

2

3

4

Liberty Basic SOAP Binding

- Version: 1.0 5
- 6 **Editors:**
- 7 Søren Peter Nielsen, Danish National IT and Telecom Agency
- 8 Thomas Gundel, IT Crew
- 9 **Contributors:**
- 10 Conor P. Cahill, Intel
- 11 George Fletcher, AOL
- Paul Madsen, NTT 12
- Sampo Kellomaki, Symlabs 13
- Pat Patterson, Sun Microsystems 14
- 15 Colin Wallis, New Zealand Government State Services Commission
- 16 Abstract:
- 17 This document contains a basic profile of the Liberty ID-WSF SOAP binding 2.0.
- 18 Filename: Liberty-Basic-SOAP-Binding-1.0_Final.pdf

20 21	believed to be generally applicable. Liberty Alliance is making this profile publicly available to the industry at large for review and consideration.
22	Notice
23 24 25 26 27	This document has been prepared by Sponsors of the Liberty Alliance. Permission is hereby granted to use the document solely for the purpose of implementing the Specification. No rights are granted to prepare derivative works of this Specification. Entities seeking permission to reproduce portions of this document for other uses must contact the Liberty Alliance to determine whether an appropriate license for such use is available.
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38	Implementation or use of certain elements of this document may require licenses under third party intellectual property rights, including without limitation, patent rights. The Sponsors of and any other contributors to the Specification are not and shall not be held responsible in any manner for identifying or failing to identify any or all such third party intellectual property rights. This Specification is provided "AS IS," and no participant in the Liberty Alliance makes any warranty of any kind, express or implied, including any implied warranties of merchantability, non-infringement of third party intellectual property rights, and fitness for a particular purpose. Implementers of this Specification are advised to review the Liberty Alliance Project's website (http://www.projectliberty.org/) for information concerning any Necessary Claims Disclosure Notices that have been received by the Liberty Alliance Management Board.
39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58	Copyright © 2009 ActivIdentity, Trent Adams, Adetti, Adobe Systems, AOL, BEA Systems, Berne, University of Applied Sciences, Gerald Beuchelt, BIPAC, John Bradley, British Telecommunications plc, Hellmuth Broda, Bronnoysund Register Centre, BUPA, CA, Canada Post Corporation, Center for Democracy and Technology, Chief, Information Office Austria, China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC), ChoicePoint, Citi, City University, Clareity Security, Dan Combs, Computer & Communications Industry Association, Courion Corporation, Danish Biometrics Research Proj. Consortium, Danish National IT and Telecom Agency, Deny All, Deutsche Telekom AG, DGME, Diversinet Corp., Drummond Group Inc., East of England Telematics Development Trust Ltd, EIfEL, Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute (ETRI), Engineering Partnership in Lancashire, Enterprise Java Victoria Inc., Entr'ouvert, Ericsson, eValid8, Evidian, Fidelity Investments, Financial Servcies Technology Consortium (FSTC), Finland National Board of Taxes, Fischer International, France Telecom, Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft, Fraunhofer Institute for Integrated Circuits IIS, Fraunhofer Institute for Secure Information Technology (SIT), Fraunhofer Institut for Experimentelles Software Engineering, Fugen Solutions, Fujitsu Services Oy, Fun Communications GmbH, Gemalto, Giesecke & Devrient GMBH, Global Platform, GSA Office of Governmentwide Policy, Healthcare Financial Management Association (HFMA), Health Information and Management Systems Society (HIMSS), Helsinki Institute of Physics, Jeff Hodges, Hongkong Post, Guy Huntington, Imprivata, Information Card Foundation, Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry Poland, Institute of

This profile has been developed from business requirements within eGovernment, but is

- 59 Information Management of the University, Institut Experimentelles Software Engineering
- 60 (IESE), Intel Corporation, International Institute of Telecommunications, International
- 61 Security, Trust and Privacy Alliance, Internet2, Interoperability Clearinghouse (ICH),
- 62 ISOC, Java Wireless Competency Centre (JWCC), Kantega AS, Kuppinger Cole & Partner,
- 63 Kuratorium OFFIS e.V., Colin Mallett, Rob Marano, McMaster University,
- 64 MEDNETWorld.com, Methics Oy, Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA), Mydex,
- National Institute for Urban Search & Rescue Inc NEC Corporation, Network Applications
- 66 Consortium (NAC), Neustar, Newspaper Association of America, New Zealand
- 67 Government State Services Commission, NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) Science &
- 68 Technical Research Laboratories, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Company, Nokia
- 69 Corporation, Nortel, NorthID Oy, Norwegian Agency for Public Management and
- 70 eGovernment, Norwegian Public Roads Administration, Novell, NRI Pacific, Office of the
- 71 Information Privacy Commissioner of Ontario, Omnibranch, OpenIAM, Oracle USA, Inc.,
- 72 Organisation Internationale pour la Sécurité des Transactions Électroniques (OISTE), Oslo
- University, Our New Evolution, PAM Forum, Parity Communications, Inc., PayPal, Phase2
- 74 Technology, Ping Identity Corporation, Bob Pinheiro, Platinum Solutions, Postsecondary
- 75 Electronic Standards Council (PESC), Purdue University, RSA Security, Mary Ruddy,
- 76 SAFE Bio-pharma, SanDisk Corporation, Shidler Center for Law, Andrew Shikiar, Signicat
- AS, Singapore Institute of Manufacturing Technology, Software & Information Industry
- Association, Software Innovation ASA, Sprint Nextel Corporation, Studio Notarile
- 79 Genghini-SNG, Sunderland City Council, SUNET, Sun Microsystems, SwissSign AG,
- 80 Technische Universität Berlin, Telefonica S.A., TeleTrusT, TeliaSonera Mobile Networks
- AB, TERENA, Thales e-Security, The Boeing Company, The Financial Services
- 82 Roundtable/BITS, The Open Group, The University of Chicago as Operator of Argonne
- National Laboratory, TRUSTe, tScheme Limited, UNINETT AS, Universidad Politecnica
- 84 de Madrid, University of Birmingham, University of Kent, University of North Carolina at
- 85 Charlotte, University of Ottawa (TTBE), U.S. Department of Defense, VeriSign, Vodafone
- 86 Group Plc, Web Services Competence Center (WSCC), Zenn New Media
- 88 All rights reserved.
- 89 Liberty Alliance Project
- 90 Licensing Administrator
- 91 c/o IEEE-ISTO
- 92 445 Hoes Lane
- 93 Piscataway, NJ 08855-1331, USA
- 94 info@projectliberty.org

