncNotificationConfiguration(backendWebService, notifyBackendWebServiceQueue);
    if (DomibusEnvironmentUtil.INSTANCE.isApplicationServer(environment)) {
        String queueNotificationJndi = NOTIFY_BACKEND_QUEUE_JNDI;
        LOG.debug("Domibus is running inside an application server. Setting the queue name to [{}]", queueNotificationJndi);
        pluginAsyncNotificationConfiguration.setQueueName(queueNotificationJndi);
    }
    return pluginAsyncNotificationConfiguration;
}
```

15.3.4. Conditional Spring bean creation

Some Spring beans must be created conditionally depending on the server on which Domibus is deployed. When using Java configuration, a plugin can take advantage of the server conditions that are already existing in the Plugin API:

- `ApplicationServerCondition - `TRUE` when Domibus is deployed on WebLogic or WildFly
- `TomcatCondition` - `TRUE` when Domibus is deployed on Tomcat
- `WebLogicCondition` - `TRUE` when Domibus is deployed on WebLogic
- `WildFlyCondition` - `TRUE` when Domibus is deployed on WildFly

For instance, the following Spring bean will be created when Domibus is deployed on Tomcat:

```
@Conditional(TomcatCondition.class)
@Configuration
public class FSPluginTomcatConfiguration
```

15.3.5. Plugin initialization

Plugins can execute initialization logic using a `@PostConstruct` annotation in a public method in a Spring bean.

This is linear if the initialization of a Spring bean does not depend on other Spring beans. But, in most cases, a Spring bean is using other dependencies to perform its initialization logic.

Using a `@PostConstruct` annotation has its disadvantages:

- Can create circular dependencies because the Spring context is not yet fully initialized.
- The order of the initialization logic across multiple Spring beans is not easy to control.

To mitigate these disadvantages, Domibus offers the possibility of plugins performing initialization logic after the Spring context is fully initialized.
Domibus uses the interface `PluginInitializer` which has the following methods:

- `void initializeNonSynchronized()`: Executes without any locking mechanism. In a cluster environment this method can be executed in parallel in multiple cluster nodes.
- `void initializeWithLockIfNeeded()`:
  - in a cluster environment - Executes with locking mechanism. Only one node is executing this method at any given time in this scenario.
  - in a single node - Executes *without* locking mechanism.

For a plugin to execute initialization logic, you need to:

- Implement the `PluginInitializer` in a Spring bean annotated with `@org.springframework.stereotype.Service`
- Return the `PluginInitializer` bean in the `eu.domibus.plugin.BackendConnector#getPluginInitializer` method of the `BackendConnector` implementation.

15.3.6. Validation of the submission

There are uses cases when it is required that the Submission object is validated before it is being delivered to the plugin. For instance, the user might want to verify that one of all the payloads is valid against a custom XSD schema. In this case, it does not make sense to deliver the message to the plugin for processing if it is not valid.

In order to better understand why the current API is not sufficient for this use case we have to understand first how the Submission object is delivered to the plugin for processing.

There are two transactions involved in the Submission processing:

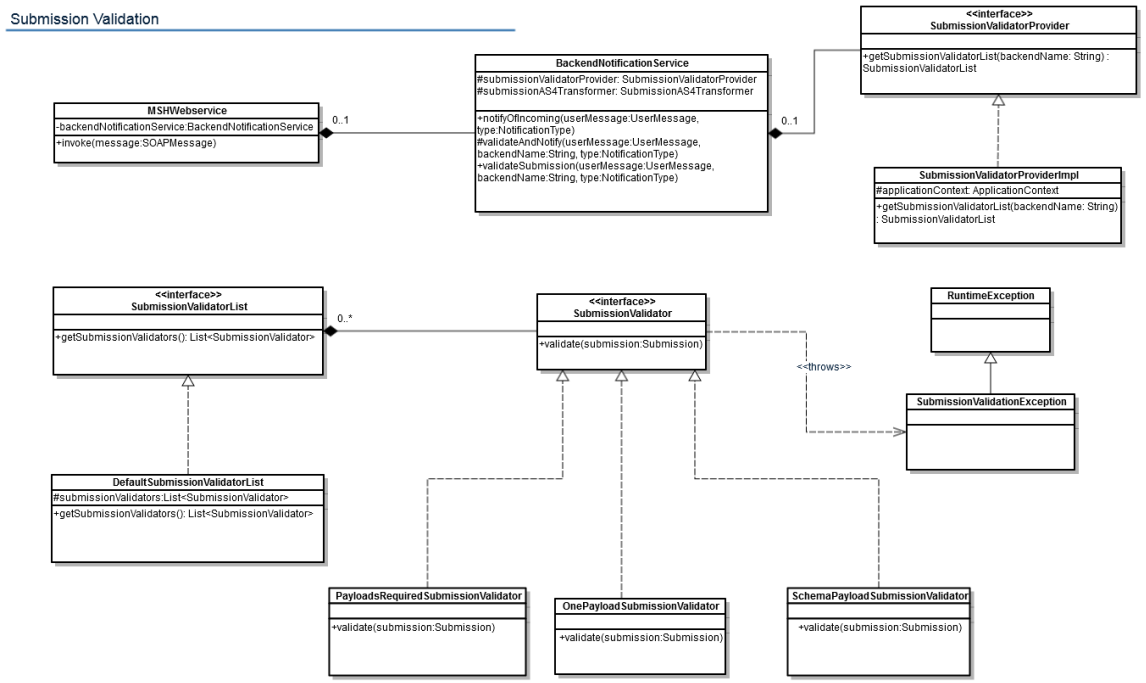
1. In the first transaction, the message is stored in the database and a signal is sent internally via JMS to trigger the Submission processing.
2. A JMS listener is listening to Submission processing events and triggers the processing.

If the Submission is validated in the second step it would be too late because the Submission has been already saved and accepted for processing in the first step. This is the reason why we need to perform the Submission validation in the first step. If the Submission is not valid, an exception will be raised and the processing will not be performed.

The API for Submission validation can be found in the plugin API under the package `eu.domibus.plugin.validation`.

Hereunder you can find the class diagram of the classes involved in the submission validation:

Submission validation class diagram



In order to validate the Submission object, one has to declare in the plugin Spring context a bean of type `eu.domibus.plugin.validation.SubmissionValidatorList`.

The bean id needs to contain the plugin name. The core will automatically discover the bean of type `SubmissionValidatorList` and perform the validation by calling the `validate` method on each configured `SubmissionValidator`.

In the plugin API there is already a default implementation of the `SubmissionValidatorList` interface `DefaultSubmissionValidatorList` that has an `java.util.ArrayList` for maintaining the list of validators.

By default Domibus comes with 3 implementations of the `SubmissionValidator` interface. An example how to use them can be found in the next paragraph.

eu.domibus.submission.validation.OnePayloadSubmissionValidator

validates that there is at least one payload present in the Submission

eu.domibus.submission.validation.PayloadsRequiredSubmissionValidator

validates that there is only one payload present in the Submission

eu.domibus.submission.validation.SchemaPayloadSubmissionValidator

validates that the payloads are valid against a custom XSD schema

Below is an extract of a custom plugin Spring context where we can see that a custom validator has been implemented and there are 3 validators used to validate the Submission:

```
<!-- custom validator -->
<bean id="customValidator"
```

```
class="eu.domibus.submission.validation.CustomSubmissionValidator"/>

<bean id="customJaxbContext" class="javax.xml.bind.JAXBContext"
factory-method="newInstance">
<**constructor-arg type="java.lang.String"
value="eu.domibus.plugin.custom.domain"/> +
</**bean**>

_<!-- schema validator -->
<bean id="customPayloadSchemaValidator"
class="eu.domibus.submission.validation.SchemaPayloadSubmissionValidator">
<property name="jaxbContext" ref="customJaxbContext"/>
<property name="schema" value="classpath:xsd/as4Payload.xsd"/>
</bean>
 +
__<!-- validators list -->
__<bean id="customSubmissionValidatorList"
class="eu.domibus.plugin.validation.DefaultSubmissionValidatorList">
<property name="submissionValidators">
<list>
<ref bean="onePayloadSubmissionValidator"/>
<ref bean="customValidator"/>
<ref bean="customPayloadSchemaValidator"/>
</list>
</property>
</bean>
```

15.3.7. Plugin Security

Plugins security is disabled by default.

Enable Plugin Security

To configure Domibus to require authorization, set `domibus.auth.unsecureLoginAllowed` to `FALSE` in the `domibus.properties` configuration file.

IMPORTANT	When security for plugins is activated: • `eu.domibus.plugin.AbstractBackendConnector` methods can only be called by authenticated users.

Authentication

The service **eu.domibus.ext.services.AuthenticationExtService** provided in the plugin API can be used by the plugins to authenticate the request.

It provides to the plugins two Java methods for authentication:

`authenticate (HttpServletRequest httpRequest)`	• throws `AuthenticationExtException` • supports the following authentication types: ◦ Basic Authentication ◦ X509 Certificates Authentication ◦ Blue Coat Authentication
`basicAuthenticate(String username, String password)`	• throws `AuthenticationExtException` • only supports basic authentication

Blue Coat

Blue Coat is the name of the reverse proxy at the EC. It forwards the request in HTTP with the certificate details inside the request ("Client-Cert" header key).

How Dominus Evaluates Authentication Methods

The authenticate method evaluates the three supported authentication methods in the following order: Basic Authentication, X509Certificates, Blue Coat certificates. The first authentication method found is executed, and additional authentication methods available aren't evaluated.

Plugins User Authentication

Users configured in the **Plugin User** UI page can authenticate and call any operation provided by the `eu.domibus.plugin.AbstractBackendConnector` class.

By default, there are two plugin users defined:

- **admin**, with the role `ROLE_ADMIN`;
- **user**, with the role `ROLE_USER`,

  configured with Original User, `urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered:C1`.

Custom Authentication

Custom plugins can use their own custom authentication providers and perform different types of authentications.

In case of custom authentication:

- the Spring `SecurityContextHolder` has to set correctly the `authentication` parameter after a successful authentication: `SecurityContextHolder.getContext().setAuthentication(authentication)`
- It is mandatory that the method `getPrincipal()` of the authentication parameter set above returns the original user value associated to the authenticated user.
- This original user value is used to authorize the user to a specific message.

SEE ALSO For more information on how it is implemented, see Authorization.

Authorization

The authorization for the method defined in `eu.domibus.plugin.AbstractBackendConnector` is performed at Java method level using the Spring `@PreAuthorize` annotation.

```
@PreAuthorize("hasAnyRole('ROLE_USER', 'ROLE_ADMIN')")
public void hasUserOrAdminRole() {}
@PreAuthorize("hasAnyRole('ROLE_ADMIN')")
public void hasAdminRole() {}
```

There are three roles defined for the plugin users:

- `ROLE_AP_ADMIN`:
- `ROLE_ADMIN`
- `ROLE_USER`

Below is a table mapping user roles and the methods from the `eu.domibus.plugin.AbstractBackendConnector` class they are allowed to call and when.

Roles vs. Allowed Methods

<table>
<tr><th>Roles</th><th colspan="2">Methods</th></tr>
<tr><td>• ROLE_AP_ADMIN
• ROLE_ADMIN</td><td colspan="2">• submit
• downloadMessage
• listPendingMessages
• getStatus
• getMessageErrors</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">• ROLE_USER (associated to an Original User)</td><td>Method</td><td>Conditions</td></tr>
<tr><td>• submit</td><td>when the value of the originalSender from the submitted message is equal to the Original User of the authenticated user</td></tr>
<tr><td>• downloadMessage</td><td>only if the finalRecipient value from the message to be downloaded is equal the Original User of the authenticated user</td></tr>
<tr><td>• listPendingMessages</td><td>pending messages for which the finalRecipient value is equal to the Original User of the authenticated user</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• getStatus
• getMessageErrors</td><td>When the value of the originalSender or finalRecipient of the message is equal to the Original User of the authenticated user.</td></tr>
</table>

15.3.8. Logging

The logging service is provided in the `domibus-logging` module, which is released together with the main Domibus application.

SEE ALSO	For more information about the `domibus-logging` module, see Logging Module in the Domibus Architecture chapter.

Usage Example:

```
private static final DomibusLogger LOG =
DomibusLoggerFactory.getLogger(BackendWebServiceImpl.class);
```

15.3.9. Caching

Domibus has two types of caching mechanisms available:

- **Local** - Available when Domibus is deployed in a single instance as well as in a cluster.
  Use this cache when you don't want to replicate the cache across the cluster deployment.
- **Distributed** - Only available in a cluster deployment.
  Use this cache when you want to replicate the cache across the cluster deployment.

Local cachex

Domibus uses Ehcache implementation for local caching using `@Cacheable` annotations or programmatically.

At plugin level you can add two configuration files for Ehcache, to define their specific cache names.

IMPORTANT	All configured caches are merged into the Domibus Ehcache manager.

Ehcache Default File

Regarding the default Ehcache file (classpath file), the:

- **filename convention** is `<pluginname>-plugin-default-ehcache.xml`, where `<pluginname>` stands for the name of the plugin. For example, for the default WS plugin, the file name is `ws-plugin-default-ehcache.xml`.
- **expected location** for this file (in a Java project) is: `/src/main/resources/config/ehcache/`.
  - While in the plugin's .jar, this cache file is located at `/config/ehcache/`.

NOTE	Cache names defined in this file need to be prefixed with a plugin name to avoid collision with Domibus cache names. Otherwise, Domibus will throw an exception and will not deploy.

```
<ehcache>
```

```
 <cache name="wsplugin.policyCache"
   maxBytesLocalHeap="5m"
   timeToLiveSeconds="3600"
   overflowToDisk="false">
 </cache>
</ehcache>
```

External cache

- The **filename convention** is `<pluginname>-plugin-ehcache.xml`, where `<pluginname>` stands for the name of the plugin. For example, for the default WS plugin, the file name is `ws-plugin-ehcache.xml`.
- The **expected location** is: `$\{domibus.config.location}/plugins/config`.
  Where `{domibus.config.location}` stands for your Domibus installation directory.

NOTE	The cache names defined here can override the ones defined in the classpath file (see Ehcache Default File), they must not override with Domibus cache names.

Sample caches

```
<ehcache>
    <cache name="wsplugin.policyCache" ①
        maxBytesLocalHeap="5m"
        timeToLiveSeconds="360"
        overflowToDisk="false">
    </cache>
    <cache name="wsplugin.crlByCert"
        maxBytesLocalHeap="5m"
        timeToLiveSeconds="3600"
        overflowToDisk="false">
    </cache>
</ehcache>
```

① In this example, `wsplugin.policycache` overrides the name defined in the classpath file.

How Domibus processed multiple declared caches:

1. Parses:
   - `default-ehcache.xml` (classpath), and
   - `config/internal/ehcache.xml` (which may override the caches declared in the first file).
2. Parses:
   - all plugin default files from classpath (.jar) `<pluginname -default-ehcache.xml>`, and
   - all caches to a plugin cache manager (in memory).
3. Next,
   - Parses all plugin non-default files - from `/plugins/config` folders.
   - Adds the caches to the same plugins manager, which may override the caches defined at

step 2.

4. Merges the plugins cache manager (steps 2 and 3) to the Domibus cache manager (step 1).
5. If there is a plugin cache that is overriding a Domibus cache, then Domibus throws a `DomibusCoreException` exception and deployment is stopped.

Distributed cache

The distributed cache is only available in a cluster deployment. In a non-cluster deployment, the distributed cache defaults to the local cache.

In a cluster deployment, once you add an entry in a distributed cache, the change is replicated automatically across the cluster members.

The distributed cache is accessible via Java API and via REST.

A custom plugin can access the distributed cache via the `eu.domibus.ext.services.DistributedCacheExtService` Java class.

The following methods are available:

- `void createCache(String cacheName)`: creates or gets a distributed cache with the specified name. If the cache does not exist, it will be created with the default values and near cache configuration specified in the `domibus-default.properties` file.
- `void createCache(String cacheName, int cacheSize, int timeToLiveSeconds, int maxIdleSeconds)`: creates or gets a distributed cache with the specified name and configuration. If the cache does not exist, it will be created with the specified configuration and near cache configuration specified in the `domibus-default.properties` file.
- `void createCache(String cacheName, int cacheSize, int timeToLiveSeconds, int maxIdleSeconds, int nearCacheSize, int nearCacheTimeToLiveSeconds, int nearCacheMaxIdleSeconds)`: creates or gets a distributed cache with the specified name and configuration.
- `void addEntryInCache(String cacheName, String key, Object value) throws CacheExtServiceException`: adds an entry in the cache.
- `Object getEntryFromCache(String cacheName, String key) throws CacheExtServiceException`: gets an entry from the cache.
- `void evictEntryFromCache(String cacheName, String key) throws CacheExtServiceException`: evicts an entry from the cache

SEE ALSO	For more about Distributed caching, see the Architecture Overview and Configuring Domibus.

15.3.10. Plugin Services

The Plugin API offers several services such as monitoring or message acknowledgment, which are described below.

Services can be accessed in two ways:

- Java API - can be used by the plugin implementers of the custom plugins.
- REST interface - can be used directly by the C1/C4 backends if the network configuration allows it. See also, Domibus REST API docs.

Message acknowledgement service

This service is used to acknowledge when a message is:

- delivered from C3 to the backend;
- processed by the backend.

Typical use cases for using `MessageAcknowledgementService`

A message is:

- received by C3 from C2: the plugin that handles the message registers an acknowledgment before delivering the message to the backend;
- processed by the backend and it informs C3 via the plugin; the plugin registers an acknowledgment that the message has been processed by the backend;
- processed by the backend and informs C3 directly via the REST service exposed by the core; a REST service is exposed containing the same signature as `\{@link MessageAcknowledgeService}`.

Ways of performing Message Acknowledgments

There are two ways of performing message acknowledgments between C3 and the backend:

Synchronously

C3 (via the plugin) notifies the backend synchronously and the backend process the messages also synchronously. In this case, there is no need for the backend to send a separate message acknowledgement so the plugin at the C3 side registers the processing of the message by the backend.

Synchronous Message Acknowledgment

```
BackendResponse backendResponse = plugin.callBackendWS(message)
messageAcknowledgeService.acknowledgeMessageDelivered(message.getId(),
new Timestamp(System.currentTimeMillis()))
messageAcknowledgeService.acknowledgeMessageProcessed(message.getId(),
new Timestamp(System.currentTimeMillis()))
```

Asynchronously

C3 notifies the backend synchronously and the backend process the messages asynchronously. In this case, the backend will send a separate message acknowledgement when it manages to process the message successfully.

Asynchronous Message Acknowledgment

```
plugin.sendMessageToTheBackend(message)
```

```
messageAcknowledgeService.acknowledgeMessageDelivered(message.getId(),
new Timestamp(System.currentTimeMillis()))
```

Monitoring service

This service is used to monitor failed messages and to restore them if necessary.

Assuming that "failed message" means failed to be sent by the sender access point and getting the status set to SEND_FAILURE, the monitoring service provides the possibility to:

- List all the failed messages
- Restore a failed message
- Restore all messages failed during a specific period
- Know for how long a message has been failing
- Get the history of all delivery attempts
- Delete the payload of a failed message

Command service

This service is used to execute commands in a cluster.

A plugin can execute a cluster command using the steps below:

1. Implement the command logic in a Spring service bean which implements the `eu.domibus.ext.services.CommandExtTask` interface. The command task must use a unique command name and must indicate that it can handle the command in the `canHandle` method.

   ```
   @Service
   public class CustomCommandTask implements CommandExtTask \{
   public static final String COMMAND_NAME = "mycommand";

   @Override
   public boolean canHandle(String command) \{
   return COMMAND_NAME.equals(command);
   }

