



# JSON Profile of XACML 3.0 Version 1.0

## Committee Specification Draft 03

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#### Related work:

This specification is related to:

- *eXtensible Access Control Markup Language (XACML) Version 3.0*. Edited by Erik Rissanen. 22 January 2013. OASIS Standard. <http://docs.oasis-open.org/xacml/3.0/xacml-3.0-core-spec-os-en.html>.

#### Abstract:

The aim of this profile is to propose a standardized interface between a policy enforcement point and a policy decision point using JSON. The decision request and response structure is specified in the core XACML specification. This profile leverages it.

#### Status:

This document was previously titled *Request / Response Interface based on JSON and HTTP for XACML 3.0 Version 1.0*.

This document was last revised or approved by the OASIS eXtensible Access Control Markup Language (XACML) TC on the above date. The level of approval is also listed above. Check the "Latest version" location noted above for possible later revisions of this document.

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# 1 Introduction

[All text is normative unless otherwise labeled]

## {Non-normative}

The XACML architecture promotes a loose coupling between the component that enforces decisions, the policy enforcement point (PEP) and the component that decides based on XACML policies, the policy decision point (PDP).

The XACML standard defines the format of the request and the response between the PEP and the PDP. As the default representation of XACML is XML and is backed by a schema, the request and response are typically expressed as XML elements or documents. Depending on the PDP implementation, the request and response could be embedded inside a SOAP message or even a SAML assertion as described in the SAML profile of XACML.

With the rise in popularity of APIs and its consumerization, it becomes important for XACML to be easily understood in order to increase the likelihood it will be adopted.

This profile aims at defining a JSON format for the XACML request and response. It also defines the transport between client (PEP) and service (PDP).

In writing this document, the authors have kept three items in mind:

1. Equivalence: a XACML request and response expressed in XML need not be strictly equivalent in structure to a XACML request expressed in JSON so long as the meaning remains the same and so long as the JSON and XML requests would lead to the same response (decision, obligation, and advice).
2. Lossless behavior: it MUST be possible to translate XACML requests and responses between XML and JSON representations in either direction at any time without semantic loss.
3. Transport-agnostic nature: the JSON representation MUST contain all the information the XACML request and / or response contains: this means the transport layer cannot convert XACML decisions into HTTP codes e.g. HTTP 401 for a Deny decision.

## 1.1 Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119].

## 1.2 Normative References

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- [RFC4627] D. Crockford, *The application/json Media Type for JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)*, <http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4627>, IETF RFC 4627, July 2006.
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64       <http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616>
- 65       **[HTTPS]**       HTTP over TLS. May 2000. IETF RFC 2818. <http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2818>  
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- 67       **[BASE64]**       The Base16, Base32, and Base64 Data Encodings. October 2006. IETF RFC  
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69

---

## 2 Vocabulary

### **{Non-normative}**

XML introduces the notion of elements. The equivalent notion in JSON is an object. XML introduces the notion of attributes. The equivalent notion in JSON is a member.



---

## 3 Overview of the translation mechanisms

### 3.1 Assumed default values

To avoid bloating the JSON request and response, certain parts of a request and response have default values which can then be omitted. As an example, the default value for the data-type of an attribute value is `String` (<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string>).

The user should refer to the XACML 3.0 specification document for a normative definition of the request and response elements.

### 3.2 Objects

#### 3.2.1 Object names

Unless otherwise stated, JSON object names MUST match the XACML XML element and / or attribute names exactly, including case.

The following XML elements and attributes have been renamed:

- The name of the XACML XML `Attributes` element has been changed in JSON to the `Category` object. It makes more sense to call the parent element that way since it represents an instance of a category from a XACML sense.
- The `AttributeValue` element in the XML representation no longer exists. The information it bears in XML is moved to the parent `Attribute` object in the JSON representation. A `Value` property has been introduced in the JSON `Attribute` object to bear the information contained in the XML `AttributeValue` element as specified in 4. The XACML request.
- The `AdviceId` and the `ObligationId` attributes of the `<Advice/>` and the `<Obligation/>` XML elements respectively have been renamed to `Id` in JSON.

#### 3.2.2 Object order

The order of the objects and values in XACML does not matter. Therefore, the order of objects and values in the serialized form (JSON) does not matter.

#### 3.2.3 Object cardinality

When in the XACML specification, an object (XML element) can occur more than once (e.g. `0..*` or `1..*`), the JSON equivalent MUST use an array of objects.

The class diagram in 4.1. Class Diagram states the cardinality and relationship between objects.

### 3.3 Data Types

This section defines how data-types are represented and handled in the JSON representation. Chapter 10, section 10.2.7 in the XACML 3.0 specification as well as section A.2 list the data-types that are defined in XACML. These are listed in the table below in section 3.3.1. It lists the shorthand value that MAY be used when creating a XACML attribute in the JSON representation.

#### 3.3.1 Supported Data Types

The full XACML data type URI can also be used in JSON as the JSON shorthand type codes are a convenience, not a replacement.

It is also possible to omit for certain XACML data types the JSON property `DataType` when it can safely be inferred from the value of the attribute.

