

- ▶ Symmetric versus asymmetric cryptography. In symmetric the encryption and decryption keys are the same while in asymmetric cryptography they are different.

- ▶ Symmetric versus asymmetric cryptography. In symmetric the encryption and decryption keys are the same while in asymmetric cryptography they are different.
- ▶ Public key cryptography. (asymmetric)

# Cryptography

- ▶ Symmetric versus asymmetric cryptography. In symmetric the encryption and decryption keys are the same while in asymmetric cryptography they are different.
- ▶ Public key cryptography. (asymmetric)
- ▶ RSA scheme. (asymmetric)

# Cryptography

- ▶ Symmetric versus asymmetric cryptography. In symmetric the encryption and decryption keys are the same while in asymmetric cryptography they are different.
- ▶ Public key cryptography. (asymmetric)
- ▶ RSA scheme. (asymmetric)
- ▶ Examples: Secure shell (`ssh`, `slogin`, `sshd`), PGP (Pretty Good Privacy, a free cryptographic package), Kerberos network authentication, SSL (Secure Sockets Layer, used with `https` protocol).

"If privacy is outlawed, only outlaws will have privacy." Zimmerman (author of PGP)

# Public key cryptography

Each participant has a *public key* and a *secret key*. In RSA public-key cryptosystem, each key consists of a pair of large integers.

*Alice* has key  $(P_A, S_A)$ .

*Bob* has key  $(P_B, S_B)$ .

Let  $\mathcal{D}$  be the set of permissible messages. Then we require the following conditions.

$$P_A, S_A, P_B, S_B : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$$

$$M = S_A(P_A(M))$$

$$M = P_A(S_A(M))$$

$$M = S_B(P_B(M))$$

$$M = P_B(S_B(M))$$

# Sending an encrypted message

1. Bob obtains Alice's public key  $P_A$ .
2. Bob computes the ciphertext  $C = P_A(M)$  corresponding to the message  $M$  and sends  $C$  to Alice.
3. When Alice receives the ciphertext  $C$ , she applies her secret key  $S_A$  to retrieve the original message:  $M = S_A(C)$ .

# Digital signature

1. Alice computes her **digital signature**  $\sigma = S_A(M')$  for the message  $M'$  using her secret key.
2. Alice sends the message/signature pair  $(M', \sigma)$  to Bob.
3. When Bob receives  $(M', \sigma)$ , he can verify that it originated from Alice by using Alice's public key to verify that  $M' = P_A(\sigma)$ .

A digital signature is verifiable by anyone who has access to the signers public key. The signed message is not encrypted.

# Encrypted and signed message

1. Alice computes her **digital signature**  $\sigma = S_A(M')$  for the message  $M'$  using her secret key.
2. Alice appends her digital signature to the message and then encrypts the resulting pair with Bob's public key to send  $P_B(M' \sigma)$ .
3. Bob decrypts the message using his secret key.
4. Bob verifies Alice's signature using her public key.



# More on cryptography

- ▶ The security of the public-key cryptosystem rests in large part on the difficulty of factoring large integers.

# More on cryptography

- ▶ The security of the public-key cryptosystem rests in large part on the difficulty of factoring large integers.
  - ▶ If factoring large integers is easy, then breaking the RSA cryptosystem is easy.

# More on cryptography

- ▶ The security of the public-key cryptosystem rests in large part on the difficulty of factoring large integers.
  - ▶ If factoring large integers is easy, then breaking the RSA cryptosystem is easy.
  - ▶ If factoring large integers is hard, then whether breaking RSA is hard is an unproven statement.

# More on cryptography

- ▶ The security of the public-key cryptosystem rests in large part on the difficulty of factoring large integers.
  - ▶ If factoring large integers is easy, then breaking the RSA cryptosystem is easy.
  - ▶ If factoring large integers is hard, then whether breaking RSA is hard is an unproven statement. However decades of research has not found an easy way to break the RSA system.

# More on cryptography

- ▶ The security of the public-key cryptosystem rests in large part on the difficulty of factoring large integers.
  - ▶ If factoring large integers is easy, then breaking the RSA cryptosystem is easy.
  - ▶ If factoring large integers is hard, then whether breaking RSA is hard is an unproven statement. However decades of research has not found an easy way to break the RSA system.
- ▶ A perfect tool for electronic contracts, electronic checks, e-cash, etc. However cryptography is not a panacea for every security issue.

