Request / Response Interface based on JSON and HTTP for XACML 3.0 Version 1.0

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Related work:

This specification is related to:

- *eXtensible Access Control Markup Language (XACML) Version 3.0*. 22 January 2013. OASIS Standard. http://docs.oasis-open.org/xacml/3.0/xacml-3.0-core-spec-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 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. In particular, XML is often considered to be too verbose. Developers increasingly prefer a lighter representation using JSON, the JavaScript object notation.

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

[RFC2119] S. Bradner, *Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels*, http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt, IETF RFC 2119, March 1997.

[RFC4627] D. Crockford, *The application/json Media Type for JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)*, http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4627, IETF RFC 4627, July 2006.

[XACMLMDP] OASIS Committee Draft 03, *XACML v3.0 Multiple Decision Profile Version 1.0*. 11 March 2010. http://docs.oasis-open.org/xacml/3.0/xacml-3.0-multiple-v1-spec-cd-03-en.html

[ECMA262] S. Bradner, *ECMAScript Language*, http://www.ecma-international.org/publications/files/ecma-st/ECMA-262.pdf, Standard ECMA 262, June 2011.

[NAMESPACES] Bray, Tim, et.al. eds, Namespaces in XML 1.0 (Third Edition), W3C Recommendation 8 December 2009, available at http://www.w3.org/TR/2009/REC-xml-names-20091208/

[XML] Bray, Tim, et.al. eds, *Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Fifth Edition)*, W3C Recommendation 26 November 2008, available at http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-xml-20081126/

[XMLDatatypes] Biron, Paul et al. Eds, *XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition*, W3C Recommendation 28 October 2004, available at http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/

[XPATH] James Clark and Steve DeRose, XML Path Language (XPath), Version 1.0, W3C Recommendation 16 November 1999. Available at: http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath

1.3 Non-Normative References

[XACMLREST] R. Sinnema, *REST Profile of XACML v3.0 Version 1.0*, 24 April 2012 https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/45829/xacml-rest-v1.0-wd02.doc.

[HTTP] *Hypertext Transfer Protocol*. June 1999. IETF RFC 2616. http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616

[HTTPS] *HTTP over TLS*. May 2000. IETF RFC 2818. http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2818

[BASE64] *The Base16, Base32, and Base64 Data Encodings*. October 2006. IETF RFC 4648. http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4648

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 Object names

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

3.3 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.

3.4 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 3.4.1. It lists the shorthand value that MAY be used when creating a XACML attribute in the JSON representation.

3.4.1 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
http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string	string	JavaScript ”String”
http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#boolean	boolean	JavaScript ”Boolean”
http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer	integer	JavaScript ”Number” with no fractional portion and within the integer range defined by the XML schema in **[XMLDatatypes].**
http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#double	double	JavaScript ”Number” with fractional portion or out of integer range as

		defined in **[XMLDatatypes].**
http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#time	time	None – inference must fail.
http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date	date	None – inference must fail.
http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dateTime	dateTime	None – inference must fail.
http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#dayTimeDuration	dayTimeDuration	None – inference must fail.
http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#yearMonthDuration	yearMonthDuration	None – inference must fail.
http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#anyURI	anyURI	None – inference must fail.
http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#hexBinary	hexBinary	None – inference must fail.
http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#base64Binary	base64Binary	None – inference must fail.
urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:data-type:rfc822Name	rfc822Name	None – inference must fail.
urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:data-type:x500Name	x500Name	None – inference must fail.
urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:2.0:data-type:ipAddress	ipAddress	None – inference must fail.
urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:2.0:data-type:dnsName	dnsName	None – inference must fail.
urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:data-type:xpathExpression	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.
- 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 XACML string representation of the XACML data type.

3.4.2 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.

For example, an array that contains integers except for the last value which is a double e.g. [4,3,5,2.5] is in fact an array of double values.

An array of values that are all integer is inferred to be an array of values of the integer datatype rather than double.

3.4.3 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
Namespaces	Array of	Optional	None

	NamespaceDeclaration		
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.