XACML data type identifier	JSON shorthand type code	Mapping / Inference Rule
<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string</a>	string	JSON "String"
<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean</a>	boolean	JSON "Boolean"
<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer</a>	integer	JSON "Number" with no fractional portion and within the integer range defined by the XML schema in <a href="#">[XMLDatatypes]</a> .
<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double</a>	double	JSON "Number" with fractional portion or out of integer range as defined in <a href="#">[XMLDatatypes]</a> .
<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#time">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#time</a>	time	None – inference must fail.
<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date</a>	date	None – inference must fail.
<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime</a>	dateTime	None – inference must fail.
<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dayTimeDuration">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dayTimeDuration</a>	dayTimeDuration	None – inference must fail.
<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#yearMonthDuration">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#yearMonthDuration</a>	yearMonthDuration	None – inference must fail.
<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#anyURI">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#anyURI</a>	anyURI	None – inference must fail.
<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#hexBinary">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#hexBinary</a>	hexBinary	None – inference must fail.
<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#base64Binary">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#base64Binary</a>	base64Binary	None – inference must fail.
<a href="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:data-type:rfc822Name">urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:data-type:rfc822Name</a>	rfc822Name	None – inference must fail.
<a href="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:data-type:x500Name">urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:data-type:x500Name</a>	x500Name	None – inference must fail.
<a href="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:2.0:data-type:ipAddress">urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:2.0:data-type:ipAddress</a>	ipAddress	None – inference must fail.
<a href="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:2.0:data-type:dnsName">urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:2.0:data-type:dnsName</a>	dnsName	None – inference must fail.
<a href="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:data-type:xpathExpression">urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:data-type:xpathExpression</a>	xpathExpression	None – inference must fail

For all of the XACML data types that cannot be inferred from the value, the following MUST be observed:

- The JSON `DataType` property MUST be specified and the value expressed in the XACML string representation of the value.
- Implementation-specific (e.g. Javascript) code may choose to parse the XACML string values into internal numeric representations for internal use, such as for `DateTime` or `*Duration` values, but the JSON transport representation must always express the value in the serialized XACML string representation of the XACML data type.

### 3.3.2 Arrays of values

In the case of an array of values, and if the `DataType` member is not specified, it may not be possible to infer the `DataType` until all the values have been inspected.

Inference for an array of values works according to the inference rules as set in 3.3.1. If a given data type cannot be inferred and there is no `DataType` member specified then the array of values will be considered as an array of string.

If an array of values contains integers and doubles only (excluding non-numerical values), then the inference will make the array an array of double.

Any other combination of values will make the inference fail and the array will be considered as an array of string.

### 3.3.3 The `xpathExpression` Datatype

Values of the `xpathExpression` data-type are represented as JSON objects. Each such object contains the following properties:

Attribute	Type	Mandatory/Optional	Default value
XPathCategory	URI	Mandatory	None. The shorthand notation defined in 4.2.2.1. Shorthand notation for standard XACML categories can be used as values here.
Namespaces	Array of NamespaceDeclaration	Optional	None
XPath	String	Mandatory	None

The XPath property contains the XPath expression [\[XPATH\]](#) from the XACML value. The Namespaces property contains namespace declarations for interpreting qualified names [\[NAMESPACES\]](#) in the XPath expression.

A NamespaceDeclaration object contains the following properties:

Attribute	Type	Mandatory/Optional	Default value
Prefix	String	Optional	None
Namespace	URI	Mandatory	None

Each NamespaceDeclaration object describes a single XML namespace declaration [\[NAMESPACES\]](#). The Prefix property contains the namespace prefix and the Namespace property contains the namespace name. In the case of a namespace declaration for the default namespace the Prefix property SHALL be absent.

The Namespaces array MUST contain a NamespaceDeclaration object for each of the namespace prefixes used by the XPath expression. The Namespaces array MAY contain additional NamespaceDeclaration objects for namespace prefixes that are not used by the XPath expression. There SHALL NOT be two or more NamespaceDeclaration objects for the same namespace prefix.

#### 3.3.3.1 Example

{Non-normative}

This example shows the XML representation of an XACML attribute with a value of the `xpathExpression` data-type and its corresponding representation in JSON.

- As XML:

```
<Attribute xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:core:schema:wd-17"
  AttributeId="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:content-selector">
```

```
152      <AttributeValue xmlns:md="urn:example:med:schemas:record"
153      XPathCategory="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:attribute-category:resource"
154      DataType=" urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:data-type:xpathExpression"
155      >md:record/md:patient/md:patientDoB</AttributeValue>
156    </Attribute>
157  • As JSON:
158      {"Attribute": {
159          "AttributeId": "urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:content-
160      selector",
161          "DataType": "xpathExpression",
162          "Value": {
163              "XPathCategory":
164              "urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:attribute-category:resource",
165              "Namespaces": [{
166                  "Namespace":
167                  "urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:core:schema:wd-17"
168              },
169              {
170                  "Prefix": "md",
171                  "Namespace": "urn:example:med:schemas:record"
172              }],
173              "XPath": "md:record/md:patient/md:patientDoB"
174          }
175      }}
```

176 **3.3.4 Special numeric values**

177 The following special numeric values are not supported by the profile. Should the request contain such  
178 values, the Policy Decision Point MUST reply with an Indeterminate with a status value of  
179 urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:status:syntax-error as defined in Appendix B, section 8 of  
180 **[XACML30]**.

