Facilitating Flexible and Versatile Centrally Administered Community of Interest Organization and Control

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Agenda

- Introduction to COIs
- Prior Work
- New Contributions

Introduction to Computer Collaboration

- Goal: several people work together and share resources
 - Temporary joining of entities for goal-oriented task
 - Limited trust
 - Limited resource sharing
 - Different types of organizations
 - Parts of organizations involved

Scenario

- > Objective: Find terrorist leader known to be hiding in Eastern Europe
- Collaborators: Selected officials from law enforcement and intelligence agencies in U.S and select E. European countries (e.g. Poland, Ukraine, Belarus), as well as European-wide agencies such as Interpol

➤ Operation Requirements:

- ➤ Collaborators gather data through human and electronic means (i.e. sensors) and combine to analyze information to pinpoint terrorist's whereabouts.
- ➤ Mission is time-sensitive—collaboration must begin quickly
- > Officials will continue to work for their original organizations

➤ Nature of Collaboration:

- > Intelligence agencies share information learned from regional agents
- Law enforcement agencies make available portions of criminal database, enlist local law enforcement when needed
- > Electronic intelligence shared among all parties
- > Intelligence agencies given limited freedom in all participating nations

Scenario

- ➤ Security Requirements
 - ➤ Information provided is extremely sensitive
 - > Interactions must be strongly authenticated
 - ➤ All actions in collaboration fully audited
 - > All collected data is confined to the collaborator community
 - > Parties are distrustful of one another
 - Collaborators may not share all data collected in pursuing objective

Share files Version Control

Email Files Y

Share files

Version Control
Finding Resources

Email Files	Y N
Servers Hold Resources	YYN

	Share files Version Control Finding Resources Access Control
Email Files	YN
Servers Hold Resources	Y Y N
Discovery Service	YYYN

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Email Files

<u>Membership</u>

Servers Hold Resources

Discovery Service

Share files	Version Control	Finding Resource	Access Control	Authentication			
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	Share files Version Control Finding Resource Access Control Authentication Authorization
Email Files	YN
Servers Hold Resources	Y Y N
Discovery Service	YYYN
Membership	YYYYN
Credential-based naming/authentication	YYYYN

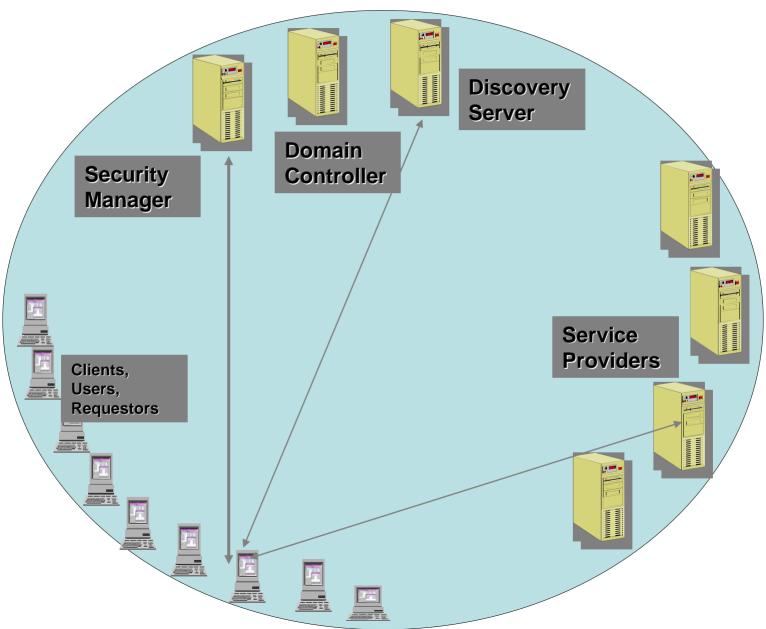
	Share files Version Control Finding Resources Access Control Authentication Authorization Collaboration Rule
Email Files	YN
Servers Hold Resources	YYN
Discovery Service	YYYN
Membership	YYYN
Credential-based naming/authentication	YYYYN
Authorization system	YYYYYN

	Share files Version Control Finding Resource Access Control Authentication Authorization Collaboration Rul Independent Enti
Email Files	YN
Servers Hold Resources	Y Y N
Discovery Service	Y Y N
Membership	YYYYN
Credential-based naming/authentication	YYYYN
Authorization system	YYYYYN
Security policies	YYYYYYN

