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(71) Applicant(s)
Microsoft Corporation

(72) Inventor(s)
Shelest, Art;Ward, Richard B.

(74) Agent / Attorney
Davies Collison Cave, 1 Nicholson Street, Melbourne, VIC, 3000

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ABSTRACT

A computer assigns networks to network zones based on predefined properties for each zone and/or the properties of the networks. An application program installed on the computer provides the computer with preference
5 information that indicates the network zone whose network policies or properties are best suited for the application program. Thereafter, when executing the application program, the computer limits network contact for the application program to the network(s) that is assigned to the network zone(s) identified as a preferred network zone(s) or identified by a preferred network property or
10 properties by the preference information from the application program.

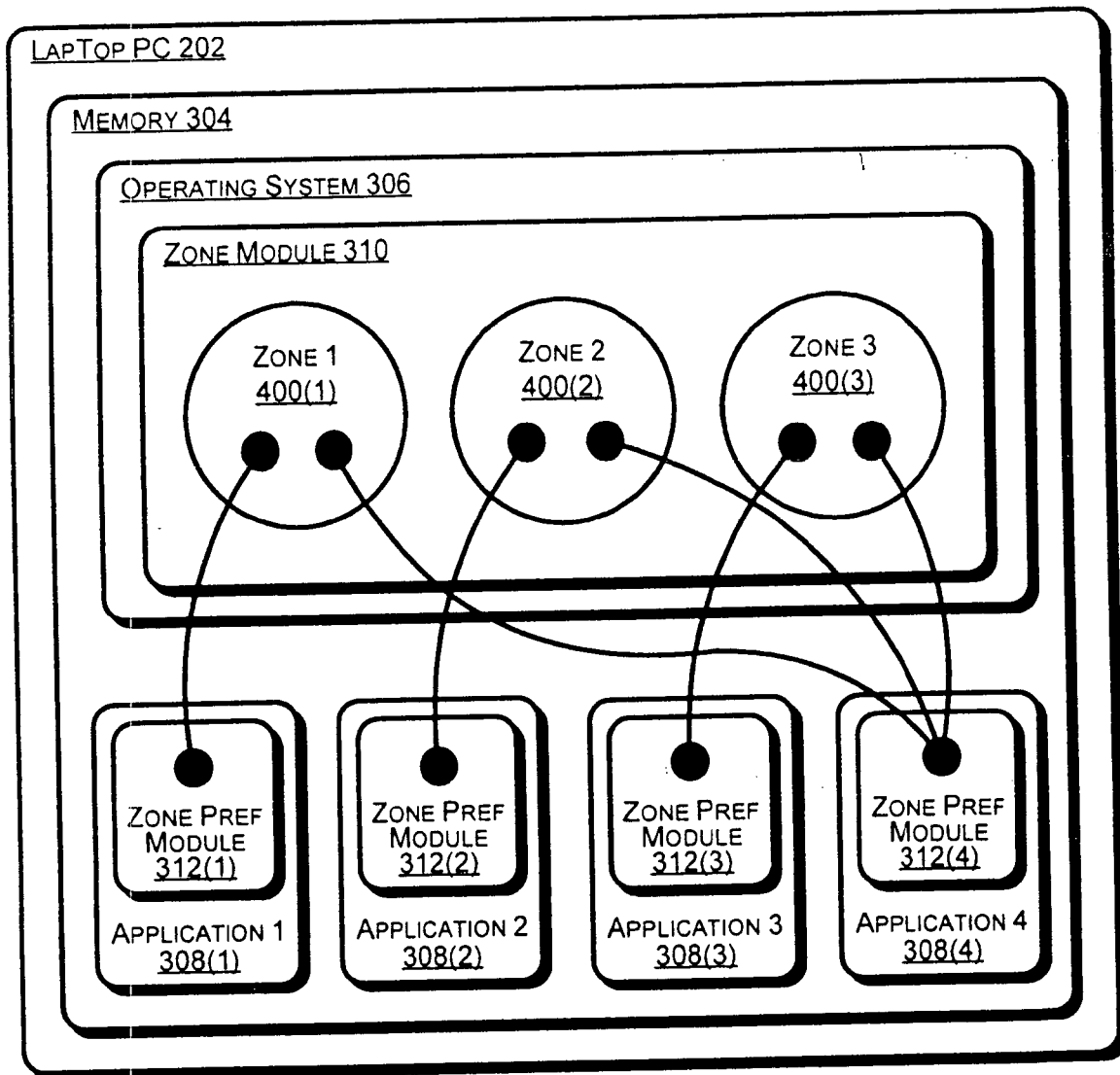


Fig. 4

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

NAME OF APPLICANT(S)::

Microsoft Corporation

ADDRESS FOR SERVICE:

DAVIES COLLISON CAVE
Patent Attorneys
1 Nicholson Street, Melbourne, 3000, Australia

INVENTION TITLE:

Network zones

The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the best method of performing it known to me/us:-

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 The present disclosure generally relates to computer security, and more particularly, to controlling the exposure of computer applications and data to networks of varying properties by using predefined network zones.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The proliferation of mobile computing devices (e.g., laptop computers, cell phones, PDA's), and connectivity methods (e.g., Ethernet, Wi-Fi, cellular) introduces scenarios where a computing device may be attached to several networks of varying properties over the course of a day. For example, a businessman may use a laptop computer on a home network in the morning before going to work, and
15 then use the same laptop computer later in the morning at work while connected to a corporate network. The same laptop computer might then be taken on a business trip later that afternoon where it could be connected to the Internet through a public Wi-Fi (short for "wireless fidelity") network, for example, at the airport. In addition to the possibility of being connected to several networks having different properties
20 during different times in a day, such mobile computing devices are increasingly being connected to several different networks at the same time.

 Exposure to certain network environments (e.g., the Internet) can pose particular risks for mobile computing devices when such devices are initially configured to operate in a particular, static network environment that is known to be
25 safe (e.g., a home network environment protected by an Internet firewall). The ease of connecting mobile computer devices to various networks with differing

properties increases the risk that such devices will encounter undesirable contacts in a hostile network environment.

Current methods for administering network security for such computers generally apply to the particular, static network to which the computers are
5 connected. Network security configurations that protect computers on a static network (e.g., a home network) are generally implemented on an "interface" such as a firewall that is associated with only the static network. Fig. 1 illustrates a typical network environment in which a safe network environment (e.g., a home network) is separated from an unsafe network environment (e.g., the Internet) by a security
10 boundary. The security boundary represents a firewall running on a gateway computer. The firewall may be configured to enforce particular policies designed to protect computers on the home network (i.e., safe network environment) from undesirable contact with devices on the Internet. Thus, while computers on the home network may be configured to share files freely, the firewall may be
15 configured to refuse any external requests (i.e., from the Internet) for file sharing. This configuration can work well to protect computers in a static network environment where the firewall is properly configured.

However, security policies enforced by the firewall on the home network in the safe environment do not travel with a mobile computer when the mobile
20 computer is removed from the home network environment and connected to the Internet, for example, through a public Wi-Fi network. The mobile computer is therefore subject to external file requests or attacks (e.g., file erasing) by other devices on the Internet unless the specific file sharing policies for the computer are manually adjusted each time the mobile computer is taken out of the home network
25 environment. Various other scenarios and examples exist where applications and files on such mobile computers can be exposed to similar risks. The effectiveness

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of current methods for administering network security for such mobile computers is optimized only when the computers remain connected to the static network configured to provide a safe environment.

Accordingly, the need exists for a way to protect mobile computing devices that
5 are connectable to various networks having varying properties.

SUMMARY

A system and methods are disclosed for controlling access to network connections according to network zones.

10 Some embodiments relate to a method executable by a computer, the method comprising:

defining by a module locally at the computer a plurality of network zones each of which includes a different set of network properties and connection policies to associate networks encountered by the computer with the plurality of network zones;

15 receiving from an application program executing on the computer, preference information that identifies one of the plurality of network zones as a preferred network zone;

permitting a connection between the application program and a network associated with the preferred network zone; and

20 preventing a connection between the application program and a network not associated with the preferred network zone.

Some embodiments relate to a method implemented at least in part by a computer comprising:

25 defining in a module integrated with an operating system of the computer a plurality of network zones each of which includes a set of network properties and policies to associate networks encountered by the computer with the plurality of network zones;

receiving from an application program executing on the computer, a preference that specifies a preferred network zone of the plurality of network zones;

30 associating the application program with the preferred network zone via the module integrated with the operating system in accordance with the preference;

detecting a network available to the computer;

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comparing network properties of the network with properties of each network zone;

based on the comparison, associating the network with the preferred network zone; and

- 5 based on the association of the application program to the preferred network zone; permitting a connection between the application program and the network associated with the preferred network zone; and preventing a connection between the application program and another network not associated with the preferred network zone.