# More on cryptography

- ▶ The security of the public-key cryptosystem rests in large part on the difficulty of factoring large integers.
  - ▶ If factoring large integers is easy, then breaking the RSA cryptosystem is easy.
  - ▶ If factoring large integers is hard, then whether breaking RSA is hard is an unproven statement. However decades of research has not found an easy way to break the RSA system.
- ▶ A perfect tool for electronic contracts, electronic checks, e-cash, etc. However cryptography is not a panacea for every security issue.
- ▶ How do you get your public key in the beginning. Get a **certificate** from a trusted authority.

# More on cryptography

- ▶ The security of the public-key cryptosystem rests in large part on the difficulty of factoring large integers.
  - ▶ If factoring large integers is easy, then breaking the RSA cryptosystem is easy.
  - ▶ If factoring large integers is hard, then whether breaking RSA is hard is an unproven statement. However decades of research has not found an easy way to break the RSA system.
- ▶ A perfect tool for electronic contracts, electronic checks, e-cash, etc. However cryptography is not a panacea for every security issue.
- ▶ How do you get your public key in the beginning. Get a **certificate** from a trusted authority.
- ▶ Public-key cryptosystem involve multiple-precision arithmetic which is considerably slower. Most practical systems use a hybrid approach.

# Encryption in Java

- ▶ The packages `javax.crypto` and `java.security` provide the basic mechanisms.



# Encryption in Java

- ▶ The packages `javax.crypto` and `java.security` provide the basic mechanisms.
- ▶ We can get a list of all available security providers with some simple code. See example: `security/providers/ListProviders.java`

# Encryption in Java

- ▶ The packages `javax.crypto` and `java.security` provide the basic mechanisms.
- ▶ We can get a list of all available security providers with some simple code. See example: [security/providers/ListProviders.java](#)
- ▶ See code snippet below:

```
import java.security.Provider;
import java.security.Provider.Service;
import java.security.Security;
import java.util.Set;

public class ListProviders {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        Provider[] list = Security.getProviders();
        for (Provider e: list) {
            System.out.println(e);
            Set<Service> serviceList = e.getServices();
            for (Service s: serviceList)
                System.out.println("\t" + s);
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

# Encryption in Java

- ▶ Sample code that generates a key and uses it to encrypt information and then stores both the key and the encrypted information on the disk. See examples:

[EncryptTest.java](#) [DecryptTest.java](#)

# Encryption in Java

- ▶ Sample code that generates a key and uses it to encrypt information and then stores both the key and the encrypted information on the disk. See examples:  
[EncryptTest.java](#) [DecryptTest.java](#)
- ▶ Uses the Advanced Encryption Standard (**AES**)

# Encryption in Java

- ▶ Sample code that generates a key and uses it to encrypt information and then stores both the key and the encrypted information on the disk. See examples:

[EncryptTest.java](#) [DecryptTest.java](#)

- ▶ Uses the Advanced Encryption Standard (**AES**)
- ▶ Code snippet:

```
// security/Encryption/EncryptTest.java
FileOutputStream dataFile = new FileOutputStream("data.encrypted");
ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(
    new FileOutputStream("key");
```

```
KeyGenerator kg = KeyGenerator.getInstance("AES");
Key key = kg.generateKey();
oos.writeObject(key);
```

```
Cipher cipher = Cipher.getInstance("AES");
byte[] data = "Hello World!".getBytes();
cipher.init(Cipher.ENCRYPT_MODE, key);
byte[] result = cipher.doFinal(data);
dataFile.write(data);
```

- ▶ **Beware!** The key is not protected. It must at least not be readable by anyone else.

# Decryption in Java

- ▶ Sample code that reads in a key and uses it to decrypt information from an encrypted file.

```
// security/Encryption/DecryptTest.java
File dataFile = new File("data.encrypted");
FileInputStream data = new FileInputStream(dataFile);
ObjectInputStream ois = new ObjectInputStream( new FileInputStream("key"));