181 Additional behavior of the PDP when returning urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:status:syntax-  
182 error is specified in sections 5.57 and B.8 of **[XACML30]**.

- 183 • IEEE 754-2008 NaN ("NaN")  
184 • IEEE 754-2008 positive infinity ("INF")  
185 • IEEE 754-2008 negative infinity ("-INF")  
186 • IEEE 754-2008 negative zero (-0)

187 **3.4 Example**

188 {Non-normative}

189 The example below illustrates possible notations and the behavior of the JSON interpreter:

Equivalent examples	
Attribute representation explicitly stating the data-type	Attribute representation omitting the data-type
<pre>{ "Attribute": {     "AttributeId"      : "document-id"     "DataType"       : "integer"     "Value"          : 123 }}</pre>	<pre>{ "Attribute": {     "AttributeId": "document-id"     "Value"      : 123 }}</pre>

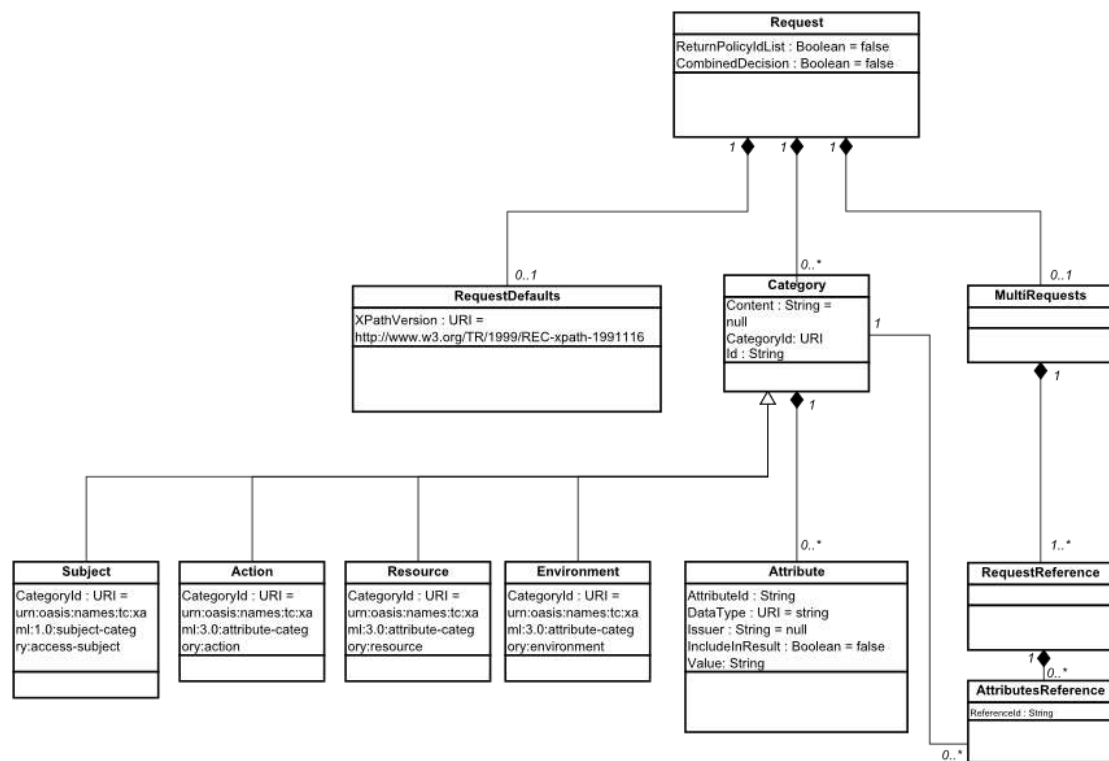
## 4 The XACML request

### 4.1 Class Diagram

The following class diagram represents the XACML request structure for the JSON representation. It is not a representation of the XACML request as expressed in XML.

The key differences are:

- The `AttributeValue` element in the XML representation no longer exists. The information it bears in XML is moved to the parent `Attribute` object in the JSON representation.
- There are 4 new objects for attributes belonging to the most commonly used categories.



### 4.2 Representation of the XACML request in JSON

#### 4.2.1 The Request object representation

The JSON object name for the request MUST be `Request`.

The `Request` object contains the following properties:

- `ReturnPolicyIdList` of type Boolean
- `CombinedDecision` of type Boolean
- `XPathVersion` of type String

208 These properties are represented as members. The JSON representation assumes the following default  
209 values

Attribute	Type	Default value
ReturnPolicyIdList	Boolean	False. ReturnPolicyIdList can be omitted in the JSON representation.
CombinedDecision	Boolean	False. ReturnPolicyIdList can be omitted in the JSON representation.
XPathVersion	String	There is no default value. The attribute is optional. It is REQUIRED if the XACML request contains XPath expressions.

210  
211 In addition to these properties, the Request element also contains the following objects:

- 212 • Category: this is represented as a JSON array of Category objects; the Category object  
213 corresponds to the XML Attributes element. Just like the Attributes element is specific to  
214 a given attribute category, the Category object in JSON is specific to a given category.
- 215 • MultiRequests: this is an optional object and can be omitted. It serves to support the Multiple  
216 Decision Profile [XACMLMDP].

