Profiles for the OASIS Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) V2.0

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Abstract:

This specification defines profiles for the use of SAML assertions and request-response messages in communications protocols and frameworks, as well as attribute syntax for use in attribute statements.

Status:

This is a last-call working draft produced by the Security Services Technical Committee. **See the Revision History for details of changes made in this revision.**

Comments on this last-call draft are solicited by **2 August 2004** so that the TC can subsequently prepare an OASIS Committee Draft. Committee members should submit comments and potential errata to the security-services@lists.oasis-open.org list. Others should submit them by filling in the form at http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/comments/form.php?wg_abbrev=security. The committee will publish vetted errata on the Security Services TC web page (http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/security/).

For information on whether any patents have been disclosed that may be essential to implementing this specification, and any offers of patent licensing terms, please refer to the Intellectual Property Rights web page for the Security Services TC (http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/security/ipr.php).

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1 Introduction

This document specifies profiles for the use of SAML assertions and request-response messages in communications protocols and frameworks, as well as attribute syntax for use in attribute statements.

A separate specification [SAMLCore] defines the SAML assertions and request-response protocol messages themselves and another [SAMLBind] defines bindings of SAML messages to underlying communications and messaging protocols.

1.1 Profile Concepts

One type of SAML profile outlines a set of rules describing how to embed SAML assertions into and extract them from a framework or protocol. Such a profile describes how SAML assertions are embedded in or combined with other objects (for example, files of various types, or protocol data units of communication protocols) by an originating party, communicated from the originating party to a receiving party, and subsequently processed at the destination. A particular set of rules for embedding SAML assertions into and extracting them from a specific class of <FOO> objects is termed a *<FOO> profile of SAML*.

For example, a SOAP profile of SAML describes how SAML assertions can be added to SOAP messages, how SOAP headers are affected by SAML assertions, and how SAML-related error states should be reflected in SOAP messages.

Another type of SAML profile defines a set of constraints on the use of a general SAML protocol or assertion capability for a particular environment or context of use. Profiles of this nature may constrain optionality, require the use of specific SAML functionality (e.g. attributes, conditions, bindings), and in other respects define the processing rules to be followed by profile actors.

A particular example of the latter are those that address SAML attributes. The SAML `<Attribute>` (and `<AttributeDesignator>`) elements provide a great deal of flexibility in attribute naming, value syntax, and including in-band metadata through the use of XML attributes. Interoperability is achieved by constraining this flexibility when warranted by adhering to profiles that define how to use these elements with greater specificity than the generic rules defined by [SAMLCore].

Attribute profiles provide the definitions necessary to constrain SAML attribute expression when dealing with particular types of attribute information or when interacting with external systems or other open standards that require greater strictness.

The intent of this specification is to specify a selected set of profiles of various kinds in sufficient detail to ensure that independently implemented products will interoperate.

For other terms and concepts that are specific to SAML, refer to the SAML glossary [SAMLGloss].Notation

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this specification are to be interpreted as described in IETF RFC 2119 [RFC2119].

```
Listings of productions or other normative code appear like this.
```

```
Example code listings appear like this.
```

Note: Non-normative notes and explanations appear like this.

Conventional XML namespace prefixes are used throughout this specification to stand for their respective namespaces as follows, whether or not a namespace declaration is present in the example:

- The prefix `saml:` stands for the SAML assertion namespace [SAMLCore].

- The prefix `samlp:` stands for the SAML request-response protocol namespace [SAMLCore].
- The prefix `md:` stands for the SAML metadata namespace [SAMLMeta].
- The prefix `ds:` stands for the W3C XML Signature namespace, `http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#` [XMLSig].
- The prefix `xenc:` stands for the W3C XML Encryption namespace, `http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#`.
- The prefix `SOAP-ENV:` stands for the SOAP 1.1 namespace, http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope [SOAP1.1].

This specification uses the following typographical conventions in text: `<SAMLElement>`, `<ns:ForeignElement>`, `Attribute`, **Datatype**, `OtherCode`. In some cases, angle brackets are used to indicate non-terminals, rather than XML elements; the intent will be clear from the context.

2 Specification of Additional Profiles

This specification defines a selected set of profiles, but others will possibly be developed in the future. It is not possible for the OASIS Security Services Technical Committee to standardize all of these additional profiles for two reasons: it has limited resources and it does not own the standardization process for all of the technologies used. The following sections offer guidelines for specifying profiles.

The SSTC welcomes submission of proposals from OASIS members for new profiles. OASIS members may wish to submit these proposals for consideration by the SSTC in a future version of this specification. Other members may simply wish to inform the committee of their work related to SAML. Please refer to the SSTC web site for further details on how to submit such proposals to the SSTC.

2.1 Guidelines for Specifying Profiles

This section provides a checklist of issues that MUST be addressed by each profile.

