Title: A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR CONTROLLING POLICY DISTRIBUTION WITH PARTIAL EVALUATION

Abstract: The present invention relates to a system (10) operable to control policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means (12). The system (10) comprises a storing means (14) operable to store all access control policy functions for all protected means (12), a guard means (16) operable to guard access to a protected means (12) and to construct an access control request comprising attributes regarding the protected means (12), a policy decision means (18) connected to the guard means (16) and operable to receive the access control request from the guard means (18). The system (10) also comprises a policy distribution means (20) connected to the storing means (14) and to the policy decision means (18). The policy decision means (18) is operable to collect the static attributes of the protected means (12), and to send the static attributes to the policy distribution means (20), which in turn is operable to construct a partial access control request from the static attributes of the protected means (12), and to perform partial evaluation against the access control policy function stored in the storing means (14), resulting in a simplified access control policy function. The policy distribution means (20) is operable to send the simplified access control policy function to the policy decision means (18), which in turn is operable to use the simplified access control policy function to evaluate access control requests regarding the protected means (12), and to return a permit/deny response to the guard means (18).
A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR CONTROLLING POLICY DISTRIBUTION WITH PARTIAL EVALUATION

Field of the invention
The present invention relates in a first aspect to a system operable to control policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means.

According to a second aspect the present invention relates to a method for controlling policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means.

According to a third aspect the present invention relates to at least one computer program product for controlling policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means.

Background of the invention
XACML is an access control policy language. In practical use of XACML a large enterprise will have many different resources and lots of policies about different resources. There is a desire to make management of the policies easy to handle.

It is desirable to centralize the machinery for policy management so it is easy to manage all the policies, rather than having lots of policies spread around all over with little control over them.

It is also desirable to make the "physical" distance between a PEP (Policy Enforcement Point) and a PDP (Policy Decision Point) short for performance reasons. Sending each request to a single central PDP in a large enterprise does not scale well. The load on the PDP will get high and the delay from the request and response in transit over a network will degrade performance.

So it is desirable to have many PDPs around, close to the resources. These many PDPs need to be managed efficiently. Each PDP must receive the right policies about those resources (or perhaps users) which they receive requests about. But at the same time it is desirable to hide this machinery of many PDPs from the administration, and present a consolidated view of the whole enterprise to the administrators.

Existing approaches to policy distribution have a lot of problems.
One approach is to distribute all policies to all PDPs. This is simple and the whole enterprise looks like a single PDP to the administrators. However, distributing all policies is inefficient, because there is an overhead in network communications sending policies which are not needed at each PDP. Each PDP will have a large set of policies to evaluate, which degrades runtime performance.

Furthermore, distributing all policies may be undesirable, because policies may be sensitive/confidential and must not be disclosed to any PDP. Another approach is to manually decide which policies to send to which PDP. However, this represents an administrative overhead and is prone to error.

A third approach is to use a subset of XACML for control over distribution, for instance the XACML standard has a "profile" (an additional extra piece of "appendix" we could say) by which it is possible to request a policy based on matching of the top level target only. However, this represents an administrative overhead since the policies must be kept in this form. Besides, it does not allow distribution of any XACML policy, since the policies must be in a special form where the top level target is used for distribution control. Furthermore, it is prone to error.

Summary of the invention

The above mentioned problems are solved by a system operable to control policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means according to Claim 1. The system comprises a storing means operable to store all access control policy functions for all protected means. The system also comprises a guard means operable to guard access to a protected means and to construct an access control request comprising attributes regarding the protected means. Furthermore, the system also comprises a policy decision means connected to the guard means and operable to receive the access control request from the guard means. The system also comprises a policy distribution means connected to the storing means, and to the policy decision means. The policy decision means is also operable to collect the static attributes of the protected means, and to send the static attributes to the policy distribution means, which in turn is operable to construct a partial access control request from the static attributes of the protected means, and to perform partial evaluation against the access control policy function stored in the storing means, resulting in a
simplified access control policy function. The policy distribution means is operable to send the simplified access control policy function to the policy decision means, which in turn is operable to use the simplified access control policy function to evaluate access control requests regarding the protected means, and to return a permit/deny response to the guard means.

