



ARP

AIR-GAP REGULATED PIPELINE



2U RACK-MOUNT APPLIANCE

Routes, policy and approval: define each route once

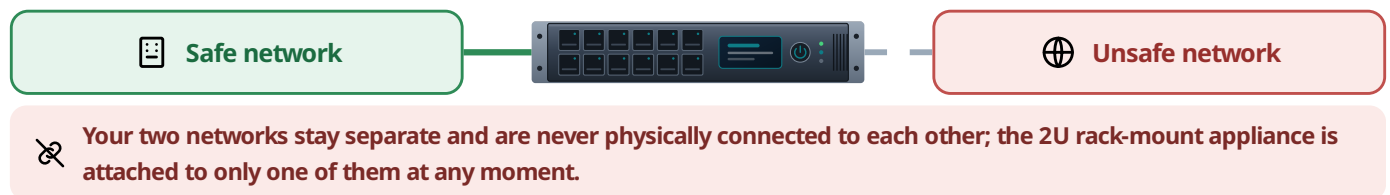
Every route has its own complete policy. You define it once and it then runs without you; every change is versioned and audited.

For: Network and IT engineers who define and maintain routes

In this catalog: What a route binds together, the policy bundle, human approval, route health, and who may do what

<https://www.bardin.tech/en/bardingate-arp/>

In ARP the unit of governance is neither the file nor the user; it is the route. A route says what may cross, from where, to where and under which rules, and its standing policy seals every file that takes it.



Sample routes on one appliance

Route	Source	Destination	Policy
erp-export	Safe: ERP server >	Unsafe: analytics	Validation, ClamAV, DLP; data-owner approval
plant-readings	Safe: plant historian >	Unsafe: reporting	CSV only, size limit; no approval
signature-bundles	Unsafe: update mirror >	Safe: signature store	Strict validation, ClamAV, YARA; Security and owner approval

What a route binds together

Element	Meaning
Name, source, destination and direction	The route's name, and the host and drop-area path on each side. Direction follows from the hosts' network sides; the opposite direction is a separate route, because moving data out is not the same risk as moving it in.

The policy bundle

Every setting belongs to its route. No global default quietly overrides a route's behaviour.

Setting	What it decides
Validation profile	Which deterministic rules run on the admitted bytes. “No validation” is a deliberate administrator choice, not a default.
Inspection profile	Which engines run and whether each is required or optional.
DLP profile	Which detector set looks for data leakage.
Duplicate strategy	What happens when content the route has carried before arrives again.
Name conflict	How the new name is formed when the destination already holds that name.
Retention	How long the appliance keeps its own copy after an item ends, per outcome.
Source disposition	What is done with the original at the source, and when. Deletion is never the default.

Three duplicate strategies; none discards content

 KEEP Every repeat is an independent item and is delivered again. The default, because it never makes ARP guess about a destination it cannot see.	 REPLACE The repeat is delivered and the earlier item is marked superseded, so the destination holds one current copy.	 VERSION The repeat is delivered under a distinguishing name so both copies persist.
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Changing policy while work is in flight

- **Every change is a configuration version.** A candidate is accepted or rejected as a whole; a rejected one changes nothing.
- **Every item carries the route as it was when admitted.** Tightening policy never re-judges files already assured.
- **Disabling a route stops new work only,** and a change to one route never alters another.

⚠ Human approval, only where the route asks

Approval in ARP belongs to the route and does not replace the machine's ruling: a file reaches the gate only once policy has accepted it as clean.

- **The gate is a set of requirements, not a workflow.** Each names a group or named users and a count. All are open at once.
- **A person satisfies at most one requirement.** Someone in two groups cannot open a two-party gate alone.
- **Diversity matters more than count.** One approval from Security plus one from the data owner is a different control from two from one group.
- **The first rejection ends the item.** A rejection is a statement, not a vote.
- **It has a deadline, and expiry rejects,** not quarantines, because nobody ruled against the content.
- **Every decision re-enters the password,** and two simultaneous decisions cannot collide.

⚖ From evidence to outcome

Assurance result	Disposition
Passed; no approval gate	Eligible for delivery
Passed; the route has an approval gate	Pending approval, then delivery
Ruled against the content	Quarantined; terminal, no release
The check could not complete (engine crashed, timed out...)	Failed as a mechanism fault; never quarantined

📶 Route health for the operator

State	Meaning
READY	Enabled and work is flowing.
DEGRADED	Working, but something is wrong: an optional engine is down or the backlog is growing.
BLOCKED	Enabled but cannot run; no new work is admitted. An operator must act.
DISABLED	Configuration turned it off; not an error.

✦ Defining a route in three steps

1

Say what the route does

The console asks: bring files in or send files out. The direction follows from the answer and is shown on the route.

2

Pick the hosts

Only hosts on the matching side are offered, and each host's network side is visible everywhere so the two are never confused.

3

Choose the policy and apply

Pick the profiles and approval; the configuration is validated before it goes live, and if it is rejected nothing changes.

📦 Configuration is one file

Every setting of the appliance lives in one versioned configuration file: hosts, routes, policies, approval and retention. Import it on a replacement and every route returns. Private keys are not in the file; they stay on the appliance.

👤 Who may do what

Action	Who	Requirement
Change a route or policy	Administrator	Configuration-activation permission and the password again
See route health and backlog	Operator, administrator	Route-view permission
Approve or reject an item	Assigned approver	Membership in that item's requirement and the password again
Export evidence	Operator, auditor	Metadata and evidence only; never file content
Release quarantined content	Nobody	No such permission or route exists

Each route carries exactly the judgement the organization intends, no more permissive by accident and no more restrictive than needed.

More about this product

CATALOG 1

Product overview

CATALOG 3

Assurance and quarantine

CATALOG 4

Security and operations

For advice, a demonstration and contact details:

<https://www.bardin.tech/en/bardingate-arp/>



Specifications may change without notice.