- 10 Some embodiments relate to a computer-implemented method comprising:

defining via a software module integrated with the computer a plurality of network zones such that each network zone corresponds to a different network connection policy and includes a set of network properties to associate networks encountered by the computer with the plurality of network zones;

- 15 receiving a network zone preference from an application program executed at the computer indicating a preferred network connection policy for the application program; and

- based upon the network connection policy and network properties of each network zone, enforcing the preferred network connection policy according to the network zone preference during execution of the application program to control communication of the application program with networks encountered by the computer.

Some embodiments relate to a method implemented at least in part by a computer comprising:

- 25 defining by a module integrated with an operating system of the computer a plurality of network zones each of which includes a set of network properties and policies to associate networks encountered by the computer with the plurality of network zones;

recognizing a connection to a first network;

associating the first network with a first network zone;

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permitting access to the first network for application programs that specify the first network zone as a preferred network zone; and

- 5 preventing access to the first network for application programs that specify a second network zone as a preferred network zone.

Some embodiments relate to a computer comprising:

a processor;

a memory;

- 10 a zone module integrated with an operating system of the computer stored in the memory and executable on the processor; and

a plurality of network zones supported by the zone module each of which includes a set of network properties and policies,

wherein the zone module is configured to:

- 15 assign a network connected to the computer to a network zone when the network corresponds to the set of properties and policies for the network zone; and

receive a zone preference from an application and control communication between the network and the application according to the zone preference.

Some embodiments relate to a computer comprising:

a zone module integrated with an operating system of the computer to:

- 20 define a plurality of network zones; and

based on properties and policies included with each network zone, assign a network encountered by the computer to one or more of the plurality of network zones;

a zone preference received by the zone module; and

- 25 a preferred network zone of the plurality of network zones specified by the zone preference;

wherein the zone module is configured to prevent communication between an application program and any network that is not assigned to the preferred network zone.

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Some embodiments relate to a computer comprising means for performing described methods.

Some embodiments relate to a processor-readable medium comprising processor-executable instructions which, when executed by at least one processor, cause the at least one processor to perform described methods.

In some embodiments, an application program provides a preference that indicates a preferred network zone or zones. A connection is permitted between the application program and a network that is associated with the preferred network zone or zones. Connections between the application program and networks that are not associated with the preferred network zone or zones are prevented.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The same reference numerals are used throughout the drawings to reference like components and features.

Fig. 1 illustrates a conventional network environment in accordance with the prior art.

Fig. 2 illustrates an exemplary system environment suitable for implementing a mobile computing device enabled to control network communications through the employment and enforcement of network zones.

Fig. 3 is a block diagram of an exemplary mobile computer configured to control network communications through the employment and enforcement of network zones.

Fig. 4 is a partial block diagram illustrating features of the exemplary mobile computer of Fig. 3 in more detail.

Fig. 5 illustrates a particular functional example of an exemplary mobile computer such as that shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 6 is a flow diagram illustrating an exemplary method for implementing an embodiment of a mobile computer such as that shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 7 illustrates an exemplary computing environment that is suitable for implementing a mobile computer such as that shown in Fig. 3.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Overview

5 The following discussion is directed to systems and methods for controlling the exposure of various applications, services and data on a mobile computer to different networks that have varying network properties. A computer assigns a network to a network zone based on predefined properties for the zone and the properties of the network. A computer assigns networks to network zones based on predefined properties
10 for each zone and/or the properties of the networks. An application program installed on the computer provides the computer with preference information that indicates a network zone whose network policies or properties are best suited for the application program. Thereafter, when executing the application program, the computer limits network contact for the application program to the network(s) assigned to the network zone(s) identified as
15 a preferred network zone(s), or identified by a preferred network property or properties, by the preference information from the application program.

Benefits of the disclosed systems and methods include increased protection from potentially harmful network communication for a mobile computing device

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that connects to several different networks of varying properties throughout a period of time or at the same time. In addition, the need to configure security settings on such a mobile computer is reduced because the computer continually enforces the network zone(s) to which various applications and services have
5 subscribed, regardless of the network or networks to which the computer is connected.

Exemplary Environment

Fig. 2 shows an exemplary system environment 200 suitable for
10 implementing one or more embodiments of a mobile computing device capable of controlling network communications through the employment and enforcement of network zones. The environment 200 typically includes a mobile computing device 202 (mobile computer) and one or more networks having varying properties such as, for example, the Internet 204, a corporate/enterprise network 206, and a
15 home/residential network 208.

Mobile computer 202 may be implemented as various computing devices capable of being connected to various networks such as the Internet 204, a corporate network 206, and a home network 208. Thus, mobile computer 202 is typically a computing device that is physically mobile such as, for example, a laptop
20 computer, a PDA (personal digital assistant), a cell phone and the like. However, there is no intent to limit mobile computer 202 to a physically mobile device, and therefore mobile computer 202 might include various other forms of personal computers (PC's). Certain implementations of mobile computer 202 typically perform common computing functions, such as email, calendaring, task
25 organization, word processing, Web browsing, and so on. In the described embodiment, mobile computer 202 runs an open platform operating system, such as

the Windows[®] brand operating systems from Microsoft[®]. One exemplary implementation of mobile computer 202 is described in more detail below with reference to Fig. 7.

Mobile computer 202 may employ various modes for connecting to one or more networks either at different times or at the same time. The exemplary system environment 200 of Fig. 2 is intended to illustrate examples of some of the ways in which a mobile computer 202 might connect to one or more networks. However, the environment 200 of Fig. 2 is not intended to indicate that the illustrated network connections are all necessary, nor is the environment 200 of Fig. 2 intended to indicate that mobile computer 202 is limited to the illustrated network connections.

Accordingly, mobile computer 202 is illustrated in the exemplary system environment 200 of Fig. 2 as being directly connected to the Internet 204 through a wireless connection 210 such as GPRS (General Packet Radio Service), UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System), WAP (Wireless Application Protocol), PCS (personal communications services) and the like. Mobile computer 202 is also illustrated as being indirectly connected to the Internet through home network 208, which may include a home computer 212 implementing NAT (Network Address Translator) or a dedicated Residential Gateway device. NAT is an Internet standard that enables a local-area network (LAN) to use one set of IP addresses for internal traffic and a second set of addresses for external traffic. A NAT box located where the LAN (e.g., home network 208) meets the Internet makes all necessary IP address translations. Cable modem 214 acts as the NAT host or gateway to home computer 212 and other clients such as mobile computer 202.

In the Fig. 2 environment 200, mobile computer 202 is illustrated as being directly connected to home network 208. However, home network 208 might also be a wireless local area network (WLAN), or Wi-Fi (short for "wireless fidelity")

network, to which mobile computer 202 is connected through a wireless (radio) connection. In this respect, mobile computer 202 may connect indirectly to the Internet not only through a home Wi-Fi network such as home network 208, but also through any Wi-Fi network encountered in various common and public locations including, for example, a coffee shop, an international airport, and so on. Wi-Fi is specified in the 802.11b specification from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and is part of a series of wireless specifications. As discussed above, home network 208 typically includes a home computer 212 with ICS and an Internet connection technology such as cable modem 214.

Mobile computer 202 is also shown in Fig. 2 as being indirectly connected to corporate network 206 through a VPN (virtual private network) server 216. VPNs are typically created using the Internet 204 as the medium for transporting data. Thus, various ways of connecting to the Internet, such as those discussed above, also apply to VPNs. VPN systems use encryption and other security mechanisms to ensure that authorized users access the network and that data cannot be intercepted.

The home network 208, corporate network 206, and Internet 204 illustrated in Fig. 2 are included as example networks in an exemplary system environment 200, and are generally well-known to those skilled in the art. These networks are also used as exemplary networks in the embodiments described herein below. There is no intent, however, to limit the number or configuration of other networks that may also be applicable to environment 200 and the exemplary embodiments discussed below.

Home network 208 typically includes two or more computers (e.g., home computer(s) 212, mobile computer 202) interconnected to form a local area network (LAN) within a home. A home network 208 allows computer owners to interconnect multiple computers so that each can share files, programs, printers,

other peripheral devices, and Internet access (e.g., through a residential gateway) with other computers, reducing the need for redundant equipment. For example, an older computer without a CD-ROM drive can access a newer computer's CD-ROM, which may eliminate the need to purchase a CD-ROM for the older computer.

5 Sharing files across a home network 208 is also easier than transferring files to various home computers using a portable storage medium such as a floppy disc. There are various types of home networks utilizing both wired connections and wireless connections. Such connections can include, for example, direct cable connections, traditional Ethernet, a phoneline network and an RF (radio frequency)
10 network.

A corporate or enterprise network 206, often referred to as an intranet, is generally distinguishable from a home network 208 by its more general purpose, the types of devices that are interconnected, the use of communication protocols, and so on. For example, while a home network might interconnect personal computers and
15 peripheral devices (e.g., a printer, a scanner) to form a LAN, and use a peer-to-peer communications protocol, a corporate network 206 might form a LAN through the interconnection of personal computers, work stations, servers, and peripheral devices while using a client/server architecture for communication. A corporate network 206 typically includes connections through one or more gateway
20 computers to the outside Internet 204. Like home networks, corporate networks 206 may utilize both wired connections and wireless connections such as, for example, direct cable connections, traditional Ethernet, a phoneline network and an RF (radio frequency) network.