The main advantages with this system can be summarised in below.

Policies are distributed automatically to the right resource/protected means without administrator intervention or coordination. It works for any kind of XACML policy, though some policies can be "simplified" more than others. We get a consolidated policy view for administrators for the whole enterprise. Furthermore, each PEP/guard means can get a set of resource/protected means specific policies which are located close to the PEP, and are "minimal" in that they apply only to the specific resource and all static attributes have already been calculated in the policies.

A further advantage in this context is achieved if each protected means is a resource, a subject, an action, an environment, or a combination of two or more of these alternatives.

Furthermore, it is an advantage in this context if the system also comprises an input means connected to the storing means, and operable to input a new access control policy function or to amend an access control policy function in the storing means.

A further advantage in this context is achieved if each protected means is connected to the guard means closest to the protected means.

Furthermore, it is an advantage in this context if the storing means is in the form of a database.

A further advantage in this context is achieved if the attributes are in the form of attributes which are present, attributes which are not present and attributes which are undefined.

The above mentioned problems are also solved with a method for controlling policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means according to Claim 7. The method is performed with the aid of a system. The method comprises the steps:

- with the aid of a policy decision means connected to a guard means, both comprised in the system, to collect the static attributes of the protected means;
- to send the static attributes to a policy distribution means comprised in the system and connected to the policy decision means, and to a storing means comprised in the system and operable to store all access control policy functions for all protected means;

- to construct a partial access control request from the static attributes of the protected means;

- to perform partial evaluation against the access control policy function stored in the storing means, resulting in a simplified access control policy function;

- to send the simplified access control policy function to the policy decision means;

- with the aid of the guard means, to construct an access control request comprising attributes regarding the protected means;

- to send the access control request to the policy decision means;

- to use the simplified access control policy function to evaluate access control requests regarding the protected means; and

- to return a permit/deny response to the guard means.

The main advantages with this method can be summarised in below. Policies are distributed automatically to the right resource/protected means without administrator intervention or coordination. It works for any kind of XACML policy, though some policies can be "simplified" more than others. We get a consolidated policy view for administrators for the whole enterprise. Furthermore, each PEP/guard means can get a set of resource/protected means specific policies which are located close to the PEP, and are "minimal" in that they apply only to the specific resource and all static attributes have already been calculated in the policies.

A further advantage in this context is achieved if each protected means is a resource, a subject, an action, an environment, or a combination of two or more of these alternatives.

Furthermore, it is an advantage in this context if the method also comprises the step:

- with the aid of an input means comprised in the system and connected to the storing means, to input a new access control policy function, or to amend an access control policy function in the storing means.
A further advantage in this context is achieved if the attributes are in the form of attributes which are present, attributes which are not present and attributes which are undefined.

Furthermore, it is an advantage in this context if the step to perform partial evaluation is performed by substituting the attributes which are present in the partial access control request with values into the access control policy function.

The above mentioned problems are also solved with at least one computer program product according to Claim 12. The at least one computer program product is/are directly loadable into the internal memory of at least one digital computer, and comprises software code portions for performing the steps of the method according the present invention when the at least one product is/are run on the at least one computer.

The main advantages with this computer program product can be summarised in below. Policies are distributed automatically to the right resource/protected means without administrator intervention or coordination. It works for any kind of XACML policy, though some policies can be "simplified" more than others. We get a consolidated policy view for administrators for the whole enterprise. Furthermore, each PEP/guard means can get a set of resource/protected means specific policies which are located close to the PEP, and are "minimal" in that they only apply to the specific resource and all static attributes have already been calculated in the policies.

It will be noted that the term "comprises/comprising" as used in this description is intended to denote the presence of a given characteristic, step or component, without excluding the presence of one or more other characteristic, features, integers, steps, components or groups thereof.