1. Specify a URI that uniquely identifies the profile, postal or electronic contact information for the author, and provide reference to previously defined profiles that the new profile updates or obsoletes.
2. Describe the set of interactions between parties involved in the profile. Any restrictions on applications used by each party and the protocols involved in each interaction must be explicitly called out.
3. Identify the parties involved in each interaction, including how many parties are involved and whether intermediaries may be involved.
4. Specify the method of authentication of parties involved in each interaction, including whether authentication is required and acceptable authentication types.
5. Identify the level of support for message integrity, including the mechanisms used to ensure message integrity.
6. Identify the level of support for confidentiality, including whether a third party may view the contents of SAML messages and assertions, whether the profile requires confidentiality, and the mechanisms recommended for achieving confidentiality.
7. Identify the error states, including the error states at each participant, especially those that receive and process SAML assertions or messages.
8. Identify security considerations, including analysis of threats and description of countermeasures.
9. Identify SAML confirmation method identifiers defined and/or utilized by the profile.
10. Identify relevant SAML metadata defined and/or utilized by the profile.

2.2 Guidelines for Specifying Attribute Profiles

This section provides a checklist of items that MUST in particular be addressed by attribute profiles.

1. Specify a URI that uniquely identifies the profile, postal or electronic contact information for the author, and provide reference to previously defined profiles that the new profile updates or obsoletes.
2. Syntax and restrictions on the acceptable values of the `NameFormat` and `Name` attributes of SAML `<AttributeDesignator>` and `<Attribute>` elements.
3. Any additional namespace-qualified XML attributes defined by the profile that may be used in SAML `<AttributeDesignator>` and `<Attribute>` elements.

4. Rules for determining the equality of `<saml:AttributeDesignator>` elements as defined by the profile, for use when processing attributes, queries, etc.
5. Syntax and restrictions on values acceptable in the SAML `<AttributeValue>` element, including whether the `xsi:type` XML attribute can or should be used.

3 Confirmation Method Identifiers

The SAML assertion and protocol specification [SAMLCore] defines the <SubjectConfirmation> element as a Method plus optional <SubjectConfirmationData>. The <SubjectConfirmation> element SHOULD be used by the relying party to confirm that the request or message came from a system entity that corresponds to the subject of the assertion, within the context of a particular profile.

The Method attribute indicates the specific method that the relying party should use to make this determination. This may or may not have any relationship to an authentication that was performed previously. Unlike the authentication context, the subject confirmation method will often be accompanied by additional information, such as a certificate or key, in the <SubjectConfirmationData> element that will allow the relying party to perform the necessary verification. A common set of attributes are also defined and MAY be used to constrain the conditions under which the verification can take place.

It is anticipated that profiles will define and use several different values for <ConfirmationMethod>, each corresponding to a different SAML usage scenario. The following methods are defined for use by profiles defined within this specification and other profiles that find them useful.

3.1 Holder of Key

URI: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:cm:holder-of-key

One or more <ds:KeyInfo> elements MUST be present within the <SubjectConfirmationData> element. An xsi:type attribute MAY be present in the <SubjectConfirmationData> element and MUST be set to **saml:KeyInfoConfirmationDataType** (the QName prefix, if any, is arbitrary but must reference the SAML assertion namespace).

As described in [XMLSig], each <ds:KeyInfo> element holds a key or information that enables an application to obtain a key. The holder of a specified key is considered to be the subject of the assertion by the asserting party.

Note that in accordance with [XMLSig], each <ds:KeyInfo> element MUST identify a single cryptographic key. Multiple keys MAY be identified with separate <ds:KeyInfo> elements, such as when different confirmation keys are needed for different relying parties.

Example: The holder of the key named "By-Tor" or the holder of the key named "Snow Dog" can confirm itself as the subject.

```
<SubjectConfirmation Method="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:cm:holder-of-key">
      <SubjectConfirmationData xsi:type="saml:KeyInfoConfirmationDataType">
            <ds:KeyInfo>
                  <ds:KeyName>By-Tor</ds:KeyName>
            </ds:KeyInfo>
            <ds:KeyInfo>
                  <ds:KeyName>Snow Dog</ds:KeyName>
            </ds:KeyInfo>
      </SubjectConfirmationData>
</SubjectConfirmation>
```

3.2 Sender Vouches

URI: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:cm:sender-vouches

Indicates that no other information is available about the context of use of the assertion. The relying party

SHOULD utilize other means to determine if it should process the assertion further, subject to optional constraints on confirmation using the attributes that MAY be present in the <SubjectConfirmationData> element, as defined by [SAMLCore].

3.3 Bearer

URI: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:cm:bearer

The subject of the assertion is the bearer of the assertion, subject to optional constraints on confirmation using the attributes that MAY be present in the <SubjectConfirmationData> element, as defined by [SAMLCore].

Example: The bearer of the assertion can confirm itself as the subject, provided the assertion is delivered in a message sent to "https://www.serviceprovider.com/saml/consumer" before 1:37 PM GMT on March 19th, 2004, in response to a request with ID "_1234567890".

```
<SubjectConfirmation Method="    urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:cm:bearer">
      <SubjectConfirmationData InResponseTo="_1234567890"
            Recipient="https://www.serviceprovider.com/saml/consumer"
            NotOnOrAfter="2004-03-19T13:27:00Z"
      </SubjectConfirmationData>
</SubjectConfirmation>
```

4 SSO Profiles of SAML

A set of profiles are defined to support single sign-on of browsers and other client devices.