Key key = (Key) ois.readObject();
Cipher cipher = Cipher.getInstance("AES");
byte [] result = new byte[(int)dataFile.length()];
int n = data.read(result);
cipher.init(Cipher.DECRYPT_MODE, key);
byte[] original = cipher.doFinal(result);
```

- ▶ See example [securehash/SHA2Test.java](#) on how to use MD5 sums and Secure hash functions in Java. Please note that MD5 sums have a known flaw so research them fully before relying on them.

# MD5 Sums, Secure Hash and Password Input

- ▶ See example [securehash/SHA2Test.java](#) on how to use MD5 sums and Secure hash functions in Java. Please note that MD5 sums have a known flaw so research them fully before relying on them.
- ▶ Another issue is handling password input without showing input. See the example [PasswordTest.java](#) in the folder [security/passwordinput](#) for more details.



# Secure Sockets Layer

- ▶ **Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)**. The most widely used protocol used for SSL provides privacy, data integrity, authenticity and non-repudiation.

# Secure Sockets Layer

- ▶ **Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)**. The most widely used protocol used for SSL provides privacy, data integrity, authenticity and **non-repudiation**.
  - ▶ Uses asymmetric key cryptography (public/private key) to authenticate the identities of the communicating parties.

# Secure Sockets Layer

- ▶ **Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)**. The most widely used protocol used for SSL provides privacy, data integrity, authenticity and **non-repudiation**.
  - ▶ Uses asymmetric key cryptography (public/private key) to authenticate the identities of the communicating parties.
  - ▶ Uses asymmetric key cryptography (public/private key) to encrypt the shared encryption key that is used during the SSL session.

# Secure Sockets Layer

- ▶ **Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)**. The most widely used protocol used for SSL provides privacy, data integrity, authenticity and **non-repudiation**.
  - ▶ Uses asymmetric key cryptography (public/private key) to authenticate the identities of the communicating parties.
  - ▶ Uses asymmetric key cryptography (public/private key) to encrypt the shared encryption key that is used during the SSL session.
  - ▶ Uses symmetric key cryptography for data encryption between client and server.

# Secure Sockets Layer

- ▶ **Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)**. The most widely used protocol used for SSL provides privacy, data integrity, authenticity and **non-repudiation**.
  - ▶ Uses asymmetric key cryptography (public/private key) to authenticate the identities of the communicating parties.
  - ▶ Uses asymmetric key cryptography (public/private key) to encrypt the shared encryption key that is used during the SSL session.
  - ▶ Uses symmetric key cryptography for data encryption between client and server.
- ▶ **RMI with SSL**. Java has two classes that provide the ability to secure the communication channel using SSL/TLS (Secure Socket Layer/Transport Layer Security) protocols:  
`javax.rmi.ssl.SslRMIClientSocketFactory`  
`javax.rmi.ssl.SslRMIServerSocketFactory`

# Overview of RMI with SSL

- ▶ *Establish a SSL session using a SSL handshake.* The client initiates a connection and the server responds. This a multi-step process. The net result is that the client and server agree on an encryption scheme.

# Overview of RMI with SSL

- ▶ *Establish a SSL session using a SSL handshake.* The client initiates a connection and the server responds. This a multi-step process. The net result is that the client and server agree on an encryption scheme.
- ▶ *The server sends its certificate and the client verifies it.* The certificate sent by the server comes from the server's **keystore** as a database for the contents. The client either verifies the server's signature by either trusting the server or trusting one of the signers in the certificate chain provided by the server.

# Overview of RMI with SSL

- ▶ *Establish a SSL session using a SSL handshake.* The client initiates a connection and the server responds. This a multi-step process. The net result is that the client and server agree on an encryption scheme.
- ▶ *The server sends its certificate and the client verifies it.* The certificate sent by the server comes from the server's **keystore** as a database for the contents. The client either verifies the server's signature by either trusting the server or trusting one of the signers in the certificate chain provided by the server.
- ▶ *The client stores certificates in its truststore.* The default truststore is **cacerts**, which can be found in the following location:  
`$JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/security/cacerts`. Check the listed authorities in it with the command (default password is *changeit*):  
`keytool -list -v -keystore cacerts`



# Overview of RMI with SSL

- ▶ *Establish a SSL session using a SSL handshake.* The client initiates a connection and the server responds. This a multi-step process. The net result is that the client and server agree on an encryption scheme.
- ▶ *The server sends its certificate and the client verifies it.* The certificate sent by the server comes from the server's **keystore** as a database for the contents. The client either verifies the server's signature by either trusting the server or trusting one of the signers in the certificate chain provided by the server.
- ▶ *The client stores certificates in its truststore.* The default truststore is **cacerts**, which can be found in the following location:  
`$JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/security/cacerts`. Check the listed authorities in it with the command (default password is *changeit*):  
`keytool -list -v -keystore cacerts`
- ▶ *Next the client uses the public key of the server to send a **ClientKeyExchange** message to the server.* The message contains some random information that is used to generate a symmetric key that will be used for encrypting the content during the data exchange.

# Overview of RMI with SSL

- ▶ *Establish a SSL session using a SSL handshake.* The client initiates a connection and the server responds. This a multi-step process. The net result is that the client and server agree on an encryption scheme.
- ▶ *The server sends its certificate and the client verifies it.* The certificate sent by the server comes from the server's **keystore** as a database for the contents. The client either verifies the server's signature by either trusting the server or trusting one of the signers in the certificate chain provided by the server.
- ▶ *The client stores certificates in its **truststore**.* The default truststore is **cacerts**, which can be found in the following location:  
`$JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/security/cacerts`. Check the listed authorities in it with the command (default password is *changeit*):  
`keytool -list -v -keystore cacerts`
- ▶ *Next the client uses the public key of the server to send a **ClientKeyExchange** message to the server.* The message contains some random information that is used to generate a symmetric key that will be used for encrypting the content during the data exchange.
- ▶ *Next the client sends a **ChangeCipherSpec** message indicating that it is ready to communicate.* This message is followed by a **Finished** message.

# Overview of RMI with SSL

- ▶ *Establish a SSL session using a SSL handshake.* The client initiates a connection and the server responds. This a multi-step process. The net result is that the client and server agree on an encryption scheme.
- ▶ *The server sends its certificate and the client verifies it.* The certificate sent by the server comes from the server's **keystore** as a database for the contents. The client either verifies the server's signature by either trusting the server or trusting one of the signers in the certificate chain provided by the server.
- ▶ *The client stores certificates in its **truststore**.* The default truststore is **cacerts**, which can be found in the following location:  
`$JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/security/cacerts`. Check the listed authorities in it with the command (default password is *changeit*):  
`keytool -list -v -keystore cacerts`
- ▶ *Next the client uses the public key of the server to send a **ClientKeyExchange** message to the server.* The message contains some random information that is used to generate a symmetric key that will be used for encrypting the content during the data exchange.
- ▶ *Next the client sends a **ChangeCipherSpec** message indicating that it is ready to communicate.* This message is followed by a **Finished** message.
- ▶ *The server responds by sending its **ChangeCipherSpec** message and a **Finished** message.*

# Example SSL Handshake