217 The representation of these objects is elicited in the following relevant sections.

218 Note that, in the XACML XML schema, the XML Request element contains a RequestDefaults  
219 element. To simplify things and since the RequestDefaults element contained a single element  
220 XPathVersion with a single value, the RequestDefaults element was flattened into a single JSON  
221 property called XPathVersion as mentioned in the above table.

#### 222 4.2.1.1 Example

```
223 {Non-normative}
224 {"Request": {
225     " XPathVersion": "http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/REC-xpath-19991116"
226   }
227 }
228
```

#### 229 4.2.2 The Category object representation

230 The JSON Category object contains the following properties:

Attribute	Type	Mandatory/Optional	Default value
CategoryId	anyURI	Mandatory	None – the identifier used in the XML representation MUST be used in its JSON representation except where shorthand notations have been defined – see 4.2.2.1 Shorthand notation for standard XACML categories.
Id	String	Optional	The Id property is optional in the JSON representation. There is no default, assumed, value for the Id in JSON. If there is a value specified in the XML representation, it must also be specified in the JSON representation.

Content	String	Optional	None. The value of the <code>Content</code> property must be escaped or encoded as explained in 4.2.3.
---------	--------	----------	--

In addition to these properties, the `Category` object also contains:

- `Attribute`: this is an array of `Attribute` objects as defined in 4.2.4 The Attribute Object representation

The `Category` object is the equivalent of the `<Attributes/>` element in the XACML XML representation.

The structure and default values for the aforementioned are elicited in the following relevant sections.

#### 4.2.2.1 Shorthand notation for standard XACML categories

The following table defines a shorthand notation for the standard categories defined in [XACML30].

Identifier	Short name
urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:attribute-category:resource	Resource
urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:attribute-category:action	Action
urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:attribute-category:environment	Environment
urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:subject-category:access-subject	AccessSubject
urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:subject-category:recipient-subject	RecipientSubject
urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:subject-category:intermediary-subject	IntermediarySubject
urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:subject-category:codebase	Codebase
urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:subject-category:requesting-machine	RequestingMachine

The shorthand notation MAY be used as described in section 4.2.2.2 and section 4.2.2.

#### 4.2.2.2 Default Category objects

To simplify the JSON representation, this profile also defines optional default objects that are semantically equivalent to the `Category` object. These default objects assume a default value for the `CategoryId` property so that it need not be explicitly written. The object names correspond to the short names as defined in 4.2.2.1 Shorthand notation for standard XACML categories.

Note that JSON does not allow for the duplication of objects that bear the same name, e.g. "AccessSubject" and "AccessSubject". Consequently, the optional default objects (based on 4.2.2.1 Shorthand notation for standard XACML categories) can also be an array instead of single-valued in order to cater for multiple decision requests as defined in [XACMLMDP].

#### 4.2.2.3 Example

```
{Non-normative}
{
  "Request": {
    "Category": [{
      "CategoryId": "custom-category",
      "Attribute": [...]
    }],
    {
      "CategoryId": "another-custom-cat",
      "Attribute": [...]
```

```

261         }
262     }],
263     "AccessSubject":{
264         "Attribute": [...]
265     },
266     "Action":[{
267         "Attribute": [...]
268     },
269     {
270         "Attribute": [...]
271     }]
272 }
273 }

```

## 274 4.2.3 The Content Object representation

275 There are two possible ways to represent the XML content of a XACML request in the JSON  
 276 representation: XML escaping or Base64 encoding. Both ways are exclusive one of another.

277 In both cases, any XML content sent in a JSON request MUST include all Namespace definitions needed  
 278 to parse that Content.

### 279 4.2.3.1 XML Escaping

280 The JSON `Content` object data-type is a string which MUST be null or contain an XML payload per the  
 281 XACML specification.

282 XML Content must be escaped before being inserted into the JSON request. JSON dictates double  
 283 quotes (") be escaped using a backslash (\). This profile therefore follows this behavior.

284 In addition, since the XML content could itself contain backslashes and possibly the sequence \", it is  
 285 important to also escape backslashes.

### 286 4.2.3.2 Base64 Encoding

287 In the case of Base64 encoding, the XML content shall be converted to its Base64 representation as per  
 288 [BASE64].

### 289 4.2.3.3 Example

290 {Non-normative}

291 The following is an example using XML escaping as defined in 4.2.3.1.

```

292 { "Request":
293   { "AccessSubject": {
294       "Content": "<?xml version=\"1.0\"?><catalog><book
295 id=\"bk101\"><author>Gambardella, Matthew</author><title>XML Developer's
296 Guide</title><genre>Computer</genre><price>44.95</price><publish_date>2000-
297 10-01</publish_date><description>An in-depth look at creating applications
298 with XML.</description></book></catalog>"
299   }}}

```

300 The following is an example using Base64 encoding as defined in 4.2.3.2.

```

301 { "Request":
302   {
303     "AccessSubject": {