3.4.3.1 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">
   <AttributeValue xmlns:md="urn:example:med:schemas:record"
   XPathCategory="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:attribute-category:resource"
   DataType=" urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:data-type:xpathExpression"
  >md:record/md:patient/md:patientDoB</AttributeValue>
</Attribute>
```

- As JSON:

```
"Attribute": {
   "Id" : "urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:content-selector",
   "DataType" : "xpathExpression",
   "Value" : {
      "XPathCategory" : "urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:attribute-category:resource",
      "Namespaces" : [{
         "Namespace" : "urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:core:schema:wd-17"
      },
      {
         "Prefix" : "md",
         "Namespace" : "urn:example:med:schemas:record"
      }],
      "XPath" : "md:record/md:patient/md:patientDoB"
   }
}
```

3.4.4 Special numeric values

The following special numeric values MUST also be handled

- JavaScript NaN -> “NaN”

- JavaScript positive infinity -> “INF”
- JavaScript negative infinity -> “-INF”
- JavaScript positive zero -> 0
- JavaScript negative zero -> 0 (-0 is a valid text representation, but the sign will be ignored by XACML in comparisons, per XML #double defined in **[XMLDatatypes]**)

3.5 Example

{Non-normative}

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

`"Attribute": {`
`  "Id" : "document-id"`
`  "DataType" : "integer"`
`  "Value" : 123`
`}`
	`"Attribute": {`
	`  "Id" : "document-id"`
	`  "value" : 123`
	`}`

In the latter example where the JSON `DataType` property is omitted, the JSON translation must use the closest data type, in this case integer.

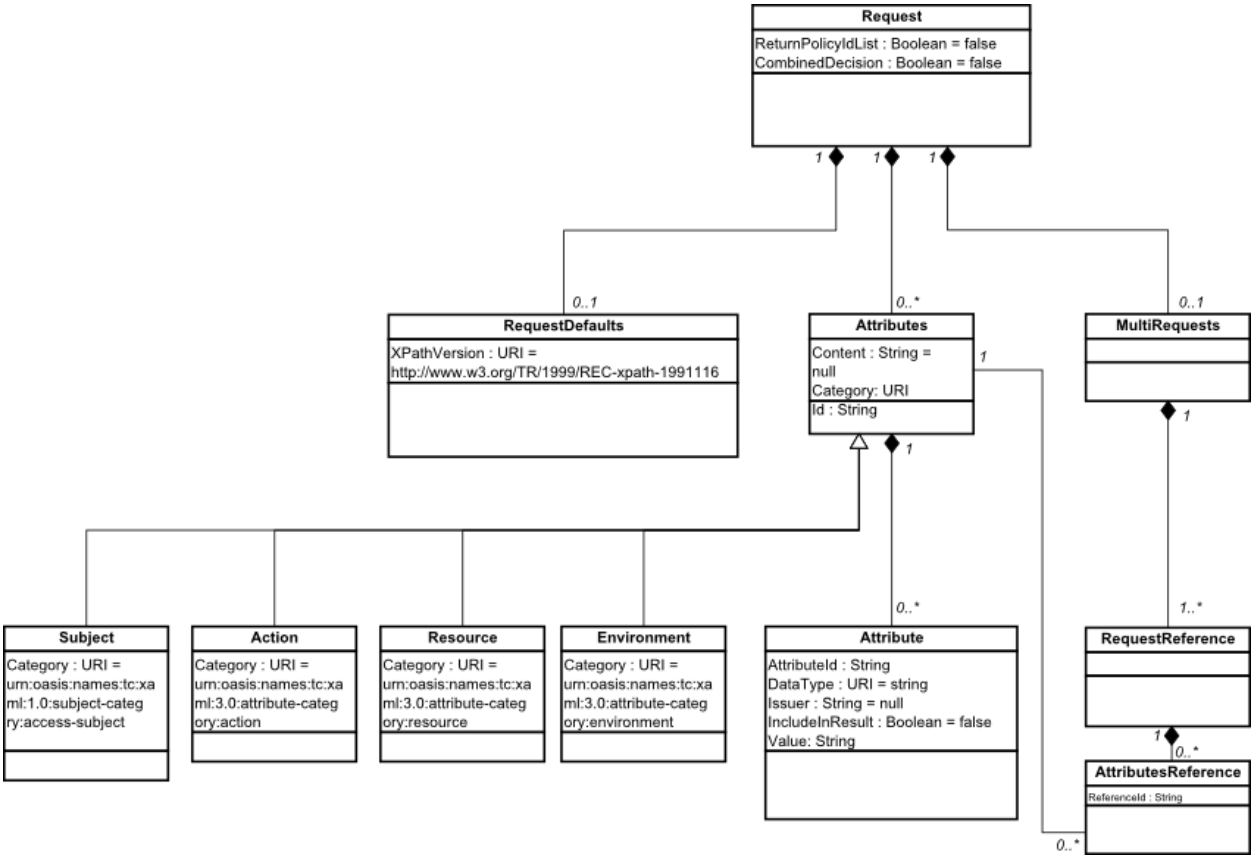
4 The XACML request

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 will be `Request`

The `Request` object contains the following properties:

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

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

Attribute	Type	Default value
ReturnPolicyIdList	Boolean	False. The ReturnPolicyIdList can be omitted in the JSON representation.
CombinedDecision	Boolean	False. The ReturnPolicyIdList can be omitted in the JSON representation.
XPathVersion	String	http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/REC-xpath-19991116 . The XPathVersion can be omitted in the JSON representation.

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

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

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

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

4.2.1.1 Example

{Non-normative}