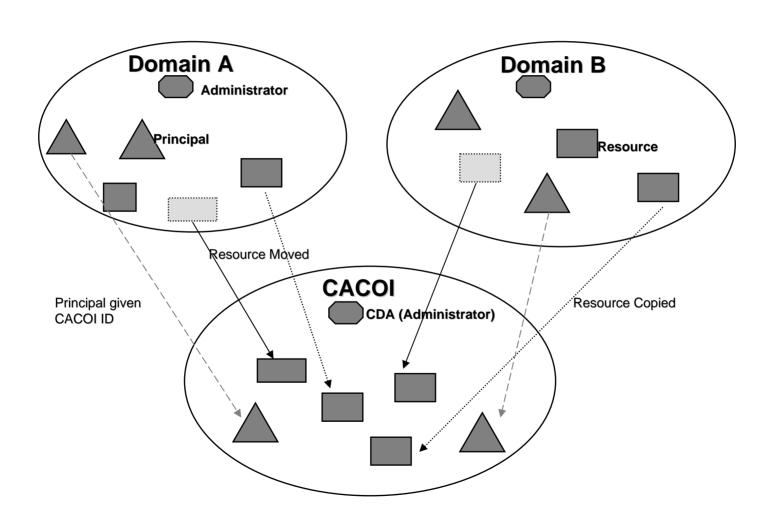
	Share files Version Control Finding Resources Access Control Authentication Collaboration Rule Independent Entity Domain Managem
Email Files	YN
Servers Hold Resources	YYN
Discovery Service	YYYN
Membership	YYYYN
Credential-based naming/authentication	YYYYN
Authorization system	YYYYYN
Security policies	YYYYYYN
Create domain with users, servers, etc.	YYYYYYN

	Share files Version Control Finding Resource Access Control Authentication Authorization Collaboration Rul Independent Entii
Email Files	YN
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Discovery Service	YYYN
<u>Membership</u>	YYYN
Credential-based naming/authentication	YYYYN
Authorization system	YYYYYN
Security policies	YYYYYYN
Create domain with users, servers, etc.	YYYYYYN
Domain controller servers and administrator accounts	<u> </u>

A Typical Domain



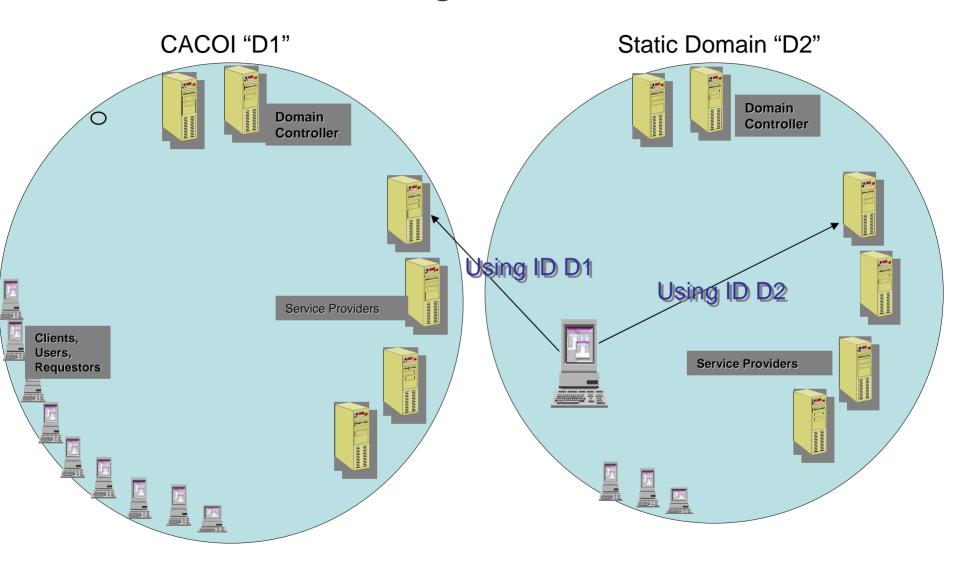
CACOI Basic Structure



CACOI Basic Facts

- All entities are included in one domain
- Users must be logged into the CACOI to access CACOI resources
- All resources in the CACOI are owned by the CACOI
- Resources are either moved or copied to the CACOI
- The fate of CACOI resources is not defined after the CACOI is finished
- Administration is centralized, but group-based administration is possible to allow consensus
- Domain structure based on Microsoft Server 2000 domains and related policies

Usage Model



COI Desired Properties

- Rapid assembly/disassembly
- Security policies
- Separate entity
 - Not located within one contributor
 - Not a federation
- Global Data confinement
- Group-based control
- Sharing policies

Prior Studies

- Rapid assembly/disassembly
- Security policies
- Separate entity
- Global data confinement
- Group-based control
- Sharing policies

N DGSA
A P2P
A SVE
A MDDC
CACOI

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Existing Solutions address some, but not all, goals for COIs