   @Override
   public void execute(Map<String, String> properties) \{

   //custom logic
   }
   }
   ```

2. Trigger the execution of the command using the method `eu.domibus.ext.services.CommandExtService#executeCommand(String commandName, Map<String, Object> properties)`.
   The command name is the name of the command defined in the step above. Custom parameters

can be passed to the command using the properties parameter.

Backend Connector Provider Service

This service is used to check and validate the backend providers configuration in relation to the enabled state, meaning that Domibus requires at least one plugin to be enabled on each domain.

`void validateConfiguration(final String domainCode)`

To trigger the validation of the enable state configuration on a domain, this method throws a `ConfigurationException ` exception if there is no plugin enabled on the respective domain.

`boolean canDisableBackendConnector(String backendName, final String domainCode)`

To verify if the plugin with the specified name can be disabled on the specified domain:

`void backendConnectorEnabled(String backendName, String domainCode)`

The specified plugin notifies Domibus that it wants to be enabled on the specified domain. This is necessary because Domibus manages message queues and CRON trigger jobs for a plugin and this method creates these resources for the specified domain.

`backendConnectorDisabled(String backendName, String domainCode)`

The specified plugin notifies Domibus that it wants to be disabled on the specified domain. This is necessary because Domibus manages message queues and CRON trigger jobs for a plugin and this method deletes these resources for the specified domain. Validation is performed before:

15.3.11. Password encryption

Passwords configured in the plugin configuration files are stored by default in clear text. But password encryption of Domibus plugins's defined in the plugin's configuration file is supported using symmetric encryption with the AES/GCM/NoPadding algorithm.

To use password encryption, users need to implement the `eu.domibus.plugin.encryption.PluginPropertyEncryptionListenerinterface` interface. The plugins' passwords can be configured in property files or in other sources, such as a database.

If password encryption is enabled, when `domibus.password.encryption.active is set to TRUE, Domibus generates the secret keys that are used to encrypt the passwords.

Domibus notifies the subscribed plugin listeners to encrypt their own passwords via the via the `PluginPropertyEncryptionListenerinterface` interface.

Custom plugins can use `eu.domibus.ext.services.PasswordEncryptionExtService`,to handle password encryption.

Sample Plugin Password Encryption

Password encryption is already implemented for the Default File System Plugin, which you can use as template for implementing password encryption for your custom plugins.

Example illustrating encryption results for a property

For example, the `fsplugin.authentication.password` set as `fsplugin.authentication.password=test123`

when encrypted the result is: `fsplugin.authentication.password=ENC(4DTXnc9zUuYqB0P/q7RtRHpG9VJLs3E=)`.

Runtime decryption

At the API level, the password properties are decrypted automatically at runtime by the `eu.domibus.ext.services.DomibusPropertyExtService` service when they are retrieved, so there plugins are not require to perform additional actions.

15.3.12. Enable awareness of plugins

To signal that plugins can be enabled or disabled, you can implement the `EnableAware` interface. This can be implemented per domain in the case of Multitenant environments.

For users' convenience, `AbstractBackendConnector` already implements this interface.

`boolean isEnabled(final String domainCode)`

The default implementation returns TRUE for backward compatibility. In the `AbstractBackendConnector` class, there is the protected method, `doIsEnabled` that checks the value of the property that specifies if a domain is enabled. To do this, the method asks the plugin's implementation to provide the property manager and the property name by calling the two methods below:

- `DomibusPropertyManagerExt getPropertyManager()`
- `String getDomainEnabledPropertyName()`

Unspecified Property Managers

If a property manager is not specified by the implementing plugin, the domibus property provider is used instead. A plugin implementor can call this method when overriding the `isEnabled`. Default plugins do exactly this.

`void setEnabled(final String domainCode, final boolean enabled)`

The default implementation does nothing for backward compatibility. The `doSetEnabled` protected method in `AbstractBackendConnector` checks if the enabled property value has the required value. If it does not have it, it sets the property value to the required value.
The default property change listener for this property is called `DefaultEnabledChangeListener`. It calls one of the following methods, depending on the requested value:

- `void backendConnectorEnabled(String backendName, String domainCode)`
- `void backendConnectorDisabled(String backendName, String domainCode)`

These methods are described in Backend Connector Provider Service.

`String getName()`

Provides the name of the plugin.

`boolean shouldCoreManageResources()`

The default implementation returns false for backward compatibility. Default plugins return true. This means that Domibus will create and destroy some resources (like message listener

containers and CRON triggers) when a plugin is enabled or disabled on a domain.

`PluginMessageListenerContainer getMessageListenerContainerFactory()`

The default implementation returns `NULL`, for backward compatibility. The custom implementation should return the plugin's service that manages the plugin message listener containers' factory and which is used by Domibus to create and destroy them on behalf of the plugin.

Plugin loading at startup

At startup, Domibus ensures that at least one plugin is enabled per domain. When Domibus loads the plugins at startup, if all plugins are disabled, it will enable one plugin.

15.4. Plugin properties

A plugin is expected to need to define its specific set of properties at some point, apart from the Domibus properties. Plugin properties are configured in a property file, such as `ws-plugin.properties` in the case of the default WS plugin.

Integrated Property Managing

Domibus supports plugins using integrated property management.

The plugin must: 1. Define its properties in the plugin property file, 2. Create the properties' metadata, a property metadata manager and a property manager, to manage how and where these properties are retrieved and set.

15.4.1. Property files

A plugin can configure properties in two locations:

- in the classpath
- the file system.

Domibus introspects the classpath for files under the `config` location which ends xin `plugin-default.properties`.

When using Maven, the plugin can configure the default property file under `src/main/resources/config`. Once a default property file is found, Domibus adds all the properties in the central `org.springframework.context.support.PropertySourcesPlaceholderConfigurer`.

IMPORTANT	A plugin **cannot** configure another `PropertySourcesPlaceholderConfigurer`, neither via Java configuration nor XML configuration (`context:property-placeholder`).

Properties precedence

A plugin can also configure an external property file located under `{domibus.config.location}/plugins/config`. The properties defined in the external property file override the default properties defined in the classpath.

15.4.2. Property metadata

To integrate into the property management, one needs to create a property manager. This can be achieved by:

1. Creating a class that implements the `DomibusPropertyManagerExt` interface or
2. By extending the abstract class `DomibusPropertyExtServiceDelegateAbstract`.

Scenario a

If the properties are intended to be managed using its own property bag then you should implement the interface directly. If the properties are to be stored in the Domibus property bag then one should extend the abstract class.

Scenario b

If you are extending the abstract class (as, for example, the default JMS plugin does), implement only the `Map` method, and provide the map of properties metadata.

```
public abstract Map <String, DomibusPropertyMetadataDTO> ①
getKnownProperties();
```

① Where the `DomibusPropertyMetadataDTO` class stores the attributes of a property.

The most relevant attributes are:

- `name`- the name of the property, the same as the one stored in the file with the value.
- `type` - used for validation when changing them at runtime.
  Can be: `NUMERIC`, `BOOLEAN`, `CONCURRENCY`, `EMAIL`, `CRON` or `STRING`.
- `writable`- specifies if the property can be changed at runtime.
- `usage` - Options are `GLOBAL`, `DOMAIN`, `SUPER` or a combination of them, as described in Domibus Architecture.
- `withFallback` – falls back to the global value for the domain property.
- `storedGlobally` – must be
  - `FALSE`: if the plugin manages its value
  - `TRUE`: if Domibus property provider does it.

Plugins and Internal Property Management

For plugins to manage properties internally, you need to:

- Implement all the methods of the `DomibusPropertyManagerExt` interface.
- Besides providing the map of property metadata as described above, you need to implement the `get` and `set` methods to store and retrieve the property value from the bag.
- The `storedGlobally` attribute must be set to false.

Properties marked writable

If a property is marked as writable, it must be possible to change it at runtime and it will appear in

the admin console properties page (and users will be able to change it), so the set methods need to be implemented accordingly. If some custom code needs to be executed while changing it, you need to:

- create a class that implements the `PluginPropertyChangeListener` interface,
- and the method `handlesProperty()` must return TRUE if the `propertyName` parameter is equal to the property name for which the custom code must be executed.

Property and domain usage

If a property has domain usage, the property manager needs to manage a different value for each domain. In this case, the methods

- `String getKnownPropertyValue(String propertyName)`
- `void setKnownPropertyValue(String propertyName, String propertyValue)`

need to get and set the value for the current domain of the Domibus.

15.5. Plugin configuration and deployment

Message routing configuration and plugin deployment instructions for all supported platforms can be found in Domibus Configuration.

15.6. API Documentation

Domibus scans automatically the classpath inside the plugin's .jar file:

- The **filename convention** is `<pluginname>-domibusServlet.xml`, as in the example: `config/ws-plugin-domibusServlet.xml`.
- The **expected location** (in the Java project) is: `/src/main/resources/config/`,
  - while in the plugin's .jar, this file is located at `/config/;
  - this file should contain the package name used for all the REST APIs (Example: `com.custom.plugin.rest`):

```
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
       xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
       xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
       xsi:schemaLocation="
         http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
         http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans-3.0.xsd
         http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
         http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context-3.0.xsd">
 <context:component-scan base-package="com.custom.plugin.rest" />
</beans>
```

Example of a simple Rest API:

```
package com.custom.plugin.rest;
@RestController
 @RequestMapping(value = "/custom/plugin")
 public class CustomPluginConfiguration {
   @GetMapping(path = "/example")
    public ResponseEntity<String> get() {
     return ResponseEntity.ok("rest service triggered");
}
```

This API will be called with the path:

NOTE	Standard Javadoc documentation for the API can be downloaded from: https://ec.europa.eu/~~digital~~-building -blocks/wikis/display/DIGITAL/Domibus+releases.

15.7. Multitenancy

To understand how Multitenancy works in Domibus, please refer to Multitenancy in Domibus Architecture, especially the Plugins sections.

After reading about the Domibus architecture, the following should be clear regarding multitenant environments:

- Authentication is always required to submit a message (C1 to C2),
- Each plugin user is associated to one domain exclusively,
- Each domain has its own schema in the database,
- A general schema exists to match users to domains,
- Default plugins already work in multitenant environment; they can be used as examples.

Domibus Plugin API and domain handling

As a requirement, Custom plugins should work in a Domibus multitenant environment.

The Domibus Plugin API supports the handling of multiple domains and accessing domain-specific database schemas.

Handling Domains

Check if Domibus runs in Multitenancy mode

```
@Autowired
protected DomibusConfigurationExtService domibusConfigurationExtService;

boolean isMultiTenantAware =
domibusConfigurationExtService.isMultiTenantAware();
```

Get the current domain

```
@Autowired
private DomainContextExtService domainContextExtService;
DomainDTO domainDTO = domainContextExtService.getCurrentDomainSafely();
```

Set the current domain for an asynchronous execution

When the plugin uses asynchronous execution, the domain code is required to be configured manually.

Consider the scenario where a message is put in a JMS queue and a worker picks it up and sends it.

- Along with the message, the domain code must be added to the JMS message.
- The consumer should first get the domain based on the domain code, set it as current domain, and only then execute the job.
- Finally, the plugin is responsible to clear the current domain.

Get the domain

```
@Autowired
protected DomainExtService domainExtService;
final DomainDTO = domainExtService.getDomain(domainCode)
```

Set current domain, execute job and clear domain

```
@Autowired
protected DomainContextExtService domainContextExtService;
try {
domainContextExtService.setCurrentDomain(currentDomain);

// ⋯ executeJob

} finally {
domainContextExtService.clearCurrentDomain();
}
```

Accessing the Database

Every domain has its own schema in the database. In case the plugin needs a new table to persist plugin specific data, it is recommended to keep the same segregation as in the Domibus core and add a new table in the database schema of each domain.

The recommended naming convention is:

- `<pluginname>TB<name>` for tables storing plugin data.
- `<pluginname>QRTZ<name>` for quartz tables. See also Creating a Quartz Job.

Example

The example below shows how to save message info into a new table:

1. Create the tables in the database (requires database admin user access).
    - Table Name: `WS_PLUGIN_TB_MESSAGE`
    - Columns:
        - `ID_PK` [primary key (auto increment)]
        - `DESCRIPTION`
2. Create the entity class:

```
import javax.persistence.;
@Entity
@Table(name = "WS_PLUGIN_TB_MESSAGE")
public class MessageInfoEntity {

@Id +
@Column(name = "ID_PK")
private long entityId;
@Column(name = "DESCRIPTION")
private String description;

/*** @return the primary key of the entity ***/
public long getEntityId() {
return this.entityId;
}

public void setEntityId(long entityId) {
this.entityId = entityId;
}

public MessageInfoEntity(final String description) {
this.description = description;
}

public String getDescription() {
return description;
}

public void setDescription(String description) {
this.description = description;
}
}
```

3. Create a basic DAO implementation providing the standard CRUD operations. The class reuses Domibus' `EntityManager`.

```
public abstract class BasicDao<T> {
protected final Class<T> typeOfT;
@PersistenceContext(unitName = "domibusEM")
protected EntityManager em;

/*** @param typeOfT The entity class this DAO provides access to ***/
public BasicDao(final Class<T> typeOfT) \{
this.typeOfT = typeOfT;
}

public <T> T findById(Class<T> typeOfT, String id) \{
return em.find(typeOfT, id);
}

@Transactional(propagation = Propagation.REQUIRED)
public void create(final T entity) \{
em.persist(entity);

}

@Transactional(propagation = Propagation.MANDATORY)
public void delete(final T entity) \{
em.remove(em.merge(entity));
}

public T read(final long id) \{
return em.find(this.typeOfT, id);
}

@Transactional(propagation = Propagation.MANDATORY)
public void updateAll(final Collection<T> update) \{
for (final T t : update) \{
this.update(t);
}

}

@Transactional(propagation = Propagation.MANDATORY)
public void deleteAll(final Collection<T> delete) \{
for (final T t : delete) \{
this.delete(t);
}

}

@Transactional(propagation = Propagation.MANDATORY)
public void update(final T entity) \{
em.merge(entity);
}
```

```
public void flush() \{
em.flush();
}

}
```

NOTE `EntityManager` is already configured in Domibus core to be multitenant aware and persist the data in the right table of the current domain.

4. Create the MessageInfoDao class, that extends the BasicDao:

```
@Repository
public class MessageInfoDao extends BasicDao<MessageInfoEntity> \{
 +
public MessageInfoDao() \{
super(MessageInfoEntity.class);
}
}
```

5. Save the message info:

```
@Autowired +
MessageInfoDao messageInfoDao;

String description = New message messageId = "
messageInfo.getMessageId();
messageInfoDao.create(new MessageInfoEntity(description));
```

15.7.1. Creating a Quartz Job

To create a new Quartz job that executes plugin specific tasks, it is recommended to extend the `DomibusQuartzJobExtBean` abstract class and override the `executeJob()` method with the specific actions.

If you follow this implementation, the domain configuration is handled internally by Domibus.

```
@DisallowConcurrentExecution
// Only one Worker runs at any time on the same node
public class MyPluginWorker extends DomibusQuartzJobExtBean {

@Override
protected void executeJob(JobExecutionContext context, DomainDTO domain)
{
//do plugin specific tasks

}
```

```
}
```

Create the quartz job:

```
<bean id="myPluginWorkerJob"
class="org.springframework.scheduling.quartz.JobDetailFactoryBean">
<property name="jobClass" value="eu.domibus.plugin.worker.
MyPluginWorker "/>
<property name="durability" value="true"/>
</bean>
```

Create the Quartz job trigger:

```
<bean id="MyPluginWorkerTrigger"
class="org.springframework.scheduling.quartz.CronTriggerFactoryBean"
scope="prototype">
<property name="jobDetail" ref=" myPluginWorkerJob "/>
<property name="cronExpression" value=" 0 0/1 * * * ?"/>
<property name="startDelay" value="20000"/>
</bean>
```

NOTE The default FileSystem plugin provides examples of how to create new Quartz jobs to purge sent, received and failed files that were archived.

15.7.2. Setting the domain MDC in logs

SEE ALSO For more about information, see Logging.

In multi-tenant scenarios, the domain name is logged in an Mapped Diagnostic Context (MDC) field represented in the logback configuration by **[%X{d_domain}]**. The `DomibusLogger` class should be used for this purpose. Within the plugins, domain MDC can be set in the logs using the following code:

+

```
import eu.domibus.logging.DomibusLogger;
import eu.domibus.logging.DomibusLoggerFactory;
import static eu.domibus.logging.DomibusLogger.MDC_DOMAIN;

private static final DomibusLogger LOG =
DomibusLoggerFactory.getLogger(….class);
LOG.putMDC(MDC_DOMAIN, domain.getCode());
```

15.8. Removed API and Migrating

Domibus 5.0 introduces the deprecation of several classes and methods from the Plugin API. Here

you can find more information about these changes and how to use the new API.

`NotificationListener`

- The `NotificationListener` interface, used by plugins to receive async notifications was replaced by `eu.domibus.plugin.notification.AsyncNotificationConfiguration`.
- The `NotificationListenerService` class was implementing:
  - `eu.domibus.plugin.NotificationListener`
  - `eu.domibus.plugin.MessageLister`

SEE ALSO For more migration information, see Asynchronous notifications.

Methods removed from the `NotificationListener` interface

Obsolete	Replacement
`String getBackendName()`	`BackendConnector#getName()`
`BackendConnector.Mode getMode()`	-
`List<NotificationType> getRequiredNotificationTypeList()`	`BackendConnector#getRequiredNotifications()`
`void deleteMessageCallback(String messageId)`	`BackendConnector#messageDeletedEvent(MessageDeletedEvent)`
`void notify(final String messageId, final NotificationType notificationType, final Map<String, Object> properties)`	**NOTE** Domibus notifies the connector using the lifecycle methods, for e.g. messageSendSuccess, messageSendFailed, etc defined in eu.domibus.plugin.BackendConnector

Additional changes in classes and methods

Obsolete	`eu.domibus.plugin.NotificationListenerService`
Replacement	`eu.domibus.plugin.notificatio.PluginAsyncNotificationConfiguration`
Obsolete	`eu.domibus.submission.WeblogicNotificationListenerService`
Replacement	`PluginAsyncNotificationConfiguration`; set the JNDI name as the queue name
Methods from the `eu.domibus.plugin.BackendConnector` class:	
Obsolete	`deliverMessage(java.lang.String)`
Replacement	`deliverMessage(eu.domibus.common.DeliverMessageEvent)`
Obsolete	`messageSendSuccess(java.lang.String)`
Replacement	`messageSendSuccess(eu.domibus.common.MessageSendSuccessEvent)`

Obsolete	`messageSendFailed(java.lang.String)`
Replacement	`messageSendFailed(eu.domibus.common.MessageSendFailedEvent)`
Obsolete	`eu.domibus.plugin.BackendConnector#getMode`
Replacement	(removed)
Plugin Mode	
Obsolete	Plugin mode concepts `Mode.PUSH` and `Mode.PULL`
Replacement	**NOTE** From the Domibus 5.0 version onwards, All Domibus plugins are notified for various lifecycle events, and it is the responsibility of each plugin to determine how to consume the notification. For instance, a plugin can persist the notification received from Domibus and let the backend application pull the notifications from the plugin.
Methods from the `eu.domibus.ext.services.DomibusPropertyManagerExt` class	
Obsolete	`getKnownPropertyValue(java.lang.String, java.lang.String)`
Replacement	`getKnownPropertyValue(java.lang.String)`
Obsolete	`setKnownPropertyValue(java.lang.String, java.lang.String,java.lang.String)`
Replacement	`setKnownPropertyValue(java.lang.String,java.lang.String)`
Methods from the `eu.domibus.ext.services.PModeExtService` class	
Obsolete	`updatePModeFile(byte[], java.lang.String)`
Replacement	`updatePModeFile(org.springframework.web.multipart.MultipartFile, java.lang.String)`

15.8.1. Plugin Configuration Sample Migration

Below is an example with an old plugin configuration and the explanation on how to migrate to the new plugin configuration. This example features the WS Plugin.

Old configuration:

