

Securing IP using Advanced Agile PLM Capabilities

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Problems to be Solved

- Many Items and Changes in Agile contain very sensitive IP should be secured
- 2. Some IP is subject to multiple legal restrictions (ITAR, EAR, etc.)
- 3. IP must be controlled, yet allow "appropriate" collaboration
- 4. Enable users (not IT) to manage their own IP security
- 5. Business wants granular security but minimal data entry.
- 6. Security model must be scalable across classes of objects
- 7. Security model must be maintainable with minimum effort

Advanced Features Used

- 1. Dynamic Lists
- 2. \$USERGROUP variable
- 3. Event Framework
- 4. Groovy Scripting

Dynamic Lists

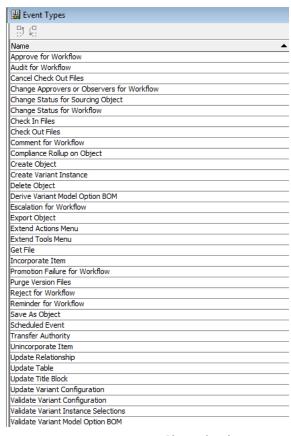
- 1. Contains a list of values that are updated at run time.
- 2. Based on a criteria

\$USERGROUP variable

- \$ variables are system variables that can be used in building Privilege Mask
 Criteria
- 2. \$USERGROUP maps to the name(s) of PLM user groups. So, if a field is tied to the Admin list for User Groups, criteria can match a user to a user group; this criteria can then be used with Read and Discover privileges to grant object access and control to a group of users.

Event Framework

- Events act as trigger points for generating an automation action within the PLM application.
- 2. Event is generated from a source within Agile PLM applications. The source can be a business action triggered by a user, a UI action, or system initiated source such as a timer.



Groovy Scripting

- 1. Groovy is an object-oriented programming language that can be used as a scripting language for the Java Platform.
- 2. Can be used in Script PX which can be called from Events
- 3. Scripts can be used to Automate functions with simple business logic such as data validation, notification, or defaulting field values

Solution Architecture

- 1. Create Page 2 attributes for Security on Agile classes
- 2. Create User Groups to represent Orgs, Legal Classification and Suppliers
- 3. Tag each User group as Org/Legal Classification/Supplier
- 4. Create 3 Dynamic Lists for Orgs/Legal Classification/Supplier
- 5. Attach dynamic lists to the corresponding security attributes on all classes
- 6. Assign appropriate User Groups to users
- 7. Use Event Framework with Groovy Script for Defaulting
- 8. Use Event Framework with Groovy Script for Validation
- 9. Control access with Criteria based on \$USERGROUP

High-Level Approach

- Specify ownership (Design Org) for every object (Part or Change)
- New object security defaults to the "Design Org" of the creator rather than "Public".
- Every object carries security attributes that define its access
- To gain access, a user must belong to the proper User Group
- Access is at the Discovery level. If you do not have access, the object is not visible.

High Level Flow

1. Upon creation of a new Item or Change, default security attributes to:

Security Level = "Org"

Access Orgs = the "Home Org" of the creator

Supplier Access = blank

File Access Orgs = blank

- Creator can modify these values at first.
- Once the Item is released or the Change is Submitted, only a Security Officer can modify security.
- Multiple Orgs can be added if the Item or Change must be actively used by another Org.
- 5. One or more Suppliers can be added if they either make or buy the item, or need to review or approve the Change.

Security Attributes

Security

Security Class*: Restricted

Access Orgs: ORG001; ORG002

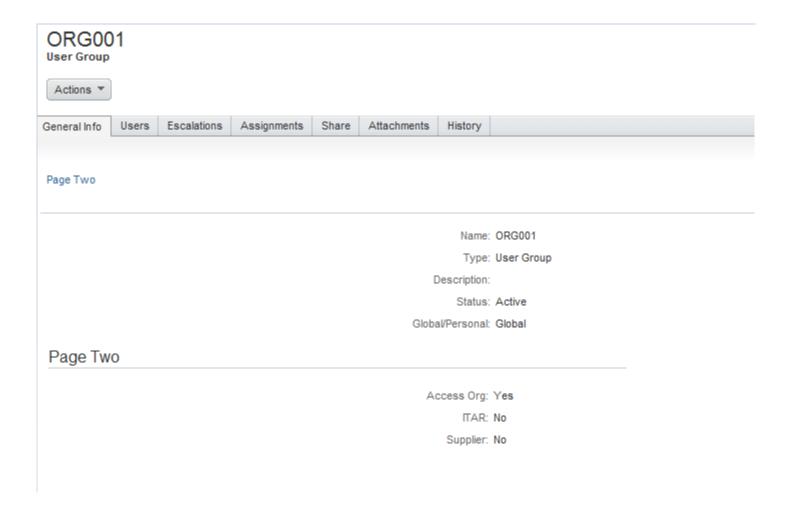
Legal:

Supplier Access:

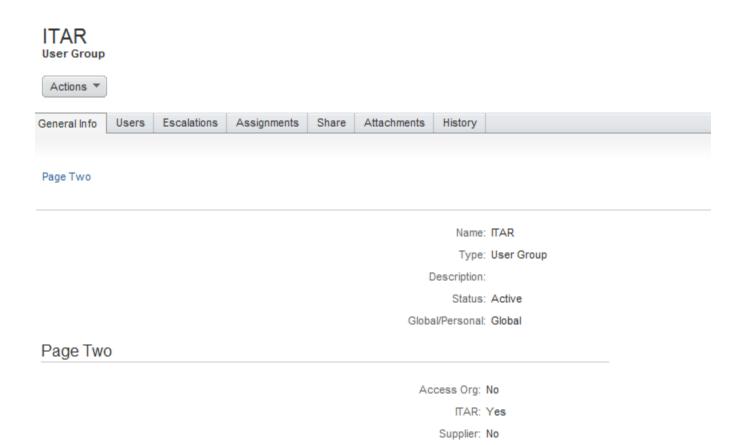
File Access Orgs: ORG002

Security Attribute	Determines What?
Security Class	Which kinds of groups get access (controls the other values) Public — every user has access Restricted — only specified access orgs/suppliers allowed
Access Orgs	Which Org(s) get access
Legal	Which legal restrictions apply (EAR, ITAR, etc.)
Supplier Access	Which Suppliers get access
HILE ACCESS ()rgs	Which Org(s) get access to attachments If blank, then uses list from "Access Orgs" attribute

