This document describes a proposed OASIS specification interoperability demo for the XML 2003 Conference. It is a work-in-progress and subject to change based on input. This was last updated on September 11, 2003.

Business Scenario:

The Disease Control Centre (DCC), a large government health care entity, operates a registry to manage epidemiology-related data. The DCC has set up a collaborative web service to notify participating hospitals all over the world if a new epidemic breaks out. This service uses a messaging protocol based upon a template CPA defined by the DCC and stored in the registry.

When an epidemic breaks out, the DCC updates its registry with the latest information on the disease. This information is contained within web pages and other documents and is linked using relationship metadata defined by the DCC. All information in the registry is available via a web-based interface on the registry.

Each time the DCC site is updated an alert is sent to participating hospitals such as the May Clinic. The May Clinic, in turn, manages its users and their access to DCC content as well as locally managed content. In response to the epidemic, users at the May Clinic publish content that is available locally and at the DCC site. The May Clinic and the DCC have a partnership setup such that May Clinic users may access content stored at the DCC site.

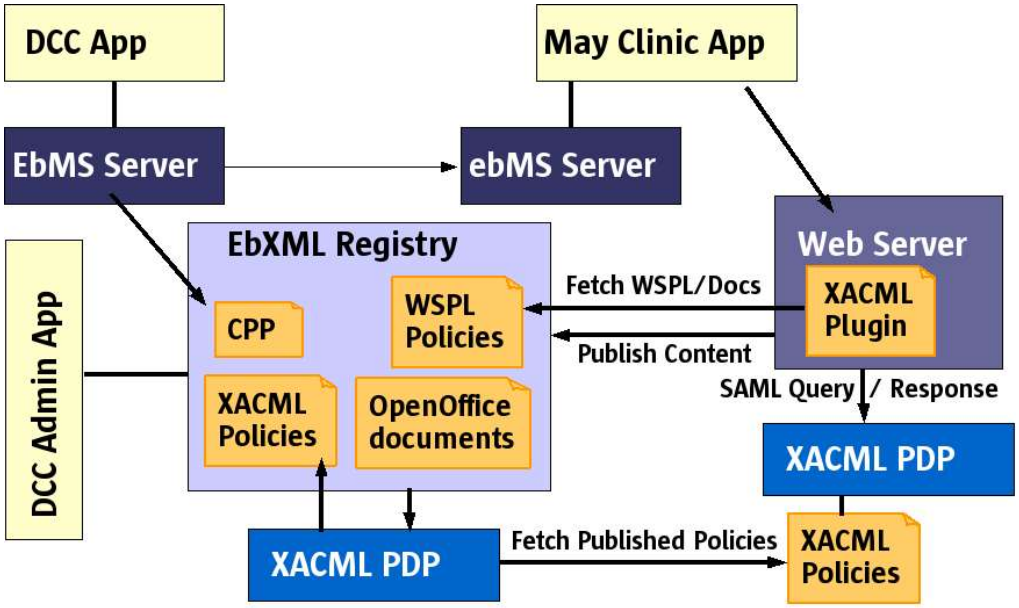
The steps in the scenario are as follows:

1. The May Clinic publishes their CPA to the ebXML Registry based on a template CPA from the DCC.
2. A user with the EpidemicAdmin role at the DCC updates the registry with Open Office documents describing the latest TARS epidemic. An XACML Policy Decision Point (PDP) at the DCC prevents unauthorized updates.
3. The DCC sends alerts on the TARS epidemic to the May Clinic using the ebXML Messaging service and the May Clinic's CPA. The alert is delivered to the May Clinic's application, and includes URLs to web sites for TARS information within the registry at the DCC.
4. Users of the May Clinic's application download the Open Office documents regarding the TARS epidemic using the URLs provided.
5. A user at the May Clinic connects to the local web server and authenticates to access secured content. Access is protected by a PDP that is contacted using a SAML query.
6. Users at the May Clinic can create content related to the epidemic, and publish this information directly to the DCC and local sites. The users maintain control over their content for access by either May Clinic or DCC users through locally managed policies. The DCC site knows to use these policies when enforcing access at the DCC server.
7. Some local content at the May Clinic site may include content from the DCC Registry. In this case the May Clinic web server fetches the WSPL policy for the DCC and for the client, and combines them to ensure both side's security and privacy requirements are met. Then the May Clinic issues a request for the content in the registry, providing attributes that the PDP at the DCC uses to authorize the request.

OASIS Specifications Demonstrated:

- ebXML Messaging, Registry Information Model, Registry Services, and CPP/A
- XACML and WSPL
- SAML
- Open Office

Demo Topology:



Demo Roles:

Note that additional participants are needed, and that participant roles will be adjusted as roles are filled. The Sun team will assume any unfilled role.

Component/Role	***Participant***	***Comments***
DCC ebXML Registry	Sun Microsystems, others?	Based upon open source ebxmlrr
DCC Admin Application	Sun Microsystems	Based upon open source ebxmlrr
DCC ebMS Server		SunONE STA products could be used
DCC CPA Editor		SunONE STA products could be used
May Clinic ebMS Service		SunONE STA products could be used
XACML Engine	Sun Microsystems	Based upon open source sunxacml
Open Office		Based upon open source openoffice
May Web Server	Sun Microsystems	Includes plugin