```



```

304         "Content":
305         "PD94bWwgdMVyc2lrbj0iMS4wIj8+DQo8Y2F0YWxvZz48Ym9vayBpZD0iYmsxMDEiPjxhdXRob3I+
306         R2FtYmFyZGVsbGEsIE1hdHRoZXc8L2F1dGhvcj48dG10bGU+WE1MIERldmVsb3BlcidzIEdlawRlP
307         C90aXRszT48Z2VucmU+Q29tcHV0ZXI8L2d1bnJlPjxwcm1jZT40NC45NTwvcHJpY2U+PHB1Ymxpc2
308         hfZGF0ZT4yMDAwLTewLTaxPC9wdWJsaXNoX2RhdGU+PGRlc2NyaXB0aW9uPkFuIGluLWRlcHRoIGx
309         vb2sgYXQgY3JlYXRpbmcgYXBwbGljYXRpb25zIHdpdGggWE1MLjwvZGVzY3JpcHRpb24+PC9ib29r
310         PjwvY2F0YWxvZz4="
311     }
312 }
313

```

## 314 4.2.4 The Attribute Object representation

315 The JSON `Attribute` object contains an array of `Attribute` objects. The `Attribute` object contains  
316 the following properties:

Property name	Type	Mandatory/Optional	Default value
Attributeld	URI	Mandatory	None – the identifier used in the XML representation of a XACML attribute shall be used in its JSON representation
Value	Either of String, Boolean, Number (which maps to either a XACML integer or double as defined in Supported Data Types), Object, Array of String, Array of Boolean, Array of Number, Array of Object, or a mixed Array of String and Number where the String values represent a numerical value.	Mandatory	None – the value must be specified.
Issuer	String	Optional	Null
DataType	URI	Optional	The <code>DataType</code> value can be omitted in the JSON representation. Its default value will be <code>http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string</code> unless it can be safely assumed according to the rules set in 3.3.1 Supported Data Types.  In the case of an array of values, inference works as described in 3.3.2. Arrays of values.
IncludeInResult	Boolean	Optional	False.

### 317 4.2.4.1 Example

318 {Non-normative}

```

319         {"Attribute": [{
320             "AttributeId": "urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:2.0:subject:role",
321             "Value": ["manager", "administrator"]}
322         ]}]

```

## 323 4.2.5 The MultiRequests object representation

324 The `MultiRequests` object is optional in the JSON representation of XACML. Its purpose is to support  
 325 the Multiple Decision Profile [\[XACMLMDP\]](#).

326 The `MultiRequests` object contains an array of `RequestReference` objects. There must be at least  
 327 one `RequestReference` object inside the `MultiRequests` object.

## 328 4.2.6 The RequestReference object representation

329 The `RequestReference` object contains a single property called `ReferenceId` which is an array of  
 330 string. Each `ReferenceId` value must be the value of a `Category` object `Id` property.

### 331 4.2.6.1 Non-normative example

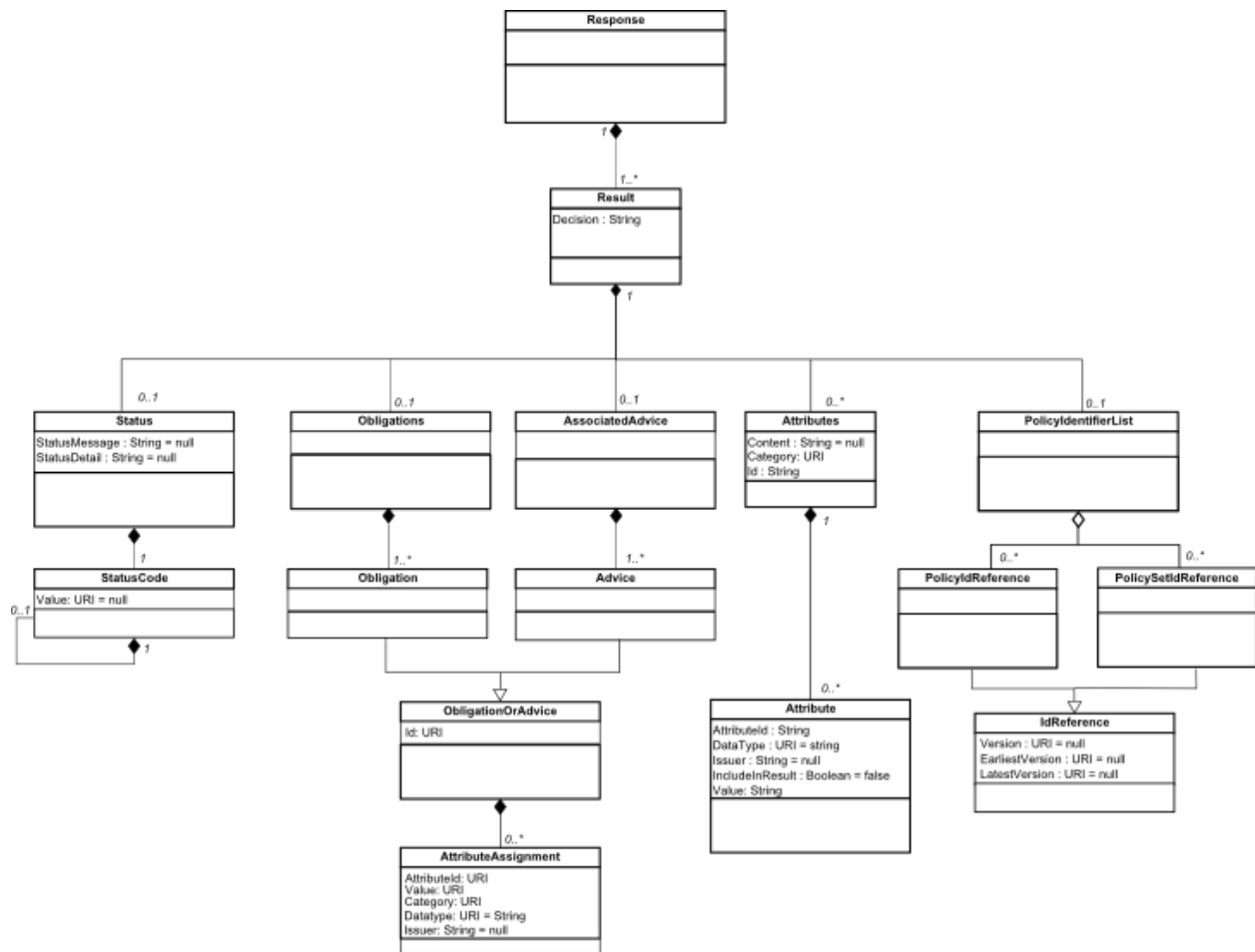
```

332 {
333     "MultiRequests": {
334         "RequestReference": [{
335             "ReferenceId": ["foo1", "bar1"]
336         },
337         {
338             "ReferenceId": ["foo2", "bar1"]
339         },
340         {
341             "ReferenceId": ["foo3", "bar1"]
342         }
343     ]
344 }