```
<amq:queue id="notifyBackendWebServiceQueue"
physicalName="domibus.notification.webservice"/>
<bean id="backendWebservice"
class="eu.domibus.plugin.webService.impl.BackendWebServiceImpl">
<constructor-arg value="backendWebservice"/>
</bean>

<bean id="webserviceNotificationListenerService"
class="eu.domibus.plugin.NotificationListenerService"
c:queue-ref="notifyBackendWebServiceQueue" c:mode="PULL"
p:backendConnector-ref="backendWebservice"/>
```

New configuration:

```
<bean id="backendWebservice"
      class="eu.domibus.plugin.webService.impl.WebServicePluginImpl">
      <constructor-arg value="backendWebservice"/>
</bean>

<bean id="webserviceNotificationListenerService"
      class="eu.domibus.plugin.notification.PluginAsyncNotificationConfiguration"
      c:queue-ref="notifyBackendWebServiceQueue"
      c:backendConnector-ref="backendWebservice"/>
</bean>
```

Extensions

Chapter 16. Extension Development

Here you can find technical specifications of Domibus extension mechanism. In particular, this document lays out applicable guidelines to support the technical implementation of an extension.

The scope of this document is to define:

- The functional aspects of the extension mechanism,
- The technical and operational aspects of the extension mechanism.

Target Audience for this content

This document is intended for the Directorate Generals and Services of the European Commission, Member States (MS) and companies of the private sector wanting to customize the incoming AS4 messages authorisation and signing certificate trust validation.

In particular:

- Business Architects will find it useful for understanding the possible integration towards external trust systems.
- Analysts and developers will find it useful to understand and implement how to customize message trust and authorisation.
- Testers can use this document to test the use cases described.

What you can find in this chapter:

- **Overview of the extension mechanism** and links to related information.
- **Functional specifications** of the existing extension mechanism and an overview of the customisation possibilities.
- **Technical specifications** of the existing extension mechanism and an overview of the customisation possibilities. In-depth description of the extension interfaces.
- **How to build and register a custom extension**.
- List of configuration files useful for extension development.

Overview

The extension cookbook defines the technical and operational aspects of Domibus extension mechanism with links to the functional specifications. It also provides guidelines for the adequate implementation of the interfaces.

The extension mechanism allows the customisation of AS4 message signing certificate trust validation and AS4 message authorisation in a flexible way.

Extensions are dependent on the `domibus-iam-spi` module, which is released together with the main Domibus application. Any changes to previous API versions will be addressed in a migration guide.

It is assumed that the reader is aware of the operational, technical and functional context of eDelivery Domibus access point:

- Domibus Software Architecture
- Domibus Administration Guide
- OASIS ebXML Messaging Services

16.1. Functional information

16.1.1. Trust validation

Identity certificates are issued and digitally signed by a Certificate Authority. The Certificate Authority that signed your own certificates is called an Intermediate Certificate Authority (ICA), because it was issued by another Certificate Authority. This process of issuing and signing continues until there is one Certificate Authority that is called the Root Certificate Authority (CA).

The whole process of proving identity when issuing the certificates, auditing the certificate authorities and the cryptographic protections of the digital signatures establish the basis of Trust for certificates.

Default Domibus behaviour

Domibus uses WS-Policy framework to express the access point MSH webservice constraints and requirements. Please consult the Security Policies section to have an overview of the different configuration provided with the Domibus distribution.

Domibus uses an on disk (private) KeyStore to store the access point private certificate and a second on disk (public) KeyStore to store public certificates of counterpart access point. See also the Certificates for setup instructions.

Domibus can ensure the trust in two ways:

1. Direct trust: if the leaf certificate is present and valid in the public KeyStore,
2. Indirect trust: if the leaf certificate is not present in the public KeyStore, the leaf certificate issuer is checked until the certificate root is reached. Practically, Domibus trusts an incoming message if the certificate chain, excluding the leaf, is present and valid in the public KeyStore. This is typically the case for a dynamic receiver profile.

Incoming AS4 messages are signed with the sender certificate. The AS4 protocol uses WSS SOAP Message Security which references X509 certificate by one of the following means:

- Reference to a subject key identifier

To configure Domibus to reference certificate by subject key identifier, please use the provided eDeliveryAS4Policy policy.

Domibus will use the subject key identifier contained in the AS4 SOAP envelope to extract the signing certificate from the public KeyStore. If the certificate is found and valid, the AS4 message will be considered as trusted. This type of configuration only supports direct trust method.

- Reference to an issuer and a serial number#

To configure Domibus to reference certificate by issuer and serial number, please use the provided eDeliveryAS4Policy_IS policy.

Domibus will use issuer and serial number contained in the AS4 SOAP envelope to extract the signing certificate from the public KeyStore. If the certificate is found and valid, the AS4 message will be considered as trusted. This type of configuration only supports direct trust method.

- Reference to a binary security token

To configure Domibus to extract the certificate out of the AS4 message SOAP envelope, please use the provided eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST policy.

Domibus will extract the signing certificate from the AS4 SOAP envelope and use its issuer and serial number to retrieve its equivalent from the public KeyStore.

If the certificate is found and valid, the AS4 message will be considered as trusted. If the leaf certificate is not found within the public KeyStore, Domibus will try to trust the message against the trust chain as explain above. This type of configuration supports both direct and indirect trust method.

- Reference to a Binary Security token with PKI path#

To configure Domibus to extract the certificate and its trust certificate chain directly out of the AS4 message SOAP envelope, please use the provided eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST_PKI policy.

Generally, the chain is composed of the leaf signing certificate, the ICA and the CA.

Domibus verifies the signing trust path of the certificate chain. To achieve this verification, Domibus expects to find the CA certificate of the chain within the public KeyStore.

If the CA is present and valid, and the signing path of the chain is valid, the AS4 message will be considered as trusted. This type of configuration only supports indirect trust method.

Custom behaviour

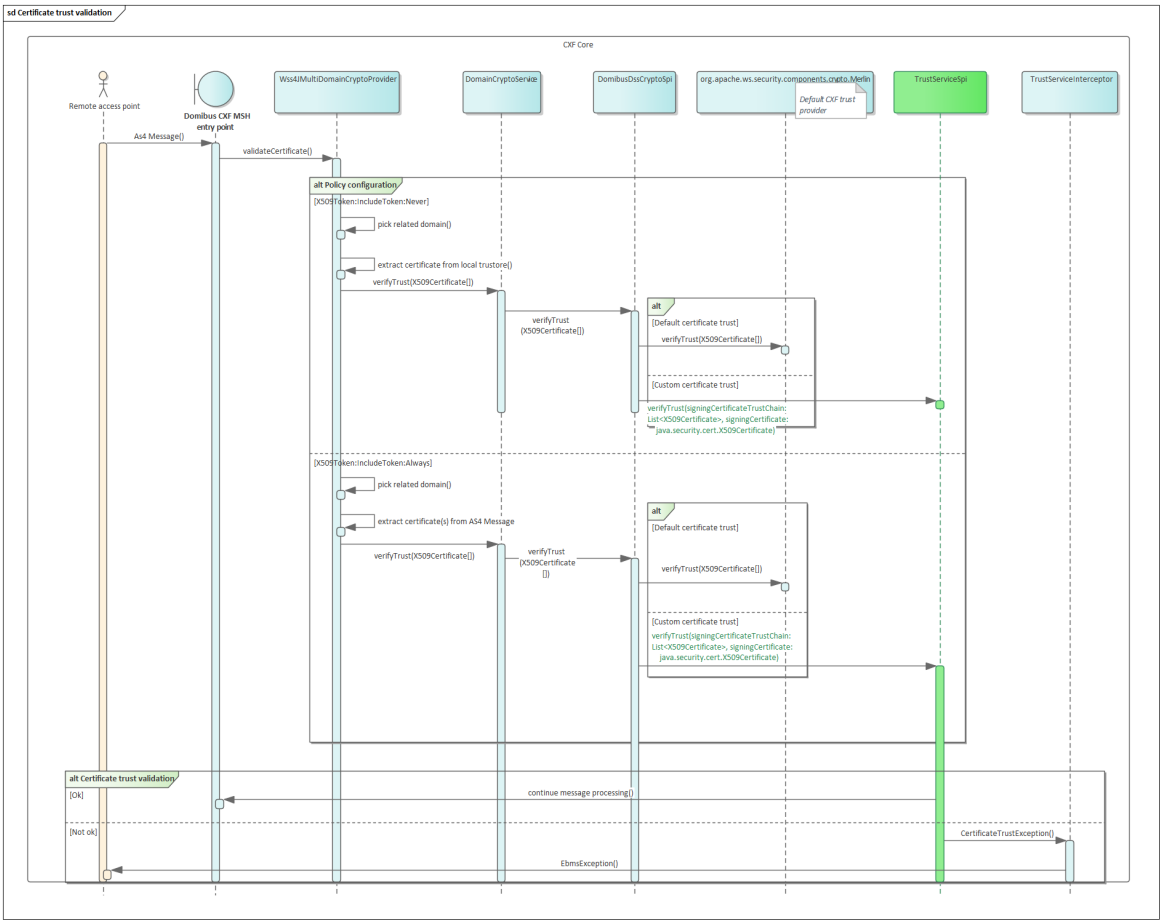
By creating a new Trust extension, one can bypass the default Domibus behaviour previously explained.

There is one certificate trust validation extension provided with the Domibus distribution: the domibus-authentication-dss-extension.

For more information about the DSS extension, please refer to the chapter “DSS Extension Configuration” in Domibus Administration guide [REF2].

Trust validation sequence

Incoming message certificate trust sequence



16.1.2. Authorisation

The authorisation extension goal is to provide the possibility to accept or refute messages based on an aggregation of data extracted from different parts of the Domibus system. Information related to certificate, PMode and AS4 message content is provided to the extension.

Default Domibus behaviour

The default Domibus trust mechanism is verifying AS4 message authorisation with the following configurable means:

- Subject expression validation

By setting a valid regular expression within the “domibus.sender.trust.validation.expression” property, Domibus will apply the regular expression to the signing certificate “subject distinguished name” (see also X509 Certificate specifications).

If the subject distinguished name does not match with the regular expression, the authorisation process will end and reject the AS4 message.

If `domibus.sender.trust.validation.expression` is empty, no validation is performed on the certificate subject distinguished name.

- Public keystore alias validation

By setting `domibus.sender.trust.validation.truststore_alias` property to true, Domibus will extract

the party name configured in the PMode that corresponds to the PartyId present within the AS4Message.

The process is as follows:

1. The process looks in the PMode for the value "configuration/businessProcesses/parties/identifier@partyId" that is equal to the value "/eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PartyInfo/eb:From/eb:PartyId" from the AS4 message.
2. Out of that entry, the process extracts the value "configuration/businessProcesses/parties/party@name" to retrieve the name attributed to that party within the PMode.
3. The party name is then used as an alias to extract a certificate from the public KeyStore.
    - If the certificate found is not equal to the one used to sign the message, the authorisation process will end and reject the AS4 message.
    - If no certificate is found for the given alias, Domibus logs a warning but the authorisation process continues.

By setting `domibus.sender.certificate.subject.check` property to `TRUE`, and extra validation is performed on the alias. The authorisation process verifies that the certificate "subject distinguished name" contains the alias. If it does not, the authorisation process will end and reject the AS4 message.

Custom behaviour

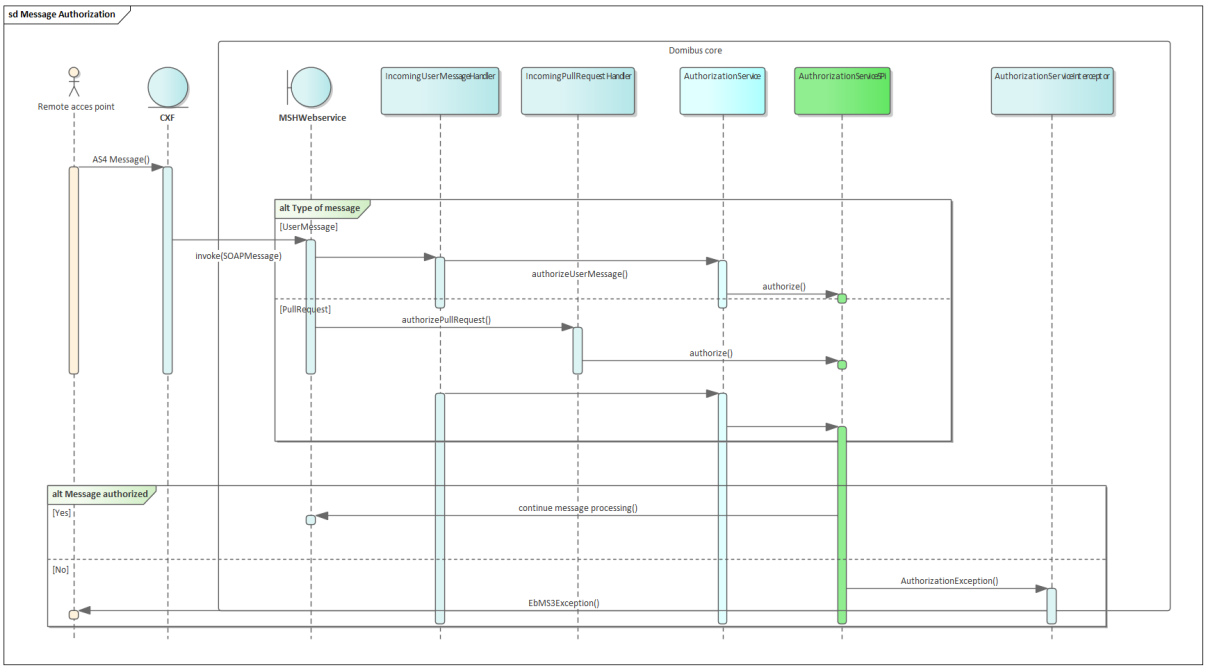
By creating a new authorisation extension, one can bypass the default Domibus behaviour previously explained.

An authorisation extension can use information from the AS4 Message, the signing certificate and the PMode to perform a custom authorisation.

No default implementation is provided with Domibus.

Authorisation sequence

Incoming message authorisation sequence



16.2. Technical information

16.2.1. Implementing `TrustServiceSpi` interface

The interface has 2 methods:

- `verifyTrust`
- `getIdentifier`

The `verifyTrust` method

The `verifytrust` method purpose is to validate the trust of the incoming AS4 message signing certificate.

As explain in section 3.1, the location from where the signing certificate is extracted depends on the security policy used.

The Domibus security policy configuration will determine from where to extract the certificates that will be passed as parameter to the `verifytrust` method.

If the method executes without exception, the signing certificate of the incoming AS4 Message will be considered as trusted and the processing of the message will resume.

```
void verifyTrust(List<X509Certificate> signingCertificateTrustChain,
X509Certificate signingCertificate) throws CertificateTrustException;
```

If any runtime exception is triggered, the message is refused, and the exception is transformed into an EBMS exception by Domibus.

By throwing a CertificateTrustException exception, one can more precisely control the type of EBMS exception thrown by Domibus. A CertificateTrustException to EBMSException mapping table

is documented in section 4.1.1.2.

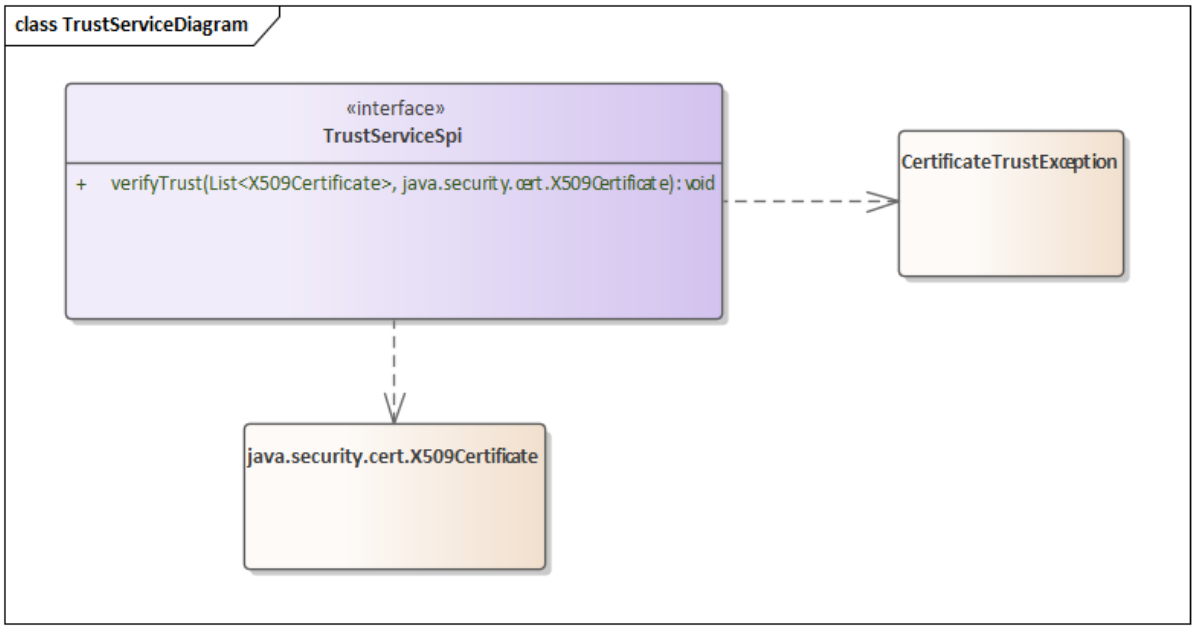
The following table documents the location of certificates used as verifyTrust method parameters, based on the security policies provided with Domibus.

Policy name	Certificate token reference	Certificate location	Description
eDeliveryAS4Policy.xml	Key identifier See also section 3.3.1 of OASIS Web Services Security document.	Receiver trust store	With this policy, Domibus extracts the signing certificate from the configured public KeyStore.
eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST.xml	Binary security token See also 3.3.2 of OASIS Web Services Security document.	AS4 Message	With this policy, Domibus extracts the signing certificate from the AS4 message.
eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST_PKIP.xml	Binary security token with PKIPATH See also section 3.1.2 and 3.3.2 of OASIS Web Services Security.	AS4 Message	With this policy, Domibus extracts the signing certificate and its truth path from the AS4 message.
eDeliveryAS4Policy_IS.xml	Issuer and serial number. See also section 3.3.3 of OASIS Web Services Security document.	Receiver trust store	With this policy, Domibus extracts the signing certificate from the configured public KeyStore.

Only the eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST and eDeliveryAS4Policy_BST_PKIP policies extract the signing certificate from the AS4 Message. Therefore, if the trust validation custom extension requires not to use the public KeyStore for incoming messages trust validation, one of those policies should be used.

Data dictionary

Trust Service Diagram



The following table describes the parameters of the `verifytrust` method:

Class	Field	Data origin	Description
List <X509Certificate>	See X509 Certificate specification	AS4 Message or Domibus public KeyStore store depending on the policy configuration.	List of java.security.cert.X509 Certificate containing the signing certificate chain of trust.
X509Certificate	See X509 Certificate specification	AS4 Message or Domibus public KeyStore store depending on the policy configuration.	The signing certificate.

The following table describes the parameters of the `CertificateTrustException` class:

Class	Field	Data origin	Description
CertificateTrustException	N/A	N/A	Runtime exception allowing to control the type of EBMSException triggered by Domibus.
	trustErrorCode	N/A	Enumeration containing distinct trust error code.
	message	N/A	Default exception message.

Exception mapping

Throwing a `CertificateTrustException` from the trust extension gives the flexibility to control the

type of EBMS exception returned by Domibus.

EBMS Exception Error Code	EBMS Exception Message	TrustException code	Severity	Description
EBMS:0004	T0003: Technical exception	CONFIGURATION	failure	Please use to notify any configuration issue.
EBMS:0004	Unknown error occurred	TRUST_VALIDATION	failure	Please use to notify a certificate trust path validation issue.
EBMS:0001	T0001: Certification validation problem.	OTHER_VALIDATION	failure	Please use to notify any other certificate validation.
EBMS:0004	T0003: Technical exception	UNKNOWN	failure	Please use to notify any other exception.

Any other runtime exception thrown by the authorisation module will be transformed into an EBMS exception with code EBMS:0004 and “T0003:Technical issue” as message.

The `getIdentifer` method

The domibus.extension.iam.authentication.identifier property is a domain specific property, which provides a way to configure the trust extension to be used. Per default the property value is DEFAULT_AUTHENTICATION_SPI. With the default configuration, Domibus will behave as described in the section 3.1.2.

In order to configure Domibus to use a specific trust extension for the domain, the above property value should be set with the value returned from the getIndentifer() method of the registered custom trust extension. A description of how to register the extension is available in section 5.2.

The property being domain specific, a Domibus configured for multitenancy can choose different trust strategy per domain.

For more information on the multitenancy feature of Domibus, see Multitenancy.

The extension developer is free to choose a meaningful name. However, the returned value of the getIdentifer() function should be compliant with the property file format as described in the document REF9.

String getIdentifier();

16.2.2. Implementing AuthorizationServiceSpi interface

The interface has 3 methods:

- 2 *authorize* methods
- *getIdentifier* method

The UserMessage and PullRequest authorize methods

Two `authorize` methods are used as trust authorization for UserMessage and PullRequest respectively.

This method is used to authorize an incoming AS4 UserMessage received by Domibus:

```
void authorize(
List<X509Certificate> signingCertificateTrustChain,
X509Certificate signingCertificate,
UserMessageDTO userMessageDTO,
UserMessagePmodeData userMessagePmodeData) throws
AuthorizationException;
```

This method is used to authorize an incoming AS4 PullRequest received by Domibus:

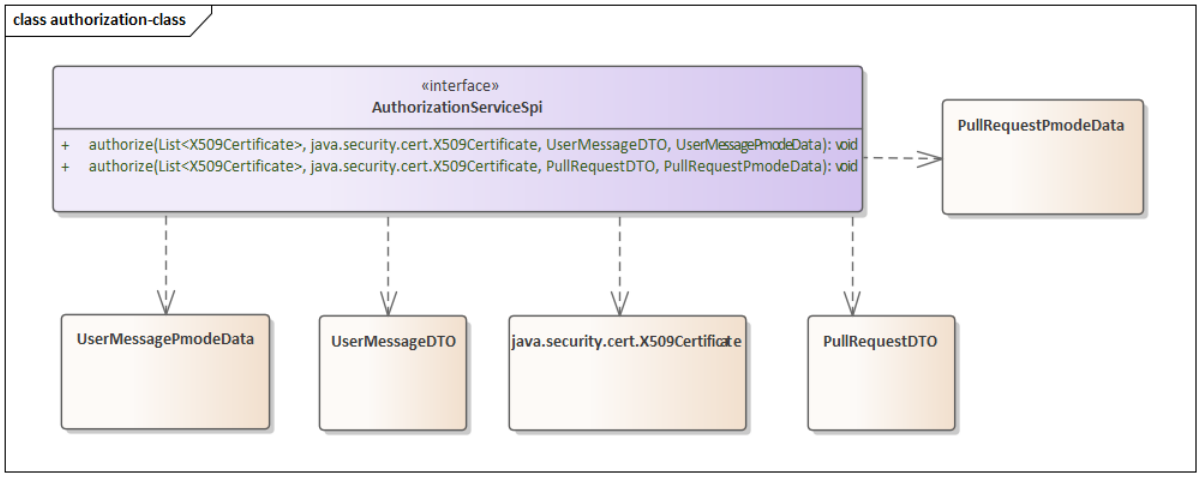
```
void authorize(List<X509Certificate> signingCertificateTrustChain,
X509Certificate signingCertificate,
PullRequestDTO pullRequestDTO,
PullRequestPmodeData pullRequestPmodeData) throws
AuthorizationException;
```

If the previous methods are executed without exception, the incoming AS4 Message will be authorized, and the processing of the message will continue.

If any runtime exception is triggered, the message will be refused, and the exception will be transformed into an EBMS exception by Domibus. By throwing an AuthorizationException runtime exception, one can more precisely control the type of EBMS exception thrown by Domibus. An AuthorizationException to EBMSException mapping table is documented in section 4.2.1.2.

Data dictionary

The authorisation SPI interface and its dependencies

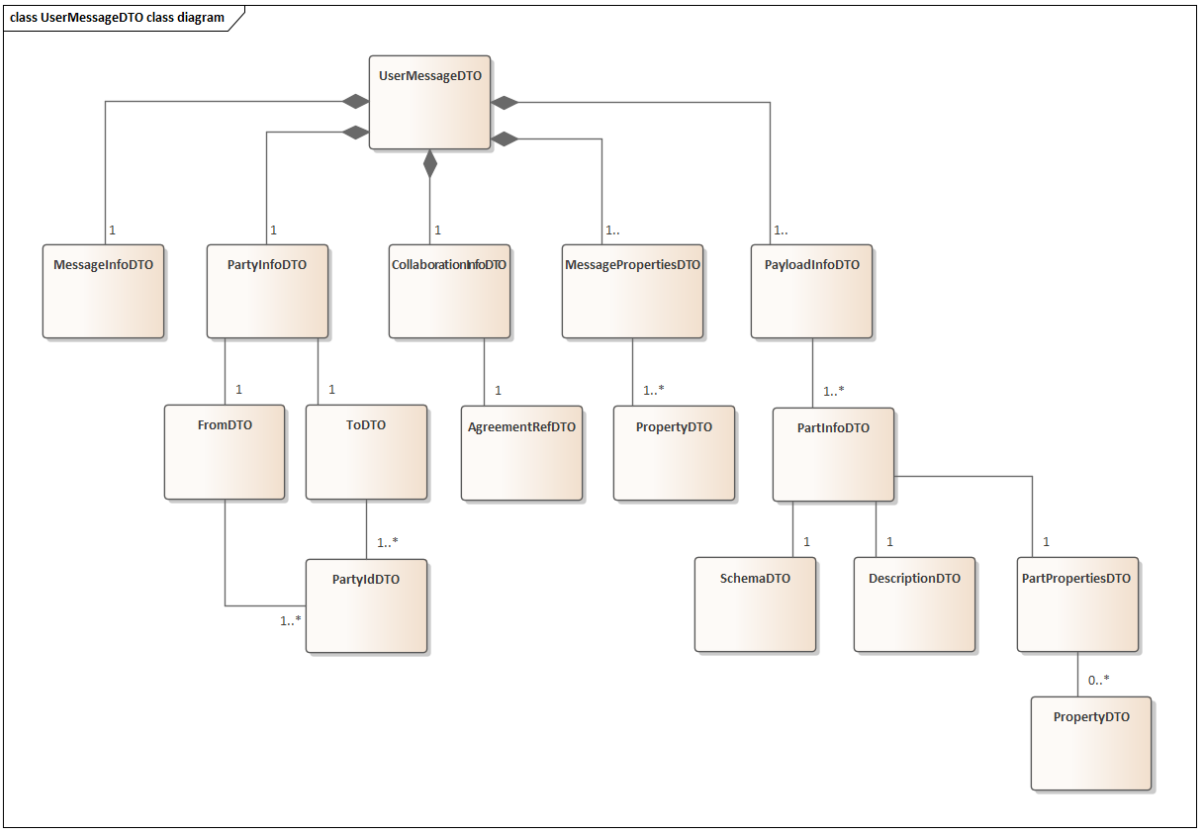


The following table describes the `authorize` method parameters:

Class	Field	Data origin	Description
List<X509Certificate>	See also the X509Certificate specifications	AS4 Message or Domibus public KeyStore depending on the policy configuration.	List of java.security.cert.X509Certificate containing the signing certificate chain of trust.
X509Certificate	See also the X509Certificate specifications	AS4 Message or Domibus public KeyStore depending on the policy configuration.	The signing certificate.
UserMessageDTO	N/A	AS4 UserMessage	The UserMessageDTO class is a model class mapping the AS4 UserMessage model. Please refer to the class model below for detailed information.
UserMessagePmodeData	N/A	PMode	The UserMessagePmodeData class is a model class grouping PMode information related to the received AS4 UserMessage.
	serviceName	PMode	PMode service name associated with the received AS4 Message.
	actionName	PMode	PMode action name associated with the received AS4 Message.
	partyName	PMode	PMode sender party name associated with the received AS4 Message.

The `UserMessageDTO` parameter has the following class structure:

The `UserMessageDTO` model



The following table describes the mapping between the class model and the AS4 UserMessage fields. See ebMS3 specification document for detailed AS4 UserMessage content.

Class	Field	Data origin	Description
UserMessageDTO	N/A	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage	ebMS3 specifications.
	mpc	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/@mpc	ebMS3 specifications.
MessageInfoDTO		eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:MessageInfo	ebMS3 specifications.
	timestamp	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:MessageInfo/eb:Timestamp:	ebMS3 specifications.
	messageId	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:MessageInfo/eb:MessageId:	ebMS3 specifications.
	refToMessageId	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:MessageInfo/eb:RefToMessageId	ebMS3 specifications.
PartyInfoDTO		eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PartyInfo	ebMS3 specifications.
FromDTO		eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PartyInfo/eb:From	ebMS3 specifications.
	role	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PartyInfo/eb:From/eb:Role	ebMS3 specifications.

Class	Field	Data origin	Description
PartyIdDTO			ebMS3 specifications.
	value	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PartyInfo/eb:From/eb:PartyId	ebMS3 specifications.
	type	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PartyInfo/eb:From/eb:PartyId@type	ebMS3 specifications.
ToDTO		eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PartyInfo/eb:To	ebMS3 specifications.
	role	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PartyInfo/eb:To /eb:Role	ebMS3 specifications.
PartyIdDTO			ebMS3 specifications.
	value	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PartyInfo/eb:To/eb:PartyId	ebMS3 specifications.
	type	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PartyInfo/eb:To/eb:PartyId@type	ebMS3 specifications.
CollaborationInfoDTO		eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:CollaborationInfo	ebMS3 specifications.
	conversationId	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:CollaborationInfo/eb:ConversationId	ebMS3 specifications.
	action	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:CollaborationInfo/eb:Action	ebMS3 specifications.
AgreementRefDTO			
	value	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:CollaborationInfo/eb:AgreementRef	ebMS3 specifications
	type	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:CollaborationInfo/eb:AgreementRef@type	ebMS3 specifications
	pmode	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:CollaborationInfo/eb:AgreementRef@pmode	ebMS3 specifications
ServiceDTO			
	value	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:CollaborationInfo/eb:Service	ebMS3 specifications
	type	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:CollaborationInfo/eb:Service@type	ebMS3 specifications
MessagePropertiesDTO		eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:MessageProperties	ebMS3 specifications.
PropertyDTO			ebMS3 specifications.

Class	Field	Data origin	Description
	value	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:MessageProperties/eb:Property	ebMS3 specifications.
	name	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:MessageProperties/eb:Property@name	ebMS3 specifications.
	type	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:MessageProperties/eb:Property@type	ebMS3 specifications
PayloadInfoDTO		eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PayloadInfo	ebMS3 specifications.
PartInfoDTO		eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PayloadInfo/eb:PartInfo	ebMS3 specifications.
PartInfoDTO			ebMS3 specifications.
	href	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PayloadInfo/eb:PartInfo/@href	ebMS3 specifications.
	inBody	Domibus	Can be used to submit a message on the backend interface in order to send the payload of the AS4 UserMessage within the SOAP envelope body. This way of sending messages is not supported in the AS4 profile and is therefore not recommended.
	mime	Domibus	Contains the payload content type.
SchemaDTO		eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PayloadInfo/eb:PartInfo/eb:Schema	ebMS3 specifications.
	location	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PayloadInfo/eb:PartInfo/eb:Schema@location	ebMS3 specifications.
	version	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PayloadInfo/eb:PartInfo/eb:Schema@version	ebMS3 specifications.
	namespace	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PayloadInfo/eb:PartInfo/eb:Schema@namespace	ebMS3 specifications.

Class	Field	Data origin	Description
DescriptionDTO		Domibus	Deprecated, please use PartPropertiesDTO
PartProperties DTO		eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PayloadInfo/eb:PartInfo/eb:PartProperties	List containing the properties.
PropertyDTO			ebMS3 specifications.
	value	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PayloadInfo/eb:PartInfo/eb:PartProperties	ebMS3 specifications.
	type	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PayloadInfo/eb:PartInfo/eb:PartProperties@type	ebMS3 specifications.
	name	eb:Messaging/eb:UserMessage/eb:PayloadInfo/eb:PartInfo/eb:PartProperties@name	ebMS3 specifications.

The following table describes the parameters of the AS4 PullRequest `authorize` method:

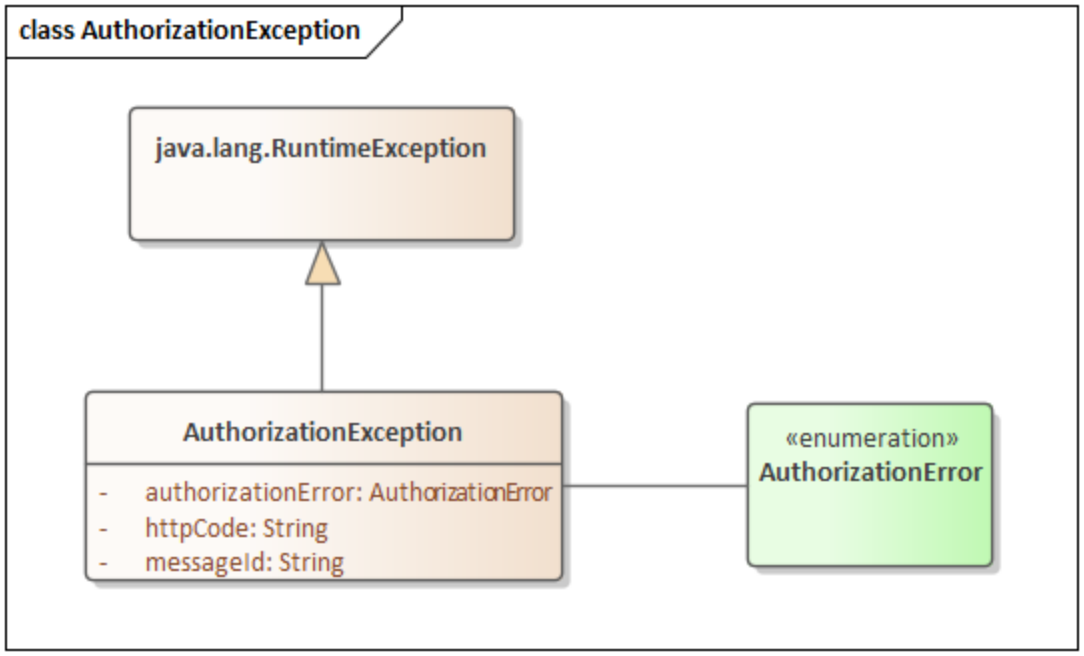
Class	Field	Data origin	Description
List<X509Certificate>	Check X509Certificate specifications	AS4 Message or Domibus trust store depending on the policy configuration.	List of java.security.cert.X509Certificate containing the chain of trust of the signing certificate.
X509Certificate	Check X509Certificate specifications	AS4 Message or Domibus trust store depending on the policy configuration.	The signing certificate.
PullRequestDTO		eb:Messaging/eb:SignalMessage/eb:PullRequest	The PullRequestDTO class is a model class mapping the AS4 PullRequest model.
	mpc	eb:Messaging/eb:SignalMessage/eb:PullRequest@mpc	
PullRequestPmodeData	mpcName	PMode	PMode MPC name for the received AS4 PullRequest.

The following table describes the parameters of the AuthorizationException method:

Class	Field	Data origin	Description
AuthorizationException	N/A	N/A	Runtime exception allowing to control the type of EBMSException triggered by Domibus.

Class	Field	Data origin	Description
	authorizationError	N/A	Enumeration containing distinct error code.
	messageId	N/A	Field containing the message id or the refused message.

The AuthorizationException method



Exception mapping

Throwing an AuthorizationException from the authorisation extension gives the flexibility to control the type of EBMS exception returned by Domibus. It also ensures that the message id of the failed message is copied within the EBMS exception.

EBMSException Error Code	EBMSException Message	AuthorizationException code	Severity	Description
EBMS:0001	Message contained in the TrustException.	INVALID_FORMAT	failure	Please use to notify any format issue.
EBMS:0004	A0001:Authorization to access the targeted application refused to sender.	AUTHORIZATION_REJECTED	failure	Please use to notify any authorisation rejection.

EBMSException Error Code	EBMSException Message	AuthorizationException code	Severity	Description
EBMS:0004	A0003:Technical issue.	AUTHORIZATION_MODULE_CONFIGURATION_ISSUE AUTHORIZATION_SYSTEM_DOWN	failure	Please use to notify any issue with the authorisation system.
EBMS:0004	A0002:Technical issue.	AUTHORIZATION_CONNECTION_REJECTED	failure	Please use to notify any connection issue with the authorisation system.

Any other runtime exception thrown by the authorisation module will be transformed into an EBMS exception with code EBMS:0004 and “A0003:Technical issue” as a message.

The `getIdentifer` function

The domibus.extension.iam.authorization.identifier property is a domain specific property providing a way to configure the authorisation extension to be used. Per default the property value is DEFAULT_AUTHORIZATION_SPI. With the default configuration Domibus will behave as described in the section 3.2.2.

In order to configure Domibus to use a specific authorisation extension for a domain, the above property value should be set with the value returned from the getIndentifer() method of the extension. A description of how to register the extension is available in section 5.2. The property being domain specific, a Domibus configured for multitenancy can choose different trust strategy per domain.

SEE ALSO For more about the multitenancy feature of Domibus, see Multitenancy.

The extension developer is free to choose a meaningful name. However, the returned value of the `getIdentifer()` function should be compliant with the property file format.

```
String getIdentifier();
```

16.3. Building an extension

The recommended way to build an extension is to use Maven and the maven-shade-plugin.

By setting the Domibus main POM as the parent POM, the extension benefits from the dependency management of Domibus. The following rule should be respected:

- Before using a library within your custom extension, please verify if the library exists within the Domibus dependencies. If it does, use the same version as the one existing in the dependency management.

- If the needed library exists, set its scope as provided.

The complete pom.xml is detailed in the section 6.1.

16.3.1. Dependency management

The following xml samples highlight the specific aspects of an extension pom configuration:

- Use the main Domibus pom as parent pom. The `<modelVersion>` must reflect the Domibus version that the extension is built for:

```
<xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8">
<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
         xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
         xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0
         http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
<parent>
    <artifactId>domibus</artifactId>
    <groupId>eu.domibus</groupId>
    <version>4.2-SNAPSHOT</version>
</parent>
<modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
<artifactId>your_artifact_id</artifactId>
<name> your_artifact_name</name>
```

The minimum set of dependencies to implement an extension is the following:

- the `$\{project.version}` corresponds to the version defined in the <version> tag in the <parent> block;
- any library provided by Domibus dependency management should have a provided `<scope>`.