Table of Contents

96

125

97	1	Introduction	5
98	1.1		
99	1.2	Assumptions	6
100	1.3	Excluded Features	6
101	2	SOAP Binding	7
102	2.1	SOAP Version	7
103	2.2	The SOAPAction HTTP Header	7
104	2.3	SOAP Fault Messages	7
105	3	Messaging-specific Header Blocks	8
106	3.1	Overview of Header Blocks	8
107	3.2	The <wsa: messageid=""> Header Block</wsa:>	8
108	3	.2.1 <wsa:messageid> Value Requirements</wsa:messageid>	8
109	3.3	The <wsa: relatesto=""> Header Block</wsa:>	
110	3.4	The <wsa:action> Header Block</wsa:action>	9
111	3.5	The <sbf: framework=""> Header Block</sbf:>	9
112	3.6	The <wsa:to> Header Block</wsa:to>	10
113	3.7	The <wsse: security=""> Header Block</wsse:>	10
114	3	.7.1 Message Authentication and Integrity	11
115	3	Establishing trust in message signature key	11
116	3	.7.3 Authentication Assertions	12
117	3	.7.4 Additional Processing Rules for holder-of-key Assertions	13
118	4	Overall Processing Rules	14
119	4.1	Constructing and sending a SOAP message	14
120	4.2	Receiving and processing a SOAP message	19
121	5	Security Considerations	
122	6	References	23
123			

Liberty Alliance Project

126 1 Introduction

130

147

150

151

152153

154

155

156157

158

159

160161

Identity-based web services are expected to play an important role in enabling services that spans organisational borders since they allow IT systems to be connected in a secure, privacy-respecting and interoperable manner.

Final Version: 1.0

- The present profile is intended to be a basic, scaled-down version of the Liberty ID-WSF 2.0 SOAP Binding Specification [LIB-SOAP] and Security Mechanisms 2.0 ([LIB-SEC] and
- 133 [LIB-SAMLP]). The basic profile adopts mandatory elements from these specifications such
- that a Web Service Consumer implementing the profile should be able to invoke a Web
- Service Provider implementing the full Liberty SOAP binding (but not vice versa).
- In order to keep the profile basic, self-contained and easy to implement without knowledge
- on the other Liberty specifications, the profile is *not* a sub-profile of the other Liberty
- specifications. Instead, this document profiles the WS-Addressing SOAP Binding
- 140 [WSAv1.0-SOAP] and WS-Security [WSS] directly. Thus, mandatory elements and
- processing rules from the Liberty SOAP binding are duplicated here and the profile can thus
- be read and implemented independently. Other, non-Liberty specifications including SOAP,
- WS-Security and WS-Addressing are referenced and not embedded here in order to keep the
- profile light-weight. It is believed that many application developers will not have to
- implement these specifications from scratch because they are supported in their development
- tools, messaging middleware and application servers.

1.1 Context

- The following is an example of a usage scenario supported by the profile and which was used to gather requirements:
 - 1. A browser user logs in at a Service Provider using normal SAML web SSO profiles.
 - 2. The Service Provider needs to invoke a remote identity-based web service at a Web Service Provider (WSP) on the user's behalf.
 - 3. The Service Provider exchanges the user's SAML SSO assertion (or embedded bootstrap token) for an authentication assertion (also called an identity token²) targeted at the WSP, e.g. by contacting a Security Token Service (STS) or Discovery Service.
 - 4. The Service Provider (aka Web Service Consumer) invokes the Web Service Provider using the SOAP binding described in this profile. The request includes the authentication assertion in security headers and is signed by the sender.
 - 5. The Web Service Provider processes the request and responds synchronously.

¹ The profile still relies on the WS-* specifications such as WS-Addressing and WS-Security.

² To be exact this profile uses the Liberty term "Authentication assertion" instead of "Identity token" as this term is not defined in a Liberty context..

163

165166

167168

169170

171

172

173

174

175176

1.2 Assumptions

164 The profile builds on the following assumptions:

• A Web Service Consumer (WSC) needs to invoke a Web Service Provider (WSP) on behalf of a user / principal by sending a message and receiving synchronously a response conforming to this profile.

