

Preface

Source

A role in **bi-Cube®** is the combination of authorizations of sundry systems and applications. The **bi-Cube®** role model is a sophisticated, reality oriented model and developed, based on our 10 years of experience. This role model is specified insofar that it can be used independently of any industry. The **bi-Cube®** role model is constantly upgraded and advanced. Specific customer requirements are always considered. The **bi-Cube®** role model is the base of the complete rule based process management. A role model depends on the respective organizational structure and the modeling of business processes of a company. Therefore both approaches are considered with the **bi-Cube®** role model.

Objective: Branch Orientation

In the next step the role model of **bi-Cube®** is further developed with the support of sectoral reference companies.

In the first approach, according to the current development status, a branch oriented role model for insurance companies exist. Additional role models in the area of engineering, private bank sector and large consulting enterprises are created.

Target for this branch oriented role model is, to present a reference solution, used independently of tools for role and authorization management.

Benefits

A branch oriented role model enables the company to shorten the time of implementation for an Identity Provisioning Management solution. Consequently the productiveness of such a system can be sped up, and therefore shorten the ROI. In addition, the effort to implement a role-model is significantly reduced.

The more a branch of a company is involved in the development of a branch oriented role model, the more cost efficient the solution is for each company and the more **comprehensive** and universally valid the role model will be. In addition, participating companies enjoy the advantage to add their company's own specifications into the model.

The *bi-Cube*[®] Role model

To the *bi-Cube*[®] Role model principally types of roles follow, like

Cluster Roles (CR)

From experience it is useful to group the job roles. To clearly structure the role model, job roles are added as cluster roles (or organizational roles). They form the root of the tree structure at the role model. Since the cluster roles are only for structure purpose, they cannot be assigned to the user.

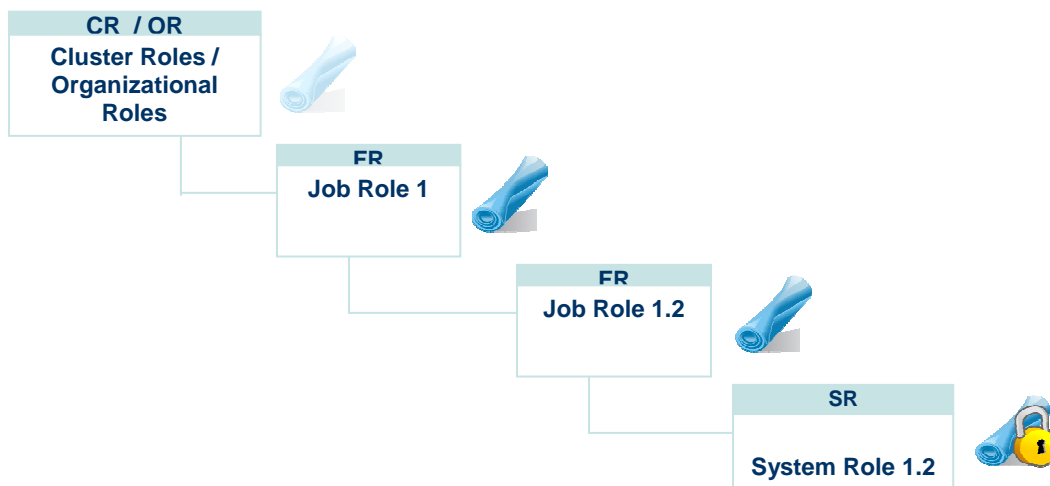
Job Roles (JR)

Subordinate to the cluster roles are the job roles defined. They describe activities and responsibilities of users and can also be modeled hierarchically. The hierarchical structure allows inheritance of roles, including their rights.

System Roles (SR)

Authorizations are predefined in system roles. They built the pages of the tree structure of the role. With these modeling methods, complex links are clearly arranged and displayed. In general, it is not necessary to allocate authorizations to a job role in form of a system role.

A special characteristic of the system role is the dynamical system role (DSR), in which the access controls are summarized. They are available for the application development.



Additional role types are useful to keep the role model realistic and as slim as possible:

Restriction Roles (RR)

A restriction role (RR) limits the rights of the administrator. The restrictions for the administrator can be found in the role, the system and the attribute level. For example a SAP administrator (in general) cannot and is not allowed to manage an Active Directory.