Embodiments of the invention will now be described with a reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

**Brief description of the drawings**

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of the XACML architecture according to prior art;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of a system operable to control policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means according to the present invention;
Fig. 3 is a flow chart of a method for controlling policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means according to the present invention; and

Fig. 4 schematically shows a number of computer program products according to the present invention.

Detailed description of the preferred embodiments

In fig. 1 there is disclosed a block diagram of the XACML architecture 200, although simplified, according to the prior art. As stated before, XACML is an access control policy language. An attempt to access a resource 202 is described in terms of a "Request", which lists attributes of the subject 204, the resource 202, the action and the environment 206. Most kinds of "facts" about the subject 204, resource 202, action and environment 206 can be described in terms of attributes. An attribute is an identifier, a data type and a value. It can also be described as a variable with a name (the identifier), a data type and a value.

The request is constructed by a Policy Enforcement Point, PEP 208. The purpose of a PEP 208 is to guard access to a resource 202 and let only authorized users through. The PEP 208 itself does not know who is authorized, rather it submits the request to a Policy Decision Point, PDP 210, which contain policies about which requests that shall be permitted respective denied. The PDP 210 evaluates the policies, and returns a permit/deny response to the PEP 208. The PEP 208 then either lets the access proceed or stops it.

The fundamental purpose with this architecture is to establish separation of concerns, that is, to differentiate between policy decision making and policy enforcement. Enforcement is by its nature specific to a particular resource 202, while a decision engine can be made general purpose and reusable.

In general policies can be nested in a tree form. Different policies are combined using so called combining algorithms which define which policy takes precedence over another.

In fig. 2 there is disclosed a block diagram of a system 10 operable to control policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to protected means 12 according to the present invention. The system 10 comprises a storing means 14 operable to store all access control policy functions for all protected means 12. It is pointed out that for the sake of simplicity there is only
disclosed one protected means 12 in fig. 2. Furthermore, the system 10 also comprises a guard means 16 connected to the protected means 12, and operable to guard access to the protected means 12, and to construct an access control request comprising attributes regarding the protected means 12. As is apparent in fig. 2, the system 10 also comprises a policy decision means 18 connected to the guard means 16 and operable to receive the access control request from the guard means 16. Furthermore, the system 10 comprises a policy distribution means 20 connected to the storing means 14 and to the policy decision means 18. The policy decision means 18 is in turn also operable to collect the static attributes of the protected means 12, and to send the static attributes to the policy distribution means 20. Furthermore, the policy distribution means 20 is operable to construct a partial access control request from the static attributes of the protected means 12, and to perform partial evaluation against the access control policy function stored in the storing means 14, resulting in a simplified access control policy function. The policy distribution means 20 is thereafter operable to send the simplified access control policy function to the policy decision means 18, which in turn is operable to use the simplified access control policy function to evaluate access control requests regarding the protected means 12, and to return a permit/deny response to the guard means 16.

According to a preferred embodiment of the system 10, each protected means 12 is a resource, a subject, an action, an environment, or a combination of two or more of these alternatives.

Furthermore, according to another embodiment the system 10 also comprises an input means 22 connected to the storing means 14 (see fig. 2). The input means 22 is operable to input a new access control policy function or to amend an access control policy function in the storing means 14.

According to another preferred embodiment of the system 10, each protected means 12 is connected to the guard means 16 closest to the protected means 12. Although it is not disclosed in fig. 2, it is pointed out that there can be several protected means 12 connected to the same guard means 16.

Furthermore, according to another alternative the storing means 14 is in the form of a database 14.

The attributes can be partitioned into attributes which are present, attributes which are not present and attributes which are undefined. Since these
three sets partition the set of possible attributes, it is necessary to only define two of them and the third is implied. Typically, the set of attributes which are present and the set of undefined attributes are explicitly listed in an actual request, but this need not always to be the case.