Final Version: 1.0

- The WSC has already access to the WSP's meta data needed for the invocation (end points, service interface etc.).
- Both WSC and WSP possess a means of creating signatures that can be verified by each other; thus they can establish mutual trust in each other's signing key.
- The WSC has obtained an authentication assertion in the form of an SAML 2.0
 assertion which describes the identity of the user whose identity-based web service is
 being invoked (invoking identity). The authentication assertion can be obtained by
 several means including a Liberty Discovery Service or a STS implementing the
 WS-Trust specification.
- The WSP is able to validate the authentication assertion.

177 178 179

These assumptions (along with the excluded features listed below) are the basis for the formulation of a simplified profile.

180 181

182

186

1.3 Excluded Features

- The following features from [LIB-SOAP] have been excluded in order to formulate a simpler profile:
- Endpoint update
 - Processing context header
- Asynchronous messages
- Security tokens other than SAML 2.0 assertions
- Message authentication and -integrity established by other means that signing the request
- 191 User interaction
- Usage directives
- One user invoking a service on behalf of another user

2 SOAP Binding

195 **2.1 SOAP Version**

194

201

204

205

209

212

216

217

218219

220

223

224

- This profile depends upon SOAP version 1.1 as specified in [SOAPv1.1]. Messages
- conformant to this specification MUST also be conformant to [SOAPv1.1].

198 **2.2** The SOAPAction HTTP Header

199 [SOAPv1.1] defines the SOAPAction HTTP header, and requires its usage on HTTP-bound 200 messages.

The value of the SOAPAction HTTP header SHOULD be the same as the value of the <wsa:Action> header block defined in the next chapter.

2.3 SOAP Fault Messages

- When reporting a SOAP processing error such as "S: VersionMismatch" or
- "S:MustUnderstand", the <S:Fault> element SHOULD be constructed according to [SOAPv1.1].
- When reporting a WS-Addressing processing error such as "wsa:InvalidAddress", the <s:Fault> element SHOULD be constructed according to [WSAv1.0-SOAP].
- For all other processing errors the <s:Fault> element's attributes and child elements
 MUST be constructed according to these rules:
- 215 1. The <S: Fault> element:
 - a. SHOULD contain a <faultcode> element whose value SHOULD be one of "sbf:FrameworkVersionMismatch", "S:server" or "S:client".
 - b. SHOULD contain a <faultstring> element. This string value MAY be localized.
 - c. SHOULD NOT contain a <s:faultactor> element.
- 221 2. The <S:Fault> element's <detail> child element SHOULD contain a <Status> element which:
 - a. MUST contain a code attribute.
 - b. MAY contain a ref attribute.
- 225 c. MAY contain a comment attribute. This string value MAY be localized.

3 Messaging-specific Header Blocks

- This section profiles the use of WS-Addressing SOAP Binding [WSAv1.0-SOAP] and WS-
- 228 Security [WSS] header blocks, and incorporates the framework header from the Liberty
- SOAP Binding [LIB-SOAP].

230

226

- Along with header block descriptions are included processing rules the sender must apply
- 232 when including it in an outgoing message or when processing it is part of an incoming
- 233 message.

234

238

- When sending a response to a request, the same header blocks and processing rules apply
- unless stated otherwise below. The main difference is that response messages do not include
- authentication assertions representing a user.

3.1 Overview of Header Blocks

- The following header blocks MUST be included in the SOAP header:
- - <wsa:RelatesTo> (mandatory on response)
- 242 <wsa:Action>
- - <sbf:Framework>

244245246

241

- The following headers MAY be included in the SOAP header:
- 247 <wsa:To>

248

If included, the recipient SHOULD be able to process them according to the requirements described below.

251

253

252

3.2 The <wsa:MessageID> Header Block

- The <wsa:MessageID> header block is defined in [WSAv1.0-SOAP]. The value of this
- 255 header block uniquely identifies the message that contains it.

256

257 Every message MUST contain exactly one such header block.

258259

3.2.1 <wsa:MessageID> Value Requirements

Values of the <wsa:MessageID> header block MUST satisfy the following property:

- Any party that assigns a value to a <wsa:MessageID> header block MUST ensure that
- there is negligible probability that the party or any other party will accidentally assign the
- same identifier to any other message.

303

Further:

The version attribute SHOULD be set to "2.0"

265	
266	The mechanism by which senders or receivers ensure that an identifier is unique is left to
267	implementations. In the case that a pseudorandom technique is employed, the above
268269	requirement MAY be met by randomly choosing a value 160 bits in length.
270	Note that [WSAv1.0] requires that <wsa:messageid> values be absolute IRIs.</wsa:messageid>
271	3.3 The <wsa:relatesto> Header Block</wsa:relatesto>
272	The <wsa:relatesto> header block is defined in [WSAv1.0-SOAP].</wsa:relatesto>
273	The theather account a defined in [the 221/100 b c 122].
274	The header block MUST be included exactly once in responses to prior-received request
275	messages. If the RelationshipType attribute is included it MUST be set to the value
276	http://www.w3.org/2005/03/addressing/reply.
277278	In response messages, the value of this header block MUST be set to the value of the
279	<pre><wsa:messageid> header block of the prior-received message.</wsa:messageid></pre>
280	r i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
281	3.4 The <wsa:action> Header Block</wsa:action>
282	The <wsa:action> header block is defined in [WSAv1.0-SOAP]. The value of this header</wsa:action>
283	block uniquely identifies the semantics implied by the message.
284	
285	The header block MUST be included exactly once in all messages.
286	N4-
287 288	Note The value of this header block SHOULD contain the same value as the SOAPAction HTTP
289	header defined in [SOAPv1.1]. The SOAP specification requires the HTTP header on all
290	HTTP-bound SOAP messages.
291	111 11 00 mm 2 01 11 massages.
292	
293	3.5 The <sbf:framework> Header Block</sbf:framework>
294	The <sbf:framework> header block is defined in the [LIB-SOAP] specification and</sbf:framework>
295	provides the sender with a means to communicate the version of the ID-WSF framework
296	used to construct the message. In order to make messages produced using this profile
297	compatible with the full Liberty SOAP binding, the Liberty framework header is used in this
298	profile as well.
299	
300	The header block MUST be included exactly once in every message.
301	

