

```

        public Object run() throws Exception {
            server = new FileClassifierServer-
Auth(args);

            return null;
        }
    },
    null);
}
} catch(LoginException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.exit(3);
} catch(PrivilegedActionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.exit(3);
}
}
}
public FileClassifierServerAuth(String[] args) {
    System.setSecurityManager(new RMISecurityManager());
    Exporter exporter = null;
    String serviceName = null;
    try {
        config = ConfigurationProvider.getInstance(args);
        exporter = (Exporter)
            config.getEntry( "security.FileClassifierServer",
                            "exporter",
                            Exporter.class);
        serviceName = (String)
            config.getEntry( "security.FileClassifierServer",
                            "serviceName",
                            String.class);
    } catch(ConfigurationException e) {
        System.err.println("Configuration error: " + e.toString());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    // Create the service and its proxy
    try {
        // impl = new security.FileClassifierImpl();
        impl = (RemoteFileClassifier) Class.forName(serviceName).newInstance();
    } catch(Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.exit(1);
    }
    Remote proxy = null;
    try {
        proxy = exporter.export(impl);
        System.out.println("Proxy is " + proxy.toString());
    } catch(ExportException e) {

```

```

        // this handler will save ALL log messages in the file
        trustFh = new FileHandler("log.client.trust.txt");
        integrityFh = new FileHandler("log.client.integrity.txt");
        policyFh = new FileHandler("log.client.policy.txt");
        // the format is simple rather than XML
        trustFh.setFormatter(new SimpleFormatter());
        integrityFh.setFormatter(new SimpleFormatter());
        policyFh.setFormatter(new SimpleFormatter());
        trustLogger.addHandler(trustFh);
        integrityLogger.addHandler(integrityFh);
        policyLogger.addHandler(policyFh);
        trustLogger.setLevel(java.util.logging.Level.ALL);
        integrityLogger.setLevel(java.util.logging.Level.ALL);
        policyLogger.setLevel(java.util.logging.Level.ALL);
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}

public void discovered(DiscoveryEvent evt) {
    ServiceRegistrar[] registrars = evt.getRegistrars();
    Class [] classes = new Class[] {FileClassifier.class};
    FileClassifier classifier = null;
    ServiceTemplate template = new ServiceTemplate(null, classes,
                                                    null);

    for (int n = 0; n < registrars.length; n++) {
        System.out.println("Lookup service found");
        ServiceRegistrar registrar = registrars[n];
        try {
            classifier = (FileClassifier) registrar.lookup(template);
        } catch (java.rmi.RemoteException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(4);
            continue;
        }
        if (classifier == null) {
            System.out.println("Classifier null");
            continue;
        }
        System.out.println("Getting the proxy");
        // Get the proxy preparer
        ProxyPreparer preparer = null;
        try {
            preparer =
                (ProxyPreparer) config.getEntry(
                    "client.TestFileClassifierProxyPre-
parer",

```

The runtime needs to be told about these classes, which you can do by using **the runtime define:**

```
-Djava.security.properties=security.properties
```

where `security.properties` is a file containing the single line saying which Jini class to use for dynamic policies.

```
policy.provider=net.jini.security.policy.DynamicPolicyProvider
```

For the client, an array of permissions specifies the permissions the client will grant to a proxy. This array is set in the `BasicProxyPreparer`.

The server can set a permission in the `BasicILFactory`. This permission is used to perform server-side access control on incoming remote calls.

Summary

Ensuring security on the network is a complex task, and the Jini possibilities of mobile code increase the security risks. This chapter presented an end-programmer's view of the new Jini 2.0 security. The architecture behind the Jini security model is highly configurable, and we've looked at one set of "plug-ins" to make it (relatively) easy for you as a programmer. However, if you want more control over any part of this process, be aware that you can dig further into this architecture and roll your own for almost all parts of it.