In general, the Internet 204 is a worldwide system of computer networks in
25 which users at any first computer can get information from any second computer if the first computer has appropriate permission or if the second computer is not

properly secure. The Internet 204 may be distinguished in general through its use of TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) as its basic communication language or protocol. TCP/IP facilitates information sharing through the use of, for example, the World Wide Web which uses HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol), e-mail which relies on SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol), Usenet news groups, instant messaging and FTP (File Transfer Protocol). These and other protocols are often packaged together with TCP/IP as a "suite".

As discussed in greater detail below, exemplary embodiments of the Fig. 2 environment 200 implement a mobile computer 202 configured to control communications and/or contacts between applications and services on mobile computer 202 and various networks (e.g., home network 208, corporate network 206, Internet 204) through the employment and enforcement of network zones. In general, controlling network communications in this manner protects mobile computer 202 and its various applications and data from potentially harmful contact initiated from an unknown and/or unsafe network environment such as the Internet 204.

Exemplary Embodiments

Fig. 3 is a block diagram representation of an exemplary embodiment of a mobile computer 202 configured to control communications between different networks having varying properties (e.g., Internet 204, corporate network 206, home network 208) and various application programs and data on a mobile computer 202. In general, the control of network contacts/communications is achieved through the employment and enforcement of network zones. Mobile computer 202 is implemented in the exemplary embodiment of Fig. 3 as a laptop PC (personal computer) 202.

Laptop PC 202 includes a processor 300, a volatile memory 302 (i.e., RAM), and a nonvolatile memory 304 (e.g., ROM, hard disk, floppy disk, CD-ROM, etc.). Nonvolatile memory 304 generally provides storage of computer/processor-readable instructions, data structures, program modules and other data for PC 202. One
5 exemplary implementation of a laptop PC 202 is described in more detail below with reference to Fig. 7.

Laptop PC 202 implements an operating system (OS) 306 on processor 300 from volatile memory 302. The OS 306 is stored in memory 304 and initially loaded from memory 304 into volatile memory 302 by a boot program (not shown).
10 The OS 306 is generally configured to manage other application programs 308 that are also stored in memory 304 and executable on processor 300 from volatile memory 302. The OS 306 honors requests for services made by application programs 308 through predefined application program interfaces (APIs). More specifically, the OS 306 typically determines the order in which multiple
15 applications 308 execute on processor 300 and the execution time allotted for each application 308, manages the sharing of memory 302 among multiple applications 308, handles input and output to and from attached hardware devices (e.g., hard disks, printers, dial-up ports), and so on. In addition, users can typically interact directly with the OS 306 through a user interface such as a command language or
20 graphical user interface.

Laptop PC 202 typically implements various application programs 308 stored in memory 304 and executable on processor 300. Such applications 308 might include software programs implementing, for example, word processors, spread sheets, browsers, file share programs, database management systems
25 (DBMS), peer-to-peer applications, multimedia players, computer-aided design tools and the like.

In the Fig. 3 embodiment, the OS 306 on laptop PC 202 is illustrated as including a zone module 310, while application(s) 308 are illustrated as including a zone preference module 312. Zone module 310 is configured to support and/or define a number of network zones, each of which incorporates a set of network properties and policies that are consistent with particular networks to which the mobile laptop PC 202 might be connected. In the described embodiment of Fig. 3, the particular networks include the Internet 204, a corporate network 206, and a home network 208. However, as indicated above, the illustrated networks are not meant to limit the extent of any network that may be applicable to this and other embodiments.

Zone module 310 comprises a plurality of network zones that are distinguished from one another according to certain network properties and enforcement policies that each zone incorporates. When laptop PC 202 makes a network connection, zone module 310 determines the properties of the network and assigns the network to a particular network zone whose own incorporated properties correspond with the network properties. For example, when the laptop PC 202 is connected to a home network 208, the home network 208 will be assigned to a network zone that incorporates or embodies the properties of the home network 208. For a home network 208, the network properties might typically be associated with a network zone having more liberal securities policies, such as policies that would permit file sharing without the need for a password, for example. In general, and as discussed below with respect to Figs. 4 and 5, each network zone being supported by zone module 310 has a single network associated with it or assigned to it.

In addition to determining network properties for networks connected to laptop PC 202 and assigning networks to appropriate network zones according to

the network properties, the zone module 310 also assigns applications 308 to particular network zones according to zone preferences that are indicated by the applications 308. Therefore, as shown in Fig. 4, an application 308 is assigned to a particular network zone 400 based on a network zone preference provided to the
5 zone module 310 by the application 308.

More particularly, Fig. 4 demonstrates the concept of assigning an application 308 to a network zone 400 by showing how four different applications 308(1-4) on PC 202 are assigned to three different network zones 400 (i.e., zone 1, 400(1); zone 2, 400(2); zone 3, 400(3)) being supported by zone module 310. Fig.
10 4 is intended, in part, to illustrate how an application 308 can be assigned to a single network zone 400 or to numerous network zones 400 simultaneously. Thus, while application 1 (308(1)), application 2 (308(2)), and application 3 (308(3)), are assigned to zone 1 (400(1)), zone 2 (400(2)), and zone 3 (400(3)), respectively, application 4 (308(4)) is assigned to all three zones 400(1,2,3) simultaneously. It is
15 noted that, while Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 (discussed below) and their accompanying discussion indicate a zone module 310 that supports three zones 400 (i.e., zone 1, 400(1); zone 2, 400(2); zone 3, 400(3)), there is no intent to limit the number of zones 400 to three zones. Thus, zone module 310 may support additional zones 400, with each zone 400 being associated with a particular network that is
20 connected or connectable to laptop PC 202.

Applications 308 communicate their preference for a network zone 400 or network zones through a zone preference module 312. The zone preference module 312 is typically embedded or programmed with the zone preference information at the time the application 308 is designed. Thus, upon installation of an application
25 308 onto laptop PC 202, the zone preference module 312 can communicate the zone preference information to the zone module 310 of OS 306. However, the zone

preference module 312 might also enable a user to indicate a zone preference. Under such a scenario, during the installation of an application 308 onto laptop PC 202 a zone preference module 312 may generate a user interface (e.g., a graphical user interface or command line interface) on the PC 202 through which a user can
5 specify one or more network zone preferences for the application 308. The zone preference(s) are then communicated to the zone module 310 of OS 306.

Once the zone module 310 has assigned an application 308 to a network zone 400 according to the network zone preference received from the application 308, the zone module 310 thereafter enforces the policies of the zone 400 with
10 respect to that application 308. Thus, the zone module 310 limits network contact for an application 308 to only that network (or networks) associated with the network zone (or zones) that the application 308 has specified as a preferred network zone (or zones). The laptop PC 202 may be connected to various networks at the same time, and yet, an application 308 running on the PC 202 is only allowed
15 to "see", or communicate with, those networks associated with the application's 308 preferred network zones 400.

In another embodiment, an application 308 can communicate a custom network connection policy through zone preference module 312. In this embodiment, the zone preference module 312 is embedded/programmed with
20 specific communication instructions that define the network connections for the application 308. The instructions may include, for example, specific locations on the Internet with which the application 308 can communicate. Thus, upon installation of the application 308 onto laptop PC 202, the zone preference module 312 communicates the instructions to the zone module 310 of OS 306. The zone
25 module 310 uses the instructions to effectively define a custom zone, and then assigns the application 308 to that zone. Thereafter, the zone module 310 enforces

the policies of the custom zone according to the specific instructions received from the application 308. Enforcement typically includes limiting network contact for the application 308 to the network locations expressed in the instructions received from the application 308. Therefore, although the laptop PC 202 may be connected
5 to various networks at the same time and access various network locations, the application 308 is only allowed to “see”, or communicate with, those network locations expressed in the instructions received from the application 308.

Fig. 5 illustrates a more specific example of how network zones 400 implemented in an embodiment such as that described above may be used to control
10 communications between applications 308 running on a mobile laptop PC 202 and various networks connected to the PC 202. The illustration of Fig. 5 is intended to indicate that the laptop PC 202 is connected to three networks of varying properties at the same time. The networks to which the PC 202 is connected are a home network 208, a corporate network 206, and the Internet 204. Each network has
15 been assigned (i.e., through the zone module 310) to, or associated with, a particular network zone 400 based on the network’s properties. Thus, home network 208 has been assigned to zone 1 (400(1)), corporate network 206 has been assigned to zone 2 (400(2)), and the Internet 204 has been assigned to zone 3 (400(3)). Applications 308 that specify a particular zone 400 as a preferred zone will be subject to the
20 policies of that particular zone 400.