Final Version: 1.0

304

A profile attribute with the name space "urn:liberty:sb:profile" MUST be included with the value of "urn:liberty:sb:profile:basic".

307 308

Example:

309 310 311

312

313 314

315

316

317

```
<sbf:Framework
   xmlns:sbfprofile="urn:liberty:sb:profile"
   ...
   version="2.0"
   sbfprofile:profile="urn:liberty:sb:profile:basic"
   s:mustUnderstand="1"
   s:actor="http://schemas.../next"
   wsu:Id="SBF"/>
```

318 319 320

If the receiver of a message does not recognize the version and profile attributes, it MAY respond to the sender with a SOAP fault message with the <faultcode> of sbf:FrameworkVersionMismatch.

322323

324

325

321

3.6 The <wsa:To> Header Block

The <wsa:To> header block is defined in [WSAv1.0-SOAP]. The value of this header block specifies the intended destination of the message.

326 327

328 **Note**

- In the typical case that a WS-Addressing endpoint reference is used to address a message, the
- value of this header block is taken from the <wsa:Address> of the endpoint reference. If the
- 331 <wsa:To> header block is not present, the value defaults to
- 332 http://www.w3.org/2005/03/addressing/role/anonymous; so, when constructing a
- message, the header block can be omitted if this is the value that would be used. This
- typically allows the <wsa: To> header block to be omitted in responses during synchronous
- request-response message exchanges over HTTP.

336

338

337 The header block is optional.

3.7 The <wsse:Security> Header Block

- This section defines elements and processing rules for SOAP message security by profiling
- 340 the <wsse: Security> header block defined in [WSS]. Processing rules defined in [WSS]
- and [WSS-STP] MUST be followed unless stated explicitly otherwise below.

342

- 343 A single <wsse: Security> header block MUST be present and MUST have a
- 344 mustUnderstand attribute with the logical value of true. Further, it MUST include a
- 345 <wsu:Timestamp> with a <wsu:Created> element.

The value of the <wsu:Created> element SHOULD be within an appropriate offset from local time. Absent other guidance, a value of 5 minutes MAY be used.

If the <wsu:Timestamp> element includes an <wsu:Expires> element, the receiver MUST ensure that his local time is before that time.

To prevent message replay, receivers SHOULD maintain a message cache, and check received messageID values against the cache. How long time a message should be kept in the cache at the WSP is governed by deployment policy.

3.7.1 Message Authentication and Integrity

Authentication and integrity of messages is established by means of digital signatures applied to the SOAP message. Confidentiality, if required, MUST be established by using a secure transport protocol (e.g. using SSL 3.0 or TLS 1.1 or later).

The sender MUST create and include a single <ds:Signature> element in the <wsse:Security> header block and this signature MUST reference:

• The SOAP <Body> element

• All security tokens embedded directly under the <wsse:Security>element via a <wsse:SecurityTokenReference> (see below), and

 All SOAP header blocks in the message defined in this profile. The signature MAY reference other elements including header blocks not mentioned in this profile.

If the sender has obtained a SAML holder-of-key Assertion vouching for the signing key (see next section) it SHOULD be included in the security header. Detailed requirements for using holder-of-key assertions are given below.

If the sender does not possess a holder-of-key Assertion but instead has an X.509 certificate, the certificate SHOULD be included in a <wsse:BinarySecurityToken> element in the security header. In the message signature, the <ds:KeyInfo> element SHOULD refer to this token via a <wsse:SecurityTokenReference>.

The receiver MUST validate the message signature and security tokens including test of validity period and trust in the token issuer. Depending on local policy, the receiver SHOULD check revocation status of any certificates used to sign the message and tokens.

3.7.2 Establishing trust in message signature key

The receiver can establish trust in the sender's signature key in the following ways:

• The security header contains a SAML 2.0 holder-of-key assertion issued by someone³ the receiver trusts, and the holder-of-key assertion includes a key that can be used to verify the message signature. Note that the assertion itself will be signed

Final Version: 1.0

• The message is signed with a key the receiver already knows / trusts for example due to prior metadata exchange.

sender's signing key MAY be symmetric or asymmetric.

by the trusted issuer so the receiver has to be able to verify the issuer's signature. The

• The security header includes an X.509 certificate in a BinarySecurityToken issued by a Certificate Authority the receiver trusts, and the certificate can be used to verify the message signature.

