



TAS³: Glossary (Draft 02)

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Abstract

Look here for acronym expansion and explanation of TAS³ terms.

1 Glossary

AAPML A markup language for declaring data availability and acceptable use policies a Provider. Part of [IGF].

Audition Aiming at providing only high quality service to the users, the provider of a directory service can be interested in testing that the services asking for registration are of "good" quality. For this purpose, the directory could submit the service under registration to a verification step before granting the registration. The implementation of such process with respect to the technical assessment is called Audition (Automatic Model-Based Interface Testing In Open Networks).

Behavioural Factors Aspects of feedback used in define a reputation. For example for a helpdesk one could consider politeness, responsiveness, usefulness of supplied information, etc. These factors may be combined into the reputation differently depending on the needs of the user.

BPM Business Process Modelling

Business Process Modelling Using a formal methodology to describe a business process. Such formal model will usually allow some of the configuration details for implementing the business model to be automatically derived.

BPEL Business Process Execution Language

CARML A markup language for declaring data needs of a Client. Part of [IGF].

26 **Client** While general meaning as in "customer" is acknowledged, in protocol con-
27 texts "Client" is taken to mean requestor of a service. Thus Client is the
28 counter part of a Service Provider. Client is a business entity and quite dif-
29 ferent from a User. A Service Provider can be a Client towards other entities
30 that it calls.

31 **CoT** Circle of Trust. Synonymous with Trust Network.

32 **Circle of Trust** Synonymous with Trust Network.

33 **DNS** Domain Name System. The scheme for attributing alphanumeric, human
34 readable "web addresses". DNS will map the human readable string to an
35 IP address. Sometimes a `/etc/hosts` file replaces the function of the DNS,
36 but this solution, while allowing more local control, is generally very bur-
37 densome to maintain.

38 **GA** Governing Agreement.

39 **Governing Agreement** Legal document that every member of Trust Network
40 MUST agree to. This can be seen as the charter of the Trust Network.

41 **IAF** Identity Assurance Framework

42 **IGF** Identity Governance Framework

43 **IdM** General acronym meaning Identity Management

44 **IdP** Identity Provider.

45 **Identity Provider** An entity that specializes in identifying (collecting identity
46 information or PII), and authenticating users. IdP is usually, and in SAML
47 case especially, charged with the role of facilitating Single Sign On (SSO).
48 IdP often also conveys PII when authenticating the User. IdP has prime vis-
49 ibility to the usage patterns of a User and is therefore especially vulnerable
50 or in need of special business or administrative protections. IdP function is
51 often associated with ID Service Discover and Token Mapping functions.
52 Core of an IdP is a federation database where mappings between several
53 pseudonymous identities and relationships with the service providers are
54 evident. This database constitutes a fat target when an identity system is
55 attached.

56 **KPIs** or Key Performance Indicators are combinations of different Business Per-
57 formance factors such as Time to deliver, or number of patent application,
58 etc.

59 **MS** Message Signer. Digitally signs request.

60 **MV** Message Verifier. Verifies digital signature and other constraints of a request.

61 **PEP** Policy Enforcement Point

62 **ADPEP** Application Dependent PEP. Apply specific rules that relate to the appli-
63 cation roles. Typically communicates with ADPDP.

64 **AIPEP** Application Independent PEP, typically communicates with AIPDP (cf.
65 Architecture: Anatomy of PEP)

66 **PEP-P** Service Provider Policy Enforcement Point

67 **PEP-R** Requester Policy Enforcement Point

68 **PDP** Policy Decision Point

69 **ADPDP** Application Dependent PDP. Apply specific rules that relate to the ap-
70 plication roles. Typically communicates with ADPEP, but may also proxy
71 requests in relevant special cases to outside PDPs or gather Information for
72 its decisions from outside, including from Reputation Providers.

73 **AIPDP** Application Independent PDP, more properly TAS3 Network PDP or Ex-
74 ternal PDP Aggregator (cf. Architecture: Anatomy of PEP)

75 **PDP-P** Service Provider Policy Decision Point

76 **PDP-R** Requester Policy Decision Point

77 **T-PDP** Trust Policy Decision Point. Returns a trust decision. (I think what is
78 meant here is "reputation" decision.)

79 **PMS** Policy Management Service.

80 **Policy Management Service** Handles the management of user policies and 'or-
81 ganization wide' policies. Moreover it will have a functionality to attach
82 policies to a request respectively a response. This is an ongoing task in
83 WP8 under the name of 'Aggregating Policies'.

84 **PII** Personally Identifiable Information.

85 **Personally Identifiable Information** Information that may allow identifying a
86 User, or impersonation of the User.

87 **PCP** Personal Competency Profile.

88 **Principal** Liberty and SAML terminology meaning User.

89 **PUPPET** Pick UP Performance Evaluation Test-bed. It is an approach for the
90 automatic generation of test-beds to empirically evaluate the QoS charac-
91 teristics of a Web Service under development. Specifically, the generation
92 exploits the information about the coordinating scenario, the service de-
93 scription (WSDL) and the specification of the agreed QoS properties.

94 **QoS** Quality Of Service

95 **IDL** Interface Description Language. For example within the standards of the
96 family WS*, WSDL is an IDL.

97 **RS** Response Signer. Digitally signs request.

98 **RV** Response Verifier. Verifies digital signature and other constraints of a re-
99 sponse.