- A web browser-based profile of the Authentication Request protocol in [SAMLCore] is defined to support web single sign-on, supporting Scenario 1-1 of the SAML requirements document.
- An additional web SSO profile is defined to support enhanced clients.
- A profile of the Single Logout and Name Identifier Management protocols in [SAMLCore] is defined over both front-channel (browser) and back-channel bindings.
- An additional profile is defined for identity provider discovery using cookies.

4.1 Web Browser SSO Profile

In the scenario supported by the web browser SSO profile, a web user either accesses a resource at a service provider, or accesses an identity provider such that the service provider and desired resource are understood or implicit. The web user authenticates (or has already authenticated) to the identity provider, which then produces an authentication assertion (possibly with input from the service provider) and the service provider consumes the assertion to establish a security context for the web user. During this process, a name identifier might also be established between the providers for the principal, subject to the parameters of the interaction and the consent of the parties.

To implement this scenario, a profile of the SAML Authentication Request protocol is used, in conjunction with the HTTP Redirect, HTTP POST and HTTP Artifact bindings.

It is assumed that the user is using a standard commercial browser and can authenticate to the identity provider by some means outside the scope of SAML.

4.1.1 Required Information

Identification: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:SSO:browser

Contact information: security-services-comment@lists.oasis-open.org

SAML Confirmation Method Identifiers: The SAML 2.0 "bearer" confirmation method identifier is used by this profile. The following RECOMMENDED identifier has been assigned to this confirmation method:

urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:cm:bearer

Description: Given below.

Updates: SAML 1.1 browser artifact and POST profiles and bearer confirmation method.

4.1.2 Profile Overview

The following figure illustrates the basic template for achieving SSO:

<need figure>

The following steps are described by the profile. Within an individual step, there may be one or more actual message exchanges depending on the binding used for that step and other implementation-dependent behavior.

1. **HTTP Request to Service Provider**

In step 1, the principal, via an HTTP User Agent, makes an HTTP request for a secured resource at the service provider without a security context.

2. Service Provider Determines Identity Provider

In step 2, the service provider obtains the location of an endpoint at an identity provider for the authentication request protocol that supports its preferred binding. The means by which this is accomplished is implementation-dependent. The service provider MAY use the SAML identity provider discovery profile described in 4.3.

3. <AuthnRequest> issued by Service Provider to Identity Provider

In step 3, the service provider issues an `<AuthnRequest>` message to be delivered by the user agent to the identity provider. Either the HTTP Redirect, HTTP POST, or HTTP Artifact binding can be used to transfer the message to the identity provider through the user agent.

4. Identity Provider identifies Principal

In step 4, the principal is identified by the identity provider by some means outside the scope of this profile. This may require a new act of authentication, or it may reuse an existing authenticated session.

5. Identity Provider issues <Response> to Service Provider

In step 5, the identity provider issues a `<Response>` message to be delivered by the user agent to the service provider. Either the HTTP POST, or HTTP Artifact binding can be used to transfer the message to the service provider through the user agent. The message may indicate an error, or will include (at least) an authentication assertion. The HTTP Redirect binding MUST NOT be used, as the response will typically exceed the URL length permitted by most user agents.

6. Service Provider grants or denies access to Principal

In step 6, having received the response from the identity provider, the service provider can respond to the principal's user agent with its own error, or can establish its own security context for the principal and return the requested resource.

Note that an identity provider can initiate this profile at step 5 and issue a `<Response>` message to a service provider without the preceding steps.

4.1.3 Profile Description

If the profile is initiated by the service provider, start with section 4.1.3.1. If initiated by the identity provider, start with section 4.1.3.5. In the descriptions below, the following are referred to:

Single Sign-On Service

This is the authentication request protocol endpoint at the identity provider to which the `<AuthnRequest>` message (or artifact representing it) is delivered by the user agent.

Assertion Consumer Service

This is the authentication request protocol endpoint at the service provider to which the `<Response>` message (or artifact representing it) is delivered by the user agent.

4.1.3.1 HTTP Request to Service Provider

If the first access is to the service provider, an arbitrary request for a resource can initiate the profile. There are no restrictions on the form of the request. The service provider is free to use any means it wishes to associate the subsequent interactions with the original request. Each of the bindings provide a RelayState mechanism that the service provider MAY use to associate the profile exchange with the original request. The service provider SHOULD reveal as little of the request as possible in the RelayState value unless the use of the profile does not require such privacy measures.

4.1.3.2 Service Provider Determines Identity Provider

This step is implementation-dependent. The service provider MAY use the SAML identity provider discovery profile, described in section 4.3. The service provider MAY also choose to redirect the user agent to another service that is able to determine an appropriate identity provider. In such a case, the service provider may issue an <AuthnRequest> (as in the next step) to this service to be relayed to the identity provider, or it may rely on the intermediary service to issue an <AuthnRequest> message on its behalf.

4.1.3.3 <AuthnRequest> issued by Service Provider to Identity Provider

Once an identity provider is selected, the location of its single sign-on service is determined, based on the SAML binding chosen by the service provider for sending the <AuthnRequest>. Metadata (as in [SAMLMeta]) MAY be used for this purpose. In response to an HTTP request by the user agent, an HTTP response is returned containing an <AuthnRequest> message or an artifact, depending on the SAML binding used, to be delivered to the identity provider's single sign-on service.

