Strategies For Deployment

What kind of CO are you?

- make sure to have gone through the CO Requirements Assessment document - it is a useful exercise to really start to understand some of the details of your own environment that will express themselves in how the CMP is used

|	Planning for a Standalone platform	Expecting to be Embedded in a Portal
Single CO	Probably a command-line oriented CO with an equal focus on person identity and tool availability * Pay particular attention to the REST API that are published for COmanage; these will make integration with existing tools simpler and more powerful	Probably a CO with a more app-focused collaboration * Pay particular attention to the Domestication Wiki for possible tools that are already domesticated and may serve your collaborations' needs
Multiple CO within the CMP	Probably a CO that is acting more as a service provider to various groups than one focused on a single collaboration effort, where absolute control over branding is important * Educational institutions at all levels may find themselves in this area. If this is the path you are taking, you may want to use the CO Requirements Assessment document, or something derived from it, to determine what your partner CO will need out of the environment you are creating. * In particular, you are going to want to make sure you have the roles and responsibilities that will exist in this environment well documented.	Probably a CO that is acting as a service provider to a variety of collaborations that cannot share resources fully, but where the apps and services are still the focus of the collaboration

How will people come in to your CO?

- If you can create an enrollment flow (basically, how documenting people are provisioned and de-provisioned within the CMP), you have made a huge step in being able to automate the process. The goal here is to make this easy and yet thorough, and to have it flow through so that the time in a CO is spent on collaboration, not administration.

Example of an enrollment flow:
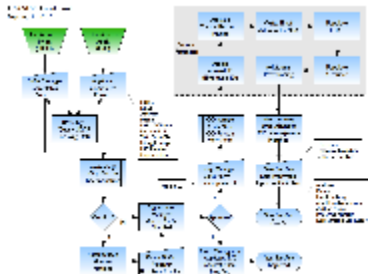
Example of an expiration flow:
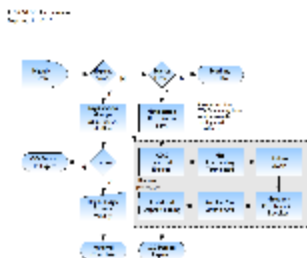
What roles will people play?

- Determining what roles exist in your CO and what actions will be allowed within those roles is another area that must be covered for ease of use of the CMP.

Example of possible roles in a CO

Role	Examples	Create accounts	Delete accounts	Run partner tools (TeraGrid)	Run local tools	Access Community Data	Add/Delete Community Data	Add /Delete Groups	Use Collaboration Tools (chat)	Add /Delete User data	Allocate Resources	Request Resources
Constrained user	psuedo-anonymous, temporary, guest, possibly student, conference /tutorial specific accounts	❌	❌	❌	✅	✅	❌	❌	❌	✅	❌	❌
iPlant user	identifiable user	❌	❌	✅	✅	✅	❌	✅	✅	✅	❌	✅
Steward	community data steward, local tool owner	❌	❌	✅	✅	✅	✅	✅	✅	✅	❌	✅
Administrator	Faculty, TA, Admin Asst.	✅	✅	✅	✅	✅	❌	✅	✅	✅	⚠️	✅
Developer	tool developers /tool users (in Atmosphere), image creators	❌	❌	✅	✅	✅	✅	✅	✅	✅	❌	✅
Organization	creating a CO, allocating resources to the CO	✅	✅	✅	✅	✅	✅	✅	✅	✅	✅	✅

Legend	
❌	not allowed
✅	allowed
⚠️	allowed but with limited scope

Groups

- One of the most powerful tools to help consolidate the actions around provisioning, reporting, and a variety of other activities is groups. While COmanage is designed to be agnostic with regards to what group management software you might be using, our richest experience is with Grouper. As your CO considers its group structure, you should plan on a few things
    - Be sensible with your namespace. Groups will grow beyond your expectation, and long, extended group names have caused many sites difficulty in the past
    - Group sprawl is a common situation, as individuals decide to create new groups rather than find out if a group already exists. Think on strategies to avoid or at least manage this by creating lifecycles for groups, requirements regarding group ownership, or whatever else might work in the culture of your CO.