The applications 308 represented on laptop PC 202 in Fig. 5 include a file sharing application 308(1), a SQL server application 308(2), a peer-to-peer (P2P) application 308(3), and a browser (e.g., Internet Explorer) application 308(4). Each application 308 has provided (e.g., during installation onto PC 202) the zone
25 module 310 (Figs. 3 and 4) with preference information indicating to which zone (or zones) 400 the application 308 should be assigned. Thus, the file sharing

application 308(1) is assigned to zone 1 (400(1)), the SQL server application 308(2) is assigned to zone 2 (400(2)), the P2P application 308(3) is assigned to zone 3 (400(3)), and the browser application 308(4) is assigned to zones 1, 2, and 3.

An application 308 specifies particular network zones 400 as preferred zones
5 based on the particular functionality of the application 308. For example, a file sharing application 308(1) typically allows a number of people on a network to use the same file or files through some combination of being able to read or view the file(s), write to or modify the file(s), copy the file(s), or print the file(s). Thus, if a user on a first computer chooses to share files, then a user on a second computer
10 can access the shared files. The operation of such file sharing applications 308(1) generally presumes that there is no hostile intent posed by various computers that want to share files. Thus, such file sharing applications 308(1) typically specify a network zone 400 that is consistent with this presumption.

In the Fig. 5 illustration, zone 1 (400(1)) provides a network environment
15 (i.e., home network 208) whose properties are consistent with the intended functionality of file sharing application 308(1). Regardless of any other network connections to laptop PC 202, the zone module 310 on laptop PC 202 enforces the network zone 1 (400(1)) such that file sharing application 308(1) "sees" only the connection to the home network 208. Enforcement of zone 1 (400(1)) by zone
20 module 310 essentially blocks any communication between file sharing application 308(1) and any network connected to PC 202 that is not a home network 208.

In a similar manner, other applications such as applications 308(2), 308(3), and 308(4) specify particular network zones 400 as preferred zones based on the particular functionality of the applications 308. A SQL server application 308(2) is
25 an application that is designed to function in a corporate/enterprise environment, and therefore it typically specifies a network zone 400 consistent with its functional

purpose. Accordingly, the SQL server application 308(2) illustrated in Fig. 5 has indicated zone 2 (400(2)) as its preferred zone, and the zone module 310 on laptop PC 202 enforces zone 2 (400(2)) such that the SQL application 308(2) “sees” only the connection to the corporate network 206, regardless of what other network connections might exist on laptop PC 202. A P2P application 308(3) is designed to function in an Internet only environment, and therefore typically specifies a network zone 400 consistent with this functional purpose. Accordingly, the P2P application 308(3) of Fig. 5 has indicated zone 3 (400(3)) as its preferred zone because zone 3 supports and enforces the Internet as its only network connection. Thus, the zone module 310 on laptop PC 202 ensures that the P2P application 308(3) will “see” only the connection to the Internet 204, regardless of what other network connections might exist on laptop PC 202.

The browser application 308(4) has likewise, specified particular network zones 400 as preferred zones based on the particular functionality of a browser application 308(4). Browsers are applications that are generally designed to function in all network environments, and they provide their own set of security settings. Accordingly, the browser application 308(4) of Fig. 5 has specified all three network zones 400 (1-3) as preferred zones. Thus, the zone module 310 on laptop PC 202 ensures that the browser application 308(4) is able to “see” all the network connections to the laptop PC 202.

Exemplary Methods

Example methods for implementing one or more embodiments of a mobile computer 202 configured to control communications between different networks having varying properties and various application programs and data on the computer 202 will now be described with primary reference to the flow diagram of

Figs. 6. The methods apply generally to the exemplary embodiments discussed above with respect to Figs. 3 - 5. The elements of the described methods may be performed by any appropriate means including, for example, by the execution of processor-readable instructions defined on a processor-readable medium.

5 A "processor-readable medium" as used herein, can be any means that can contain, store, communicate, propagate, or transport instructions for use by or execution by a processor. A processor-readable medium can be, without limitation, an electronic, magnetic, optical, electromagnetic, infrared, or semiconductor system, apparatus, device, or propagation medium. More specific examples of a
10 processor-readable medium include, among others, an electrical connection having one or more wires, a portable computer diskette, a random access memory (RAM), a read-only memory (ROM), an erasable programmable-read-only memory (EPROM or Flash memory), an optical fiber, and a portable compact disc read-only memory (CDROM).

15 Fig. 6 shows an exemplary method 600 for implementing an embodiment of a mobile computer 202 configured to control communications between networks having varying properties and application programs and data on the mobile computer 202. At block 602, network zones are defined. A mobile computer 202 defines a plurality of network zones based on network properties and network
20 communication/connection policies. Custom zones, whose properties and/or policies will be determined based on instructions from an application program 308, may also be included as network zones.

 At block 604, the computer 202 connects to a network. The network may be any sort of network including, for example, a home network 208, a corporate
25 network 206, and the Internet 204. At block 606, the computer 202 determines the properties of the network, and at block 608, it assigns the network to a network

zone according to the network properties. The network is assigned to a network zone whose properties are consistent with the properties determined for the network.

At block 610, the computer 202 initiates the installation of an application
5 program 308. At block 612, the computer 202 receives preference information from the application 308 being installed that indicates a preferred network zone for the application. In one embodiment, the preference information may include communication instructions that define the properties and connection policies for a custom zone. In another embodiment, the preference information may simply
10 include one or more properties preferred by the application 308. At block 614, the computer 202 associates/assigns the application 308 to a network zone based on the preference information from the application 308. Depending on the preference information, the network zone (or zones) may be a network zone specified as the application's preferred network zone, it may be a custom zone defined by the
15 preference information, or it may be a network zone that includes one or more networks which possess one or properties included in the preference information from the application 308.

Thereafter, the computer 202 enforces the network zone with which the application is associated in several ways. At block 616, the computer 202 prevents
20 the application program 308 from seeing and/or accepting communication from a network that is not associated with the preferred network zone. For custom zones, this may include preventing the application program 308 from accepting communication from network locations not specified in the custom zone. At block 618, the computer 202 prevents the application program 308 from seeing and/or
25 initiating communication with a network not associated with the preferred network zone. For custom zones, this may include preventing the application program 308

from initiating communication with any network location not specified in the custom zone.

At block 620, the computer 202 permits the application program to accept communication from the network associated with the preferred network zone. For custom zones, this may include permitting the application program 308 to accept communication from network locations specified in the custom zone. At block 622, the computer 202 permits the application program to initiate communication with the network associated with preferred network zone. For custom zones, this may include permitting the application program to initiate communication with network locations specified in the custom zone.

While one or more methods have been disclosed by means of flow diagrams and text associated with the blocks of the flow diagrams, it is to be understood that the blocks do not necessarily have to be performed in the order in which they were presented, and that an alternative order may result in similar advantages. Furthermore, the methods are not exclusive and can be performed alone or in combination with one another.

Exemplary Computer

Fig. 7 illustrates an example of a suitable computing environment 700 that may be used to implement a mobile computer 202. Although one specific configuration is shown, computer 202 may be implemented in other computing configurations.

The computing environment 700 includes a general-purpose computing system in the form of a computer 702. The components of computer 702 can include, but are not limited to, one or more processors or processing units 704, a

system memory 706, and a system bus 708 that couples various system components including the processor 704 to the system memory 706.

The system bus 708 represents one or more of any of several types of bus structures, including a memory bus or memory controller, a peripheral bus, an accelerated graphics port, and a processor or local bus using any of a variety of bus architectures. An example of a system bus 708 would be a Peripheral Component Interconnects (PCI) bus, also known as a Mezzanine bus.

Computer 702 typically includes a variety of computer readable media. Such media can be any available media that is accessible by computer 702 and includes both volatile and non-volatile media, removable and non-removable media. The system memory 706 includes computer readable media in the form of volatile memory, such as random access memory (RAM) 710, and/or non-volatile memory, such as read only memory (ROM) 712. A basic input/output system (BIOS) 714, containing the basic routines that help to transfer information between elements within computer 702, such as during start-up, is stored in ROM 712. RAM 710 typically contains data and/or program modules that are immediately accessible to and/or presently operated on by the processing unit 704.

Computer 702 can also include other removable/non-removable, volatile/non-volatile computer storage media. By way of example, Fig. 7 illustrates a hard disk drive 716 for reading from and writing to a non-removable, non-volatile magnetic media (not shown), a magnetic disk drive 718 for reading from and writing to a removable, non-volatile magnetic disk 720 (e.g., a "floppy disk"), and an optical disk drive 722 for reading from and/or writing to a removable, non-volatile optical disk 724 such as a CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, or other optical media. The hard disk drive 716, magnetic disk drive 718, and optical disk drive 722 are each connected to the system bus 708 by one or more data media interfaces 726.

