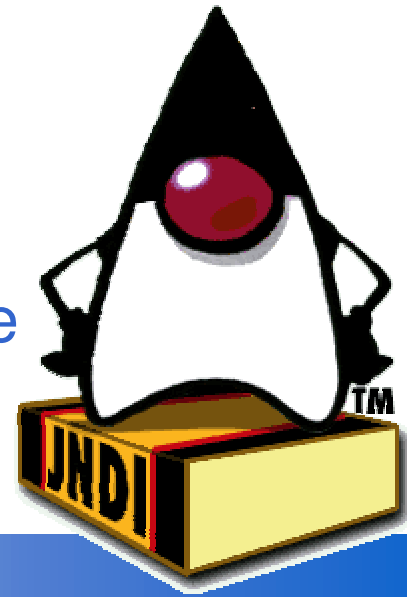


<http://www-adele.imag.fr/~donsez/cours>

JNDI

Java Naming and Directory Interface



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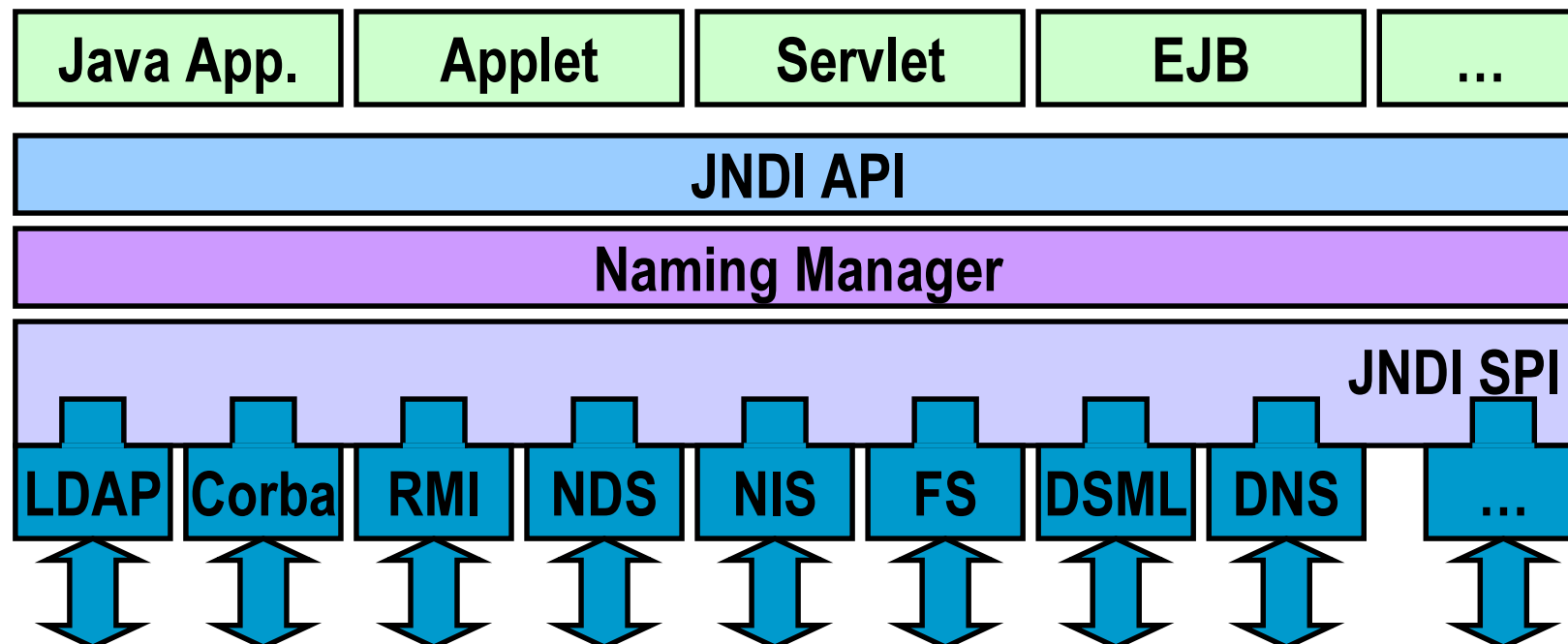
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JNDI - Principe

- Fournir un API (java) uniforme à des services de nommage ou d'annuaire
 - utilisation de pilotes SPI dynamiquement chargeables
 - LDAP, DNS, NIS, NDS, RMI, CORBA, ... et FileSystems
- Architecture