In fig. 3 there is disclosed a flow chart of a method for controlling policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means 12 (see fig. 2) according to the present invention. The method begins at block 50. The method continues, at block 52, with the step: with the aid of the policy decision means 18 connected to the guard means 16, to collect the static attributes of the protected means 12. Thereafter, the method continues, at block 54, with the step: to send the static attributes to the policy distribution means 20 comprised in the system 10 and connected to the policy decision means 18, and to the storing means 14. The storing means 14 is operable to store all access control policy functions for all protected means 12. The method continues, at block 56, with the step: to construct a partial access control request from the static attributes of the protected means 12. This is performed by the policy distribution means 20. Thereafter, the method continues, at block 58, with the step: to perform partial evaluation against the access control policy function stored in the storing means 14, resulting in a simplified access control policy function. This is also performed by the policy distribution means 20. The method continues, at block 60, with the step: to send the simplified access control policy function to the policy decision means 18. This is also performed by the policy distribution means 20. Thereafter, the method continues, at block 62, with the step: with the aid of the guard means 16, to construct an access control request comprising attributes regarding the protected means 12. The method continues, at block 64, with the step: to send the access control request to the policy decision means 18. This is performed by the guard means 16. Thereafter, the method continues, at block 66, with the step: to use the simplified access control policy function to evaluate access control requests regarding the protected means 12. The method continues, at block 68, with the step: to return a permit/deny response to the guard means 16. This is performed by the policy decision means 18. The method is completed at block 70.

According to a preferred embodiment of the method, each protected means 12 is a resource, a subject, an action, an environment, or a combination of two or more of these alternatives.
According to another embodiment, the method also comprises the step: with the aid of the input means 22 comprised in the system 10 and connected to the storing means 14, to input a new access control policy function, or to amend an access control policy function in the storing means 14.

Furthermore, the attributes can be partitioned into attributes which are present, attributes which are not present and attributes which are undefined. Since these three sets partition the set of possible attributes, it is necessary to only define two of them and the third is implied. Typically the set of attributes which are present and the set of undefined attributes are explicitly listed in an actual request, but this need not always to be the case.

According to a preferred embodiment of the method, the step to perform partial evaluation is performed by substituting the attributes which are present in the partial access control request with values into the access control policy function.

Partial evaluation works on an access control policy language. The policy language consists of functional expressions. The access control policy is a functional expression formed by nesting the functional components of the language. At the leaf level in the functional tree, there are references to the attributes in the access control request, such that selected attributes from the access control request form the inputs to the arguments of the access control policy function.

Thus the access control policy has a form such as below.

\[ F_1(F_2(F_3(A_1, A_2, \ldots), F_4(A_3, A_4, \ldots), F_5(A_5, A_6, \ldots), \ldots)) \]

where \( F_1, F_2 \) and so on denote functions, and \( A_1, A_2 \) and so on denote references to attributes in the access control request. Each function may take any number of arguments and the functions may be nested arbitrarily deep. The topmost function \( F_1 \) in this case returns an access control decision Permit, Deny or any of a number of error or diagnostic codes. Nested functions may return any data type.

A partial request is an access control request which does not contain all the attributes which are expected in a full access control request. Partial evaluation is performed by substituting the attributes which are present in the partial request into the access control policy function and evaluating the function as far as possible. For instance, if in the above given example, \( A_2, A_5 \) and \( A_6 \) are
present in the partial request, but the other attributes are not, the function can be substituted as follows:
\[ F_1(F_2(F_3(A_1, a_2, \ldots), F_4(A_3, A_4, \ldots), F_5(a_5, a_6, \ldots), \text{negate})) \]

where \( a_2, a_5 \) and \( a_6 \) denote the values for the attributes \( A_2, A_5 \) and \( A_6 \) respectively.

It may be possible to simplify the function further since given the values of some attributes, some functions may be determined regardless of the value of the other arguments. For instance, the Boolean function \( \text{AND}(A_8, A_9, A_{10}) \) can be evaluated to False if it can be found that at least one of its arguments is False.

Thus, a partial evaluation results in a simplified access control policy function, where parts of, or the full original access control policy function may be determined. For instance, the above given example might simplify into a new function:
\[ F_1(F_2(F_3(A_1, A_4))) \]

The new access control policy function will give the same result as the original to each full request, as long as the full access control request contains the attributes which were defined in the partial request.

