Logical Admission Rules

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Discussion

Logical Admission Rules define the conditions under which a Logical Node, Logical Communication Endpoint, Logical Data Structure Definition, Logical Interaction Pattern, or domain-specific logical extension participates in the logical architecture.

Logical Admission Rules protect the distributed node network from uncontrolled participation. They identify the logical conditions a participant satisfies before it joins, publishes, subscribes, issues commands, consumes information, requests policy decisions, records provenance, or participates in replay.

Logical Admission Rules address logical identity, role assignment, endpoint compatibility, information-definition compatibility, Runtime Plane participation, governance approval, version compatibility, policy constraints, and traceability expectations.

Logical Admission Rules do not prescribe authentication technology, certificate systems, access-control products, network admission controls, deployment admission controllers, or runtime service registries. Later implementation and deployment profiles select those mechanisms.

Definition

Conditions governing the participation of logical elements in the logical architecture.

Source

Specialization of Governance and Authority, Node Identity, Node Role, Communication Endpoint, and Runtime Plane from Part 1, Sections 9.6, 7.3, 7.4, 7.6, and 7.5; generalised from node registration, capability advertisement, control-plane, and governance material in the original FX Demo Reference Architecture.

Note

Logical Admission Rules concern architectural participation. They do not replace security authentication, authorization, or deployment admission mechanisms.

Example

A Logical Node satisfies admission expectations by identifying its Logical Node Identity, assigned Logical Node Roles, supported Logical Communication Endpoints, supported Logical Data Structure Definition versions, Runtime Plane participation, and traceability obligations.

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