The exact format of this HTTP response and the subsequent HTTP request to the single sign-on service is defined by the SAML binding used. Profile-specific rules for the contents of the <AuthnRequest> message are included in section 4.1.4.1. If the HTTP Redirect or POST binding is used, the <AuthnRequest> message is delivered directly to the identity provider in this step. If the HTTP Artifact binding is used, the Artifact Resolution profile defined in section 5 is used by the identity provider, which makes a callback to the service provider to retrieve the <AuthnRequest> message, using for example the SOAP binding.

It is RECOMMENDED that the HTTP exchanges in this step be made over either SSL 3.0 ([SSL3]) or TLS 1.0 ([RFC2246]) to maintain confidentiality and message integrity. The <AuthnRequest> message MAY be signed, if authentication of the request issuer is required. The HTTP Artifact binding, if used, also provides for an alternate means of authenticating the request issuer when the artifact is dereferenced.

The identity provider MUST process the <AuthnRequest> message as described in [SAMLCore]. This may constrain the subsequent interactions with the user agent, for example if the IsPassive attribute is included.

4.1.3.4 Identity Provider identifies Principal

At any time during the previous step or subequent to it, the identity provider MUST establish the identity of the principal (unless it returns an error to the service provider). The ForceAuthn <AuthnRequest> attribute, if present with a value of true, obligates the identity provider to freshly establish this identity, rather than relying on an existing session it may have with the principal. Otherwise, and in all other respects, the identity provider may use any means to authenticate the user agent, subject to any requirements included in the <AuthnRequest> in the form of the <RequestedAuthnContext> element.

4.1.3.5 Identity Provider issues <Response> to Service Provider

Regardless of the success or failure of the <AuthnRequest>, the identity provider SHOULD produce an HTTP response to the user agent containing a <Response> message or an artifact, depending on the SAML binding used, to be delivered to the service provider's assertion consumer service.

The exact format of this HTTP response and the subsequent HTTP request to the assertion consumer service is defined by the SAML binding used. Profile-specific rules on the contents of the <Response> are included in section 4.1.4.2. If the HTTP POST binding is used, the <Response> message is delivered directly to the service provider in this step. If the HTTP Artifact binding is used, the Artifact Resolution profile defined in section 5 is used by the service provider, which makes a callback to the identity provider to retrieve the <Response> message, using for example the SOAP binding.

The location of the assertion consumer service MAY be determined using metadata (as in [SAMLMeta]). The identity provider MUST have some means to establish that this location is in fact controlled by the service provider. A service provider MAY indicate the SAML binding and the specific assertion consumer service to use in its <AuthnRequest> and the identity provider MUST honor them if it can.

It is RECOMMENDED that the HTTP requests in this step be made over either SSL 3.0 ([SSL3]) or TLS 1.0 ([RFC2246]) to maintain confidentiality and message integrity. The <Assertion> element(s) in the <Response> MUST be signed, if the HTTP POST binding is used, and MAY be signed if the HTTP-Artifact binding is used.

The service provider MUST process the <Response> message and any enclosed <Assertion> elements as described in [SAMLCore].

4.1.3.6 Service Provider grants or denies access to User Agent

To complete the profile, the service provider processes the <Response> and <Assertion>(s) and grants or denies access to the resource. The service provider MAY establish a security context with the user agent using any session mechanism it chooses. Any subsequent use of the <Assertion>(s) provided are at the discretion of the service provider and other relying parties, subject to any restrictions on use contained within them.

4.1.4 Use of Authentication Request Protocol

This profile is based on the Authentication Request protocol defined in [SAMLCore]. In the nomenclature of actors enumerated in section 3.4 of that document, the service provider is the request issuer and the relying party, and the principal is the presenter, requested subject, and confirming subject. There may be additional relying parties or confirming subjects at the discretion of the identity provider (see below).

4.1.4.1 <AuthnRequest> Usage

A service provider MAY include any message content described in [SAMLCore], section 3.4.1. All processing rules are as defined in [SAMLCore]. The <Issuer> element MUST be present and MUST contain the unique identifier of the requesting service provider; the Format attribute MUST be omitted or have a value of urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:entity.

If the identity provider cannot or will not satisfy the request, it MUST respond with a <Response> message containing an appropriate error status code or codes.

Note that the service provider MAY include a <Subject> element in the request that names the actual identity about which it wishes to receive an assertion. This element MUST NOT contain any <SubjectConfirmation> elements. If the identity provider does not recognize the principal as that identity, then it MUST respond with a <Response> message containing an error status and no assertions.

The <AuthnRequest> message MAY be signed (as directed by the SAML binding used). If the HTTP Artifact binding is used, authentication of the parties is OPTIONAL and any mechanism permitted by the binding MAY be used.

Note that if the <AuthnRequest> is not authenticated and/or integrity protected, the information in it MUST NOT be trusted except as advisory. Whether the request is signed or not, the identity provider MUST insure that any <AssertionConsumerServiceURL> or <AssertionConsumerServiceIndex> elements in the request are verified as belonging to the service provider to whom the response will be sent. Failure to do so can result in a man-in-the-middle attack.