```

## 5 The XACML response

### 5.1 Class Diagram



### 5.2 Representation of the XACML response in JSON

#### 5.2.1 The Response object representation

The **Response** property in its JSON representation will contain an array of **Result** objects. The **Result** object representation is detailed hereafter. The array **MUST** contain at least one **Result** object and is unbounded.

The JSON representation effectively eliminates an unnecessary nesting of **Response** and **Result** as introduced in XACML's XML schema. The notion of an array of values is used to convey the nesting.

#### 5.2.2 The Result object representation

The **Result** object in JSON will contain the following properties:

Property name	Type	Mandatory/Optional	Default value
Decision	String	Mandatory	None – in addition there are only 4 valid values which are "Permit", "Deny", "NotApplicable", and

			"Indeterminate". The values are case-sensitive.
--	--	--	---

357 In addition to the aforementioned properties, the `Result` object also contains the following objects:

- 358 • `Status`: this object is optional.
- 359 • `Obligations`: this object is optional.
- 360 • `AssociatedAdvice`: this object is optional.
- 361 • `Category`: this object is optional. It can be single-valued or an array of `Category` objects.
- 362 • `PolicyIdentifierList`: this object is optional.

### 363 5.2.3 The `Status` object representation

364 The `Status` object in JSON will contain the following properties:

Property name	Type	Mandatory/Optional	Default value
<code>StatusMessage</code>	String	Optional	None.
<code>StatusDetail</code>	String	Optional	None.

365 In addition to the above properties, the `Status` object in JSON also contains a `StatusCode` object  
366 detailed hereafter. The `StatusCode` object is optional.

367 `StatusDetail` MAY contain arbitrary XML as well. In the case that `StatusDetail` does contain XML,  
368 the XML content must be escaped using the same technique as specified in 4.2.3 The Content Object  
369 representation.

370 `StatusDetail` MAY contain an array of `MissingAttributeDetail` object.

### 371 5.2.4 The `MissingAttributeDetail` object

372 The `MissingAttributeDetail` object in JSON contains the following properties:

Property name	Type	Mandatory / Optional	Default value
Attributeld	URI	Mandatory	None – the identifier used in the XML representation of a XACML attribute shall be used in its JSON representation
Value	Either of String, Boolean, Number (which maps to either a XACML integer or double as defined in Supported Data Types), Object, Array of String, Array of Boolean, Array of Number, Array of Object, or a mixed Array of String and Number where the String values represent a numerical value.	Optional	None – the value must be specified.
Issuer	String	Optional	Null
DataType	URI	Optional	The <code>DataType</code> value can be omitted in the JSON representation. Its default value will be <code>http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string</code> unless it can be safely assumed according to the rules set in 3.3.1 Supported Data Types. In the case of an array of values, inference works as described in section 3.4.2.
Category	URI	Mandatory	Note that the shorthand notation for default XACML 3.0 categories may be used. See 4.2.2.1 Shorthand notation for standard XACML categories.

373

## 374 5.2.5 The StatusCode object representation

375 The `StatusCode` object in JSON contains the following properties:

Property name	Type	Mandatory/Optional	Default value
Value	URI	Optional	<code>urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:status:ok.</code>

376 In addition, the `StatusCode` object may contain a sequence of `StatusCode` objects – hence potentially  
377 creating a recursive nesting of `StatusCode` objects.

### 378 5.2.5.1 Example

379 {Non-normative}

```

380 {
381   "Response": [{
382     "Decision": "Permit"
383     "Status":{
384       "StatusCode":{
385         "Value": "http://foo.bar"
386       }
387     }
388   }]
389 }

```

## 390 5.2.6 The Obligations object representation

391 The `Obligations` property in the JSON representation is simply an array of `ObligationOrAdvice`  
 392 objects. The `ObligationOrAdvice` object is detailed hereafter.

## 393 5.2.7 The AssociatedAdvice object representation

394 The `AssociatedAdvice` property in the JSON representation is simply an array of  
 395 `ObligationOrAdvice` objects. The `Advice` object is detailed hereafter.