```
"Request": {
      " XPathVersion" : ”http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/REC-xpath-19991116”
      }
}
```

4.2.2 The Category object representation

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 shall be used in its JSON representation except where shorthand notations have been defined.
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	The value of the Content 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 Default Category objects

To simplify the JSON representation, this profile also defines four 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 following table summarizes these four objects and the default values

Name	Default value for the child Category property
Subject	urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:subject-category:access-subject
Action	urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:attribute-category:action
Resource	urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:attribute-category:resource
Environment	urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:attribute-category:environment

4.2.2.2 Example

{Non-normative}

```
{
    "Request": {
        "Category": [{
            "CategoryId": "custom-category",
            "Attribute": […]
        },
        {
            "CategoryId": "another-custom-cat",
            "Attribute": […]
            }
        }]
       "Subject":{
            "Attribute": […]
       }
    }
}
```

4.2.3 The Content Object representation

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

4.2.3.1 XML Escaping

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

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

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

4.2.3.2 Base64 Encoding

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

4.2.3.3 Example:

{Non-normative}

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

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

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

```
”Request” :
{
      ”Content” :
“PD94bWwgdmVyc2lvbj0iMS4wIj8+PGNhdGFsb2c+PGJvb2sgaWQ9ImJrMTAxIj48YXV0aG9yPkdh
bWJhcmRlbGxhLCBNYXR0aGV3PC9hdXRob3I+PHRpdGxlPlhNTCBEZXZlbG9wZXIncyBHdWlkZTwvd
Gl0bGU+PGdlbnJlPkNvbXB1dGVyPC9nZW5yZT48cHJpY2U+NDQuOTU8L3ByaWNlPjxwdWJsaXNoX2
RhdGU+MjAwMC0xMC0wMTwvcHVibGlzaF9kYXRlPjxkZXNjcmlwdGlvbj5BbiBpbi1kZXB0aCBsb29
rIGF0IGNyZWF0aW5nIGFwcGxpY2F0aW9ucyB3aXRoIFhNTC48L2Rlc2NyaXB0aW9uPjwvYm9vaz4=
”
}
```

4.2.4 The Attribute Object representation

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

Property name	Type	Mandatory/Optional	Default value
AttributeId	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, 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	
Issuer	String	Optional	Null
DataType	URI	Optional	The `DataType` value can be omitted in the JSON representation. Its default value will be `http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string` unless it can be safely assumed according to the rules set in 3.4.1 Supported Data . In the case of an array of values, the `DataType` cannot be inferred from the values in the array and the `DataType` JSON property must be specified.
IncludeInResult	Boolean	Optional	False.

4.2.4.1 Example

{Non-normative}