```
*** ClientHello, TLSv1
RandomCookie:  GMT: 1141769969 bytes = { 93, 99, 48, 178, 50, 21, 255,
207, 135, 20, 150, 233, 207, 151, 26, 126, 200, 93, 146, 59, 53, 232,
2, 209, 238, 34, 219, 178 }
Session ID:  {}
Cipher Suites: [SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5, SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA,
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA, TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA,
TLS_DHE_DSS_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA, SSL_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA,
SSL_DHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA, SSL_DHE_DSS_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA,
SSL_RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA, SSL_DHE_RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA,
SSL_DHE_DSS_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA, SSL_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5,
SSL_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA, SSL_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA,
SSL_DHE_DSS_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA]
Compression Methods:  { 0 }
***

*** ServerHello, TLSv1
RandomCookie:  GMT: 1141769970 bytes = { 214, 236, 161, 51, 175, 144,
66, 122, 86, 62, 242, 54, 229, 209, 121, 18, 164, 196, 77, 233, 16, 174,
20, 9, 92, 153, 236, 197 }
Session ID:  {68, 14, 7, 242, 21, 148, 20, 218, 17, 110, 197, 208, 17,
91, 178, 156, 22, 52, 57, 41, 20, 215, 6, 80, 62, 112, 182, 111, 31,
35, 51, 164}
Cipher Suite: SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5
Compression Method: 0
***
```

# Example SSL Handshake (continued)

From Client

\*\*\* ClientKeyExchange, RSA PreMasterSecret, TLSv1

Random Secret: { 3, 1, 155, 121, 164, 80, 202, 181, 110, 118, 28, 78,  
85, 173, 230, 166, 234, 188, 171, 204, 130, 167, 6, 155, 155, 178, 70,  
20, 88, 244, 141, 220, 177, 167, 4, 147, 24, 129, 165, 171, 70, 23, 132,  
74, 144, 20, 156, 227 }

From Client

main, WRITE: TLSv1 Change Cipher Spec, length = 1

[Raw write]: length = 6

0000: 14 03 01 00 01 01

.....

\*\*\* Finished

From Server

RMI TCP Connection(2)-132.178.248.51, WRITE: TLSv1 Change Cipher Spec, length =

[Raw write]: length = 6

0000: 14 03 01 00 01 01

.....

\*\*\* Finished

Generated using the `-Djavax.net.debug=all` option to the java VM.

# Creating the setup

- Generate a keystore that has a key pair (public and private key) along with a self-signed certificate.