```
<dependencies>
<!-- Domibus dependencies -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>eu.domibus</groupId>
    <artifactId>domibus-ext-model</artifactId>
    <version>$\{project.version}</version>
    <scope>provided</scope>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>eu.domibus</groupId>
    <artifactId>domibus-iam-spi</artifactId>
    <version>$\{project.version}</version>
    <scope>provided</scope>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>eu.domibus</groupId>
    <artifactId>domibus-logging</artifactId>
    <version>$\{project.version}</version>
```

```
    <scope>provided</scope>
</dependency>
</dependencies>
```

- `domibus-ext-model` contains cross module classes. The DTO objects described above are defined in this library.
- `domibus-iam-spi` is the core extension library containing the interfaces described above and their related model.
- `domibus-logging` is not mandatory but its usage is recommended because it keeps a uniform logging style with the Domibus core.

The use of other dependencies existing in Domibus dependencies should be configured as follows: NOTE: The `<scope>` is set as provided and there is no version definition as it is inherited from the Domibus dependency management:

```
<dependency>
<groupId>org.springframework</groupId>
<artifactId>spring-context</artifactId>
<scope>provided</scope>
</dependency>
```

16.3.2. Logging

The logging service is provided in the domibus-logging module, which is released together with the main Domibus application.

For more information about the domibus-logging module, see the Domibus Software Architecture.

Example of use:

```
private static final DomibusLogger LOG =
DomibusLoggerFactory.getLogger(BackendWebServiceImpl.class);
```

16.4. Registering an extension

Domibus has a main configuration folder. For more information, see Domibus Deployment to know how to configure that folder for the various application servers supported by Domibus.

In the following sections, we will refer to that folder as `$\{domibus.config.location}`.

16.4.1. Properties configuration

In order to configure Domibus to use a custom trust extension, please adapt the `$\{domibus.config.location}/domibus.properties` file. Uncomment the property `domibus.extension.iam.authentication.identifier` and set its value to the value returned by the `getIdentifier()` method of the `TrustServiceSpi` interface implementation.

In order to configure Domibus to use a custom authorisation extension, please adapt the `$\{domibus.config.location}/domibus.properties` file. Uncomment the property domibus.extension.iam.authorization.identifier and set its value to the to the value returned by the `getIdentifier()` method of the `AuthorizationServiceSpi` interface implementation.

16.4.2. Deployment

To install a custom extension for Domibus, please follow the steps below:

1. Stop the application server.
2. Copy the custom plugin jar file into the plugins folder: `$\{domibus.config.location}/extensions/lib`
3. Make sure that the steps in section 5.2.1 are completed.
4. Start the application server.

16.5. POM samples

The following link references the latest production parent pom.xml of Domibus. It contains the dependency management of Domibus:

- https://ec.europa.eu/digital-building-blocks/code/projects/EDELIVERY/repos/domibus/browse/Domibus-authentication-dss-extension/pom.xml
- The following link references the latest production pom.xml used in the Domibus-authentication-dss-extension module of Domibus:
- https://ec.europa.eu/digital-building-blocks/code/projects/EDELIVERY/repos/domibus/browse/Domibus-authentication-dss-extension/pom.xml

SEE ALSO Extension Validation

Chapter 17. Extension Validation

In this section we lay out the applicable guidelines that support the technical implementation of an extension and the relevant technical specifications behind the Domibus Validation Extension mechanism.

Target Audience

This content is aimed at the Directorate Generals and Services of the European Commission, Member States (MS) and companies of the private sector wanting to customize the incoming AS4 messages authorisation and signing certificate trust validation. Namely: * Business Architects - information about the available validation options. * Analysts and developers - information on how to customize the `UserMessage` validation implementation. * Testers - information that supports them in testing the described use cases.

Prior Knowledge

This content assumes the reader is aware of the operational, technical and functional context of eDelivery Domibus Access Point described in:

- Domibus Software Architecture
- Domibus Administration

17.1. Extension Validation Overview

The validation extension mechanism allows:

- **the customisation of the AS4 `UserMessage` validation** prior to it being saved in the database and delivered to the plugins.
- **the validation of the `UserMessage` and its payloads** if requested from a custom plugin.

A validation extension must implement the SPI defined in `domibus-MSH-spi` module, which is released together with the main Domibus application.

Any changes to previous API versions will be documented in a migration guide.

17.2. AS4 UserMessage validation

In several scenarios, it is useful to validate the received AS4 `UserMessage` metadata and associated payloads before saving them in the database and delivering them to the plugins. A common example is the scanning of received messages using an antivirus.

Default Domibus behaviour

After an AS4 UserMessage is received via the MSH endpoint, Domibus saves:

- the AS4 metadata in the database and,
- the associated payloads in the database or in the file system.

Domibus does not perform any sort of validation in this case, and delivers the received messages to the configured plugin.

Custom behaviour

You implement a custom validation for the received AS4 UserMessages by creating a custom *Validation Extension*,

The validation of the `UserMessage` can be performed **synchronously** or **asynchronously**.

Synchronous validation

the `UserMessage` is rejected (considered not valid) at the receiving Domibus, acting as C3, a `Signal error message` is sent back as a response to the sending C2. This is useful whenever C2 needs to know synchronously, the `UserMessage` received is rejected by the validation process in place.

Asynchronous validation

this type of validation can be implemented if the validation of the `UserMessage` and its associated payloads are likely to take a long time. Which might be the case when the `UserMessage` payloads are scanned using an antivirus. In this scenario, it is no longer possible to synchronously return a signal with an error to the sending C2 Access Point.

Choosing a scenario

Choosing between synchronous validation and asynchronous validation depends on the business case in question and the expected processing time of the validation implemented.

17.3. Validation Extension Interface

The `Validation Extension SPI` has, in this version, one interface:

`eu.domibus.core.spi.validation.UserMessageValidatorSpi`

Creating a Validator

To create a validator, two conditions must be met:

1. The class implementing the interface must be a bean. One way to achieve this is by annotating the class with `@Service` or `@Component` annotations.

```
@Component

public class CustomMessageValidation implements UserMessageValidatorSpi
\{
```

2. The class implementing the interface must have a package name starting with the prefix `eu.domibus`:

```
package eu.domibus.my.custom.validator;
```

17.4. Implementing the Validation Interface

To implement the `eu.domibus.core.spi.validation.UserMessageValidatorSpi` interface, you have two possible methods:

- `validateUserMessage`
- `validatePayload`

The `validateUserMessage` method

The `validateUserMessage` method validates the incoming AS4 `UserMessage` and its associated payloads.
If the:

- **validation passes**, Domibus continues its normal processing, saves the incoming `UserMessage` in the database and informs the configured plugin.
- **validation fails**, the method must throw a `UserMessageValidatorSpiException` containing the details of the error. The exception is transformed by Domibus into an EBMS3 exception and a signal with an error is sent as a response to the sending C2.

Data dictionary

`validateUserMessage` *method's parameters:*

Class	Field	Description
`UserMessageDTO`	userMessage	AS4 UserMessage metadata and its associated payloads received by C3.

`CertificateTrustException` *class description:*

Class	Field	Data origin	Description
`UserMessageValidatorSpiException`	N/A	N/A	Runtime exception raised in case the validation fails.

The `validatePayload` method

The `validatePayload` method validates an AS4 UserMessage payload on demand, for instance, from a custom plugin. A typical use case for this method is to scan the payloads using an antivirus solution.

If the validation fails, the method must throw a `UserMessageValidatorSpiException` that contains the details of the error.

Data dictionary

`validatePayload` *method parameters*

Class	Field	Description
InputStream	payload	AS4 UserMessage payload to be validated on demand.
String	mimeType	The mime type of the payload.

17.5. Implementing an extension

The recommended way to implement an extension is to use Maven and the maven-shade-plugin.

By setting the Domibus main POM file as the parent POM, your extension benefits from Domibus' dependency management and, consequently, you need to follow the rule below:

Before using a library from your custom extension, verify if it exists in the Domibus dependencies.
If the library you want to use is listed as a Domibus dependency:

- **Use the same version specified in the dependency management**
- **Set its scope as provided**

SEE ALSO A sample of a complete POM file (pom.xml) is available. Check the link in the POM samples section.

17.5.1. Maven Dependency Management

The following XML samples highlight the specific aspects of an extension's POM configuration:

- Use the main Domibus POM as parent POM. The <modelVersion> must reflect the Domibus version that the extension is built for:

```
<xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8">
 <project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
          xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
          xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0
http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
 <parent>
  <artifactId>domibus</artifactId>
  <groupId>eu.domibus</groupId>
  <version5.0>SNAPSHOT</version5.0>
 </parent>
 <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
 <artifactId>your_artifact_id</artifactId>
 <name>your_artifact_name</name>
```

The minimum set of dependencies to implement an extension is the following:

- the $\{project.version} corresponds to the version defined in the <parent>.<version> tag;
- any library provided by Domibus dependency management should have a provided <scope>.

```
<dependencies>
<!-- Domibus dependencies -->
 <dependency>
  <groupId>eu.domibus</groupId>
  <artifactId>domibus-ext-model</artifactId> ①
  <version>$\{project.version}</version>
  <scope>provided</scope>
 </dependency>
 <dependency>
  <groupId>eu.domibus</groupId>
  <artifactId>domibus-MSH-spi</artifactId> ②
  <version>$\{project.version}</version>
  <scope>provided</scope>
 </dependency>
 <dependency>
  <groupId>eu.domibus</groupId>
  <artifactId>domibus-logging</artifactId> ③
  <version>$\{project.version}</version>
  <scope>provided</scope>
 </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

① domibus-ext-model contains cross-module classes. The DTO objects described above are defined in this library.

② domibus-MSH-spi is the library containing the interfaces described above and their related model.

③ domibus-logging is not mandatory but its usage is recommended because it keeps an harmonized logging style with the Domibus core.

Configuring other dependencies

The use of other dependencies existing in Domibus dependencies management should be configured as follows:

```
<dependency>
 <groupId>org.springframework</groupId>
 <artifactId>spring-context</artifactId>
 <scope>provided</scope> ①
</dependency>
```

① <scope> is set as provided and there is no version attribute as it is inherited from the Domibus dependency management.

Logging

The logging service is provided in the domibus-logging module, which is released together with the

main Domibus application.

Usage example:

```
private static final DomibusLogger LOG =
DomibusLoggerFactory.getLogger(BackendWebServiceImpl.class);
```

SEE ALSO Find more information about the `domibus-logging` module in the Domibus Software Architecture.

17.6. Registering an extension

Domibus has a main configuration folder referenced by the `domibus.config.location` property.

To know how to configure the specified folder for the various application servers supported by Domibus, see Configuring Domibus.

Generally we use `$\{domibus.config.location}` as token referring to that folder as the location depends on where you have installed Domibus in your system.

17.6.1. Deployment

To install a custom validation extension in Domibus, perform the steps below:

1. Stop the application server;
2. Copy the custom plugin's jar file into the plugins folder: `$\{domibus.config.location}/extensions/lib`
3. Start the application server.

Properties Reference

The table below details the properties defined in the property file `a|`_path/conf/domibus/domibus.properties` that can be used to configure Domibus.

NOTE	All the properties which are commented are considered as default values. Domibus takes into account all the commented default values on start up. If you want to modify the default value of a property, then you must uncomment it and change it to the desired value.

Available References

- Domibus General Properties
- Domibus Super-User Properties
- WS Plugin Properties

Chapter 18. Domibus General Properties

Jump to property category:

Mandatory
eArchiving
Error Logs
Distributed Cache
Message
Retry Strategy
Dynamic Discovery
JMS
Cluster
Dispatcher
Pulling
Retention
Task Executor
Validation
Security
Keystore
Entity Manager Factory
Entity Manager Factory
Active MQ
Database
Plugin User Security
GUI
Proxy
Alert Management
Plugin Password Policy
Policy Alert Management
Plugin Authentication
Module Alert Management
Split and Join
Metrics
Password Policy

Property Name	Description and Usage	Default
Properties listed with **(*)** are mandatory		
(*) `domibus.alert.sender.smtp.url`	*SMTP server URL for sending alert*	Installation dependent
(*) `domibus.alert.sender.smtp.port`	*SMTP server port*	Installation dependent
(*) `domibus.alert.sender.smtp.user`	*SMTP server user*	Installation dependent
(*) `domibus.alert.sender.smtp.password`	*SMTP server user password*	Installation dependent

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
eArchive		
`domibus.earchive.active`	*Enables/disables eArchiving.* **Usage:** • `FALSE` **(default)** - eArchiving is disabled. • `TRUE`- eArchiving is enabled.	`FALSE`

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.earchive.export.empty	*Defines whether a batch is created even if there are no AS4 messages to archive.* **Usage:** • FALSE (**default**) - no batch or files are created if there are no AS4 messages. • TRUE - allows creation of empty export batches even if no messages are found. This can be useful for testing purposes.	FALSE
domibus.earchive.queue.concurrency	*Defines the eArchive queue concurrency. The number of message consumers is managed based on the volume of messages to be consumed and on this property's definition.* **Value Format:** <property>=n-M Where: • **n** is initial number of consumers, and • **M** is the maximum umber of consumers.	1-1
domibus.earchive.notification.queue.concurrency	*eArchive notification queue concurrency. These notifications inform of the success or failure in the archiving of each message batch enlisted for archiving.* **Value Format:** <property>=n-M Where: • **n** is initial number of consumers, and • **M** is the maximum number of consumers.	1-1
domibus.earchive.notification.dlq.concurrency	*eArchive dead letter queue concurrency.* **Value Format:** <property>=n-M Where: • **n** is initial number of consumers, and • **M** is the maximum number of consumers.	1-1

<table>
<tr><th>Configuration Property</th><th>Description and Usage</th><th>Default</th></tr>
<tr><td>domibus.earchive.cron</td><td>CRON expression defining the scheduling of the eArchiving Continuous process job execution.
Default value for this property expresses the following schedule: "execute this job every one hour daily".

Value Format: Expected value is a CRON expression.

Examples<table><tr><th>CRON Expression</th><th>Schedule</th></tr><tr><td>* * * * *</td><td>Every minute</td></tr><tr><td>0 * * * *</td><td>Every hour</td></tr><tr><td>0 0 * * *</td><td>Every day at 12:00 AM</td></tr><tr><td>0 0 * * FRI</td><td>At 12:00 AM, only on Friday</td></tr><tr><td>0 0 1 * *</td><td>At 12:00 AM, on day 1 of the month</td></tr></table><table><tr><td>SEE ALSO</td><td>Cron Expression explainers and/or generators online, such as https://devtoolcafe.com/tools/cron.</td></tr></table></td><td>0 0 0/1 * * ?</td></tr>
<tr><td>domibus.earchive.sanitizer.cron</td><td>CRON expression defining the scheduling og the eArchiving Sanity process job execution.
Default value for this property expresses the following schedule: "execute this job every one hour daily".

Value Format:
See domibus.earchive.cron.</td><td>0 0 0/1 * * ?</td></tr>
<tr><td>domibus.earchive.retention.cron</td><td>CRON configuration for executing the eArchiving cleanup process.
Default value for this property expresses the following schedule: "execute this job every two hours daily".

Value Format:
See domibus.earchive.cron.</td><td>0 0 0/2 * * ?</td></tr>
</table>

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.earchive.batch.size	*Defines the maximum number of messages in the eArchiving batch.*	5000
domibus.earchive.batch.max	*Defines the maximum eArchive batches created per batch.*	10
domibus.earchive.batch.retry.timeout	*Delay time in relation to current execution time after which an eArchiving exporting mechanism retrieves messages in their final state.* **Usage:** • Assume time at runtime is 14h25, if ◦ retry.timeout=5 → scopes messages older than 5 minutes counting from runtime, i.e, with 14h20 as latest timestamp. This timestamp is then rounded down to the earliest top of the hour, 14h. Resulting scope is messages timestamped up to 14h. ◦ retry.timeout=30 → latest message timestamp considered is 13h55 which is then rounded down to 13h. Resulting scope is messages timestamped up to 13h. • The time rounding down to the previous whole hour is done to limit the messages search scope. • -1 disables this functionality and retrieve the timeout with the loaded PMode.	0
domibus.earchive.rest.messages.return	For methods: history of exports and enqueued batches, also return message list as part of batches objects. **NOTE** in case of large batch size, returning message list in all of the batches in a list will slow down the response time of the services.	FALSE
domibus.earchive.notification.timeout	*Timeout in milliseconds applied to notification calls to the eArchiving client.*	5000

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.earchive.notification.useProxy	*Enables/disables proxy use when notifying the eArchiving client.* **Usage:** • FALSE (**default**) - to disable Proxy use in notification calls to the eArchiving client. • TRUE - to enable for Proxy use in notifications call. This refers to the Domibus default Proxy configured via the domibus.proxy set of properties. Requires domibus.proxy.enabled to be set to TRUE and relevant proxy settings configured, otherwise this setting will be ignored.	FALSE
domibus.earchive.retention.days	*Period in **days** after which a unarchived batch is considered expired.*	30
domibus.earchive.retention.delete.max	*Maximum number of eArchive batches that are deleted when the scheduled job is run.* **SEE ALSO** Related with domibus.earchive.retention.cron, where the schedule of the job that deletes expired batches is defined. **Value Format:** N, where N is an integer.	5000
domibus.earchive.start_date.stopped.allowed_hours	*Start date is the timestamp of the last message exported by the Continuous job.* **Example:** 1) Property is set to 24 hours, 2) at time of inspection the Sanitizer job determines the start date has been 28h ago. This means the Continuous job has stopped and it triggers this alert. **NOTE** If the Continuous job stops it requires a manual restart.	24
domibus.alert.earchive.notification.active	*Enable/disable alerts for when the system fails to send a notification regarding eArchiving processes.*	TRUE

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.alert.earchive.notification.level	*Defines the level of the alert triggered when the system fails to send a notification regarding eArchiving processes.* **Possible Values:** LOW, MEDIUM or HIGH **SEE ALSO** For more information, see Alert Management	MEDIUM
domibus.alert.earchive.notification.mail.subject	*Defines the subject (string) of the email sent informing that an eArchive alert for "Notification failed" was triggered.* **NOTE** The designation of the recipient of these emails is part of Alert Management. **Default:** eArchive client notification failed	See description
domibus.alert.earchive.messages_non_final.active	*Enable/disable the eArchive "Non-final message" alert. The "Non-final message" alert informs you if there are any non-final messages that were not exported by the Sanitizer job.* **SEE ALSO** For more information, see Alert Management	TRUE
domibus.alert.earchive.messages_non_final.level	*Defines the level of the "Non-final message" alert. The "Non-final message" alert informs you if there are any non-final messages that were not exported by the Sanitizer job.* **Possible Values:** LOW, MEDIUM or HIGH	HIGH
domibus.alert.earchive.messages_non_final.mail.subject	*Defines the subject (string) of the email sent informing that an eArchive alert for "Message not in final state" was triggered.* **NOTE** The recipient for these emails is part of Alert Management. **Default:** eArchive: message not in final state	See description

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.alert.earchive.start_date_stopped.active	*Enable/disable the alert that eArchive Continuous job has stopped.* **SEE ALSO** See domibus.earchive.start_date.stopped.allowed_hours.	TRUE
domibus.alert.earchive.start_date_stopped.level	*Defines the level of the "Start date stopped" alert. The "Start date stopped" alert informs you if the Continuous job has stopped.* **Possible Values:** LOW, MEDIUM or HIGH	HIGH
domibus.alert.earchive.start_date_stopped.mail.subject	*Defines the subject (string) of the email sent informing that an eArchive alert for "Start date stopped" was triggered. The "Start date stopped" alert informs you if the Continuous job has stopped.* **NOTE** The recipient for these emails is part of Alert Management. **Default:** eArchive:continuous job start date stopped	See description
domibus.earchive.sanitizer.messagesCheck.delay.hours	*The creation date of the last UserMessage processed by the eArchiving continuous batch minus the messageCheck.delay hour will be latest userMessage taken for the sanitizer.*	24
domibus.alert.earchive.export.failed.active	*Enable/disable the eArchive message export failed alert.*	TRUE
domibus.alert.earchive.export.failed.level	*Alert level for eArchive message export failed alert.*	HIGH
domibus.alert.earchive.export.failed.mail.subject	*eArchive message export failed alert mail subject.*	eArchive: Sanitizer export message failed
(*) domibus.alert.receiver.email	*Defines the recipients alerts emails.* **Usage:** Allows multiple values. Separator: semicolon (;). *Example* name1@gmail.com;name2@gmail.com	See description

