

Group and membership concepts

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Abstract

There are a growing number of situations where a standardized representation of an entity's group memberships would help support interoperability between multiple processes and systems. The Internet2 Middleware Initiative projects [Grouper](#) and [Signet](#) are two cases in point. This document proposes a simple information model for group and membership concepts. Other documents define recommended bindings or mappings from this information model to specific protocols such as LDAP and SAML.

1. Specification

Entities (people, organizations, etc.) can belong to groups. Any given instance of membership relates one entity to one group. There are two ways to look at a given membership:

- 1) Entity E is a member of Group G, or
- 2) Group G has Entity E as one of its members.

Highlighted end of the association	Name of directional association	Multiplicity	Definition
Entity	isMemberOf	0..*	The entity at one end of the association is a member of the group at the other end
Group	hasMember	0..*	The group at one end of the association has the entity at the other end as one of its members



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