```
keytool -genkey -alias SecureServer -keyalg RSA -keystore  
Server_Keystore
```

# Creating the setup

- ▶ Generate a keystore that has a key pair (public and private key) along with a self-signed certificate.

```
keytool -genkey -alias SecureServer -keyalg RSA -keystore  
Server_Keystore
```

- ▶ Examine the contents of the generated Server Keystore.

```
keytool -list -v -keystore Server_Keystore
```

# Creating the setup

- ▶ Generate a keystore that has a key pair (public and private key) along with a self-signed certificate.

```
keytool -genkey -alias SecureServer -keyalg RSA -keystore  
Server_Keystore
```

- ▶ Examine the contents of the generated Server Keystore.

```
keytool -list -v -keystore Server_Keystore
```

- ▶ Create a self-signed certificate.

```
keytool -export -alias SecureServer -keystore Server_Keystore -rfc -file  
Server.cer
```



# Creating the setup

- ▶ Generate a keystore that has a key pair (public and private key) along with a self-signed certificate.

```
keytool -genkey -alias SecureServer -keyalg RSA -keystore  
Server_Keystore
```

- ▶ Examine the contents of the generated Server Keystore.

```
keytool -list -v -keystore Server_Keystore
```

- ▶ Create a self-signed certificate.

```
keytool -export -alias SecureServer -keystore Server_Keystore -rfc -file  
Server.cer
```

- ▶ To see what the certificate looks like.

```
cat Server.cer
```

# Creating the setup

- ▶ Generate a keystore that has a key pair (public and private key) along with a self-signed certificate.  
`keytool -genkey -alias SecureServer -keyalg RSA -keystore Server_Keystore`
- ▶ Examine the contents of the generated Server Keystore.  
`keytool -list -v -keystore Server_Keystore`
- ▶ Create a self-signed certificate.  
`keytool -export -alias SecureServer -keystore Server_Keystore -rfc -file Server.cer`
- ▶ To see what the certificate looks like.  
`cat Server.cer`
- ▶ Next we import the server certificate into a truststore that can be used by the client.  
`keytool -import -alias SecureServer -file Server.cer -keystore Client_Truststore`

# Creating the setup

- ▶ Generate a keystore that has a key pair (public and private key) along with a self-signed certificate.  
`keytool -genkey -alias SecureServer -keyalg RSA -keystore Server_Keystore`
- ▶ Examine the contents of the generated Server Keystore.  
`keytool -list -v -keystore Server_Keystore`
- ▶ Create a self-signed certificate.  
`keytool -export -alias SecureServer -keystore Server_Keystore -rfc -file Server.cer`
- ▶ To see what the certificate looks like.  
`cat Server.cer`
- ▶ Next we import the server certificate into a truststore that can be used by the client.  
`keytool -import -alias SecureServer -file Server.cer -keystore Client_Truststore`
- ▶ To verify the contents of the truststore that we created, we issue the following command.  
`keytool -list -v -keystore Client_Truststore`

In our example, we are working with a self-signed certificate instead of certificates signed by Certification Authority (CA). If there is a need to get the certificate signed by a CA then a Certificate Signing Request(CSR) needs to be generated. The generated CSR, then, should to be submitted along with other pertinent information to a Certification Authority such as VeriSign or USPS, who will then digitally sign the certificate.

# Using SSL Sockets

- ▶ See example in the folder [security/sslsockets](#).

# Using SSL Sockets

- ▶ See example in the folder [security/sslsockets](#).
- ▶ On the server side.

```
import javax.net.ssl.*;
System.setProperty("javax.net.ssl.keyStore", "Server_KeyStore");
System.setProperty("javax.net.ssl.keyStorePassword", "password");
SSLServerSocketFactory sslSrvFact =
    (SSLServerSocketFactory) SSLServerSocketFactory.getDefault();
SSLServerSocket ss = (SSLServerSocket) sslSrvFact.createServerSocket(port);
SSLSocket sock = (SSLSocket) ss.accept();
```

# Using SSL Sockets

- ▶ See example in the folder `security/sslsockets`.
- ▶ On the server side.