In fig. 4, some computer program products \( 102_i, \ldots, 102_n \) according to the present invention are schematically shown. In fig. 4, \( n \) different digital computers \( 100_i, \ldots, 100_n \) are shown, where \( n \) is an integer. In fig. 4, \( n \) different computer program products \( 102_i, \ldots, 102_n \) are shown, here shown in the form of CD discs. The different computer program products \( 102_i, \ldots, 102_n \) are directly loadable into the internal memory of the \( n \) different computers \( 100_i, \ldots, 100_n \). Each computer program product \( 102_i, \ldots, 102_n \) comprises software code portions for performing all the steps according to fig. 3, when the product/products \( 102_i, \ldots, 102_n \) is/are run on the computers \( 100_i, \ldots, 100_n \). The computer program products \( 102_j, \ldots, 102_n \) may, for instance, be in the form of diskettes, RAM discs, magnetic tapes, magneto-optical discs or some other suitable products.

The invention is not limited to the described embodiments. It will be evident for those skilled in the art that many different modifications are feasible within the scope of the following Claims.
1. A system (10) operable to control policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means (12), said system (10) comprising a storing means (14) operable to store all access control policy functions for all protected means (12), a guard means (16) operable to guard access to a protected means (12) and to construct an access control request comprising attributes regarding said protected means (12), a policy decision means (18) connected to said guard means (16) and operable to receive said access control request from said guard means (16), characterized in that said system (10) also comprises a policy distribution means (20) connected to said storing means (14), and to said policy decision means (18), wherein said policy decision means (18) also is operable to collect the static attributes of said protected means (12), and to send said static attributes to said policy distribution means (20), which in turn is operable to construct a partial access control request from said static attributes of said protected means (12), and to perform partial evaluation against the access control policy function stored in said storing means (14), resulting in a simplified access control policy function, wherein said policy distribution means (20) is operable to send said simplified access control policy function to said policy decision means (18), which in turn is operable to use said simplified access control policy function to evaluate access control requests regarding said protected means (12), and to return a permit/deny response to said guard means (16).

2. A system (10) operable to control policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means (12) according to Claim 1, characterized in that each said protected means (12) is a resource, a subject, an action, an environment, or a combination of two or more of these alternatives.

3. A system (10) operable to control policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means (12) according to Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that said system (10) also comprises an input means (22) connected to said storing means (14), and operable to input a new access control
4. A system (10) operable to control policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means (12) according to any one of Claims 1-3, characterized in that each said protected means (12) is connected to said guard means (16) closest to said protected means (12).

5. A system (10) operable to control policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means (12) according to any one of Claims 1-4, characterized in that said storing means (14) is in the form of a database (14).

6. A system (10) operable to control policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means (12) according to any one of Claims 1-5, characterized in that said attributes are in the form of attributes which are present, attributes which are not present and attributes which are undefined.

7. A method for controlling, with the aid of a system (10), policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means (12), said method comprises the steps:
   - with the aid of a policy decision means (18) connected to a guard means (16), both comprised in said system (10), to collect the static attributes of said protected means (12);
   - to send said static attributes to a policy distribution means (20) comprised in said system (10) and connected to said policy decision means (18), and to a storing means (14) comprised in said system (10) and operable to store all access control policy functions for all protected means (12);
   - to construct a partial access control request from said static attributes of said protected means (12);
   - to perform partial evaluation against the access control policy function stored in said storing means (14), resulting in a simplified access control policy function;  
   - to send said simplified access control policy function to said policy decision means (18);
with the aid of said guard means (16), to construct an access control request comprising attributes regarding said protected means (12);

~ to send said access control request to said policy decision means (18);

~ to use said simplified access control policy function to evaluate access control requests regarding said protected means (12); and

~ to return a permit/deny response to said guard means (16),

8. A method for controlling policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means (12) according to Claim 7, characterized in that each said protected means (12) is a resource, a subject, an action, an environment, or a combination of two or more of these alternatives.