Alternatively, the hard disk drive 716, magnetic disk drive 718, and optical disk drive 722 can be connected to the system bus 708 by a SCSI interface (not shown).

The disk drives and their associated computer-readable media provide non-volatile storage of computer readable instructions, data structures, program modules, and other data for computer 702. Although the example illustrates a hard disk 716, a removable magnetic disk 720, and a removable optical disk 724, it is to be appreciated that other types of computer readable media which can store data that is accessible by a computer, such as magnetic cassettes or other magnetic storage devices, flash memory cards, CD-ROM, digital versatile disks (DVD) or other optical storage, random access memories (RAM), read only memories (ROM), electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM), and the like, can also be utilized to implement the exemplary computing system and environment.

Any number of program modules can be stored on the hard disk 716, magnetic disk 720, optical disk 724, ROM 712, and/or RAM 710, including by way of example, an operating system 726, one or more application programs 728, other program modules 730, and program data 732. Each of such operating system 726, one or more application programs 728, other program modules 730, and program data 732 (or some combination thereof) may include an embodiment of a caching scheme for user network access information.

Computer 702 can include a variety of computer/processor readable media identified as communication media. Communication media typically embodies computer readable instructions, data structures, program modules, or other data in a modulated data signal such as a carrier wave or other transport mechanism and includes any information delivery media. The term "modulated data signal" means a signal that has one or more of its characteristics set or changed in such a manner

as to encode information in the signal. By way of example, and not limitation, communication media includes wired media such as a wired network or direct-wired connection, and wireless media such as acoustic, RF, infrared, and other wireless media. Combinations of any of the above are also included within the
5 scope of computer readable media.

A user can enter commands and information into computer system 702 via input devices such as a keyboard 734 and a pointing device 736 (e.g., a "mouse"). Other input devices 738 (not shown specifically) may include a microphone, joystick, game pad, satellite dish, serial port, scanner, and/or the like. These and
10 other input devices are connected to the processing unit 704 via input/output interfaces 740 that are coupled to the system bus 708, but may be connected by other interface and bus structures, such as a parallel port, game port, or a universal serial bus (USB).

A monitor 742 or other type of display device can also be connected to the
15 system bus 708 via an interface, such as a video adapter 744. In addition to the monitor 742, other output peripheral devices can include components such as speakers (not shown) and a printer 746 which can be connected to computer 702 via the input/output interfaces 740.

Computer 702 can operate in a networked environment using logical
20 connections to one or more remote computers, such as a remote computing device 748. By way of example, the remote computing device 748 can be a personal computer, portable computer, a server, a router, a network computer, a peer device or other common network node, and the like. The remote computing device 748 is illustrated as a portable computer that can include many or all of the elements and
25 features described herein relative to computer system 702.

Logical connections between computer 702 and the remote computer 748 are depicted as a local area network (LAN) 750 and a general wide area network (WAN) 752. Such networking environments are commonplace in offices, enterprise-wide computer networks, intranets, and the Internet. When implemented in a LAN networking environment, the computer 702 is connected to a local network 750 via a network interface or adapter 754. When implemented in a WAN networking environment, the computer 702 typically includes a modem 756 or other means for establishing communications over the wide network 752. The modem 756, which can be internal or external to computer 702, can be connected to the system bus 708 via the input/output interfaces 740 or other appropriate mechanisms. It is to be appreciated that the illustrated network connections are exemplary and that other means of establishing communication link(s) between the computers 702 and 748 can be employed.

In a networked environment, such as that illustrated with computing environment 700, program modules depicted relative to the computer 702, or portions thereof, may be stored in a remote memory storage device. By way of example, remote application programs 758 reside on a memory device of remote computer 748. For purposes of illustration, application programs and other executable program components, such as the operating system, are illustrated herein as discrete blocks, although it is recognized that such programs and components reside at various times in different storage components of the computer system 702, and are executed by the data processor(s) of the computer.

Conclusion

Although the invention has been described in language specific to structural features and/or methodological acts, it is to be understood that the

invention defined in the appended claims is not necessarily limited to the specific features or acts described. Rather, the specific features and acts are disclosed as exemplary forms of implementing the claimed invention.

Throughout this specification and the claims which follow, unless the context requires otherwise, the word "comprise", and variations such as "comprises" and "comprising", will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated integer or step or group of integers or steps but not the exclusion of any other integer or step or group of integers or steps.

The reference to any prior art in this specification is not, and should not be taken as, an acknowledgement or any form of suggestion that that prior art forms part of the common general knowledge in Australia.

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THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A method executable by a computer, the method comprising:
 defining by a module locally at the computer a plurality of network zones each of which includes a different set of network properties and connection policies to associate networks encountered by the computer with the plurality of network zones;
 receiving from an application program executing on the computer, preference information that identifies one of the plurality of network zones as a preferred network zone;
 permitting a connection between the application program and a network associated with the preferred network zone; and
 preventing a connection between the application program and a network not associated with the preferred network zone.
2. A method as recited in claim 1, further comprising:
 detecting a network available to the computer; and
 associating the network with at least one network zone.
3. A method as recited in claim 2, wherein the associating further comprises:
 comparing network properties of the network with properties of each network zone;
 and
 based on the comparison, associating the network with the preferred network zone.
4. A method as recited in claim 2 or claim 3, wherein the associating further comprises:
 connecting to the network;
 determining network properties of the network; and
 assigning the network to the at least one network zone based on the network properties.

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5. A method as recited in any one of claims 1 to 4, further comprising associating the application program with the preferred network zone.

6. A method as recited in any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the preference information comprises at least one of:

a preferred network property used to identify the preferred network zone based on a network that possesses the preferred network property; and

properties and connection policies that define the preferred network zone as a custom zone.

7. A method implemented at least in part by a computer comprising:

defining in a module integrated with an operating system of the computer a plurality of network zones each of which includes a set of network properties and policies to associate networks encountered by the computer with the plurality of network zones;

receiving from an application program executing on the computer, a preference that specifies a preferred network zone of the plurality of network zones;

associating the application program with the preferred network zone via the module integrated with the operating system in accordance with the preference;

detecting a network available to the computer;

comparing network properties of the network with properties of each network zone;

based on the comparison, associating the network with the preferred network zone;

and

based on the association of the application program to the preferred network zone;

permitting a connection between the application program and the network associated with the preferred network zone; and

preventing a connection between the application program and another network not associated with the preferred network zone.

8. A method as recited in any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the receiving further comprises initiating an installation of the application program.

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9. A method as recited in any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the permitting a connection further comprises:

allowing the application program to accept a communication from the network associated with the preferred network zone; and

allowing the application program to initiate a communication to the network associated with the preferred network zone.

10. A method as recited in any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the preventing a connection further comprises:

preventing the application program from accepting a communication from the network not associated with the preferred network zone; and

preventing the application program from initiating a communication to the network not associated with the preferred network zone.

11. A method as recited in any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein each network zone represents a different network.

12. A method as recited in any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein each network zone represents a network selected from the group comprising:

a home network;

a corporate network; and

the Internet.

13. A computer-implemented method comprising:

defining via a software module integrated with the computer a plurality of network zones such that each network zone corresponds to a different network connection policy and includes a set of network properties to associate networks encountered by the computer with the plurality of network zones;

receiving a network zone preference from an application program executed at the computer indicating a preferred network connection policy for the application program; and

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based upon the network connection policy and network properties of each network zone, enforcing the preferred network connection policy according to the network zone preference during execution of the application program to control communication of the application program with networks encountered by the computer.

14. A method as recited in claim 13, wherein the preferred network connection policy is a custom network connection policy, the method further comprising:

receiving instructions from the application program that define the custom network connection policy; and

enforcing the custom network connection policy according to the instructions during execution of the application program.

15. A method implemented at least in part by a computer comprising:

defining by a module integrated with an operating system of the computer a plurality of network zones each of which includes a set of network properties and policies to associate networks encountered by the computer with the plurality of network zones;

recognizing a connection to a first network;

associating the first network with a first network zone;

permitting access to the first network for application programs that specify the first network zone as a preferred network zone; and

preventing access to the first network for application programs that specify a second network zone as a preferred network zone.

16. A method as recited in claim 15, wherein the associating further comprises:

determining network properties of the first network; and

assigning the first network to the first network zone based on the network properties.

17. A method as recited in claim 15 or claim 16, further comprising:

recognizing a connection to a second network;

associating the second network with the second network zone;

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permitting access to the second network for application programs that specify the second network zone as a preferred network zone; and

preventing access to the second network for application programs that specify the first network zone as a preferred network zone.

18. A method as recited in claim 17, further comprising:

permitting access to the first network and the second network for application programs that specify the first network zone and the second network zone as preferred network zones.

19. A method as recited in any one of claims 15 to 18, wherein the first network connection is selected from the group comprising:

a home network connection;
a corporate network connection; and
an Internet connection.