```
            "Attribute": [{
                "Id": "urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:2.0:subject:role",
                "Value" : ["manager","administrator"]
            }]
```

4.2.5 The MultiRequests object representation

The `MultiRequests` object is optional in the JSON representation of XACML. Its purpose is to support the Multiple Decision Profile **[XACMLMDP]**.

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

4.2.6 The RequestReference object representation

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

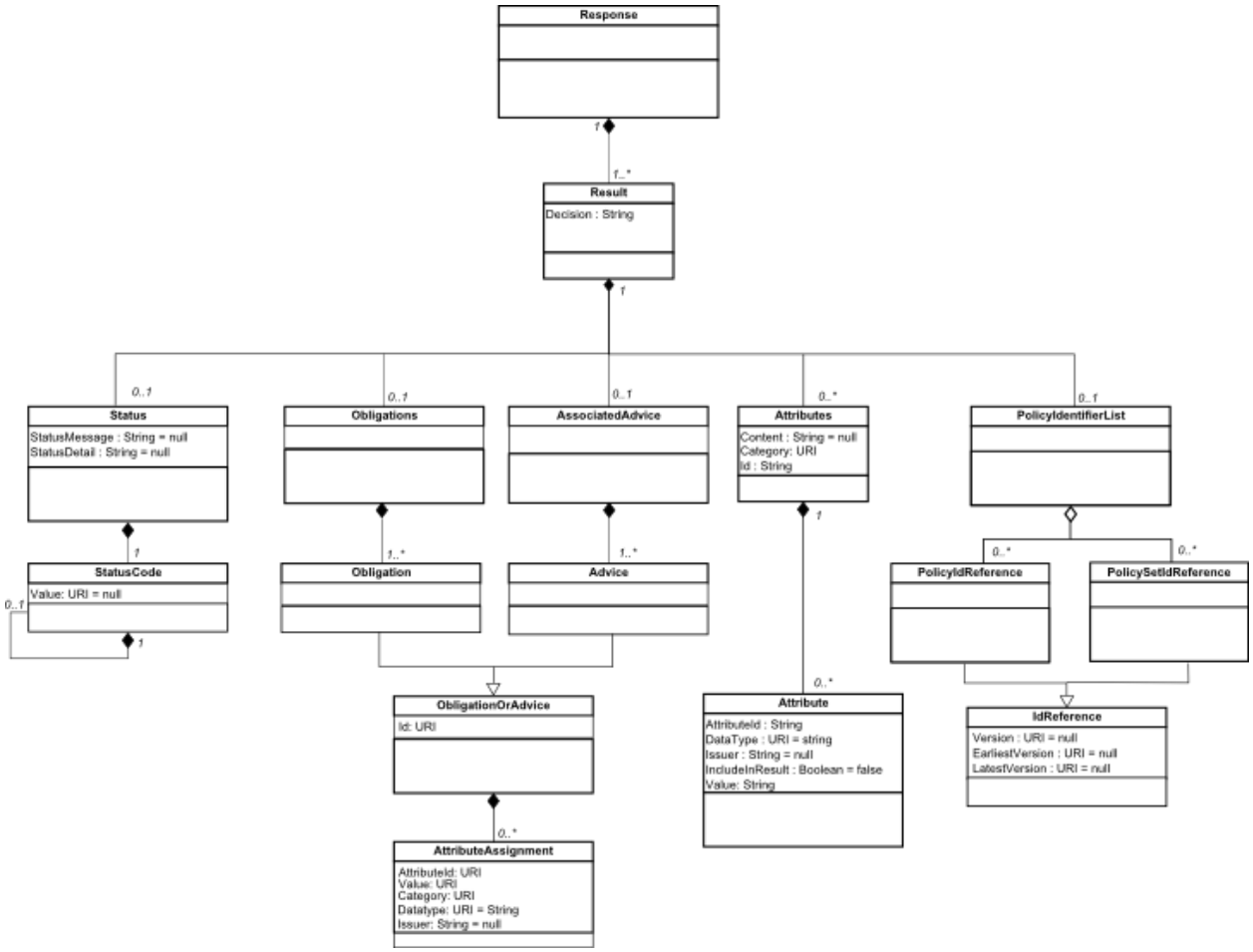
4.2.6.1 Non-normative example