Predefined Standard Roles

These are job and possibly subordinate system roles, predefined in the system. They are e.g. defined as actuator in the process control and are subordinate to special cluster roles and cannot be changed by the user.

Team Roles (TR)

Team roles are a special form of job roles. They are used for project organization and can be allocated company wide. Different than other roles, team roles may be assigned to a user more than once, since an employee may function in several projects as the project supervisor. Team roles contribute significantly to the reduction of the number of roles due to their features.

Universally valid Roles, branch independently

In practice, besides the characterization of role models, the following universally valid roles and branch independently, have been proven as useful.

At the top level of the cluster roles, the structure is as follows:



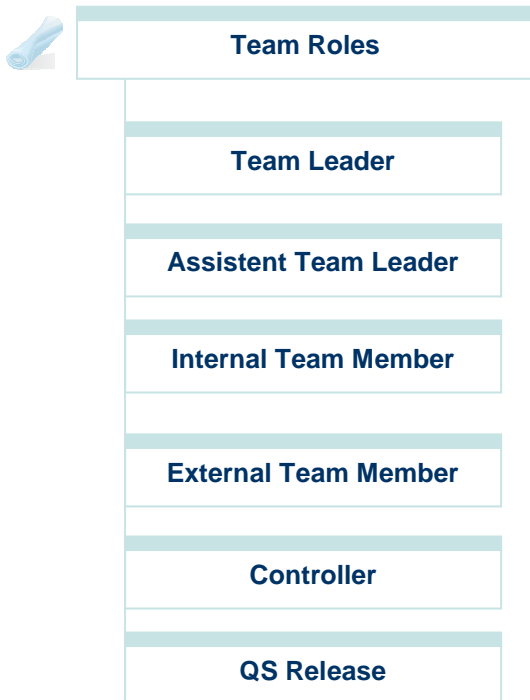
External Partner

This cluster role contains job roles of external user, included in the business processes of the company.

Trading Partner



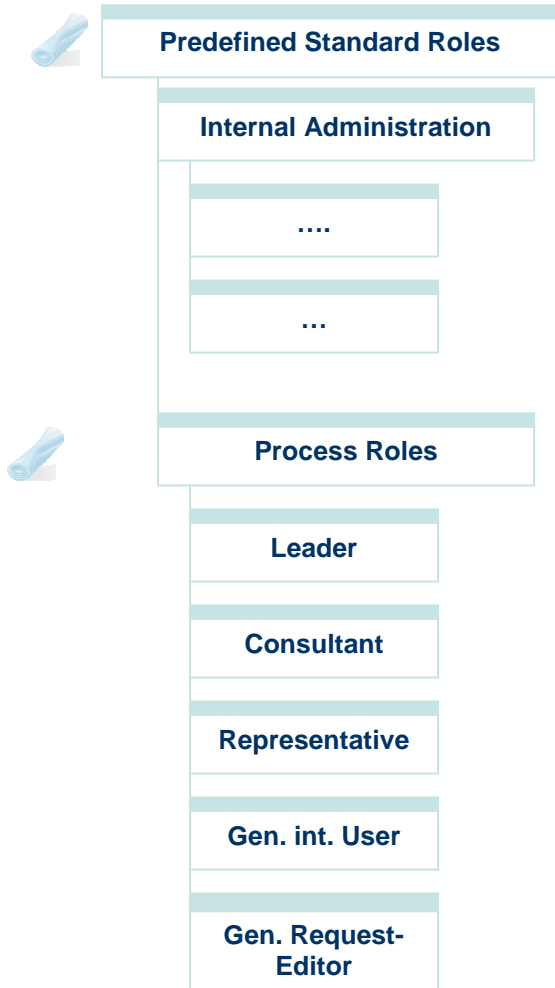
External user which need permanent or only temporary defined authorizations in the company (tax office, guard duty) receive the job roles, subordinate summarized in the cluster, special roles.



The team roles are specified in the given form, but can be added on to, by the user.



Branch specified roles are defined in the business job roles. All other cluster roles are predefined in the role model.



The predefined standard roles are fixed and cannot be changed. They are necessary for the administration and process control.

Branch related Business Job Roles at an example of the Insurance Industry

The following example indicates part of a role modeling of a Insurance branch.