20. A computer comprising:

a processor;
a memory;

a zone module integrated with an operating system of the computer stored in the memory and executable on the processor; and

a plurality of network zones supported by the zone module each of which includes a set of network properties and policies,

wherein the zone module is configured to:

assign a network connected to the computer to a network zone when the network corresponds to the set of properties and policies for the network zone; and
receive a zone preference from an application and control communication between the network and the application according to the zone preference.

21. A computer as recited in claim 20, wherein the zone preference:

identifies one or more preferred network zones including a custom zone; and

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includes instructions defining the set of properties and policies for the custom zone;
and

wherein the zone module is configured to permit communication between the application and networks assigned to the one or more preferred network zones.

22. A computer comprising:

a zone module integrated with an operating system of the computer to:

define a plurality of network zones; and

based on properties and policies included with each network zone, assign a network encountered by the computer to one or more of the plurality of network zones;

a zone preference received by the zone module; and

a preferred network zone of the plurality of network zones specified by the zone preference;

wherein the zone module is configured to prevent communication between an application program and any network that is not assigned to the preferred network zone.

23. A computer as recited in claim 22, further comprising:

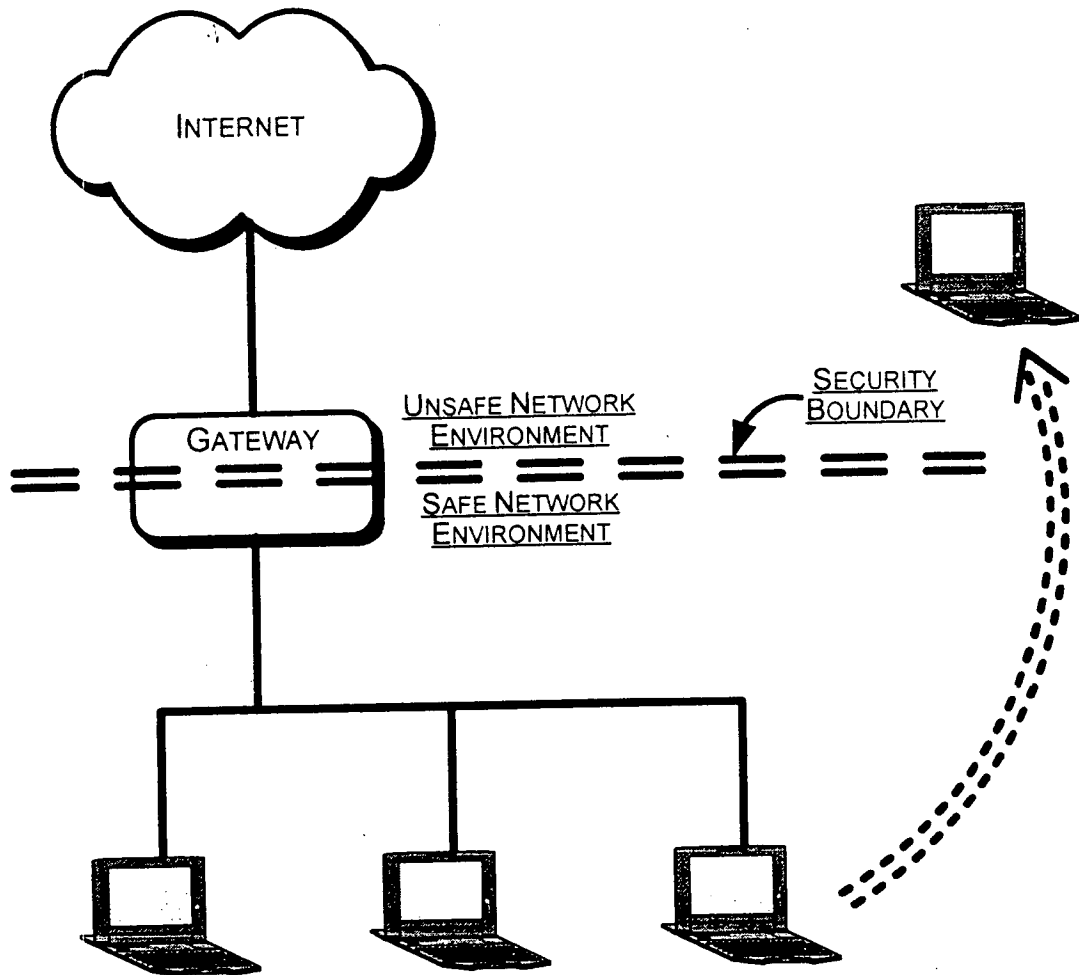
a plurality of network connections, each network connection assigned by the zone module to a distinct network zone of the plurality of network zones.

24. A computer as recited in claim 23, wherein the preferred network zone is a custom zone, and the zone preference comprises instructions defining communication policies for the application program.

25. A computer comprising:

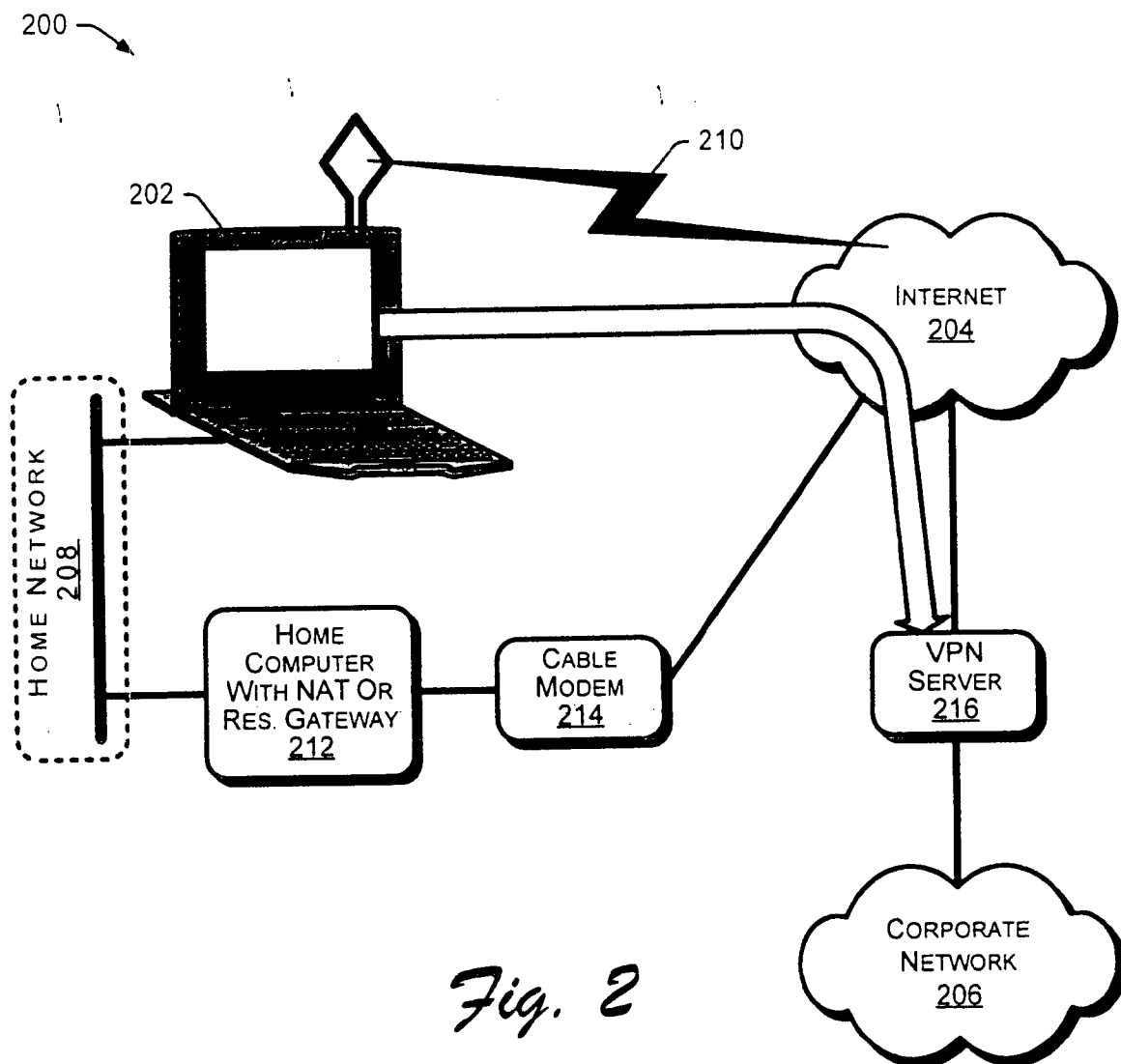
means for performing the method of any one of claims 1 to 19.