JNDI - APIs

■ Installation

- inclus dans J2 v1.3
- Java Standard Extension dans J1.1 et J2 v1.2

■ Packages

- `javax.naming`, `javax.naming.directory`, `javax.naming.event`,
`javax.naming.ldap`, `javax.naming.spi`

■ SPI : Service Providers

- ens de classes implémentant `javax.naming.spi`
- SPI préinstallés dans J2 v1.3
 - Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)
 - CORBA services (COS) naming service
 - Java Remote Method Invocation (RMI) Registry

JNDI – ContextFactory (i)

■ FileSystem

- `com.sun.jndi.fscontext.FSContextFactory`
- `com.sun.jndi.fscontext.RefFSContextFactory`

■ Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)

- `com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory`

■ CORBA services (COS) naming service

■ Java Remote Method Invocation (RMI) Registry

- `com.sun.jndi.rmi.registry.RegistryContextFactory`

■ NIS

- `com.sun.jndi.nis.NISCtxFactory`

■ NDS

- `com.novell.naming.service.nds.NdsInitialContextFactory`

JNDI – ContextFactory (ii)

- DNS
- DSML

JNDI

Création du contexte LDAP

```
String login="Directory Manager";
String password="motdepasse";

Hashtable env = new Hashtable();

env.put(Context.INITIAL_CONTEXT_FACTORY, "com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory");

env.put(Context.SECURITY_AUTHENTICATION, "simple");
env.put(Context.SECURITY_PRINCIPAL, "cn="+login);
env.put(Context.SECURITY_CREDENTIALS, password);

env.put(Context.PROVIDER_URL, "ldap://localhost:389/o=JNDITutorial");

Context ctx = new InitialContext(env);
```

JNDI

Exemple 1 avec LDAP

```
Attributes answer = ctx.getAttributes("cn=Ted Geisel, ou=People");
for (NamingEnumeration ae = answer.getAll(); ae.hasMore();) {
    Attribute attr = (Attribute)ae.next();
    System.out.println("attribute: " + attr.getID());
    /* print each value */
    for (NamingEnumeration e = attr.getAll(); e.hasMore();
        System.out.println("value: " + e.next()));
}
```


JNDI

Exemple 1 avec LDAP

```
# java GetattrsAll
attribute: sn
value: Geisel
attribute: objectclass
value: top
value: person
value: organizationalPerson
value: inetOrgPerson
attribute: jpegphoto
value: [B@1dacc78b
attribute: mail
value: Ted.Geisel@JNDITutorial.com
attribute: facsimiletelephonenumber
value: +1 408 555 2329
attribute: telephonenumber
value: +1 408 555 5252
attribute: cn
value: Ted Geisel
```

JNDI

Exemple 2 avec LDAP

```
// Set up environment for creating initial context
Hashtable env = new Hashtable();
env.put(Context.INITIAL_CONTEXT_FACTORY, "com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory");
env.put(Context.PROVIDER_URL, "ldap://localhost:389/o=JNDITutorial");
Context ctx = new InitialContext(env);
// Specify the ids of the attributes to return
String[] attrIDs = {"sn", "telephonenumber", "golfhandicap", "mail"};
// Get the attributes requested
Attributes answer = ctx.getAttributes("cn=Ted Geisel, ou=People", attrIDs);
for (NamingEnumeration ae = answer.getAll(); ae.hasMore(); ) {
    Attribute attr = (Attribute)ae.next();
    System.out.println("attribute: " + attr.getID());
    /* print each value */
    for (NamingEnumeration e = attr.getAll(); e.hasMore(); )
        System.out.println("value: " + e.next());
}
```

JNDI

Exemple 2 avec LDAP

```
# java Getattrs
attribute: sn
value: Geisel
attribute: mail
value: Ted.Geisel@JNDITutorial.com
attribute: telephonenumber
value: +1 408 555 5252
```

JNDI

Exemple 3 avec LDAP

```
// Specify the changes to make
    ModificationItem[] mods = new ModificationItem[3];
// Replace mail attribute with new value
    mods[0] = new ModificationItem(DirContext.REPLACE_ATTRIBUTE,
        new BasicAttribute("mail", "geisel@wizards.com"));
// Add additional value to "telephonenumber"
    mods[1] = new ModificationItem(DirContext.ADD_ATTRIBUTE,
        new BasicAttribute("telephonenumber", "+1 555 555 5555"));
// Remove jpegphoto
    mods[2] = new ModificationItem(DirContext.REMOVE_ATTRIBUTE,
        new BasicAttribute("jpegphoto"));
// Perform requested modifications on named object
    ctx.modifyAttributes(name, mods);
```