4.1.4.2 <Response> Usage

If the identity provider wishes to return an error, it MUST NOT include any assertions in the <Response> message. Otherwise, if the request is successful (or if the response is not associated with a request), the

<Response> element MUST conform to the following:

- The <Issuer> element MAY be omitted, but if present it MUST contain the unique identifier of the issuing identity provider; the Format attribute MUST be omitted or have a value of urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:entity.
- It MUST contain at least one <Assertion>. Each assertion's <Issuer> element MUST contain the unique identifier of the issuing identity provider; the Format attribute MUST be omitted or have a value of urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:entity.
- The set of one or more assertions MUST contain at least one <AuthnStatement> that reflects the authentication of the principal to the identity provider.
- At least one assertion containing an <AuthnStatement> MUST contain a <Subject> element with at least one <SubjectConfirmation> element containing a Method of urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:cm:bearer. If the identity provider supports the Single Logout profile, defined in section 4.4, any such authentication statements MUST include a SessionIndex attribute to enable per-session logout requests by the service provider.
- Any bearer <SubjectConfirmationData> elements MUST contain a Recipient attribute containing the service provider's assertion consumer service URL and a NotOnOrAfter attribute that limits the window during which the assertion can be delivered. It MAY contain an Address attribute limiting the client address from which the assertion can be delivered. It MUST NOT contain a NotBefore attribute. If the containing message is in response to an <AuthnRequest>, then the InResponseTo attribute MUST match the request's ID.
- Other statements and confirmation methods MAY be included in the assertion(s) at the discretion of the identity provider. In particular, <AttributeStatement> elements MAY be included. The <AuthnRequest> MAY contain an AttributeConsumingServiceIndex XML attribute referencing information about desired or required attributes in [SAMLMeta]. The identity provider MAY ignore this, or send other attributes at its discretion.
- The assertion(s) containing a bearer subject confirmation MUST contain an <AudienceRestriction> including the service provider's unique identifier as an <Audience>.
- Other conditions (and other <Audience> elements) MAY be included as requested by the service provider or at the discretion of the identity provider. (Of course, any such conditions MUST be understood by and accepted by the service provider in order for the assertion to be considered valid.) The identity provider is NOT obligated to honor the requested set of <Conditions> in the <AuthnRequest>, if any.

4.1.4.3 <Response> Message Processing Rules

Regardless of the SAML binding used, the service provider MUST:

- verify any signatures present on the assertion(s) or the response
- verify that the Recipient attribute in any bearer <SubjectConfirmationData> matches the assertion consumer service URL to which the <Response> or artifact was delivered
- verify that the NotOnOrAfter attribute in any bearer <SubjectConfirmationData> has not passed, subject to allowable clock skew between the providers
- verify that the InResponseTo attribute in the bearer <SubjectConfirmationData> equals the ID of its original <AuthnRequest> message, unless the response is unsolicited (see section 4.5) in which case the attribute MUST NOT be present
- verify that any assertions relied upon are valid in other respects

If any bearer <SubjectConfirmationData> includes an Address attribute, the service provider MAY check the user agent's client address against it.

Any assertion which is not valid, or whose subject confirmation requirements cannot be met SHOULD be discarded and SHOULD NOT be used to establish a security context for the principal.

If an <AuthnStatement> used to establish a security context for the principal contains a SessionNotOnOrAfter attribute, the security context SHOULD be discarded once this time is reached, unless the service provider reestablishes the principal's identity by repeating the use of this profile.

4.1.4.4 Artifact-Specific <Response> Message Processing Rules

If the HTTP Artifact binding is used to deliver the <Response>, the dereferencing of the artifact using the Artifact Resolution profile MUST be mutually authenticated, integrity protected, and confidential.

The identity provider MUST ensure that only the service provider to whom the <Response> message has been issued is given the message as the result of an <ArtifactResolve> request.

Either the SAML binding used to dereference the artifact or message signatures can be used to authenticate the parties and protect the messages.

4.1.4.5 POST-Specific Processing Rules

If the HTTP POST binding is used to deliver the <Response>, the enclosed assertion(s) MUST be signed.

The service provider MUST ensure that bearer assertions are not replayed, by maintaining the set of used ID values for the length of time for which the assertion would be considered valid based on the NotOnOrAfter attribute in the <SubjectConfirmationData>.

4.1.5 Unsolicited Responses

An identity provider may initiate this profile by delivering an unsolicited <Response> message to a service provider.

An unsolicited <Response> MUST NOT contain an InResponseTo attribute, nor should any bearer <SubjectConfirmationData> elements. If metadata as in [SAMLMeta] is used, the <Response> or artifact SHOULD be delivered to the <md:AssertionConsumerService> endpoint of the service provider labeled with the isDefault attribute.

Of special mention is that the identity provider SHOULD include a binding-specific "RelayState" parameter that indicates, based on mutual agreement with the service provider, how to handle subsequent interactions with the user agent. This MAY be the URL of a resource at the service provider.

4.1.6 Use of Metadata

[SAMLMeta] defines an endpoint element, <md:SingleSignOnService>, to describe supported bindings and location(s) to which a service provider may send requests to an identity provider using this profile.