3.7.3 Authentication Assertions

In request messages, the <wsse:Security>header block MAY include authentication assertions in the form of SAML 2.0 assertions representing the identity of the user / principal whose identity-based web service is being invoked. Other types of security tokens (except for BinarySecurityTokens containing certificates) SHOULD not be used and implementations of this profile are not required to implement them.

The authentication assertion MUST be a SAML 2.0 assertion with subject confirmation method being either urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:cm:bearer or urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:cm:holder-of-key.

Authentication assertions MUST be signed by the issuer (e.g. Identity Provider, STS or Discovery Service). Requirements for the content of authentication assertions are not specified further in this profile.

Authentication assertions MUST be signed by the sender by including first a <wsse:SecurityTokenReference> in <wsse:Security> header block, and then referencing the STR from the message signature using a <ds:Reference> element. The security token reference MUST include a <wsse:KeyIdentifier> with a ValueType of http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/oasis-wss-saml-token-profile-1.1#SAMLID and specify the ID of the SAML assertion. The <ds:Reference> element MUST use a transform algorithm set to "http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wsssoap-message-security-1.0#STR-Transform".

The receiver MUST validate SAML 2.0 authentication assertions according to the processing rules defined in [SAML-CORE] and [WSS-STP] including life time of the token, audience restriction, the issuer's signature over the token, trust in the issuer and other processing rules defined by token profiles.

.

³ For example a Liberty Discovery Service or a Security Token Service.

3.7.4 Additional Processing Rules for holder-of-key Assertions

- When the authentication assertion has a subject confirmation method being "holder-of-
- key" it means that the sender must prove possession of a key mentioned in the assertion's
- 431 <SubjectConfirmationData> in order for the recipient to rely on the assertion. The proof-
- of-possession of the key will be achieved via the message signature and provides additional
- assurance that the sender is allowed to use to the assertion in a web service invocation.
- 434

- 435 In this profile, a holder-of-key Assertion MUST in the <SubjectConfirmationData>
- element include a key that can be used to verify the message signature. Thus, the *same* key
- used for message authentication and integrity is used to confirm the right to use the assertion
- for message authorization purposes.
- 439
- The message signature (i.e. the <ds:Signature> element) MUST refer to the token with
- the subject confirmation key within the <ds: KeyInfo> element.
- 442
- The receiver MUST check that the message is signed by same key mentioned in the
- assertion's subject confirmation element before relying on the assertion content.

445 4 Overall Processing Rules

Overall processing of SOAP-bound messages follows the rules of the SOAP processing model described in [SOAPv1.1]. A number of additional rules are defined below. Notice that processing rules for individual elements are found in the previous section.

Final Version: 1.0

449

450

4.1 Constructing and sending a SOAP message

The sender MUST follow these processing rules when constructing and sending an outgoing SOAP message:

453 454

455

456 457

458

459

460

461

- 1. The outgoing message MUST satisfy the rules for SOAP binding defined in section "SOAP Binding".
- 2. The outgoing message MUST satisfy the rules for WS-Addressing SOAP binding given in [WSAv1.0-SOAP].
- 3. The outgoing message MUST include the mandatory header blocks defined above.
- 4. All other Liberty headers defined in [LIB-SOAP] SHOULD NOT be used with this profile since implementations of the profile are not required to support them.
- 5. Each header block included in the outgoing message MUST conform to the processing rules defined for each header block.

462 463 464

465

466

467

Below is shown a procedure that illustrates how a conforming message can be constructed (some low-level details have been omitted). It is assumed that the sender has obtained all the information required to construct the message including security tokens, signing keys and message payload. The procedure is not normative and conforming messages can be constructed in other ways:

468 469 470

1. Construct the XML payload to be included in the SOAP Body.

2. Construct a SOAP envelope with <Header> and <Body>, and embed the payload in the <Body>. Add a wsu:Id attribute⁴ to the <Body> element.

473 474 475 3. Add a <wsa:MessageID> header block (including a wsu:Id attribute) which uniquely identifies the message; for example generate a 160-bit pseudorandom number and embed it in a URI as follows:

476 477 478

http://spwsp.com/ffeeddccbbaa99887766 554433221100ffeebbcc

479 480 4. When generating a response, include a <wsa:RelatesTo> element (including a wsu:Id attribute) containing the message ID of the request.

5. Add a <wsa:Action> header block (including a wsu:Id attribute) corresponding to the SOAPAction HTTP header as required by the service being invoked.

 $^{^4}$ In the following, all wsu: Id attributes should contain a value that is unique within the SOAP message.