## 396 5.2.8 The ObligationOrAdvice object representation

397 The `ObligationOrAdvice` object contains the following properties in its JSON representation:

Property name	Type	Mandatory/Optional	Default value
Id	URI	Mandatory	None.

398 Note that the `ObligationOrAdvice` object maps to either of an `Advice` or `Obligation` element in the  
 399 XACML XML representation. Where in the XML representation, each element has an attribute called  
 400 `AdviceId` and `ObligationId` respectively, in the JSON representation, the naming has been  
 401 harmonized to `Id`.

402 The `ObligationOrAdvice` object contains an unbounded array of `AttributeAssignment` objects.

## 403 5.2.9 The AttributeAssignment object representation

404 The `AttributeAssignment` object contains the following properties in its JSON representation:

Property name	Type	Mandatory/Optional	Default value
AttributeId	URI	Mandatory	None.
Value	Variable	Mandatory	None
Category	URI	Optional	None. The shorthand notation defined in Shorthand notation for standard XACML categories may be used.
DataType	URI	Optional	The default value depends on the inference rules defined in Supported Data Types.
Issuer	String	Optional	None

405

### 5.2.10 The Attributes object representation

The JSON representation of the `Attributes` object in a XACML response is identical to the representation defined in 4.2.2 The Category object representation.

### 5.2.11 The PolicyIdentifier object representation

The `PolicyIdentifier` object contains 2 properties in its JSON representation:

Property name	Type	Mandatory/Optional	Default value
PolicyIdReference	Array of IdReference	Optional	None.
PolicySetIdReference	Array of IdReference	Optional	None

### 5.2.12 The IdReference object representation

The `IdReference` object representation contains the following properties in its JSON representation:

Property name	Type	Mandatory/Optional	Default value
Id	URI	Mandatory	Represents the value stored inside the XACML XML PolicyIdReference or PolicySetIdReference.
Version	String	Optional	None.

---

## 6 Transport

The XACML request represented in its JSON format MAY be carried from a PEP to a PDP via an HTTP **[HTTP]** request as defined in the REST profile of XACML [XACMLREST].

HTTP Headers which may be used are:

- Content-Type: application/json
- Accept: application/json

### 6.1 Transport Security

**{Non-normative}**

The use of SSL/TLS **[HTTPS]** is RECOMMENDED to protect requests and responses as they are transferred across the network.



---

## 7 IANA Registration

The following section defines the information required by IANA when applying for a new media type.

### 7.1 Media Type Name

application

### 7.2 Subtype Name

xacml+json

### 7.3 Required Parameters

None.

### 7.4 Optional Parameters

version: The version parameter indicates the version of the XACML specification. Its range is the range of published XACML versions. As of this writing that is: 1.0, 1.1, 2.0, and 3.0. These and future version identifiers are of the form x.y, where x and y are decimal numbers with no leading zeros, with x being positive and y being non-negative.

### 7.5 Encoding Considerations

Same as for application/xml [RFC4627].

### 7.6 Security Considerations

Per their specification, application/xacml+json typed objects do not contain executable content. XACML requests and responses contain information which integrity and authenticity are important. To counter potential issues, the publisher may use the transport layer's security mechanisms to secure xacml+json typed objects when they are in transit. For instance HTTPS, offer means to ensure the confidentiality, authenticity of the publishing party and the protection of the request / response in transit.

### 7.7 Interoperability Considerations

XACML 3.0 uses the urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:core:schema:wd-17 XML namespace URI. XACML 2.0 uses the urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:2.0:policy XML namespace URI.

### 7.8 Applications which use this media type

Potentially any application implementing XACML, as well as those applications implementing specifications based on XACML or those applications requesting an authorization decision from a XACML implementation.

### 7.9 Magic number(s)

Per [RFC4627], this section is not applicable.

### 7.10 File extension(s)

Per [RFC4627], .json.

457 **7.11 Macintosh File Type Code(s)**

458 Text

459 **7.12 Intended Usage**

460 Common

---

## 8 Examples

{Non-normative}

### 8.1 Request Example

{Non-normative}

The following is a sample XACML request expressed in JSON.

```
{
  "Request": {
    "AccessSubject": {
      "Attribute": [
        {
          "AttributeId": "subject-id",
          "Value": "Andreas"
        },
        {
          "AttributeId": "location",
          "Value": "Gamla Stan"
        }
      ]
    },
    "Action": {
      "Attribute": {
        "AttributeId": "action-id",
        "Value": "http://example.com/buy",
        "DataType": "anyURI"
      }
    },
    "Resource": {
      "Attribute": [
        {
          "AttributeId": "book-title",
          "Value": "Learn German in 90 days"
        },
        {
          "AttributeId": "currency",
          "Value": "SEK"
        },
        {
          "AttributeId": "price",
          "Value": 123.34
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

```
503         }
504     }
505 }
```

## 506 8.2 Response Example

507 **{Non-normative}**

508 The following is a sample XACML response expressed in JSON.