The <md:IDPDescriptor> element's WantAuthnRequestsSigned attribute MAY be used by an identity provider to document a requirement that requests be signed. The <md:SPDescriptor> element's AuthnRequestsSigned attribute MAY be used by a service provider to document the intention to sign all of its requests.

The providers MAY document the key(s) used to sign requests, responses, and assertions with <md:KeyDescriptor> elements with a use attribute of sign. When encrypting SAML elements,

<md:KeyDescriptor> elements with a use attribute of encrypt MAY be used to document supported encryption algorithms and settings, and public keys used to receive bulk encryption keys.

The indexed endpoint element <md:AssertionConsumerService> is used to describe supported bindings and location(s) to which an identity provider may send responses to a service provider using this profile. The index attribute is used to distinguish the possible endpoints that may be specified by reference in the <AuthnRequest> message. The isDefault attribute is used to specify the endpoint to use if not specified in a request.

The <md:SPDescriptor> element's WantAssertionsSigned attribute MAY be used by a service provider to document a requirement that assertions delivered with this profile be signed. This is in addition to any requirements for signing imposed by the use of a particular binding.

If the request or response message is delivered using the HTTP Artifact binding, the artifact issuer MUST provide at least one <md:ArtifactResolutionService> endpoint element in its metadata.

The <md:AttributeConsumerDescriptor> element MAY be used to document the service provider's need or desire for SAML attributes to be delivered along with authentication information. The actual inclusion of attributes is of course at the discretion of the identity provider. One or more <md:AttributeConsumingService> elements MAY be included in its metadata, each with an index attribute to distinguish different services that MAY be specified by reference in the <AuthnRequest> message. The isDefault attribute is used to specify a default set of attribute requirements.

4.2 Enhanced Client and Proxy (ECP) Profile

In the scenario supported by the enhanced client and proxy profile, a user of an enhanced client or proxy either accesses a resource at a service provider, or accesses an identity provider such that the service provider and desired resource are understood or implicit. The user authenticates (or has already authenticated) to the identity provider, which then produces an authentication assertion (possibly with input from the service provider) and the service provider consumes the assertion to establish a security context for the user. During this process, a name identifier might also be established between the providers for the principal, subject to the parameters of the interaction and the consent of the parties.

To implement this scenario, a profile of the SAML Authentication Request protocol is used, in conjunction with the Reverse-SOAP binding.

It is assumed that the user is using an enhanced client or proxy (see below) and can authenticate to the identity provider by some means outside the scope of SAML.

4.2.1 Required Information

Identification: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:SSO:ecp

Contact information: security-services-comment@lists.oasis-open.org

SAML Confirmation Method Identifiers: The SAML 2.0 "bearer" confirmation method identifier is used by this profile. The following RECOMMENDED identifier has been assigned to this confirmation method:

urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:cm:bearer

Description: Given below.

Updates: None.

4.2.2 Preliminaries

The Enhanced Client and Proxy (ECP) profile specifies interactions between enhanced clients and/or proxies, service providers, and identity providers. It is a generalization of the browser profile described in section 4.1, and makes reference to it in a number of respects. If not otherwise specified by this profile

(and if not specific to the use of browser-based bindings), the rules specified in section 4.1 MUST be observed.

An enhanced client or proxy (ECP) is a client or proxy that:

1. Has, or knows how to obtain, knowledge about the identity provider that the principal associated with the client wishes to use with the service provider.
    - This allows a service provider to make an authentication request to such a client without the need to know or discover the appropriate identity provider (effectively bypassing step 2 of the browser profile).
2. Is able to use a reverse SOAP (PAOS) binding as profiled here for an authentication request and response.
    - This enables a service provider to obtain an authentication assertion from a client that is not necessarily directly addressable and not necessarily continuously available.
    - It leverages the benefits of SOAP while using a well-defined exchange pattern and profile to enable interoperability.
    - The enhanced client may be viewed as a SOAP intermediary between the service provider and the identity provider.

The enhanced client may be a browser or some other user agent that supports the functionality described in this profile. An enhanced proxy is an HTTP proxy (typically a WAP gateway) that emulates an enhanced client. Unless stated otherwise, all statements referring to enhanced clients are to be understood as statements about both enhanced clients as well as enhanced client proxies.