100 **Security Officer** A job function or role at Trust Guarantor. Similar function,
101 with the same name, may also exist at Trusted Third Parties, and Service
102 Providers. Security Officer's job is to on continuing basis verify and vali-
103 date that the members of a Trust Network adhere to the rules. To do this
104 Security Officer usually operates and monitors automated auditing and sys-
105 tems monitorin tools. If discrepancies are found, or complaints are reported,
106 the Security Officer will investigate manually in more detail. Security Offi-
107 cer also participates in approving new members to the network and in taking
108 disciplinary action, such as removal from the network, against the offenders.

109 **SOA** Service Oriented Architecture.

110 **Service Oriented Architecture** A conglomeration of web services, or in a bri-
111 ader sense any kind of services. SOA paradigm attempts to abstract the
112 services so that they are reusable components that can be composed in dif-
113 ferent arrangements at will. Parallel to the orchestration, there is identity
114 propagation infrastructure and authorization infrstructure, which in its turn
115 relies on trust infrastructure. Real life SOAs are mucl less generic and re-
116 composing the components in any reliable way remains a dream.

117 **SP** Service Provider.

118 **Service Provider** An entity that provides a service. In TAS³ context the service
119 is foreseen to be provided over a network, usually the Internet.

120 **SPPE** Service Provider Process Engine. Controlling logic of the Service
121 Provider.

122 **SRPE** Service Requester Process Engine. Controlling logic of the Client.

123 **SSO** Single Sign-On

124 **SLO** Single Logout (the logical complement of SSO)

125 **Structural trust rules** can be simple trust statements as Provider X is trusted
126 to supply Job Vacancies and the combinations trust relations for exam-
127 ple when the party trusted to issue credentials is itself determined by trust
128 rules; Provider X is trusted to supply Job Vacancies if a trusted Accredi-
129 tation agency certifies them. An Accreditation agency is trusted to certify
130 Providers if it is registered at a national registry and has a good reputation,
131 etc.

132 **TAXI** Testing by Automatically generated XML Instances. A tool by CNR
133 that generates XML instances from an XML Schema automatically. The
134 methodology is largely inspired by the Category Partition testing technique.

135 **Trust Information Collector** a point which gathers feedback information
136 needed to calculate reputations (see also WP02 D2.1 deliverable).

137 **TAS3** See TAS³. This is just an alternate spelling.

138 **TAS³** EU FP7 Project.

139 **TAS³ Trust Network** A trust network that adheres to the TAS³ rules, as specified
140 in [TAS3ARCH], [TAS3PROTO], and [TAS3COMPLIANCE]. N.B. that
141 such network need not be operated or governed by TAS³ consortium. Any
142 TO can set up a TAS³ Trust Network by simply satisfying the requirements.

143 **Trust Ecosystem** The users, members, suppliers, and stake holders of a Trust
144 Network.

145 **TN** Trust Network.

146 **Trust Network** An online business environment where parties can interact with
147 each other securely. While the network does not warrant honest behaviour of
148 the members in the network, it does ensure that everybody adheres to some
149 basic principles especially in nonrepudiation, data security, communica-
150 tions security, and IT security. Thus a Trust Network promotes trust be-
151 tween its members.

152 **TPN** Trust and Privacy Negotiator.

153 **TO** Trust Operator, now renamed as Trust Guarantor (TG).

154 **Trust Operator** See TG.

155 **TLG** Top Level Guarantor. Formerly Trust Operator, TO, now TG.

156 **TG** Trust Guarantor (formerly Trust Operator, TO, or Top Level Guarantor,
157 TLG).

158 **Trust Guarantor** Governing entity of a Trust Network. The top level Trusted
159 Third Party that administers the Trust Network.

160 **TTP** Trusted Third Party.

161 **Trusted Third Party** An entity that is technically trusted by the infrastructure
162 to assure correctness of some transaction or relationship. TTP is generally
163 subordinate to Trust Operator, the latter being responsible for the overall
164 oversight..

165 **TLG** Top Level Guarantor. Synonymous with TO. See [TAS3BIZ].

166 **TTL** Time-To-Live. Parameter that indicates how long a cache entry is valid.
167 Generally a cache entry will not be refetched until TTL expires. This con-
168 cept is especially used by the DNS.

169 **T&S** Trust and Security.

170 **User** Human that uses the Trust Network. In Liberty and SAML contexts User is
171 synonymous with Principal.

172 **CoT** Circle of Trust

173 **Disco** Service discovery, sometimes specifically identity enabled service discov-
174 ery such as Liberty ID-WSF Discovery Service. Discovery service corre-
175 sponds to one of the bulletin boards in Danny's "snake" diagram.

176 **DB** Dashboard, a web GUI for viewing audit records, work flow status, and/or
177 viewing and manipulating privacy settings and permissions.

178 **FE** Frontend, here means web site, i.e. SP

179 **WS** Web Service, SOAP based machine to machine communication. Sometimes
180 specifically Identity enabled web service, e.g. Liberty ID-WSF based WS.

181 **WSC** Web Service Client, aka Service Requester

182 **WSP** Web Services Provider

2 Future Work

- Ontology harmonization
- Maintain this glossary on some formal notation, to facilitate ontology work

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REFERENCES

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299 **Commenting**

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301 mailing list, or that failing, send your comments to the editor.
- 302 • Any footnotes in this document will not appear in final version. They
303 are editorial comments that may help reviewers to put material in con-
304 text.