```
509 {
510     "Response": [{
511         "Decision": "Permit"
512     }]
513 }
514 }
```

---

## 515 9 Conformance

516 An implementation may conform to this profile if and only if both the XACML request and the response  
517 are correctly encoded into JSON as previously described in sections 3 through 5 and follows the transport  
518 requirements as specified in section 6.

---

## Appendix A. Acknowledgements

The following individuals have participated in the creation of this specification and are gratefully acknowledged:

### Participants:

- Steven Legg, ViewDS
- Rich Levinson, Oracle
- Hal Lockhart, Oracle
- Bill Parducci,
- Erik Rissanen, Axiomatics
- Anil Saldhana, Red Hat
- Remon Sinnema, EMC
- Danny Thorpe, Dell
- Paul Tyson, Bell Helicopters

## Appendix B. Revision History

Revision	Date	Editor	Changes Made
WD 01	2 Jul 2012	David Brossard	Initial working draft
WD 02	9 Jul 2012	David Brossard	Integrated comments from XACML list. Enhanced the section on data-types. Added a class diagram for clarity. Changed tense to present. Removed overly explicit comparisons with XML representation.
WD 03	19 Jul 2012	David Brossard	Started work on the XACML response
WD 04	20 Aug 2012	David Brossard	Finalized work on the XACML response, added a note on HTTPS. Restructured the document to extract paragraphs common to the Request and Response section.
WD 05	20 Sep 2012	David Brossard	Took in comments from the XACML TC list (technical comments and typographical corrections)
WD 06	29 Oct 2012	David Brossard	Removed the Non-normative section in the appendix. Completed the conformance section. Added non-normative tags where needed. Also added a sample response example. Added the section on IANA registration.
WD07	15 Nov 2012	David Brossard	Removed the XPathExpression from the supported DataTypes. Fixed the examples as per Steven Legg's email. Fixed the XML encoding of XML content as per conversations on the XACML TC list.
WD08	27 Nov 2012	David Brossard	Fixed the Base64 encoding section as per Erik Rissanen's comments
WD09	24 Dec 2012	David Brossard	Addressed comments and fixed errors as per emails sent on the XACML TC list in December.
WD10	4 Feb 2013	David Brossard	Fixed the IANA registration section. Fixed inconsistent DataType spelling. DataType is always the XACML attribute and JSON property name. Data type refers to the English notion. Fixed the status XML content encoding to be consistent with the Request XML encoding technique. Fixed a non-normative section label. Fixed the formatting of JSON property names. Fixed the XACML to JSON data type inference by adding references to the relevant XML data types.

WD11	5 Feb 2013	David Brossard	Fixed the AttributeAssignment section
WD12	10 May 2013	David Brossard	<p>Reinserted a section on the xpathExpression data type.</p> <p>Fixed the PolicyIdReference section (missing value).</p> <p>Fixed the Response example.</p> <p>Simplified the XPathVersion / RequestDefaults</p> <p>Renamed Attributes → Category</p> <p>Removed unnecessary nesting in Response → Result</p> <p>Renamed Attributes to Category</p>
WD13	14 June 2013	David Brossard	Fixed the final issue re. Category vs. Attributes.
WD14	12 July 2013	David Brossard	Cleaned up the documents and comments.
WD15	02 September 2013	David Brossard	<p>Fixed document based on feedback from Steven Legg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The naming of Attributes vs. Category in section 5.2.2</li> <li>• Fixed the name of ObligationOrAdvice in section 5.2.6</li> </ul> <p>Also fixed subjective line in introduction based on email xacml-comment from David Webber.</p>
WD16	17 March 2014	David Brossard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fixed issues with special numerical values: based on input from the XACML TC, special values (NaN, Inf, -0) are now excluded</li> <li>• Rewrote section 3.4.2 and added reference to 3.4.1</li> <li>• Added a section defining the shorthand notation for standard XACML categories</li> <li>• Added normative reference to XACML 3.0 standard</li> <li>• Added optional category objects for all default categories in XACML 3.0 instead of the 4 most common ones only.</li> <li>• Updated example in 4.2.4.1</li> <li>• Fixed the Transport section to reference the REST profile.</li> <li>• Fixed broken samples</li> <li>• Added references to IEEE 754-2008 rather than Javascript for the special numerical values</li> <li>• Fixed the Content section to include the namespaces requirement</li> <li>• Fixed the default value for</li> </ul>



			<p>XPathVersion to be in accordance with <a href="#">[XACML30]</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added the MissingAttributeValue object definition.</li> </ul>
WD17	14 April 2014	David Brossard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated the profile title per conversation on the XACML TC list</li> <li>Updated section 3.2.1 on object names in JSON</li> <li>Fixed broken reference to 3.3.1 in 3.3.2</li> <li>Updated the inference rule for double and integers to remove any doubt as to the potential datatypes</li> <li>Fixed wording in section 4.2.1 (much like vs. just like)</li> <li>Simplified the wording of section 4.2.2.2</li> <li>Updated the example in section 4.2.2.3</li> <li>Changed the shorthand name subject to access-subject to be consistent</li> <li>Added the Indeterminate behavior for invalid numerical values</li> <li>Fixed the base 64 encoding example in section 4.2.3.3.</li> <li>Fixed the examples (wrong attribute names, missing parents, missing curly braces)</li> <li>Changed the MS Word quotes into proper quotes</li> </ul>
WD18	22 April 2014	David Brossard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changed the shorthand names to use Title Case instead. resource becomes Resource, access-subject becomes AccessSubject, and so on.</li> <li>Updated the XPathCategory so that one can use the category shorthand notation as a valid value instead.</li> </ul>