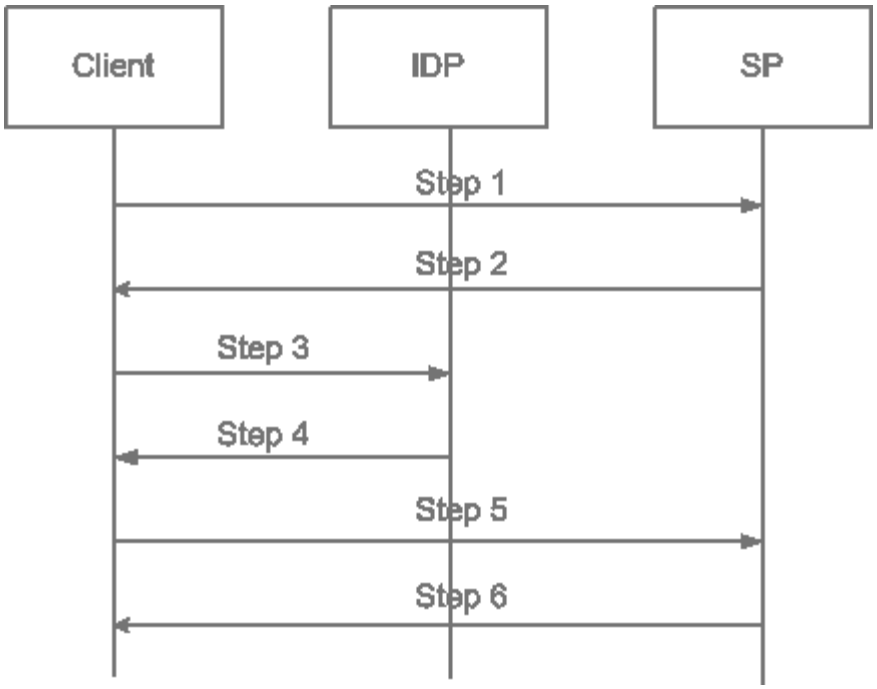
Since the enhanced client sends and receives messages in the body of HTTP requests and responses, it has no arbitrary restrictions on the size of the protocol messages.

This profile leverages the Reverse SOAP binding [SAMLBind]. Implementers of this profile MUST follow the rules for HTTP indications of PAOS support specified in that binding, in addition to those specified in this profile. This specification profiles a PAOS SOAP header block conveyed between the HTTP responder and the ECP but does not define PAOS. The PAOS specification is normative in case of question regarding PAOS PAOS.

This profile defines SOAP header blocks that accompany the SAML requests and responses. These header blocks may be composed with other SOAP header blocks as necessary, for example with the SOAP Message Security WSS header block to add security features if needed, for example encryption of the authentication request.

Two sets of request/response SOAP header blocks are used: PAOS header blocks for generic PAOS information and ECP profile-specific header blocks to convey information specific to ECP profile functionality.

The following diagram shows the processing flow in the ECP profile:



4.2.3 Step 1: Accessing the Service Provider: ECP>SP

In step 1, the ECP accesses the service provider with an HTTP request. This HTTP request MUST conform to the PAOS binding, which means it must include the following HTTP header fields:

1. The HTTP `Accept` Header field indicating the ability to accept the MIME type "`application/vnd.paos+xml`"
2. The HTTP `PAOS` Header field specifying the PAOS version with `urn:liberty:paos:2003-08` at minimum.
3. Furthermore, support for this profile MUST be specified in the HTTP `PAOS` Header field as a service value, with the value `urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:ecp`. This value should correspond to the service attribute in the PAOS Request SOAP header block

To give an example, a user-agent may request a page from the SP as follows:

```
GET /index HTTP/1.1
Host: identity-service.example.com
Accept: text/html; application/vnd.paos+xml
PAOS: ver='urn:liberty:paos:2003-08' ; 'urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:SSO:ecp'
```

4.2.4 Steps 2,3: SOAP Message containing <AuthnRequest>: SP>ECP>IDP

When the service provider requires a security context for the principal before providing a service or data, it can respond to the HTTP request using the PAOS binding with an `<AuthnRequest>` message in the HTTP response. The service provider will issue an HTTP 200 OK response to the ECP containing a single SOAP envelope.

The SOAP envelope MUST contain:

1. An `<AuthnRequest>` element in the SOAP body, intended for the ultimate SOAP recipient, the identity provider.
2. A PAOS SOAP header block targeted at the ECP using the SOAP `actor` value of `http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/actor/next/`. This header block provides control information such as the URL to which to send the response in this solicit-response message

exchange pattern.

3. An ECP profile-specific Request SOAP header block targeted at the ECP using the SOAP actor `http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/actor/next/`. The ECP Request header block defines information related to the authentication request that the ECP may need to process it, such as a list of identity providers acceptable to the service provider, whether the ECP may interact with the principal through the client, and the service provider's human-readable name that may be displayed to the principal.

The SOAP envelope MAY contain an ECP RelayState SOAP header block targeted at the ECP using the SOAP `actor` value of `http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/actor/next/`. The header contains state information to be returned by the ECP along with the SAML response.

The ECP will determine which identity provider is appropriate and route the SOAP message appropriately.

The ECP MUST remove the PAOS, ECP RelayState, and ECP Request header blocks before passing the `<AuthnRequest>` message on to the identity provider, using the SAML SOAP binding.

Note that the `<AuthnRequest>` element may itself be signed by the service provider. In this and other respects, the message rules specified in the browser SSO profile in section 4.1.4.1 MUST be followed.

Prior to or subsequent to this step, the identity provider MUST establish the identity of the principal by some means, or it MUST return an error `<Response>` in step 4, described below.

4.2.4.1 PAOS Request Header Block: SP>ECP

The PAOS Request header block signals the use of PAOS processing and includes the following attributes:

`responseConsumerURL` [Required]

Specifies where the ECP is to send an error response. Also used to verify the correctness of the identity provider's response, by cross checking this location against the `AssertionServiceConsumerURL` in the ECP response header block. This value MUST be the same as the `AssertionServiceConsumerURL` (or the URL referenced in metadata) conveyed in the `<AuthnRequest>`.