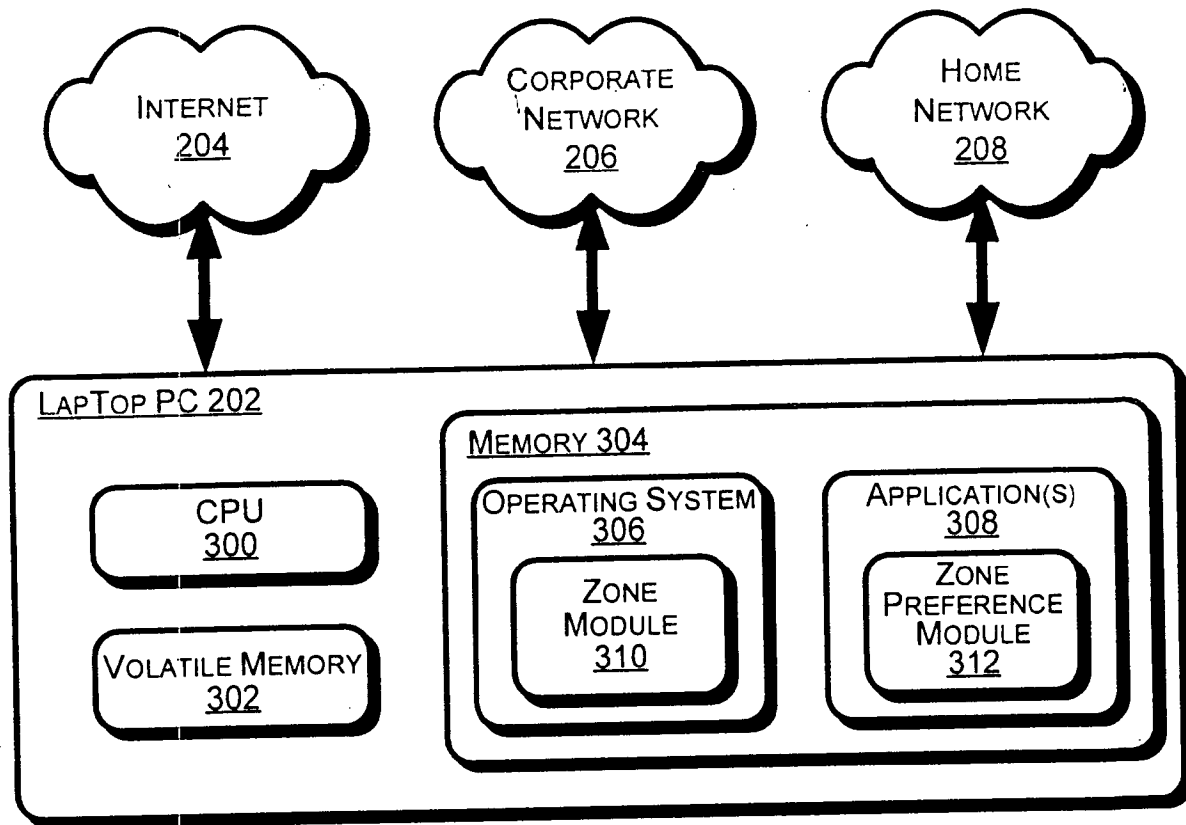
26. A processor-readable medium comprising processor-executable instructions which, when executed by at least one processor, cause the at least one processor to perform the method of any one of claims 1 to 19.



Prior Art

Fig. 1

*Fig. 2*

*Fig. 3*

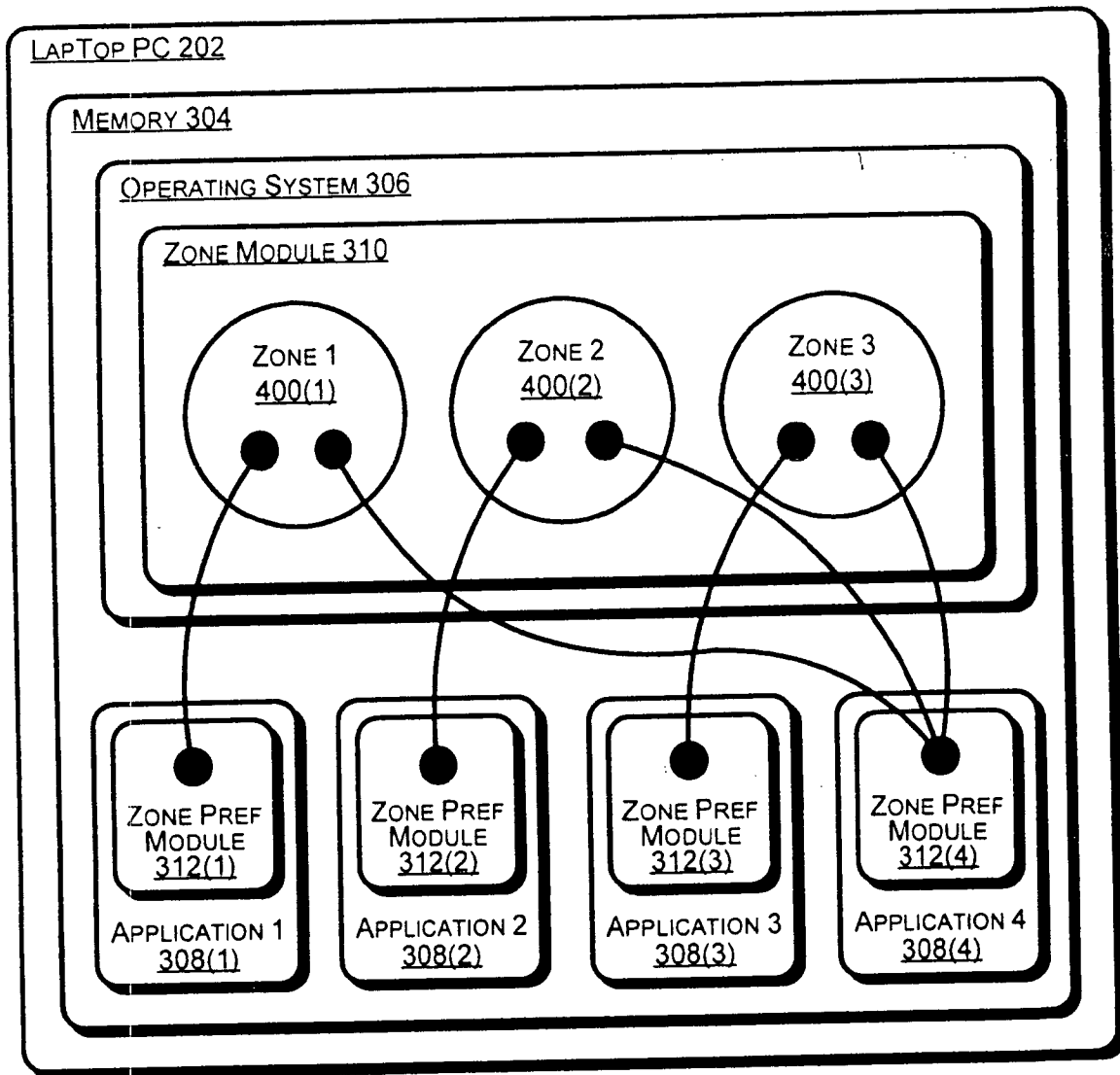
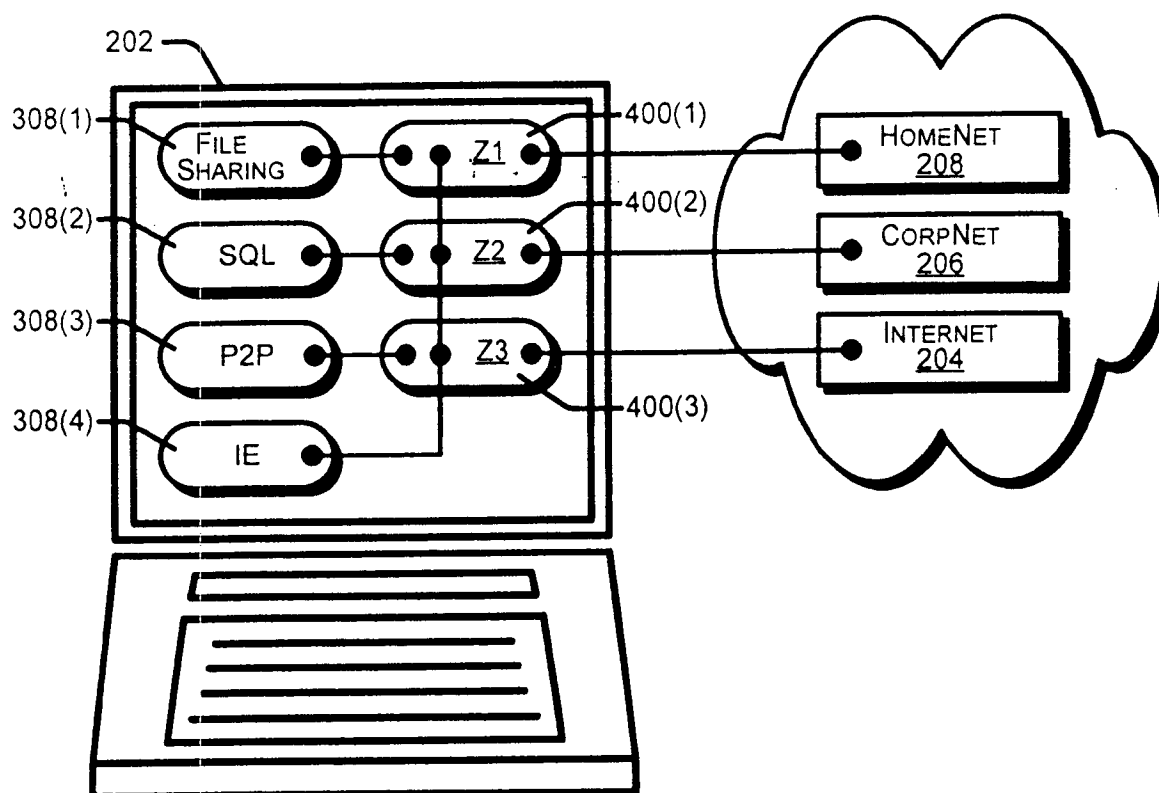
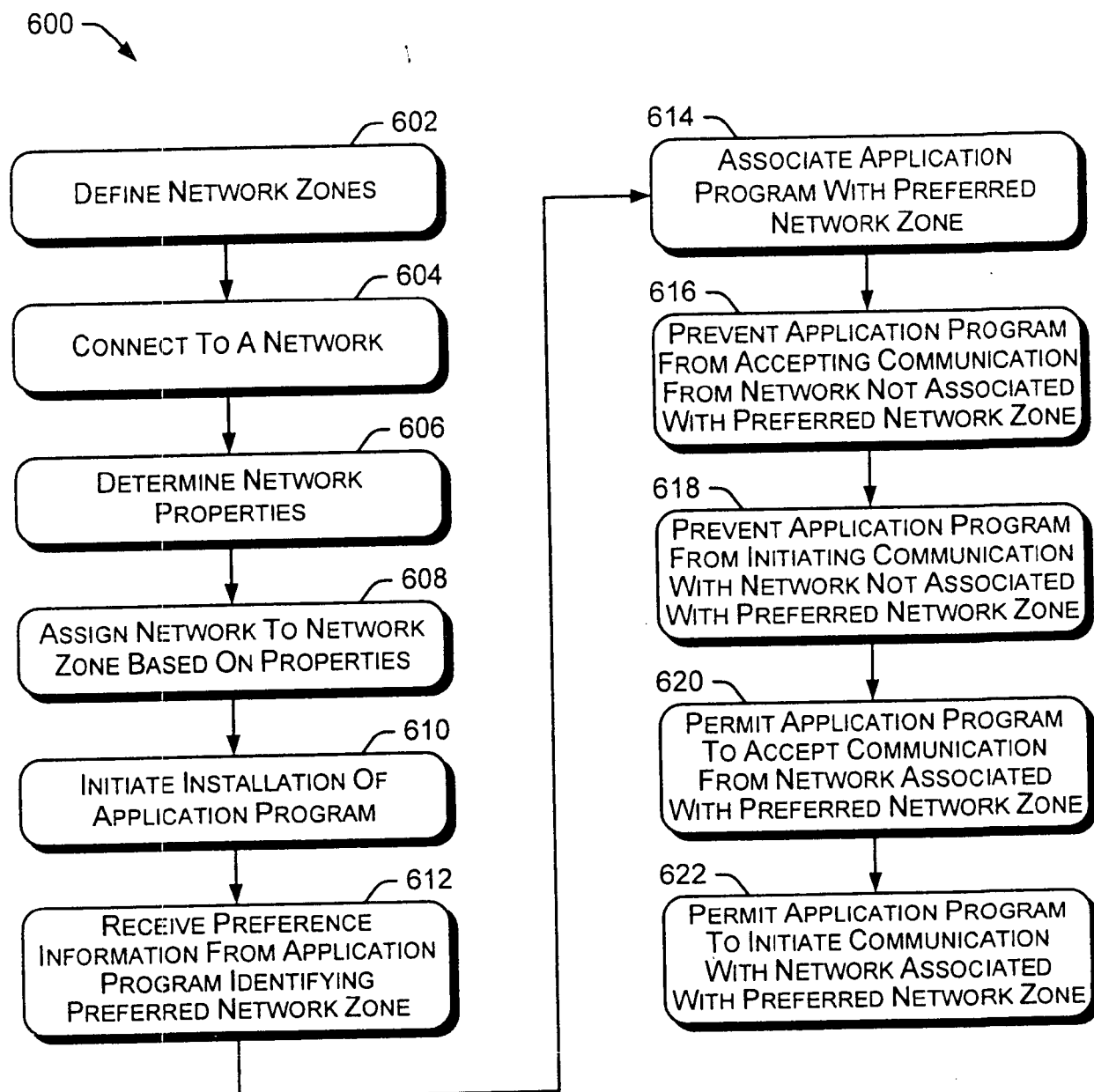