```
import javax.net.ssl.*;
System.setProperty("javax.net.ssl.keyStore", "Server_KeyStore");
System.setProperty("javax.net.ssl.keyStorePassword", "password");
SSLServerSocketFactory sslSrvFact =
    (SSLServerSocketFactory) SSLServerSocketFactory.getDefault();
SSLServerSocket ss = (SSLServerSocket) sslSrvFact.createServerSocket(port);
SSLSocket sock = (SSLSocket) ss.accept();
```

- ▶ On the client side.

```
import javax.net.ssl.*;
System.setProperty("javax.net.ssl.trustStore", "Client_Truststore");
System.setProperty("javax.net.ssl.trustStorePassword", "password");
SSLSocketFactory sslFact = (SSLSocketFactory)SSLSocketFactory.getDefault();
SSLSocket server = (SSLSocket)sslFact.createSocket(host, port);
```

# Using RMI with SSL Sockets

- ▶ See examples in the folder [security/rmisslex1](#)

# Using RMI with SSL Sockets

- ▶ See examples in the folder `security/rmisslex1`
- ▶ On the server side.

```
System.setProperty("javax.net.ssl.keyStore", "./resources/Server_Keystore");
System.setProperty("javax.net.ssl.keyStorePassword", "password");
System.setProperty("java.security.policy", "./resources/mysecurity.policy");
RMIClientSocketFactory rmiClientSocketFactory =
    new SslRMIClientSocketFactory();
RMIServerSocketFactory rmiServerSockeyFactory =
    new SslRMIServerSocketFactory();
DateServer server = (DateServer) UnicastRemoteObject.exportObject(this, 0,
    rmiClientSocketFactory, rmiServerSockeyFactory);
Registry registry = LocateRegistry.createRegistry(port);
registry.rebind(name, server);
```



# Using RMI with SSL Sockets

- ▶ See examples in the folder [security/rmisslex1](#)

- ▶ On the server side.

```
System.setProperty("javax.net.ssl.keyStore", "./resources/Server_Keystore");
System.setProperty("javax.net.ssl.keyStorePassword", "password");
System.setProperty("java.security.policy", "./resources/mysecurity.policy");
RMIClientSocketFactory rmiClientSocketFactory =
    new SslRMIClientSocketFactory();
RMIServerSocketFactory rmiServerSockeyFactory =
    new SslRMIServerSocketFactory();
DateServer server = (DateServer) UnicastRemoteObject.exportObject(this, 0,
    rmiClientSocketFactory, rmiServerSockeyFactory);
Registry registry = LocateRegistry.createRegistry(port);
registry.rebind(name, server);
```

- ▶ On the client side.

```
System.setProperty("javax.net.ssl.trustStore", "Client_Truststore");
System.setProperty("java.security.policy", "mysecurity.policy");
Registry reg = LocateRegistry.getRegistry(host, port);
DateServer server = (DateServer) reg.lookup("DateServerImpl");
```

# Using RMI with SSL Sockets

- ▶ See examples in the folder [security/rmisslex1](#)

- ▶ On the server side.

```
System.setProperty("javax.net.ssl.keyStore", "./resources/Server_Keystore");
System.setProperty("javax.net.ssl.keyStorePassword", "password");
System.setProperty("java.security.policy", "./resources/mysecurity.policy");
RMIClientSocketFactory rmiClientSocketFactory =
    new SslRMIClientSocketFactory();
RMIServerSocketFactory rmiServerSockeyFactory =
    new SslRMIServerSocketFactory();
DateServer server = (DateServer) UnicastRemoteObject.exportObject(this, 0,
    rmiClientSocketFactory, rmiServerSockeyFactory);
Registry registry = LocateRegistry.createRegistry(port);
registry.rebind(name, server);
```

- ▶ On the client side.

```
System.setProperty("javax.net.ssl.trustStore", "Client_Truststore");
System.setProperty("java.security.policy", "mysecurity.policy");
Registry reg = LocateRegistry.getRegistry(host, port);
DateServer server = (DateServer) reg.lookup("DateServerImpl");
```

- ▶ Also see example in folder [security/rmisslex2](#)

# References

- ▶ *JSSE (Java Secure Sockets Extension)* documentation.