521

- 483 6. If required, add a <wsa: To> header block (including a wsu: Id attribute) to identify 484 the recipient. 485 7. Add the <sbf: Framework> header block as defined previously (including a wsu: Id 486 attribute). 487 8. Add a <wsse: Security> header block with a mustUnderstand=1 attribute. Add a <wsu:Timestamp> element (including a wsu:Id attribute) with a 488 <wsu:Created> sub-element that includes the local time. 489 490 b. Include any security tokens (SAML Assertions and/or BinarySecurityTokens 491 containing X.509 certificates) in the security header block. Ensure that they 492 have unique id attributes so they can be referenced (e.g. saml2:ID or 493 wsu:Id). 494 c. Create a <wsse:SecurityTokenReference> element (including a wsu:Id 495 attribute) for each embedded SAML assertion. Add a TokenType attribute 496 stating the type of token (http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/oasis-497 wss-saml-token-profile-1.1#SAMLV2.0) and a 498 <wsse:KeyIdentifier> sub-element containing the ID of the assertion. 499 d. Create a <ds: Signature > element in the security header: 500 i. Add a <ds: SignedInfo> element and embed <ds: Reference> 501 sub-elements with references to each of the above header blocks and the SOAP Body. For each reference, include element ID, digest 502 method and digest value. Set the Transform Algorithm to 503 504 http://www.w3.org/2001/10/xml-exc-c14n# ii. Include a <ds: Reference > elements for each assertion reference 505 506 produced in step c) by using the ID of the 507 <SecurityTokenReference> element. Set the Transform 508 Algorithm set to http://docs.oasis-509 open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wsssoap-message-510 security-1.0#STR-Transform 511 e. Add a <ds:KeyInfo> element with a <wsse:SecurityTokenReference> 512 pointing to either a SAML assertion or BinarySecurityToken vouching for 513 the signature key. The reference should include a <wsse: KeyIdentifier> 514 containing the ID of the token. 515 f. Compute the <ds:SignatureValue> over the <ds:SignedInfo> using 516 the signature key. 517 9. Send the message over a secure transport (SSL or TLS).
 - Below is shown an example SOAP message that is compliant with the Liberty Basic SOAP binding:

```
523
       <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
524
       <s:Envelope
525
          xmlns:s="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
526
          xmlns:sbf="urn:liberty:sb"
527
          xmlns:sbfprofile="urn:liberty:sb:profile"
528
          xmlns:sec="urn:liberty:security:2006-08"
529
          xmlns:wsse="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wss-wssecurity-secext-
530
              1.0.xsd"
531
          xmlns:wsu="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wss-wssecurity-utility-
532
             1.0.xsd"
533
          xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing"
534
          xmlns:idpp="urn:liberty:id-sis-pp:2003-08">
535
536
          <s:Header>
537
             <wsa:MessageID wsu:Id="mid">f63d289c-cd9a-4c00-bf87-c4bad0310646</wsa:MessageID>
538
539
             <wsa:To wsu:Id="to">...</wsa:To>
540
541
             <wsa:Action wsu:Id="action">urn:liberty:id-sis-pp:2003-08:Modify</wsa:Action>
542
543
544
             <sbf:Framework</pre>
545
               version="2.0"
546
               sbfprofile:profile="urn:liberty:sb:profile:basic"
547
               s:mustUnderstand="1"
548
               s:actor="http://schemas.../next"
549
               wsu:Id="framework"/>
550
551
552
             <wsse:Security mustUnderstand="1">
553
                <wsu:Timestamp wsu:Id="ts">
554
                   <wsu:Created>2008-08-17T04:49:17Z</wsu:Created >
555
                </wsu:Timestamp>
556
557
                <!-- this is the holder-of-key token with the sender's certificate -->
558
                <saml2:Assertion</pre>
559
                   xmlns:saml2="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:assertion"
560
                   Version="2.0"
561
                   ID="sxJu9g/vvLG9sAN9bKp/8q0NKU="
562
                   IssueInstant="2008-08-01T16:58:33Z">
563
                   <saml2:Issuer>http://authority.example.com/</Saml2:Issuer>
564
565
                   <!-- signature by the issuer over the assertion -->
566
                   <ds:Signature>
567
                              <ds:SignedInfo>
568
                                    <ds:CanonicalizationMethod
569
                                       Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2001/10/xml-exc-c14n#"/>
570
                                    <ds:SignatureMethod
571
                                       Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#rsa-sha1"/>
572
                                     <ds:Reference URI="#sxJu9g/vvLG9sAN9bKp/8q0NKU=">
573
                                           <ds:Transforms>
574
                                                  <ds:Transform
575
                             Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#envelopedsignature"/>
576
                                           </ds:Transforms>
```

```
577
                                            <ds:DigestMethod
578
                                            Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#sha1"/>
579
580
                                     <ds:DigestValue>TCDVSuG6grhyHbzhQFWFzGrxIPE=</ds:DigestValue>
581
                                    </ds:Reference>
582
                              </ds:SignedInfo>
583
                              <ds:SignatureValue>
584
                                    x/GyPbzmFEe85pGD3c1aXG4Vspb9V9jGCjwcRCKrtwPS6vdVNCcY5rHaFPYWkf+5
585
                                    EIYcPzx+pX1h43SmwviCqXRjRtMANWbHLhWAptaK1ywS7gFgsD01qjyen3CP+m3D
586
                                    w6vKhaqledl0BYyrIzb4KkHO4ahNyBVXbJwqv5pUaE4=
587
                              </ds:SignatureValue>
588
                              <ds:KeyInfo>
589
                                     <ds:X509Data>
590
                             <!-- data identifying the signer's certificate -->
591
                                     </ds:X509Data>
592
                               </ds:KeyInfo>
593
                   </ds:Signature>
594
595
596
                   <saml2:Subject>
597
                      <saml:NameID Format="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:persistent">
598
                         005a06e0-ad82-110d-a556-004005b13a2b
599
                       </saml:NameID>
600
601
                      <!-- Here comes the subject confirmation method saying this is a holder-of-
602
       key -->
603
                      <saml2:SubjectConfirmation Method="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:cm:holder-of-</pre>
604
       key">
605
606
                         <!-- Here comes a NameID indicating the ID of the sender who must confirm
607
       with a key -->
608
                         <saml2:NameID format="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:entity">
609
                            http://wsc.someorg.com
610
                         </saml2:NameID>
611
612
                         <!-- Here comes info on the key to confirm with (same as signing key> -->
613
                         <saml2:SubjectConfirmationData</pre>
614
       xsi:type="saml2:KeyInfoConfirmationDataType>
615
                            <ds:KeyInfo>
616
                               <ds:X509Data>
617
                                  <!-- Here comes the sender's X509 cert -->
618
                                 MIIB9zCCAWSgAwIBAgIQ...
619
                               </ds:X509Data>
620
                             </ds:KeyInfo>
621
                         </saml2:SubjectConfirmationData>
622
623
                      </saml2:SubjectConfirmation>
624
                   </saml2:Subject>
625
626
                    <!-- Entity which should consume the information in the assertion. -->
627
                   <saml2:Conditions</pre>
628
                      NotOnOrAfter="2008-08-01T21:42:43Z">
629
                      <saml2:AudienceRestrictionCondition>
630
                         <saml2:Audience>http://wsp.example.com</saml2:Audience>
```

```
631
                      </saml2:AudienceRestrictionCondition>
632
                   </saml2:Conditions>
633
634
                   <saml2:AttributeStatement>
635
636
                   </saml2:AttributeStatement>
637
                </saml2:Assertion>
638
639
                <!-- This SecurityTokenReference is used to reference the SAML Assertion from a
640
       ds:Reference -->
641
                <wsse:SecurityTokenReference</pre>
642
                   xmlns:wsse="..." xmlns:wsu="..." xmlns:wsse11="..."
643
                   wsu:Id="str1"
644
                   wssell:TokenType="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/oasis-wss-saml-token-profile-
645
       1.1#SAMLV2.0">
646
                   <!-- A key idenfier with the SAML Assertion ID -->
647
                   <wsse:KeyIdentifier</pre>
648
                      ValueType="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/oasis-wss-saml-token-profile-
649
       1.1#SAMLID">
650
                         sxJu9g/vvLG9sAN9bKp/8q0NKU=
651
                   </wsse:KeyIdentifier>
652
                </wsse:SecurityTokenReference>
653
654
655
                <ds:Signature xmlns:ds="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#">
656
                   <ds:SignedInfo>
657
                      <!-- in general include a ds:Reference for each wsa: header added according
658
       to SOAP binding -->
659
660
                      <!-- include the MessageID in the signature -->
661
                      <ds:Reference URI="#mid">...</ds:Reference>
662
663
                      <!-- include the To in the signature -->
664
                      <ds:Reference URI="#to">...</ds:Reference>
665
666
                      <!-- include the Action in the signature -->
667
                      <ds:Reference URI="#action">...</ds:Reference>
668
669
                      <!-- include the Framework in the signature -->
670
                      <ds:Reference URI="#framework">...</ds:Reference>
671
672
                      <!-- include the Timestamp in the signature -->
673
                      <ds:Reference URI="#ts">...</ds:Reference>
674
675
                      <!-- include the SAML Assertion in the signature to avoid token substitution
676
       attacks -->
677
                      <ds:Reference URI="#str1">
678
                         <ds:Transform Algorithm="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-</pre>
679
       200401-wsssoap-message-security-1.0#STR-Transform">
680
                            <wsse:TransformationParameters>
681
                               <ds:CanonicalizationMethod
682
                                  Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xml-c14n-20010315"/>
683
                                </wsse:TransformationParameters>
684
                         </ds:Transform>
```

