

Role

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Discussion

A Role is a named set of responsibilities, permissions, and expected behaviors assignable to an [Actor](#) within a defined context.

An Actor can include:

- A person
- A [User](#)
- An [Organization](#)
- An organizational unit
- A system
- A service
- A [Node](#)
- Another participant capable of performing assigned responsibilities

A Role can establish:

- Responsibilities
- Permitted actions
- Prohibited actions
- Required actions
- Decision rights
- Access permissions
- Approval authority
- Accountability
- Separation-of-duty constraints
- Qualification requirements
- Applicable [Policies](#)
- Applicable [Governance Policies](#)

A Role can identify:

- Its identity
- Its name
- Its description
- Its responsibilities
- Its permissions
- Its constraints
- Its applicable context
- Its applicable [Governance Domains](#)
- Its assigning authority
- Its eligible Actor types
- Its qualification requirements

- Its incompatible Roles
- Its delegation rules
- Its effective time
- Its expiration time
- Its [Provenance](#)
- Its [Traceability](#)

Definition

named set of responsibilities, permissions, and expected behaviors assignable to an [Actor](#) within a defined context

Source

Adapted from:

- DIDO Reference Architecture
- DIDO Reference Implementation Conceptual Model
- DIDO-TE draft Requirements Register

Note

A Role differs from an [Actor](#):

- A Role specifies responsibilities, permissions, and expected behaviors
- An Actor performs or assumes the Role

A Role differs from a [User](#):

- A Role identifies responsibilities, permissions, and expected behaviors
- A User identifies a person, Organization, or system that interacts with or uses a system, service, or Resource

A User can act in multiple Roles. Multiple Users can act in the same Role.

A Role differs from an organizational position:

- A Role specifies responsibilities and behavior within a context
- An organizational position identifies a place within an organizational structure

An organizational position can receive one or more Roles.

Assigning a Role to an Actor does not necessarily grant every permission associated with the Role. The assignment must satisfy the applicable authorization, qualification, scope, time, and Governance Policy constraints.

A Role can apply at multiple architectural levels. For example:

- A person can perform a Test Operator Role
- A Node can perform a Validation Role
- An Organization can perform a Governing Authority Role
- A service can perform an Evidence Collection Role

A Role does not determine its implementation. Different Actors can realize the same Role through different technologies, processes, or organizational arrangements.

A Role assignment should preserve:

- The assigned Actor
- The assigned Role
- The assigning Authority
- The applicable scope
- The effective time
- The expiration time
- The applicable constraints
- The applicable Provenance
- The applicable Traceability

Example

DIDO-TE defines the following Roles:

- Test Administrator
- Test Designer
- Test Operator
- Evaluator
- Evidence Custodian
- Baseline Manager
- Approval Authority

A User acting in the Test Operator Role can initiate an approved [Test Run](#).

A User acting in the Evaluator Role can review the resulting [Test Results](#) and supporting [Evidence](#).

A User acting in the Approval Authority Role can make the applicable [Validation Decision](#).

The Roles remain distinct even when one User receives more than one Role, subject to the applicable separation-of-duty constraints.

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