```
{
```

```
MultiRequests : {
            "RequestReference": [{
                "ReferenceId" : ["foo1","bar1"]
            },
            {
                "ReferenceId" : ["foo2","bar1"]
            },
            {
                "ReferenceId" : ["foo3","bar1"]
            }]
      }
}
```


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.

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

- Status: this object is optional.
- Obligations: this object is optional.
- AssociatedAdvice: this object is optional.
- Attributes: this object is optional. It can be single-valued or an array of Attributes object.
- PolicyIdentifierList: this object is optional.

5.2.3 The Status object representation

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

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

In addition to the above properties, the `Status` object in JSON also contains a `StatusCode` object detailed hereafter.

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

5.2.4 The StatusCode object representation

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

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

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

5.2.4.1 Example

{Non-normative}

```
{
    "Response": [{
        "Decision": "Permit"
        "Status":{
           "StatusCode":{
              "Value" : "http://foo.bar"
           }
        }
       }]
}
```

5.2.5 The Obligations object representation

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

5.2.6 The AssociatedAdvice object representation

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

5.2.7 The ObligationOrAdvice object representation

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

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

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

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

5.2.8 The AttributeAssignment object representation

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
DataType	URI	Optional	String
Issuer	String	Optional	None

5.2.9 The Attributes object representation

The JSON representation of the Attributes object in a XACML response respects the representation defined in 4.2.2 The Category object representation.

TODO: add text explaining how Attributes is in fact an array of Attributes

Also explain that Content never appears in a Response? Check with Erik

5.2.10 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

5.2.11 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]** POST request.

HTTP Headers which may be used are:

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

The REST profile of XACML [XACMLREST] defines means of sending a XACML request to a PDP and how a response is returned.

6.1 Transport Security

{Non-normative}

The use of SSL/TLS **Error! Reference source not found.** 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.

7.11 Macintosh File Type Code(s)

Text

7.12 Intended Usage

Common

8 Examples

{Non-normative}

8.1 Request Example

{Non-normative}

The following is a sample XACML request expressed in JSON.

```
{
      "Request" : {
            ”Subject” : {
                  ”Attribute”: [
                        {
                              ”Id” : ”subject-id”,
                              ”Value” : ”Andreas”
                        },
                        {
                              ”Id” : ”location”,
                              ”Value” : ”Gamla Stan”
                        }
                  ]
            },
            ”Action” : {
                  ”Attribute”:
                        {
                              ”Id” : ”action-id”,
                              ”Value” : ”http://www.xacml.eu/buy”,
                              ”DataType” : ”anyURI”
                        }
            },
            ”Resource” : {
                  ”Attribute”: [
                        {
                              ”Id” : ”book-title”,
                              ”Value” : ”Learn German in 90 days”
                        },
                        {
                              ”Id” : ”currency”,
                              ”Value” : ”SEK”
                        },
                        {
                              ”Id” : ”price”,
                              ”Value” : 123.34
                        }
                  ]
```

```
                }
        }
}
```

8.2 Response Example

{Non-normative}

The following is a sample XACML response expressed in JSON.

```
{
        "Response" : [{
                        "Decision" : "Permit"
                }
        ]
}
```

9 Conformance

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

Appendix A. Acknowledgments

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

Participants:

Steven Legg, ViewDS
Rich Levinson, Oracle
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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 (the section got cut out of WD07 by accident).
WD09	24 Dec 2012	David Brossard	Addressed comments and fixed errors as per emails sent on the XACML TC list in December.

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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	Reinserted a section on the xpathExpression data type. Fixed the PolicyIdReference section (missing value). Fixed the Response example. Simplified the XPathVersion / RequestDefaults Renamed Attributes → Category Removed unnecessary nesting in Response → Result Renamed Attributes to Category

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