723

724

725

728 729

730

731

732

733

734

```
685
                      </ds:Reference>
686
687
                      <!-- bind the body of the message -->
688
                      <ds:Reference URI="#MsgBody">
689
                         <ds:DigestMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#sha1"/>
690
                         <ds:DigestValue>YgGfS0pi56pu...</ds:DigestValue>
691
                      </ds:Reference>
692
                   </ds:SignedInfo>
693
694
                   <!-- include a security token reference for holder-of-key confirmation -->
695
                    <ds:KeyInfo>
696
                      <wsse:SecurityTokenReference</pre>
697
                        xmlns:wsse="..." xmlns:wsu="..." xmlns:wsse11="..."
698
                        wsu:Id="str2"
699
                        wssell:TokenType="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/oasis-wss-saml-token-
700
       profile-1.1#SAMLV2.0">
701
                        <!-- A key idenfier with the SAML Assertion ID -->
702
                        <wsse:KeyIdentifier</pre>
703
                           ValueType="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/oasis-wss-saml-token-profile-
704
       1.1#SAMLID">
705
                           sxJu9g/vvLG9sAN9bKp/8q0NKU=
706
                        </wsse:KeyIdentifier>
707
                     </wsse:SecurityTokenReference>
708
                  </ds:KevInfo>
709
710
                  <ds:SignatureValue>
711
                      HJJWbvqW9E84vJVQkjjLLA6nNvBX7mY00TZhwBdFNDElqscSXZ5Ekw==
712
                  </ds:SignatureValue>
713
               </ds:Signature>
714
            </wsse:Security>
715
          </s:Header>
716
717
          <s:Body wsu:Id="MsgBody">
718
            <idpp:Modify>
719
               : <!-- this is an ID-PP Modify message -->
720
             </idpp:Modify> </s:Body>
721
       </s:Envelope>
```

4.2 Receiving and processing a SOAP message

The receiver of a SOAP message (either normal message or fault) MUST perform the following tests on the header blocks:

Note: Although the steps are numbered sequentially, implementations MAY use a different sequence as long as all tests are applied.