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
(*) `domibus.sample.line`	• **Default:**`value` **min:** `2` - **Máx:** `20000` *Example* `domibus.sample.line=1200`	Default?
`domibus.alert.cleaner.cron`	*CRON configuration for cleaning alerts*	`0 0 0/1 * * ?`
`domibus.alert.cleaner.alert.lifetime`	*Lifetime in days of alerts before cleaning*	`20`
`domibus.alert.queue.concurrency`	*Concurrency to process the alerts*	`1`
`domibus.alert.retry.cron`	*Frequency of failed alerts retry*	`0 0/10 * * * ?`
`domibus.alert.retry.time`	*Elapsed time in minutes between alert retry*	`10`
`domibus.alert.retry.max_attempts`	*Maximum number of attempts for failed alerts*	`2`

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Error Logs		
`domibus.errorlog.cleaner.cron`	*CRON configuration for cleaning error logs without message IDs.*	`0 0 0/1 * * ?`
`domibus.errorlog.cleaner.older.days`	*CRON job to delete error logs without message iDs older than this property days.*	`100`
`domibus.errorlog.cleaner.batch.size`	*Maximum number of error logs to be deleted in each run.*	`5000`

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Distributed Cache		
`domibus.cache.distributed.size`	*Maximum used heap size in megabytes.*	`5`
`domibus.cache.distributed.ttl`	*The maximum number of seconds for each entry to stay in the cache. Entries that are older than* `timeToLiveSeconds` _will be automatically evicted from the cache. Updates on the entry will change the eviction time. • **Usage**: • Value is any integer between 0 and Integer. • `MAX_VALUE`. 0 means infinite. Default is 1h.	`3600`

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.cache.distributed.idle.max	_Maximum number of seconds for each entry to stay idle in the cache. Entries that are idle (not touched) for more than maxIdleSeconds will get automatically evicted from the cache. Entry is touched if get(), getAll(), put() or containsKey() is called. • **Usage**: • Any integer between 0 and MAX_VALUE. 0 means infinite. • The time precision is limited by 1 second. • MaxIdle set under 1 second can lead to unexpected behaviour.	3600
domibus.cache.distributed.nearcache.size	*The near cache default size for the distributed cache.*	5000
domibus.cache.distributed.nearcache.ttl	*The maximum number of seconds for each entry to stay in the near cache.*	3600
domibus.cache.distributed.nearcache.idle.max	*Set the maximum number of seconds each entry can stay in the Near Cache as untouched (not-read).Entries that are not read (touched) more than maxIdleSeconds value will get removed from the Near Cache.*	3600
domibus.cache.distributed.port	*Sets the port the distributed cache member will try to bind on.* • **Usage**: • Valid port values: 0 to 65535. • If set as 0, the system picks up an ephemeral port.	6701

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.cache.distributed.port.autoincrement	*Sets if a distributed cache member is allowed to find a free port by incrementing the port number when it encounters an occupied port. If you explicitly want to control the port a distributed cache member is going to use, set portAutoincrement to false. In this case, the distributed cache member is going to try the port and if the port is not free, the member will not start and throw an exception. If this value is set to true, the distributed cache will start at the port specified and will try until it finds a free port, or until it runs out of ports to try.*	TRUE
domibus.cache.distributed.port.count	*The maximum number of ports allowed to use in case autoincrement is set to true.*	5
domibus.cache.distributed.members	*Sets the well-known members of the distributed cache.* • **Usage**: • When you adding multiple members, use a comma(,) separated string. Example: 10.11.12.1,10.11.12.2	127.0.0.1
domibus.cache.location	*Disk cache location, used in the ehCache configuration by all caches with a disk storage tier.*	${java.io.tmpdir}/cache

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Message		
domibus.msh.messageid.suffix	*Fixed suffix used to generate a random* messageID. messageID *format is:* UUID@$domibus.msh.messageid.suffix.	domibus.eu
domibus.message.resend.cron	*Messages resend job execution interval as a CRON expression.*	0 0/1 * * * ?
domibus.message.download.maxSize	*Message maximum size in bytes that can be downloaded via the Admin Console.*	10000000
domibus.file.upload.maxSize	*File maximum size in bytes that can be uploaded via REST (PMode,trustStore).* **Default:** 50MB.	52428800
domibus.httpSecurity.httpStrictTransportSecurity.maxAge	*Time in seconds HSTS is cached in the browser.* **Default:** 1 year.	31536000

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.party.finalRecipient.cleanup.cron	*CRON expression defining the time interval after which final recipients, older than the number of days set in* domibus.httpSecurity.httpStrictTransportSecurity.maxAge*, are deleted.*	0 0 0/1 * * ?
domibus.message.test.notification	*Enable/Disable the plugin notification of test messages. Set to* true *to enable.*	false

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Retry		
domibus.msh.retry.messageExpirationDelay	*The retry delay in milliseconds.* * **unit**: milliseconds.	30000
(*) domibus.msh.retry.cron	*CRON expression defining the frequency of the retry worker's job (message sending).* **Default:** every 30 seconds.	0/30 * * * * ?
domibus.smart.retry.enabled	*List of parties names for which the smart retry mechanism is enabled.* The smart retry mechanism prevents message retries to be sent to a party already identified as not reachable by the monitoring feature. **Usage:** • Separator: Comma(,). • Case sensitive. *Example:* domibus-red,domibus-blue,domibus-green	-
domibus.msh.retry.timeoutDelay	*Retry strategy adds these extra minutes to the interval used to search back for messages in* WAITING_FOR_RETRY *status.* + For performance reasons, the default interval is 10 minutes. When there are older messages in WAITING_FOR_RETRY (e.g., restored messages), the interval should be increased to capture those messages as well.	10

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Dynamic Discovery		

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.smlzone	*Set the SMLZone if Domibus needs to be used under Dynamic discovery model. This property is only mandatory if an SML is used.*	acc.edelivery.tech.ec.europa.eu
domibus.dynamicdiscovery.useDynamicDiscovery	*Whether dynamic discovery is used or not.*	FALSE
domibus.dynamicdiscovery.client.specification	*The property specifies the dynamic discovery client to be used for the dynamic process.* ***Possible values****:* OASIS,PEPPOL.	OASIS
domibus.dynamicdiscovery.peppolclient.mode	*This information is passed to the PEPPOL client that needs to know whether the usage is for production or testing.* **Possible values**: PRODUCTION,TEST.	TEST
domibus.dynamicdiscovery.oasisclient.regexCertificateSubjectValidation	*Apart from validating response of signer certificates against the truststore, the Oasis Dynamic Discovery Client gives the possibility to add an optional regular expression to validate any certificate metadata related to the subject of the signer certificate.* **Example:** `domibus.dynamicdiscovery.oasisclien .regexCertificateSubjectValidation= ^.$.or"^.*EHEALTH_SMP.$"`	^.EHEALTH_SMP.$
domibus.dynamicdiscovery.peppolclient.regexCertificateSubjectValidation	*Apart from validating the response of the signer certificates against the truststore, the PEPPOL Dynamic Discovery Client gives the possibility to add an optional regular expression to validate the subject of the SMP signer certificate when only the issuer chain is added to the truststore.*	.*
domibus.dynamicdiscovery.client.allowedCertificatePolicyOIDs	*List of certificate policy OIDs separated by comma. To trust/allow certificate, at least one must be in the service metadata signer's certificate policy extension (and certificate chain).* Empty value disables the certificate policy validation. *Example:* 1.3.6.1.4.1.7879.13.25	-

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.dynamicdiscovery.peppolclient.partyid.responder.role	*The role of the responder* PartyId *for PEPPOL clients.*	urn:fdc:peppol.eu:2017:roles:ap:as4
domibus.dynamicdiscovery.oasisclient.partyid.responder.role	*The role of the responder* PartyId *for OASIS clients.*	http://docs.oasis-open.org/ebxml-msg/ebms/v3.0/ns/core/200704/responder
domibus.dynamicdiscovery.peppolclient.partyid.type	*The type of the* PartyId *for PEPPOL clients.* **Default:** urn:fdc:peppol.eu:2017:identifiers:ap	See description
domibus.dynamicdiscovery.oasisclient.partyid.type	*The type of the* PartyId *for OASIS clients.* **Default**: urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered	See description
domibus.dynamicdiscovery.transportprofileas4	*The AS4 transport profile by which the endpoint is identified in the SMP response.* **Default:** bdxr-transport-ebms3-as4-v1p0 In PEPPOL the latest value is: peppol-transport-as4-v2_0	See description
domibus.dynamicdiscovery.lookup.clean.retention.cron	*CRON expression configuring the Retention worker's schedule. Defines the schedule for the Retention job that deletes:* *1) the dynamically discovered certificates from the truststore* *2) the PMode dynamically discovered parties.* **Default**: Schedules execution for every Saturday at 23:00h.	0 0 23 ? * SAT *
domibus.dynamicdiscovery.lookup.clean.retention.hours	*Retention in hours before deleting the following entities:* • *the dynamically discovered certificates from the truststore* • *the Pmode the dynamically discovered parties* • *final recipient endpoint URL* Entities are deleted if they are not looked up during the configured time interval. If property value is empty, the entities aren't deleted.	48

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.dynamicdiscovery.lookup.cache.ttl	*Global cache property for dynamic discovery lookup caching in seconds.* **Unit:** seconds.	3600
domibus.dynamicdiscovery.certificate.retention.cron	*CRON expression configuring the Retention worker's schedule regarding the job for deleting the dynamically discovered certificates from the truststore.*	0 0 23 ? * * *
domibus.dynamicdiscovery.certificate.retention.hours	*Retention in hours of the dynamically discovered certificates in the truststore. Certificates not looked up during the defined retention period are deleted from the truststore.* **Usage:** If empty, the certificates are not deleted.	24

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
JMS		
domibus.jms.queue.pull	Domibus internal queue used for dispatching the pull requests. **Default:** domibus.internal.pull.queue	See description
domibus.jms.internal.command.concurrency	*Concurrency configured for executing internal commands.*	1-1

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Cluster		
domibus.deployment.clustered	*If true the quartz scheduler jobs are clustered. This property is mandatory, it should be set to true if the deployment of Domibus is done in a cluster.*	FALSE
domibus.scheduler.bootstrap.synchronized	*Specifies if the database synchronization mechanism is used when initializing the Quartz scheduler in cluster mode.*	TRUE
domibus.synchronization.timeout	*Timeout in milliseconds for the database synchronization mechanism.* **Unit:** milliseconds.	10000

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Dispatcher		
domibus.dispatcher.allowChunking	*Allows chunking when sending messages to other Access Points.*	FALSE

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.dispatcher.chunkingThreshold	*If* domibus.dispatcher.allowChunking *is true, this property sets the threshold at which messages start getting chunked (in bytes). Messages under this limit do not get chunked. Defaults to 100 MB.*	104857600
domibus.dispatcher.concurency	*Specify concurrency limits via a "lower-upper" String, e.g. "5-10", or a simple upper limit String, e.g. "10" (the lower limit will be 1 in this case) when sending messages to other Access Points.*	5-20
domibus.dispatcher.largeFiles.concurrency	*Specify concurrency limits via a "lower-upper" String, e.g. "5-10", or a simple upper limit String, e.g. "10" (the lower limit will be 1 in this case) when sending large messages (SplitAndJoin) to other Access Points.*	1
domibus.dispatcher.connection.keepAlive	*Specifies if the connection will be kept alive between C2 and C3. Default value is* TRUE.	TRUE
domibus.dispatcher.connectionTimeout	*For connection between the access points – C2 & C3. Specifies the amount of time, in milliseconds, that the consumer will attempt to establish a connection before it times out. 0 is infinite.*	60000
domibus.dispatcher.receiveTimeout	*For connection between the access points – C2 & C3. Specifies the amount of time, in milliseconds, that the consumer will wait for a response before it times out. 0 is infinite.*	60000
domibus.dispatcher.timeout	*The timeout in seconds of the dispatcher JMS queue transaction.* **Unit:** seconds.	300
domibus.dispatcher.cacheable	*Cache the dispatcher clients used for communication between the access points.*	TRUE
domibus.dispatcher.priority.rule1	*Priority rule name. The rule name will be further used to specify additional rule properties.*	-
domibus.dispatcher.priority.rule1.service	*Service value to be matched against the sent message.*	-
domibus.dispatcher.priority.rule1.action	*List of actions separated by comma to be matched against the sent message.*	-
domibus.dispatcher.priority.rule1.value	*Priority value assigned to the JMS message. Accepted priority values must be between 1-9 included.*	-

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Pulling		
domibus.msh.pull.cron	*CRON expression used for configuring the message puller scheduling.* **Value Format:** sSec Min Hour Day Month weekday Year. The example shown is running every hour.	0 0 0/1 * * ?
domibus.pull.queue.concurency	*Number of threads used to parallelize the pull requests.*	5-20
domibus.pull.request.send.per.job.cycle	*Number of pull requests executed every CRON cycle.*	1
domibus.pull.receipt.queue.concurrency	*Number of threads used to parallelize the sending of pull receipts.*	5-20
domibus.pull.request.frequency.recovery.time	*Time in second for the system to recover its full pull capacity when job schedule is one execution per second.* **Usage:** If configured to 0, no incremental frequency is executed and the pull pace is executed at its maximum.	0
domibus.pull.retry.cron	*Pull Retry Worker execution interval as a CRON expression.*	0/10 * * * * ?
domibus.pull.dynamic.initiator	*Allow dynamic initiator on pull requests - 0 or multiple initiators are allowed in the PMode process.* WARNING: This property is experimental and should be used only in very specific scenarios.	FALSE
domibus.pull.multiple_legs	*Allow multiple legs configured on the same pull process (with the same security policy).*	FALSE
domibus.pull.force_by_mpc	_Force message into READY_TO_PULL when the mpc attribute is present. WARNING: This property is experimental and should be used only in very specific scenarios.	false
domibus.pull.mpc_initiator_separator	*MPC initiator separator. This is used when the MPC provides information on the initiator: baseMpc/SEPARATOR/partyName.* WARNING: This property is experimental and should be used only in very specific scenarios.	PID

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Retention		

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.retentionWorker.cronExpression	*CRON expression used for configuring the retention worker scheduling. The retention worker deletes the expired messages (downloaded and not-downloaded).*	0 0/1 * * * ?
domibus.retentionWorker.message.retention.downloaded.max.delete	*This property is used to tweak the maximum downloaded messages to be deleted by the retention worker.*	50
domibus.retentionWorker.message.retention.not_downloaded.max.delete	*This property is used to tweak the maximum not-downloaded messages to be deleted by the retention worker.*	50
domibus.retentionWorker.deletion.strategy	*This property defines the message deletion strategy.* **Usage:** • Possible values: DEFAULT,PARTITIONS. • The deletion strategy PARTITIONS is only available in Oracle when partitioning has been performed on tables.	DEFAULT
domibus.retention.jms.concurrency	*Specify concurrency limits via a "lower-upper" string, for e.g. 5-10, or a simple upper limit string, for e.g. 10 (the lower limit will be 1 in this case), when deleting messages. This property is only used when Deletion Strategy is DEFAULT.*	5-10
domibus.retentionWorker.message.retention.batch.delete	*Maximum number of messages to be deleted by the retention worker in a bulk delete (when not specified in the pMode MPC). Default set to 1000, maximum allowed when using Oracle database.+ This property is only used when the deletion strategy is DEFAULT.*	1000
domibus.ongoingMessagesSanitizing.worker.cron	*CRON expression used for configuring the worker sanitizing messages not in a final state that are not processed anymore. This worker verifies if there are messages in a non-final state.*	0 0 0/2 ? * * *
domibus.ongoingMessagesSanitizing.alert.level	*The priority level of the alerts that report messages in a non-final state that are not processed anymore.* • **Possible values:** LOW,MEDIUM,HIGH.	MEDIUM
domibus.ongoingMessagesSanitizing.alert.email.subject	*Subject of the email alerts that report messages in a non-final state that are not processed anymore.*	Ongoing messages

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.ongoingMessagesSanitizing.alert.email.body	*Body of the email alerts that report messages in a non-final state that are not processed anymore containing the string* `{messages}` *that gets replaced with the list of message IDs and their respective statuses.*	There are messages currently in ongoing statuses that are not processed anymore. Here is the list of IDs and statuses of these messages: `[{messages}]`.

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Task Executor		
domibus.taskExecutor.threadCount	**Tomcat only** *Customize the task executor threads count.*	200
domibus.mshTaskExecutor.threadCount	**Tomcat only** *Customize the msh endpoint task executor threads count.*	200

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Validation		
domibus.datetime.pattern.onreceiving	*Pattern accepted by Domibus for AS4 connection for the type dateTime.* **Possible values:** # 2020-06-02T20:12:34.5678901 # 2020-06-02T20:12:34.5678901.234 # 2020-06-02T20:12:34.5678901.234567 # 2020-06-02T20:12:34.5678901.234567890 # 2020-06-02T20:12:34.5678901Z # 2020-06-02T20:12:34.5678901.234Z # 2020-06-02T20:12:34.5678901.234567Z # 2020-06-02T20:12:34.5678901.2345678902 **Default:** yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss[.SSSSSSSSS][.SSSSSS][.SSS][z]	See description
domibus.datetime.pattern.onsending	*Pattern accepted by Domibus for AS4 receipts for the type dateTime.*	yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSS'Z'

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.sendMessage.messageIdPattern	*When an initiator backend client submits messages to Domibus for transmission, with the message id field populated, then the message id should be RFC2822 compliant. The pattern specified here ensures this validation.* This field is optional. In case the existing client does not match this message id pattern during submission, then this property can be omitted to skip the validation.	^[\\x20-\\x7E]*$
domibus.receiver.selfsending.validation.active	*When enabled, Domibus checks if the received message is self sent.*	true
domibus.receiver.certificate.validation.onsending	*If activated Domibus will verify before sending a User Message if the receiver's certificate is valid and not revoked. If the receiver's certificate is not valid or it has been revoked, Domibus will not send the message and it will mark it as* SEND_FAILURE.	TRUE
domibus.sender.certificate.validation.onsending	*If activated, Domibus will verify before sending a User Message if his own certificate is valid and not revoked. If the certificate is not valid or it has been revoked, Domibus will not send the message and it will mark it as* SEND_FAILURE *(default is* TRUE*).*	TRUE
domibus.sender.certificate.validation.onreceiving	*If activated, Domibus will verify before receiving a User Message if the sender's certificate is valid and not revoked. If the certificate is not valid or it has been revoked, Domibus will not accept the message (default is true).*	TRUE
domibus.sender.trust.validation.onreceiving	*Enable/disable both the authorization and the validation checks on the sender's certificate.* *When set to* FALSE*, none of the other checks on the sender's certificate are performed.*	TRUE
domibus.sender.trust.validation.truststore_alias	*Check that sender's certificate matches the certificate stored in the truststore. The certificate is loaded from the truststore based on the alias (party name).*	TRUE

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.sender.trust.validation.expression	*If set Domibus verifies if the subject of the sender's certificate matches the regular expression before receiving a message.* **Default:** not set by default.	-
domibus.sender.trust.validation.allowedCertificatePolicyOIDs	*List of certificate policy OIDs separated by comma. When this property is not empty, Domibus will verify before receiving a message that the certificate contains at least one certificate policy OID in certificatePolicy extension.* **Default:** not set by default.	-
domibus.sender.certificate.subject.check	*Check that the subject of the sender's certificate contains the alias (party name). Because this check is very restrictive, it is set by default to* FALSE.	FALSE

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
JMS		
domibus.listPendingMessages.maxCount	*This property specifies the maximum number of messages that would be served when the 'listPendingMessages' operation is invoked. Setting this property is expected to avoid timeouts due to huge result sets being served.* A value of 0 would return all the pending messages. This property is optional. Omitting this property would default the result set size to 500. **NOTE** For Tomcat server, the maximum number of shown messages in queue monitoring is defined by the 'domibus.listPendingMessages.maxCount' property.	• 10000 - Tomcat • 500 - WildFly, Weblogic
domibus.jms.queue.maxBrowseSize	*The maximum number of messages to be listed from the JMS queues. Setting this property is expected to avoid timeouts due to huge results being served.* Setting this property to zero returns all messages.	10000