Current Work

- Rapid assembly/disassembly
- Security policies
- Separate entity
- Global data confinement
- Group-based control
- Sharing policies





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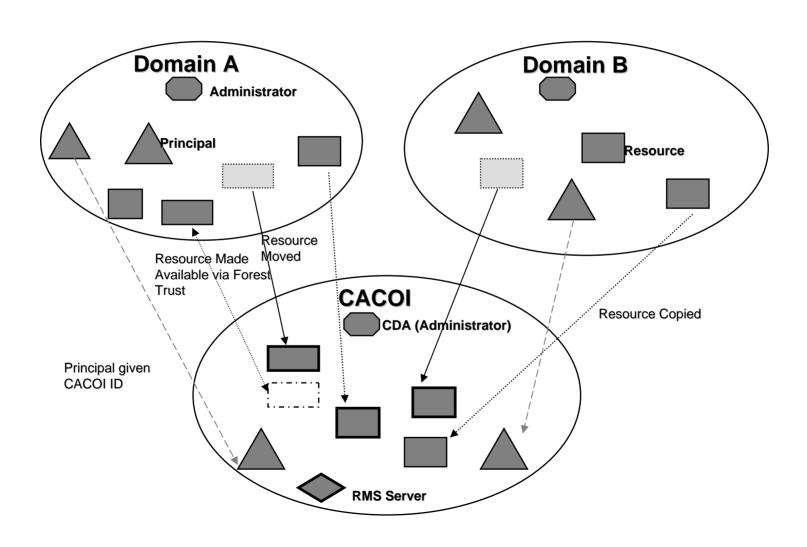


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Current work uses Rights Management to enable global data confinement and trust relationships in Microsoft Server 2003 to enable sharing policies.

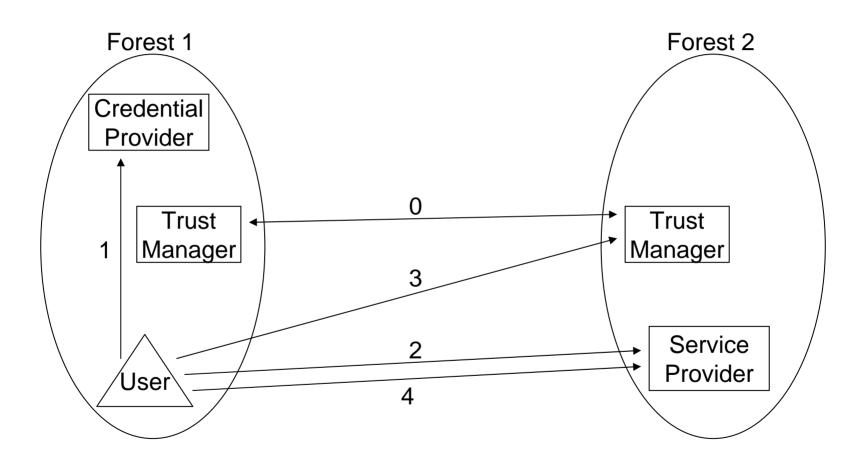
CACOI Enhancements



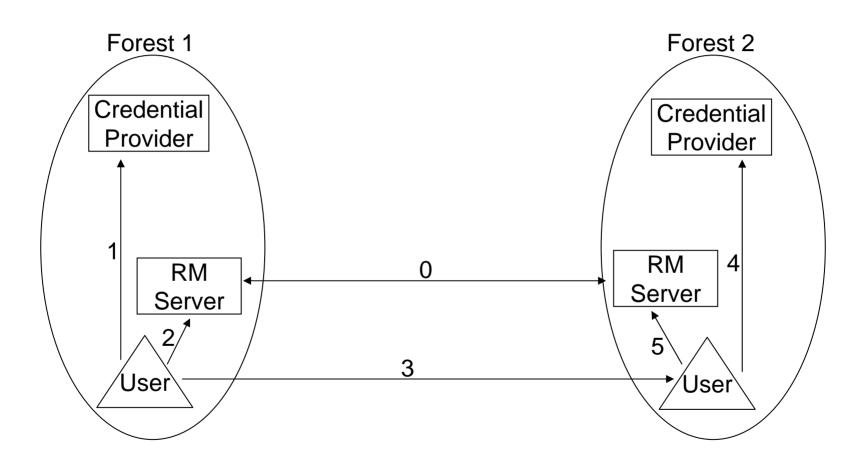
CACOI Enhancements

- Forest Trusts from Microsoft Server 2003
 - Allows remote sharing of resources
 - Gives organizations more control over sharing
- Rights Management Server
 - Allows Digital Rights Management
 - Global confinement

Cross-Forest Trust



Rights Management



Future Work

- Metadata Management
- Operational Issues

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