- 1. The incoming message MUST satisfy the rules for SOAP binding defined in section "SOAP Binding".
- 2. The incoming message MUST satisfy the rules given in [WSAv1.0-SOAP].
- 3. The incoming message MUST include all mandatory header blocks defined above.
- 4. Each header block in the message (mandatory as well as optional) MUST be tested according to the processing rules defined above.

Below is shown a procedure illustrating how messages can be verified and processed (some details e.g. regarding signature processing have been omitted; for details see the XML digital signature standard). It is assumed that the receiver has all the information required to process the message including certificates of trusted parties issuing tokens. The procedure is not normative and messages may be processed / validated in other ways; implementations may for example perform the steps in other sequence for efficiency reasons.

1. Receive the SOAP message over a secure transport protocol (SSL or TLS).

2. Validate that the following mandatory SOAP headers are present and contain appropriate values: <wsa:MessageID> should include a unique value, <sbf:Framework> should specify a framework version and profile understood by the recipient and <wsa:Action> should be consistent with the invoked service.

3. If present, check that the content of the <wsa:To> header corresponds to the recipient / endpoint.

 4. Check the received message ID value against the local cache to determine whether it has been received before (replay attacks). If not, add message ID to cache to detect future replays.

 5. Check that exactly one <wsse:Security> header is present:

a. Verify that the <wsu:Timestamp> is within acceptable limits of local server

time as defined by deployment policy.b. Validate all embedded security tokens including that they are signed by a trusted issuer, timestamps, audience restrictions etc. (token validation rules vary with token type). Any proof-of-possession requirements are handled below.

c. Check that the message signature (<ds:Signature>) contains references to all header block defined above, to the SOAP body and all included SAML assertions (via a SecurityTokenReference). Verify that all digest values match the referenced elements.

d. Verify the message signature using the key referenced in the <ds:KeyInfo> element.

 e. Check that the signing key is vouched-for via a security token issued by a trusted party.f. Verify that proof-of-possession requirements in tokens (e.g. SAML holder-of-

 key SubjectConfirmation) are demonstrated via the message signing key. Thus, the proof-of-possession key in tokens must match the key that signed the message.

g. Check that all claims required by the service have been demonstrated by the attached security tokens.

6. Discard message payload if any of the above checks fail and send a meaningful error message to the recipient.

 7. Handle message payload and send response over secure transport.

Note that the recipient may need to perform additional checks e.g. related to authorization.

783

787

791

795

800 801

802

803

804

805

5 Security Considerations

- Message integrity and authenticity is established by mandatory signing (and subsequent verification) of the SOAP body, header blocks in this specification and security tokens.
- Message confidentiality is not addressed directly in this profile but may be established by using a secure transport protocol such as SSL 3.0, TLS 1.1 or later HTTPS, or by encryption of name identifiers or individual attributes in the SAML 2.0 assertion.
- Message freshness and prevention against replay attacks is established by including unique message Ids that WSP's should cache, time stamps and expiry of tokens. How long time a message should be kept in the cache at the WSP is governed by deployment policy.
- Message authorization is established by including signed authentication assertions in the form of SAML assertions issued by a trusted STS, Liberty Discovery Service or Identity Provider.
- Security tokens in the form of SAML 2.0 assertions are signed by the issuer and sensitive attributes may be encrypted if deemed necessary via the mechanisms described in [SAML-CORE] including encryption of the entire assertion, name identifiers and individual attributes.
 - It is outside the scope of this profile to define how a Web Service Provider performs local authorization decisions but the WSP may take the following request parameters into consideration:
 - The sender identity as established via the signature.
 - The invoker / user identity as established via authentication assertions.
- The resource / service being accessed.
- Trust in the STS, Discovery Service or Identity Provider that has issued the authentication assertion.
- The assurance level established as part of the assertion.

810 6 References

[SOAPv1.1] "Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) 1.1," Box, Don,

Ehnebuske et. al. World Wide Web Consortium W3C

Note (08 May 2000).

http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/NOTE-SOAP-20000508/".

[WSS] "Web Services Security: SOAP Message Security 1.1",

OASIS Standard, 1 February 2006.

[WSS-STP] "Web Services Security: SAML Token Profile 1.1",

OASIS Standard, 1 February 2006.

http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/oasis-wss-

SAMLTokenProfile-1.1

[SAML-CORE] "Assertions and Protocols for the OASIS Security

Assertion Markup Language (SAML) V2.0", OASIS

Standard, 15 March 2005.

[LIB-SOAP] "Liberty ID-WSF SOAP Binding Specification", version

2.0, Liberty Alliance Project

[LIB-SAMLP] "ID-WSF 2.0 SecMech SAML Profile", version 2.0,

Liberty Alliance Project.

[LIB-SEC] "Liberty ID-WSF Security Mechanisms Core", version

2.0, Liberty Alliance Project.

[WSS-SAML] "Web Services Security: SAML Token Profile 1.1",

OASIS Standard, 1 February 2006.

[Scenarios] "Identity-Based Web Services – Scenarios", Danish IT

and Telecom Agency. (Not yet published on the WWW)

[WSAv1.0-SOAP] "WS-Addressing 1.0 SOAP Binding", World Wide Web

Consortium W3C Recommendation (9 May 2006).