9. A method for controlling policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means (12) according to Claim 7 or 8, characterized in that said method also comprises the step:
~ with the aid of an input means (22) comprised in said system (10) and connected to said storing means (14), to input a new access control policy function, or to amend an access control policy function in said storing means (14).

10. A method for controlling policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means (12) according to any one of Claims 7-9, characterized in that said attributes are in the form of attributes which are present, attributes which are not present and attributes which are undefined.

11. A method for controlling policy distribution with partial evaluation in order to permit/deny access to a protected means (12) according to any one of Claims 7-10, characterized in that said step to perform partial evaluation is performed by substituting said attributes which are present in said partial access control request with values into said access control policy function.

12. At least one computer program product (102i, ..., 102n) directly loadable into the internal memory of at least one digital computer (100i, ..., 100n), comprising software code portions for performing the steps of Claim 7 when said
at least one product \((102_1, \ldots, 102_n)\) is/are run on said at least one computer \((100_1, \ldots, 100_n)\).
Fig. 1

Fig. 2
START  50

Collect static attributes  52

Send static attributes  54

Construct a partial access control request  56

Perform partial evaluation  58

Send simplified access control policy function  60

Construct an access control request  62

Send access control request  64

Evaluate access control request  66

Permit / deny, response  68

END  70

Fig. 3
**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

**International application No.**

PCT/SE2010/050035

### A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

**IPC:** see extra sheet

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC.

### B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

**IPC:** H04L, G06F, H04W

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE, DK, FI, NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

---

**EPO-INTERNAL, WPI DATA, PAJ**

### C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages</th>
<th>Relevant to claim No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>WO 2005009003 A1 (COMPUTER ASSOCIATES THINK, INC.), 27 January 2005 (27.01.2005), page 7, line 29 - page 8, line 2, figure 1, abstract</td>
<td>1-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>US 20060200664 A1 (D. WHITEHEAD ET AL), 7 Sept 2006 (07.09.2006), figure 4, abstract, paragraphs (0003)-(0005)</td>
<td>1-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>US 20080184336 A1 (S. SARUKKAI ET AL), 31 July 2008 (31.07.2008), figures 1,2, abstract, paragraphs (0025)-(0056)</td>
<td>1-12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

---

* Special categories of cited documents:
  
  "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
  
  "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
  
  "L" document which may throw doubts on priony claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
  
  "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
  
  "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

---

Date of the actual completion of the international search: 10 August 2010

Date of mailing of the international search report: 12.08.2010

Name and mailing address of the ISA/Swedish Patent Office:

Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM

Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer:

Per Karlsson / MRO

Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

Form PCT/IS A/210 (second sheet) (July 2009)
### DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages</th>
<th>Relevant to claim No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>US 20060041666 A1 (P. KARREMANS), 23 February 2006 (23.02.2006), abstract</td>
<td>1-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>EP 1927930 A1 (SAP AG), 4 June 2008 (04.06.2008), abstract</td>
<td>1-12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
International patent classification (IPC)

**H04L 29/06** (2006.01)
**GO6F 21/00** (2006.01)
**H04W 28/00** (2009.01)

Download your patent documents at www.prv.se
The cited patent documents can be downloaded:
- From "Cited documents" found under our online services at www.prv.se (English version)
- From "Anforda dokument" found under "e-tjanster" at www.prv.se (Swedish version)

Use the application number as username. The password is FETBPSCGWM.

Paper copies can be ordered at a cost of 50 SEK per copy from PRV InterPat (telephone number 08-782 28 85).

Cited literature, if any, will be enclosed in paper form.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internation application No.</th>
<th>PCT/SE2010/050035</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>us</td>
<td>20060200664</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>07/09/2006</td>
<td></td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us</td>
<td>20080184336</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>31/07/2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO</td>
<td>2008046227</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>24/04/2008</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>2667172 A</td>
<td>24/04/2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EP</td>
<td>2108147 A</td>
<td>14/10/2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us</td>
<td>20060041666</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>23/02/2006</td>
<td></td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us</td>
<td>20090228951</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>10/09/2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>