Fig. 4

*Fig. 5*

*Fig. 6*

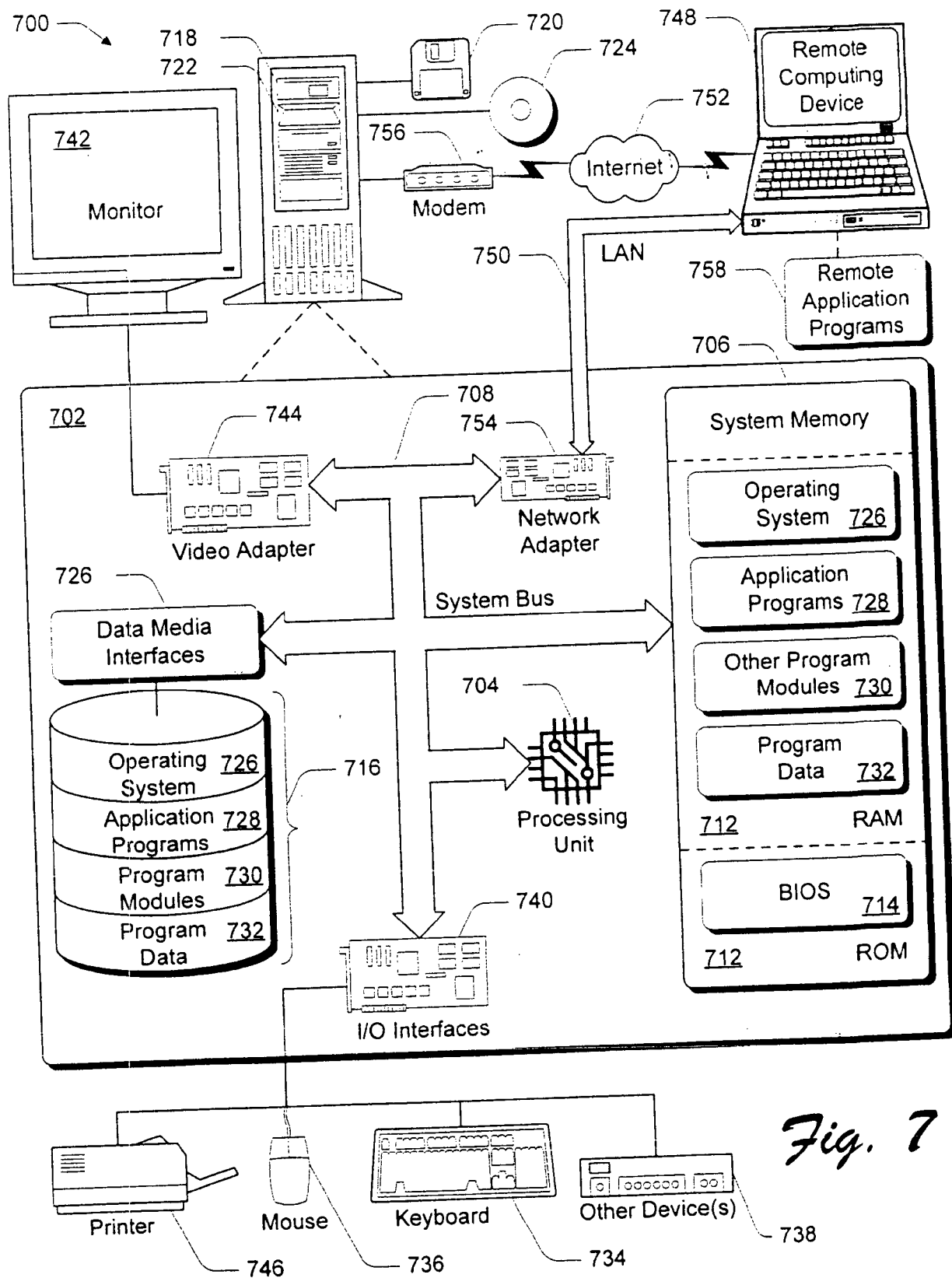


Fig. 7