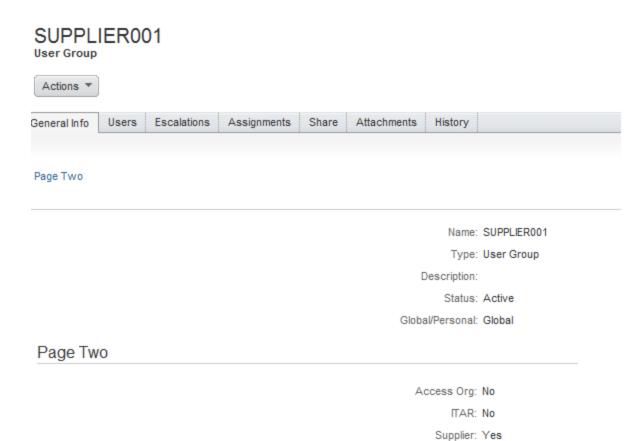
User Group – Access Org



User Group – Legal

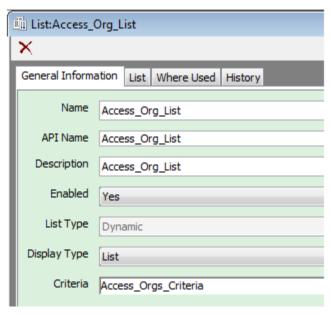


User Group – Supplier

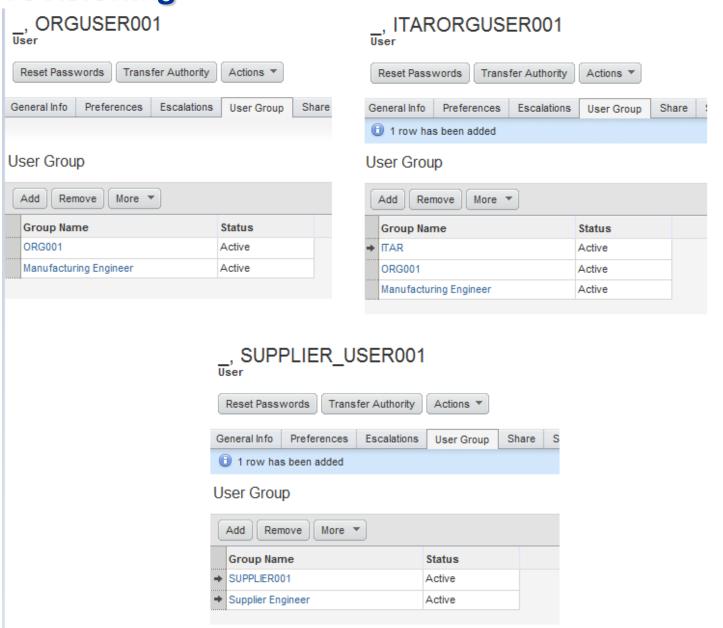


Dynamic List





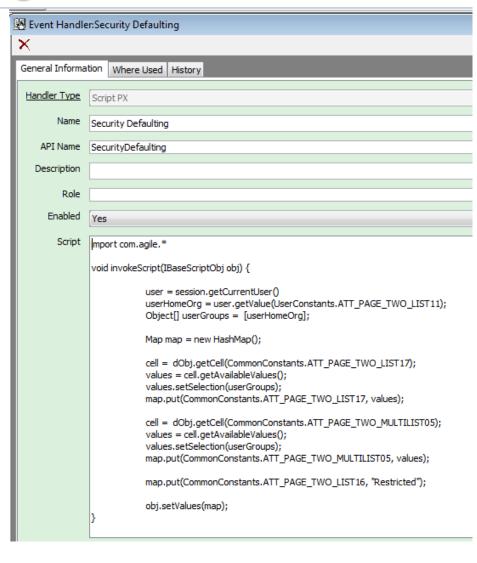
User Provisioning



Groovy Script - Defaulting





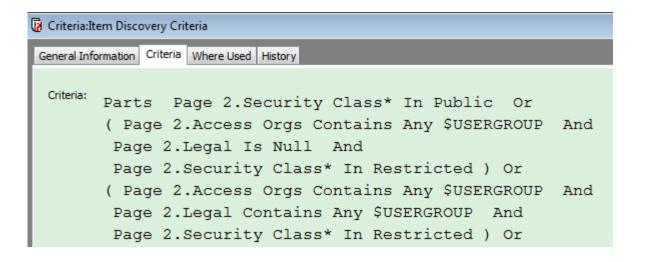


Groovy Script - Validation

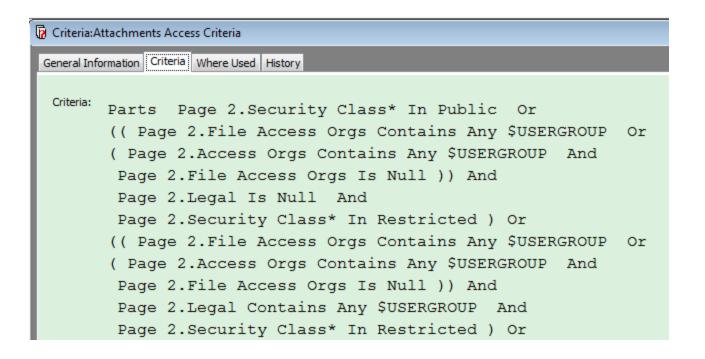


Event Handle	er:Security Attributes Validation	
×		
General Information Where Used History		
Handler Type	Script PX	
Name	Security Attributes Validation	
API Name	SecurityAttributesValidation	
Description		
Role		
Enabled	Yes	
Script	Import com.agile.api.* void invokeScript(IBaseScriptObj obj) {	

Discovery Criteria



Attachment Security Criteria



Problems Solved

- Many Items and Changes in Agile contain very sensitive IP should be secured
 - Access control now available at Org level default is to secure by Org
- 2. Some IP is subject to multiple legal restrictions (ITAR, EAR, etc.)
 - Item/Change can be tagged as ITAR, EAR and immediately secured
- 3. IP must be controlled, yet allow "appropriate" collaboration

 Other orgs can be easily added for access
- 4. Enable users (not IT) to manage their own IP security

 Access security fully controllable by users without IT intervention
- 5. Business wants granular security but minimal data entry
 - Security defaults to creator's org this is all that is needed 98% of the time

Problems Solved

6. Security model must be scalable across classes of objects

Same Page 2 attributes and same Security Mechanism is used on Item, Documents, Change Orders, Change Requests, Manufacturer Orders and Deviations

7. Security model must be maintainable with minimum effort

When a new business org is set up all that is needed is to create a user group with the org name and assign that user group to the users

When security needs to be extended to a new Agile class(even in a new module like NCR in the PQM module), all we need to do is

- Enable the same Page 2 security attributes on that new class
- Enable the equivalent events for the new class