JNDI Exemple 4 avec LDAP

Basic Search

```
// Specify the attributes to match
// Ask for objects with a surname ("sn") attribute with value "Geisel"
// and which have the "mail" attribute.
    Attributes matchAttrs = new BasicAttributes(true); // ignore attribute name case
    matchAttrs.put(new BasicAttribute("sn", "Geisel"));
    matchAttrs.put(new BasicAttribute("mail"));

// Search for objects with those matching attributes
    NamingEnumeration answer = ctx.search("ou=People", matchAttrs);

    while (enum.hasMore()) {
        SearchResult sr = (SearchResult)enum.next();
        System.out.println(">>>" + sr.getName());
        printAttrs(sr.getAttributes());
    }
```

JNDI Exemple 5 avec LDAP

Search Filter

```
// Create default search controls
    SearchControls ctls = new SearchControls();

// Specify the search filter to match
// Ask for objects with attribute sn = Geisel and which have the "mail" attribute.
    String filter = "(&(sn=Geisel)(mail=*))";

// Search for objects using filter
    NamingEnumeration answer = ctx.search("ou=People", filter, ctls);
```

JNDI Exemple 5 avec LDAP

Search Filter

```
// Specify the ids of the attributes to return
    String[] attrIDs = {"sn", "telephonenumber", "golfhandicap", "mail"};
// Specify the search control
    SearchControls ctls = new SearchControls();
    ctls.setTimeLimit(1000); // limit to 1000 ms
    ctls.setReturningAttributes(attrIDs);
    ctls.setSearchScope(SearchControls.SUBTREE_SCOPE);

// Specify the search filter to match
// Ask for objects with attribute sn == Geisel and which have the "mail" attribute.
    String filter = "(&(sn=Geisel)(mail=*))";

// Search subtree for objects using filter
    NamingEnumeration answer = ctx.search("", filter, ctls);
```

Symboles de Filtrage

Symbol	Description
&	conjunction (i.e., and -- all in list must be true)
	disjunction (i.e., or -- one or more alternatives must be true)
!	negation (i.e., not -- the item being negated must not be true)
=	equality (according to the matching rule of the attribute)
~=	approximate equality (according to the matching rule of the attribute)
>=	greater than (according to the matching rule of the attribute)
<=	less than (according to the matching rule of the attribute)
=*	presence (i.e., entry must have the attribute but its value is irrelevant)
*	wildcard (indicates zero or more characters can occur in that position) This is to be used when specifying attribute values to match.
\	escape (for escaping '*', '(', or ') when they occur inside an attribute value)

DSML et JNDI

■ Provider (SPI) JNDI / DSML

- Accéder à des documents DSML
- Manipuler et modifier leur contenu
- Ré-exporter le contenu en DSML

JNDI et J2EE

■ TODO

Exemple JNDI

- **Navigateur-Editeur LDAP de Jarek Gawor**
 - <http://www.iit.edu/~gawojar/ldap>
 - Pur Java et JNDI

- **Tutorial JNDI**
 - <http://java.sun.com/products/jndi/tutorial/TOC.html>

- **Passerelle DSML**
 - <http://www.worldspot.com/dsmlgw-xml-rpc/DSMLGateway.html>

Bibliographie

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 - <http://java.sun.com/products/jndi>
 - <http://java.sun.com/products/jndi/tutorial/TOC.html>
- **Rosanna Lee, Scott Seligman , "JNDI API Tutorial and Reference: Building Directory-Enabled Java Applications (The Java Series)", (May 30, 2000) , Ed Addison-Wesley Pub Co; ISBN: 0201705028**
- **David Flanagan, Jim Farley, William Crawford & Kris Magnusson, « Java Enterprise in a Nutshell, A Desktop Quick Reference », Edition O'Reilly, 1st Edition September 1999, ISBN 1-56592-483-5**
 - Chapter 6
- **Andrew Patzer , "Programmation Java côté serveur : Servlets, JSP et EJB", Ed Eyrolles-Wrox, 2000, ISBN 1-861002-77-7 (sources des exemples sur www.wroxfrance.com)**
 - chapitres 21 et 22
- **ROB WELTMAN and TONY DAHBURA, LDAP Programming with Java, ADDISON–WESLEY, 2000, ISBN 0-201-65758-9**