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.jms.queue.alert	*Domibus internal queue used for alerts.*	domibus.internal.alert.queue
domibus.jms.internalQueue.expression	*Regular expression used for identifying the internal queues in the Admin Page.*	`domibus\.(internal
DLQ	backend\.jms	notification\.jms
notification\.webservice	notification\.kerkovi	notification\.filesystem)`
domibus.jms.connectionFactory.session.cache.size	*Defines JMS Session cache size.*	1
domibus.jms.ConnectionFactory.maxPoolSize	**Tomcat only** *The max pool size of the JMS connection factory.*	100

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Security		
domibus.auth.unsecureLoginAllowed	*The property specifies if authentication is required or not.*	TRUE
domibus.console.login.maximum.attempt	*Maximum connection attempts before the account gets locked (suspended).*	5
domibus.console.login.suspension.time	*Property defining how many seconds the account remains locked (suspended) before it is automatically unlocked by the system.*	3600
domibus.account.unlock.cron	*CRON job that determines the interval at which the system checks for account to be reactivated.*	0 0/1 * * * ?
domibus.certificate.revocation.offset	*When a certificate is about to expire, the system will log a warning. The warning will appear as from the expiration date minus the offset in days.*	15
domibus.certificate.check.cron	*CRON expression that specifies the frequency of the certificate revocation check.*	0 0 0/1 * * ?
domibus.certificate.crl.excludedProtocols	*The list of protocols to be excluded from CRL list.* **Possible values:** HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, FILE, LDAP, etc).	-
domibus.certificate.crl.http.timeout	*Configure HTTP timeout (*http.connection.timeout, http.socket.timeout, http.connection-manager.timeout*) in seconds.*	10

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.certificate.crlByUrl.cache.enabled	*Configure HTTP timeout (*http.connection.timeout*,* http.socket.timeout*,* http.connection-manager.timeout*) in seconds.*	FALSE
domibus.certificate.crlByCert.cache.enabled	*Enable caching of CRLs by certificate.*	TRUE
domibus.password.encryption.active	*Domibus encrypts the configured passwords if activated.*	FALSE
domibus.password.encryption.properties	*Enable this property if the password encryption is activated. Add the list of configured passwords to be encrypted.*	Server-dependent value
domibus.password.encryption.key.location	*The location where the encrypted key is stored.* **Default:** $\{domibus.config.location}/internal/encrypt	See description

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Keystore/Truststore		
domibus.security.profile.order	*Priority order of security profiles used in dynamic discovery to set the matching transport protocol.*	ECC, RSA.
domibus.security.keystore.location	*The location of the keystore.* **Default:** $\{domibus.config.location}/keystores/gateway_keystore.jks	See description
domibus.security.keystore.type	*The type of the used keystore.*	jks
domibus.security.keystore.password	*The password used to load the keystore.* Accepted characters are: `!\"#$%&\'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\\]^_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz\{|}~` **NOTE** \\ \' and \" must be escaped in domibus.properties file.	test123

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.security.key.private.alias	*The alias from the keystore of the private key.* Accepted characters are: `!\"#$%&\'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\\]^_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz\{|}~` **NOTE** \\ \' and \" must be escaped in domibus.properties file.	blue_gw
domibus.security.key.private.password	*The private key password.*	test123
domibus.security.truststore.location	*The location of the truststore.*	$\{domibus.config.location}/keystores/gateway_truststore.jks
domibus.security.truststore.type	*The type of truststore in use.*	jks
domibus.security.truststore.password	*The password used to load the trustStore.* Accepted characters are: `!\"#$%&\'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\\]^_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz\{|}~` **NOTE** \\ \' and \" must be escaped in domibus.properties file.	test123

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
EntityManagerFactory		
domibus.entityManagerFactory.packagesToScan	*Packages to be scanned (comma-separated) by the EntityManagerFactory.*	eu.domibus
domibus.entityManagerFactory.jpaProperty.hibernate.connection.driver_class	*The JDBC driver class used for connecting to the database.*	-
domibus.entityManagerFactory.jpaProperty.hibernate.dialect	*This property makes Hibernate generate the appropriate SQL for the chosen database.*	-
domibus.entityManagerFactory.jpaProperty.hibernate.id.new_generator_mappings		FALSE

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.entityManagerFactory.jpaProperty.hibernate.format_sql	*Pretty print the SQL in the log and console.*	TRUE
domibus.entityManagerFactory.jpaProperty.hibernate.order_inserts	*Pretty print the SQL in the log and console.*	TRUE

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
ActiveMQ		
activeMQ.broker.host	**Tomcat only** *The host of the JMS broker.*	localhost
activeMQ.brokerName	**Tomcat only** *The name of the JMS broker.*	localhost
activeMQ.embedded.configurationFile	**Tomcat only** *The configuration file of the embedded ActiveMQ broker. In case an external broker is used this property is not needed and it should be deleted from the property file.* **Default:** file:///$\{domibus.config.location}/internal/activemq.xml	See description
activeMQ.JMXURL	Tomcat only: the service URL of the MBeanServer. **Default:** service:jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://$\{activeMQ.broker.host}:$\{activeMQ.connectorPort}/jmxrmi	See description
activeMQ.connectorPort	**Tomcat only** *The port that the JMX connector will use for connecting to ActiveMQ.*	1199
activeMQ.transportConnector.uri	**Tomcat only:** *The connection URI that the clients can use to connect to an ActiveMQ broker using a TCP socket.*	tcp://$\{activeMQ.broker.host}:61616
activeMQ.username	**Tomcat only:** *The username that is allowed to connect to the ActiveMQ broker.*	domibus
activeMQ.password	**Tomcat only:** *The password of the username defined in the activeMQ.username property.* It is recommended to change the password value.	changeit
activeMQ.persistent	**Tomcat only:** *The persistence enabled flag.*	TRUE

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
activeMQ.connection.closeTimeout	**Tomcat only:** *The timeout before a close is considered complete.*	15000
activeMQ.connection.connectResponseTimeout	**Tomcat only:** *The connection response timeout.*	0

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Database		
domibus.datasource.xa.xaDataSourceClassName	**Tomcat only** (XA datasource) *The fully qualified underlying XADataSource class name.* **Default:** com.mysql.jdbc.jdbc2.optional.MysqlXADataSource	See description
domibus.datasource.xa.maxLifetime	**Tomcat only** (XA datasource) *Sets the maximum amount of seconds that a connection is kept in the pool before it is destroyed automatically.*	60
domibus.datasource.xa.minPoolSize	**Tomcat only** (XA datasource) *Sets the minimum pool size. The amount of pooled connections will not go below this value. The pool will open this amount of connections during initialization.*	5
domibus.datasource.xa.maxPoolSize	**Tomcat only** (XA datasource) *Sets the maximum pool size. The amount of pooled connections will not go above this value.*	100
domibus.datasource.maxPoolSize	**Tomcat only** *Sets the maximum pool size. The amount of pooled connections, including both idle and in-use connections, will not go above this value.*	10
domibus.database.serverName	**Tomcat only** (XA datasource) *The host name or the IP address of the database server.*	localhost
domibus.database.port	**Tomcat only** (XA datasource) *The port number of the database server.*	3306
domibus.datasource.xa.property.user	**Tomcat only** (XA datasource) *A user who has access to the Domibus database schema.*	edelivery_user

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.datasource.xa.property.password	**Tomcat only** (XA datasource) *The password of the user defined in the* domibus.datasource.xa.property.user *property.*	edelivery_password
domibus.datasource.xa.property.url	**Tomcat only** (XA datasource) *The JDBC URL connection. It re-uses the properties for the user and password defined above.* **Default:** jdbc:mysql://$\{domibus.database.serverName}:$\{domibus.database.port}/domibus_schema?pinGlobalTxToPhysicalConnection=true	See description
domibus.database.schema	*The Domibus database schema.*	domibus_schema
domibus.datasource.driverClassName	**Tomcat only** (Non-XA datasource) *The JDBC driver class name.*	com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
domibus.datasource.url	**Tomcat only** (Non-XA datasource): *The JDBC URL connection.* **Default:** jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/domibus_schema?useSSL=false &useLegacyDatetimeCode=false&serverTimezone=UTC	See description
domibus.datasource.user	**Tomcat only** (Non-XA datasource) *A user who has access to the Domibus database schema.*	edelivery_user
domibus.datasource.password	**Tomcat only** (Non-XA datasource) *The password of the user defined in the* domibus.datasource.user *property.*	edelivery_password
domibus.database.general.schema	**Multitenancy only** *Schema used by Domibus to configure the association of users to domains, the super users and other things that are not related to a specific domain. This property is mandatory for Multitenancy mode.*	general_schema

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Plugin User Security		
Properties for configuring plugin users security policy		
domibus.plugin.login.maximum.attempt	**Plugin user security property:** *Number of console login attempts before the user is deactivated.*	5

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.plugin.login.suspension.time	**Plugin user security property:** *Time in second for a suspended plugin user to be reactivated. (1 hour per default if property is not set, if 0 the user will not be reactivated).*	3600
domibus.plugin.account.unlock.cron	*Plugin user security property: CRON job that determines the interval at which the system checks for plugin account to be reactivated.*	0 0/1 * * * ?

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
GUI		
domibus.ui.title.name	*Property where you can specify the title in the Tab of Admin Console.*	Domibus
domibus.ui.pages.messageLogs.countLimit	*The limit when calculating the number of message logs (disabled when 0).*	50000
domibus.ui.pages.messageLogs.interval.default	*The initial/default interval (in hours) for filtering messages.*	24
domibus.ui.csv.rows.max	*Max rows for CSV export.*	10000
domibus.ui.support.team.name	*Support team name.*	EDELIVERY Support Team
domibus.ui.support.team.email	*Support team email.*	CEF-EDELIVERY-SUPPORT@ec.europa.eu
domibus.ui.resend.action.enabled.received.minutes	*How many minutes after message's received date the* Resend *button will become enabled for messages having* SEND_ENQUEUED *status.*	5
domibus.ui.session.secure	*Used to secure the session of admin console; set to true only in conjunction with HTTPS protocol.*	FALSE
domibus.ui.session.timeout	*Used to set the the session timeout of admin console (in minutes).*	30
domibus.ui.session.sameSite	*Used to set the SameSite attribute of cookies (session and all others) used by the admin console.* • **Possible Values**: Strict, None, Lax.	Strict

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Proxy Settings		
In case your Access Point has to use a proxy server you can configure it with these properties.		

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.proxy.enabled	*Specifies if Domibus default proxy is enabled.* Values are TRUE or FALSE, depending on whether you need to use proxy or not.	FALSE
domibus.proxy.http.host	*Host name of the proxy server.*	-
domibus.proxy.http.port	*Port of Proxy server.*	-
domibus.proxy.user	*Username for authentication on the proxy server.*	-
domibus.proxy.password	*Password for authentication on the proxy server.*	-
domibus.proxy.nonProxyHosts	*Indicates that hosts should be accessed directly (as opposed to via the proxy).*	-

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Alert management		
domibus.alert.active	*Enable/disable the entire alert module.*	TRUE
domibus.alert.mail.sending.active	*Allow to disable alert mail sending.*	FALSE
domibus.alert.mail.smtp.timeout	*SMTP Socket I/O timeout value in milliseconds.*	5000
domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.active	Enable/disable the messaging alert module.	TRUE
domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.states	*Message status change that should be notified by the messaging alert module.* Comma-separated.	SEND_FAILURE
domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.level	*Alert levels corresponding to message status defined in previous property (domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.states).* **Possible Values:** HIGH, MEDIUM, LOW.	HIGH
domibus.alert.msg.communication_failure.mail.subject	*Messaging alert module mail subject.*	Message status change
domibus.alert.user.login_failure.active	*Enable/disable the login failure alert of the authentication module.*	TRUE
domibus.alert.user.login_failure.level	*Alert level for login failure.*	LOW
domibus.alert.user.login_failure.mail.subject	*Login failure mail subject.*	Login failure

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.active	*Enable/disable the account disable alert of the authentication module.*	TRUE
domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.level	*Alert level for account disabled.*	HIGH
domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.moment	*Time when the account disabled alert should be triggered.* **Possible values:** AT_LOGON, WHEN_BLOCKED **Usage:** • AT_LOGON - triggers an alert each time a user tries to log in into a disabled account. • WHEN_BLOCKED - triggers when a user account is disabled.	WHEN_BLOCKED
domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.subject	*Account disabled mail subject.*	Account disabled
domibus.alert.cert.imminent_expiration.active	*Enable/disable the imminent certificate expiration alert of certificate scanner module.*	TRUE
domibus.alert.cert.imminent_expiration.delay_days	*Number of days before revocation as from when the system should start sending alerts.*	60
domibus.alert.cert.imminent_expiration.frequency_days	*Frequency in days between alerts.*	14
domibus.alert.cert.imminent_expiration.level	*Certificate imminent expiration alert level.*	HIGH
domibus.alert.cert.imminent_expiration.mail.subject	*Certificate imminent expiration mail subject.*	Certificate imminent expiration
domibus.alert.cert.expired.active	*Enable/disable the certificate expired alert of certificate scanner module.*	TRUE
domibus.alert.cert.expired.frequency_days	*Frequency in days between alerts.*	7
domibus.alert.cert.expired.duration_days	Number of days after the revocation when the system should trigger alerts for the expired certificate.	90
domibus.alert.cert.expired.level	*Certificate expired alert level.*	HIGH
domibus.alert.cert.expired.mail.subject	*Certificate expired mail subject.*	Certificate expired
domibus.alert.partition.expiration.frequency_days	*Frequency in days between alerts sent when attempting to delete a partition that contains messages not in final state.*	1

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
`domibus.alert.connection.monitoring.parties`	*Comma separated list of parties for whom to create alerts.*	`ALL`
`domibus.alert.connection.monitoring.frequency_days`	*Connection monitoring failed alert frequency in days.*	`1`
`domibus.alert.connection.monitoring.level`	*Connection monitoring failed alert level.*	`MEDIUM`
`domibus.alert.connection.monitoring.mail.subject`	*Connection monitoring failed mail subject.*	`Connection monitoring failed`

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Alert management for Plugin Password policy		
Properties for configuring alerts for plugin users security policy.		
`domibus.alert.plugin_password.imminent_expiration.active`	*Enable/disable the imminent password expiration alert.*	`TRUE`
`domibus.alert.plugin_password.imminent_expiration.delay_days`	*Number of days before expiration as for how long before expiration the system should send alerts.*	`15`
`domibus.alert.plugin_password.imminent_expiration.frequency_days`	*Frequency in days between alerts.*	`3`
`domibus.alert.plugin_password.imminent_expiration.level`	*Password imminent expiration alert level.*	-
`domibus.alert.plugin_password.imminent_expiration.mail.subject`	*Password imminent expiration mail subject.*	`Password imminent expiration`
`domibus.alert.plugin_password.expired.active`	*Enable/disable the imminent password expiration alert.*	`TRUE`
`domibus.alert.plugin_password.expired.delay_days`	*Number of days after expiration as for how long the system should send alerts.*	`30`
`domibus.alert.plugin_password.expired.frequency_days`	*Frequency in days between alerts.*	`5`
`domibus.alert.plugin_password.expired.level`	*Password expiration alert level.*	`LOW`
`domibus.alert.plugin_password.expired.mail.subject`	*Password expiration mail subject.*	`Password expired`

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Alert management:authentication module for plugin users		
Properties for configuring alerts for plugin user authentication		
domibus.alert.plugin.user.login_failure.active	Enable/disable the login failure alert of the authentication module.	-
domibus.alert.plugin.user.login_failure.level	Alert level for login failure.	LOW

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.alert.plugin.user.login_failure.mail.subject	Login failure mail subject.	Login failure
domibus.alert.plugin.user.account_disabled.active	Enable/disable the account disable alert of the authentication module.	`TRUE`
domibus.alert.plugin.user.account_disabled.level	Alert level for account disabled.	HIGH
domibus.alert.plugin.user.account_disabled.moment	Time when the account disabled alert should be triggered: **Possible values:** AT_LOGON, WHEN_BLOCKED **Usage:** • AT_LOGON - triggers an alert each time a user tries to log in into a disabled account. • WHEN_BLOCKED - triggers when a user account is disabled.	`WHEN_BLOCKED`
domibus.alert.plugin.user.account_disabled.subject	Account disabled mail subject.	Account disabled
`domibus.alert.plugin.user.account_enabled.active`	*Enable/disable the account enabled alert of the authentication module.*	`FALSE`
`domibus.alert.plugin.user.account_enabled.level`	*Alert level for account enabled. Used in the email to be sent.* • **Possible Values:** `LOW`, `MEDIUM`, `HIGH`.	`MEDIUM`
`domibus.alert.plugin.user.account_enabled.subject`	*Account enabled mail subject.*	`Account enabled`

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
SplitAndJoin		
domibus.attachment.temp.storage.location	SplitAndJoin only: Domibus uses a file system location for storing temporary data when processing SplitAndJoin messages. In a cluster configuration the temporary file system storage needs to be accessible by all the nodes from the cluster.	-
domibus.dispatcher.splitAndJoin.concurrency	SplitAndJoin only: specify concurrency limits via a "lower-upper" String, e.g. "5-10", or a simple upper limit String, e.g. "10" (the lower limit will be 1 in this case) when sending the SourceMessage receipt (Split and Join) to other Access Points.	1

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.dispatcher.splitAndJoin.payloads.schedule.threshold	SplitAndJoin only: The threshold value in MB to switch from synchronous to asynchronous saving of outgoing SourceMessage payloads.	1000
domibus.splitAndJoin.receive.expiration.cron	SplitAndJoin only: CRON expression that specifies the frequency of the checking if the joinInterval has expired.	0 0/5 * * * ?

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Metrics		
Properties related to Metrics configuration.		
domibus.metrics.jmx.reporter.enable	Enable jmx reporter for dropwizard metrics. It is not recommended to gather metrics via JMX. However, it can be helpful for development and browsing purposes.	FALSE
domibus.metrics.sl4j.reporter.enable	Enable sl4j reporter for dropwizard metrics.	TRUE
domibus.metrics.sl4j.reporter.period.time.unit	The time unit used to configure the frequency of writing statistics into the statistic.log file. **Possible values:** SECONDS, MINUTES, HOURS.	MINUTES
domibus.metrics.sl4j.reporter.period.number	The number of period of the previously time unit used to configure the frequency of writing statistics into the statistic.log file. E.g. the default configuration will write statistics with the file every 1 MINUTE.	1
domibus.metrics.monitor.memory	Activate dropwizard memory metrics.	TRUE
domibus.metrics.monitor.gc	Activate dropwizard GC metrics.	TRUE
domibus.metrics.monitor.cached.threads	Activate dropwizard cached threads metrics.	TRUE
domibus.metrics.monitor.jms.queues	Activate dropwizard JMS Queues metrics.	TRUE
domibus.metrics.monitor.jms.queues.refresh.period	Amount of time (in seconds) the JMS count will be cached. Count is not cached.	0
domibus.metrics.monitor.jms.queues.show.dlq.only	Add metrics for only for DLQ queue count only.	TRUE

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Password Policy		
Properties related to admin user security policy management.		
domibus.passwordPolicy.pattern	Password minimum complexity rules (empty to disable password complexity enforcement). **Default:** `^(?=.*[0-9])(?=.*[a-z])(?=.*[A-Z])(?=.*[~`!@#$%^&+=\\-_<>.,?:;*/()`	\\[\\]{}'"\\\\]).{16,32}$
See description	domibus.passwordPolicy.validationMessage	*Password validation message in case it does not meet the rules in* domibus.passwordPolicy.pattern. *Password requirements* Minimum length: 16 characters; Maximum length: 32 characters; At least one letter in lowercase; At least one letter in uppercase; At least one digit; At least one special character.
-	domibus.passwordPolicy.expiration	*Password expiration policy in days.* **Usage:** Set as 0 to disable.
90	domibus.passwordPolicy.defaultPasswordExpiration	*Default password expiration policy in days.* **Usage:** Set as 0 to disable.

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
15	domibus.passwordPolicy.warning.beforeExpiration	*Password expiration policy: number of days before expiration when the system warns users at login.*
15	domibus.passwordPolicy.dontReuseLast	*Password reuse policy: do not reuse any of the last N passwords.* **Usage:** Set as 0 to disable.
5	domibus.passwordPolicy.checkDefaultPassword	*Default password validation policy enabled/disabled.*
TRUE	domibus.passwordPolicy.defaultUser.autogeneratePassword	*Default user password generation policy enabled/disabled (by default is enabled).*
TRUE	domibus.passwordPolicies.check.cron	*CRON expression that specifies the frequency of the password expiration check.*

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
`0 0 0/1 * * ?`	`domibus.security.provider.bouncyCastle.position`	*Position of the Bouncy Castle in the security list.*

NOTE

The performance decreases as the Bouncy Castle provider is moved down in the list.

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Plugin Users Password Policy		
Properties related to plugin user security policy management		

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.plugin.passwordPolicy.pattern	*Password minimum complexity rules. If empty password no complexity enforcement is applied).* **Usage:** Leave empty to disable password complexity enforcement. **Default:** `^(?=.*[0-9])(?=.*[a-z])(?=.*[A-Z])(?=.*[~`!@#$%^&+=\\-_<>.,?:;*/()`	\\[\\]{}'"\\\\]).{16,32}$
See description	domibus.plugin.passwordPolicy.validationMessage	*Password validation message in case it does not meet the rules stated in* domibus.plugin.passwordPolicy.pattern. *Password requirements* Minimum length: 8 characters. Maximum length: 32 characters. At least one letter in lowercase. At least one letter in uppercase. At least one digit. At least one special character.
-	domibus.plugin.passwordPolicy.expiration	*Password expiration policy in days.* **Usage:** Set as 0 to disable.
90	domibus.plugin.passwordPolicy.defaultPasswordExpiration	*Default password expiration policy in days.* **Usage:** Set as 0 to disable.

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
1	domibus.plugin.passwordPolicy.dontReuseLast	*Password reuse policy: do not reuse any of the last N passwords.* **Usage:** Set as 0 to disable.

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Payload		
domibus.payload.encryption.active	*Whether Domibus encrypts the payloads stored in the database or file system.*	FALSE
domibus.payload.temp.job.retention.exclude.regex	*Temporary files are excluded from deletion if this regular expression matches the file name.*	ehcache-sizeof-agent
domibus.payload.temp.job.retention.directories	*List of directories to check for cleaning the temporary files.*	domibus.attachment.temp.storage.location
domibus.payload.temp.job.retention.cron	*CRON expression that specifies the frequency of checking if the temporary payloads have expired.*	0 0/10 * * * ?
domibus.payload.temp.job.retention.expiration	*The threshold in minutes for considering the temporary payloads as expired. The expired temporary payloads are scheduled to be deleted.*	120
domibus.payload.limit.28attachments.per.message	*Limit attachments per message to 28 (count enforced by Apache Santuario library for extended XML signature validation.* *Ref: https://santuario.apache.org/faq.html#faq-4.SecureValidation).*	TRUE
domibus.payload.decompression.validation.active	*When set to true, Domibus tries to decompress the archived payloads on receiving a message. In case it fails to decompress one payload, an error receipt is returned.*	FALSE

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
`domibus.attachment.storage.location`	*Path to preferred location for storing message's payloads.* **Usage:** You can configure Domibus to save the message payloads in the File System instead of in the Database. We recommend this setting when payloads of exchanged messages are in excess of 30MB. In order to enable the file system storage please add the following property: `domibus.attachment.storage.location = _your_file_system_location_` ***where:*** `your_file_system_location` is the location on the file system where the payloads will be saved. This property expects an absolute path when specifying `your_file_system_location.` Domibus does not allow using relative paths when specifying payload storage locations. **IMPORTANT** In a cluster configuration the file system storage needs to be accessible by all the nodes from the cluster. **WARNING** `\\` `\` and `\` must be escaped in `domibus.properties` file. So, when specifying `your_file_system_location`, use `/` (forward slash).	-

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
DSS		
domibus.dss.ssl.trust.store.path	*TLS truststore for DSS data-loader.* **Default:** $\{domibus.config.location}/keystores/dss-tls-truststore.p12	See description
domibus.dss.ssl.trust.store.password	*TLS truststore password for DSS data-loader.*	dss-tls
domibus.dss.ssl.trust.store.type	*TLS truststore type DSS dataloader.*	PKCS12
domibus.dss.ssl.cacert.path	*Override* cacert *truststore path if needed.*	-
domibus.dss.ssl.cacert.type	Cacert *truststore type.*	JKS
domibus.dss.ssl.cacert.password	*Cacert truststore password.* It is recommended to change the password value.	changeit
domibus.dss.perform.crl.check	*Enable/disable CRL check within DSS performed by Domibus.*	FALSE

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Connection monitoring		
domibus.monitoring.connection.cron	*CRON expression that specifies the frequency of test messages sent to monitor the C2-C3 connections.*	0 0 0/2 ? * * *
domibus.monitoring.connection.self.cron	*CRON expression that specifies the frequency of test messages sent to itself (e.g. C2-C2 connections).*	0 0 0/1 ? * * *
domibus.monitoring.connection.party.enabled	*Specifies the parties for which to monitor the connection (comma-separated list).*	-
domibus.monitoring.connection.party.history.delete	*Specifies the parties for which to delete the old test messages (comma separated list)*	ALL
domibus.monitoring.connection.messages.received.history.delete.cron	*CRON expression that specifies the frequency of deleting test message history sent to gateway party.*	0 0 0/1 ? * * *

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Extensions		
domibus.extension.iam.authentication.identifier	*Name of the authentication extension used to verify the chain trust.* Defaults to CXF.	DEFAULT_AUTHENTICATION_SPI

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.extension.iam.authorization.identifier	*Name of the authorization extension used to check incoming message authorization.* Default is truststore check.	DEFAULT_AUTHORIZATION_SPI

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
Various		
messageFactoryClass	The factory for creating SOAPMessage objects **Defaults:** • ***Tomcat/WebLogic:*** com.sun.xml.internal.messaging.saaj.soap.ver1_2.SOAPMessageFactory1_2Impl • ***WildFly:*** com.sun.xml.messaging.saaj.soap.ver1_2.SOAPMessageFactory1_2Impl	See description
domibus.javax.xml.validation.SchemaFactory	**WebLogic specific** *The factory for creating SchemaFactory objects.*	com.sun.org.apache.xerces.internal.jaxp.validation.XMLSchemaFactory
domibus.jmx.user	**WebLogic specific** *The user that will be used to access the queues via JMX.*	jmsManager
domibus.jmx.password	**WebLogic specific** The associated password of the configured domibus.jmx.user.	jms_Manager1
domibus.plugin.notification.active	*If disabled, Domibus will not notify the plugins when the state of the User Message changes.*	TRUE
domibus.nonrepudiation.audit.active	*If disabled, Domibus will not save the non-repudiation audit data.*	TRUE
(*) domibus.dispatch.ebms.error.unrecoverable.retry	*This property should be set to true if Domibus needs to retry sending the failed messages.*	TRUE
domibus.userInput.blackList	*List of characters that are not accepted for user input in admin console.*	'\u0022()\{}[];,+=%&*#<>/\\
domibus.internal.queue.concurrency	*Number of threads used to parallelize the dispatching of messages to the plugins.*	3-10
domibus.logging.ebms3.error.print	*Prints the raw XML response in the logs in case of EBMS3 error on receiver/sender side (if eu.domibus is put at least on ERROR).*	TRUE

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.logging.payload.print	*Prints the AS4 payload in the logs while* org.apache.cxf *is set to at least* INFO *in* logback.xml.	FALSE
domibus.logging.metadata.print	*Prints the AS4 metadata in the logs when* org.apache.cxf *is set to at least* INFO *in* logback.xml.	TRUE
domibus.logging.cxf.limit	*The size limit at which messages are truncated in the logs when* org.apache.cxf *is set to at least* INFO *in* logback.xml. **Usage:** • Number between 0 and 1000000000 bytes. • Default to limit is 6000 bytes.	18000
domibus.logging.remote.certificates.print	*Prints the details of:* • *the remote receiver certificate used to encrypt the message when sending* or • *the remote sender certificate used to verify the trust of the message when receiving.*	false
domibus.logging.local.certificates.print	*Prints the details of:* • *local sender certificate corresponding to its private key being used to sign the message when sending* ors • *the local receiver certificate corresponding to its private key when decrypting the message when receiving.* **NOTE** When enabling this property, there is an extra delay introduced needed to load the certificate corresponding to the private key.	false
domibus.connection.cxf.ssl.offload.enable	*Enables offloading the SSL connection to another application (e.g. SSL Forward Proxy).*	FALSE

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
`domibus.property.length.max`	*The maximum length accepted for a property value, in bytes.*	`10000`
`domibus.property.backup.period.min`	*Description*	``
`domibus.property.backup.period.max`	*Description*	``
`domibus.userInput.whiteList`	*Characters that are accepted in user input*	`^[\\w\\-\\.: @]*$`
`domibus.internal.queue.concurrency`	*Number of threads used to parallelize the dispatching of messages to the plugins.*	`3-10`
`domibus.property.validation.enabled`	*Enables the validation of domibus properties values (default to TRUE).*	`TRUE`
`domibus.property.backup.period.min`	*Domibus instance/environment name.*	`Domibus`
`domibus.property.backup.history.max`	*The maximum number of backup files to keep. Defaults to 10. 0 for keeping all of them.*	`10`
`domibus.partyinfo.roles.validation.enabled`	*Validate PartyInfo From/To initiator and responder roles. This property helps maintaining backwards compatibility. It is recommended to be enabled. By default enabled.*	`TRUE`
`domibus.pmode.legconfiguration.mpc.validation.enabled`	*Validate the qualified name of the MPC in the received UserMessage on MSH endpoint matches the qualified name of the MPC configured on the pMode leg configuration.*	`TRUE`
`domibus.cacerts.validation.enabled`	*When enabled, the system default certificates (cacerts) are used in addition to custom certificates, to validate that a call to a https server can be trusted.*	`TRUE`
`domibus.instance.name`	*Domibus instance/environment name.*	`Domibus`
`domibus.sendMessage.failure.delete.payload`	*Defines if message payload is deleted on send failure.* Defaults to `FALSE` (the admin can put the message back in the send queue).	`FALSE`
`domibus.sendMessage.success.delete.payload`	*Defines if message payload is deleted on send success.* Set to `TRUE` by default to keep backwards compatibility.	`TRUE`
`domibus.sendMessage.attempt.audit.active`	*If disabled, Domibus will not save the message attempt details when there is a failure sending a message.*	`TRUE`
`domibus.synchronization.timeout`	*Description*	``

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
`compressionBlacklist`	*The list of mime-types that will not be compressed (in outgoing messages) even if compression is turned on for the given message.* **Default:** `application/vnd.etsi.asic-s+zip,image/jpeg`	See ~description

Super-user specific Domibus properties

The properties that are specific to super users (`ROLE_AP_ADMIN`) are defined in a separate file called `super-domibus.properties`, a file that can be found along with the others. See Domibus Super-User Properties.

These properties are related to password policy and alert configuration for super users. For more information see, Users.

Chapter 19. Domibus Super-User Properties

Property Name	Description and Usage	Default
domibus.alert.super.cleaner.cron	*CRON configuration for cleaning superuser alerts.*	0 0 0/1 * * ?
domibus.alert.super.cleaner.alert.lifetime	*Lifetime in days of super user alerts.*	20
super.domibus.alert.active	*Enable/disable the super user alert module.*	TRUE
domibus.alert.super.mail.sending.active	*Enable/disable the superuser alert mail sending.*	FALSE
super.domibus.alert.retry.cron	*Frequency of failed super user alert retry.*	0 0/1 * * * ?
super.domibus.alert.retry.time	*Elapsed time in minutes between super user alert retry.*	1
super.domibus.alert.retry.max_attempts	*Maximum number of attempts for failed super user alert*	2
super.domibus.alert.user.login_failure.active	*Enable/disable the login failure super user alert of the authentication module.*	TRUE
super.domibus.alert.user.login_failure.level	*Super user alert level for login failure.*	LOW
super.domibus.alert.user.login_failure.mail.subject	*Super user login failure alert mail subject.*	Super user login failure
super.domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.active	*Enable/disable the account disabled super user alert of the authentication module.*	TRUE
super.domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.level	*Super user alert level for account disabled.*	HIGH
super.domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.moment	*Time when the account disabled super user alert should be triggered.* **Possible values:** • AT_LOGON: an alert will be triggered each time a user tries to login to a disabled account. • WHEN_BLOCKED: an alert will be triggered once when the account got disabled.	WHEN_BLOCKED
super.domibus.alert.user.account_disabled.subject	*Super user account disabled alert mail subject.*	Super user account disabled

Chapter 20. WS Plugin Properties

Here's a list of the properties used for configuring the WS Plugin.

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
`wsplugin.mtom.enabled`	*When TRUE enables the support for MTOM.*	`FALSE`
`wsplugin.schema.validation.enabled`	*Enable the schema validation. By default, the schema validation has been disabled due to performance reasons. For large files, it is recommended to keep the schema validation as disabled.*	`FALSE`
`wsplugin.messages.pending.list.max`	*The maximum number of pending messages to be listed from the pending messages table. Setting this property is expected to avoid timeouts due to huge _resultsets* being served. Setting this property to zero returns all pending messages._	`500`
`wsplugin.messages.notifications`	The notifications sent by Domibus to the plugin. The following values are possible: • `MESSAGE_RECEIVED` • `MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_RECEIVED` • `MESSAGE_SEND_FAILURE` • `MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_SEND_FAILURE` • `MESSAGE_RECEIVED_FAILURE` • `MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_RECEIVED_FAILURE` • `MESSAGE_SEND_SUCCESS` • `MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_SEND_SUCCESS` • `MESSAGE_STATUS_CHANGE` • `MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_STATUS_CHANGE`	`MESSAGE_RECEIVED, MESSAGE_SEND_FAILURE, MESSAGE_RECEIVED_FAILURE, MESSAGE_SEND_SUCCESS, MESSAGE_STATUS_CHANGE`
`wsplugin.dispatcher.connectionTimeout`	*Timeout values for communication between the ws plugin and the backend service* *ConnectionTimeOut - Specifies the amount of time, in milliseconds, that the consumer will attempt to establish a connection before it times out. 0 is infinite.*	`240000`

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
wsplugin.dispatcher.receiveTimeout	*ReceiveTimeout - Specifies the amount of time, in milliseconds, that the consumer will wait for a response before it times out. 0 is infinite.*	240000
wsplugin.dispatcher.allowChunking	*Allows chunking when sending messages to the backend service*	FALSE
wsplugin.dispatcher.chunkingThreshold	If domibus.dispatcher.allowChunking is TRUE, this property sets the threshold at which messages start getting chunked(in bytes). Messages under this limit do not get chunked. Defaults to 100 MB.	104857600
wsplugin.dispatcher.connection.keepAlive	Specifies if the connection will be kept alive between C2-C1 and C3-C4.	TRUE
wsplugin.dispatcher.worker.cronExpression	*Specify concurrency limits via a "lower-upper" String, e.g. "5-10", or a simple upper limit String, e.g. "10" (the lower limit will be 1 in this case)* *when sending files,*	0 0/1 * * * ?
wsplugin.push.enabled	*Enables push notifications to the Backend.* *Properties* wsplugin.push.rules.X, wsplugin.push.rules.X.recipient, wsplugin.push.rules.X.endpoint, wsplugin.push.rules.X.retry *and* wsplugin.push.rules.X.type *needed with X* finalRecipient.	FALSE
wsplugin.push.rules.X	*Description of the rule X*	-
wsplugin.push.rules.X.recipient	*Recipient that will trigger the rule (ex: urn:oasis:names:tc:ebcore:partyid-type:unregistered:C1). If empty, the rule is triggered for any recipient.*	-
wsplugin.push.rules.X.endpoint	*End point used to submit a message to the backend (ex: http://localhost:8080/backend)*	-
wsplugin.push.rules.X.retry	*Cron expression for the retry mechanism to push to backend*	-

Configuration Property	Description and Usage	Default
`wsplugin.push.rules.X.type`	Type of notifications to be sent to the Backend: • `RECEIVE_SUCCESS` • `RECEIVE_FAIL` • `SEND_SUCCESS` • `SEND_FAILURE` • `MESSAGE_STATUS_CHANGE` • `SUBMIT_MESSAGE` • `DELETED` • `DELETED_BATCH` See Notifications to the Backend.	-
`wsplugin.push.auth.username`	*Basic authentication username that will be added to the http header of push notification requests to C4. If not specified, no authorization header will be added.*	-
`wsplugin.push.auth.password`	*Basic authentication password that will be added to the http header of push notification requests to C4. If not specified, no authorization header will be added.*	-
`wsplugin.push.markAsDownloaded`	*If TRUE, the `SUBMIT_MESSAGE` notification also pushes the message. If FALSE, the backend will be able to retrieve the same message multiple times and explicitly set the message status to `DOWNLOADED`.*	`TRUE`

Chapter 21. JMS Plugin Properties

Here's a list of the properties used for configuring the JMS Plugin.

Property name	Default value	Description	Domain specific
jmsplugin.queue.notification	jms/domibus.notification.jms	This queue is used by Domibus to notify the JMS Plugin about message events.	No
jmsplugin.queue.in	jms/domibus.backend.jms.inQueue	This queue is the entry point for messages to be sent to Domibus via the JMS plugin	No
jmsplugin.queue.in.concurrency	5-20	Concurrency setting for the in queue Concurrency limits via a "lower-upper" String, e.g. 5-10, or a simple upper limit String, for example 10 (the lower limit will be 1 in this case)	No
jmsplugin.queue.out	jms/domibus.backend.jms.outQueue	This queue contains the received messages, the backend listens to this queue to consume the received messages	Yes
jmsplugin.queue.reply	jms/domibus.backend.jms.replyQueue	This queue is used to inform the backend about the message status after sending a message to Domibus	Yes
jmsplugin.queue.consumer.notification.error	jms/domibus.backend.jms.errorNotifyConsumer	This queue is used to inform the backend that an error occurred during the processing of receiving a message	Yes
jmsplugin.queue.producer.notification.error	jms/domibus.backend.jms.errorNotifyProducer	This queue is used to inform the backend that an error occurred during the processing of sending a message	Yes
jmsplugin.messages.notifications	MESSAGE_RECEIVED, MESSAGE_SEND_FAILURE, MESSAGE_RECEIVED_FAILURE, MESSAGE_SEND_SUCCESS, MESSAGE_STATUS_CHANGE	The notifications sent by Domibus to the plugin. The following values are possible: MESSAGE_RECEIVED, MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_RECEIVED, MESSAGE_SEND_FAILURE, MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_SEND_FAILURE, MESSAGE_RECEIVED_FAILURE, MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_RECEIVED_FAILURE, MESSAGE_SEND_SUCCESS, MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_SEND_SUCCESS, MESSAGE_STATUS_CHANGE, MESSAGE_FRAGMENT_STATUS_CHANGE	

Support

Domibus Documentation is maintained by the eDelivery Support Team. For any questions, comments or requests for change, please contact:

- **Email**: ec-edelivery-support@ec.europa.eu
- **Hours**: 8AM to 6PM (Normal EC working Days)