`service` [Required]

Indicates that the PAOS service being used is this SAML authentication profile. The value MUST be `urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:ecp`.

`S:mustUnderstand` [Required]

The value MUST be `1` (true). A SOAP fault MUST be generated if the PAOS header block is not understood.

`S:actor` [Required]

The value MUST be `http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/actor/next/`.

`messageID` [Optional]

Allows optional response correlation. It MAY be used in this profile, but is NOT required, since this functionality is provided by the SAML protocol layer, via the `ID` attribute in the `<AuthnRequest>` and the `InResponseTo` attribute in the `<Response>`.

The PAOS Request SOAP header block has no element content.

4.2.4.2 ECP Request Header Block : SP > ECP

The ECP Request SOAP header block is used to convey information needed by the ECP to process the

authentication request. It is mandatory and its presence signals the use of this profile. It contains the following elements and attributes:

`S:mustUnderstand` [Required]

The value MUST be `1` (true). A SOAP fault MUST be generated if the ECP header block is not understood.

`S:actor` [Required]

The value MUST be `http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/actor/next/`.

`ProviderName` [Optional]

A human-readable name for the requesting service provider.

`IsPassive` [Optional]

A boolean value. If `true`, the identity provider and the client itself MUST NOT take control of the user interface from the request issuer and interact with the principal in a noticeable fashion. If a value is not provided, the default is `true`.

`<saml:Issuer>` [Required]

This element MUST contain the unique identifier of the requesting service provider; the `Format` attribute MUST be omitted or have a value of `urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:entity`.

`<samlp:IDPList>` [Optional]

Optional list of identity providers that the service provider recognizes and from which the ECP may choose to service the request. See [SAMLCore] for details on the content of this element.

See section 4.2.8 for the XML schema that defines this header block.

4.2.4.3 ECP RelayState Header Block : SP > ECP

The ECP RelayState SOAP header block is used to convey state information from the service provider that it will need later when processing the response from the ECP. It is optional, but if used, the ECP MUST include an identical header block in the response in step 5. It contains the following attributes:

`S:mustUnderstand` [Required]

The value MUST be `1` (true). A SOAP fault MUST be generated if the header block is not understood.

`S:actor` [Required]

The value MUST be `http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/actor/next/`.

The content of the header block element is a string containing state information created by the requester. If provided, the ECP MUST include the same value in a RelayState header block when responding to the service provider in step 5. The string value MUST NOT exceed 80 bytes in length and SHOULD be integrity protected by the requester independent of any other protections that may or may not exist during message transmission.

See section 4.2.8 for the XML schema that defines this header block.

4.2.4.4 SP>ECP Request Example

The following is an example of the SOAP authentication request from the service provider to the ECP:

```
<S:Envelope
      xmlns:saml="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:assertion"
      xmlns:samlp="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:protocol"
      xmlns:S="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
```

```
  <S:Header>
    <paos:Request xmlns:paos="urn:liberty:paos:2003-08"
       responseConsumerURL="http://identity-service.example.com/abc"
       messageID="6c3a4f8b9c2d" S:actor="next" S:mustUnderstand="1"
       service="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:ecp">
    </paos:Request>
    <ecp:Request xmlns:ecp="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:SSO:ecp"
       S:mustUnderstand="1" S:actor="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/actor/next/"
       ProviderName="Service Provider X" IsPassive="0">
      <saml:Issuer>https://ServiceProvider.example.com</saml:Issuer>
      <samlp:IDPList>
        <samlp:IDPEntry ProviderID="https://IdentityProvider.example.com"
            Name="Identity Provider X"
            Loc="https://IdentityProvider.example.com/saml2/sso"
        </samlp:IDPEntry>
        <samlp:GetComplete>
        https://ServiceProvider.example.com/idplist?id=604be136-fe91-441e-afb8
        </samlp:GetComplete>
      </samlp:IDPList>
    </ecp:Request>
    <ecp:RelayState xmlns:ecp="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:SSO:ecp"
       S:mustUnderstand="1" S:actor="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/actor/next/">
      ...
    </ecp:RelayState>
  </S:Header>
  <S:Body>
    <samlp:AuthnRequest> ... </samlp:AuthnRequest>
  </S:Body>
</S:Envelope>
```

4.2.4.5 ECP>IDP Request Example

As noted above, the PAOS and ECP header blocks are removed from the SOAP message by the ECP before the authentication request is forwarded to the identity provider. An example authentication request from the ECP to the identity provider is as follows:

```
<S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
xmlns:samlp="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:protocol"
  <S:Body>
    <samlp:AuthnRequest> ... </samlp:AuthnRequest>
  </S:Body>
</S:Envelope>
```

4.2.5 Steps 4,5: Authentication Response SOAP Message: IDP>ECP>SP

The identity provider returns a SAML `<Response>` message (or SOAP fault) when presented with an authentication request, after having established the identity of the principal. The SAML response is conveyed using the SAML SOAP binding in a SOAP message with a `<Response>` element in the SOAP body, intended for the service provider as the ultimate SOAP receiver. The rules for the response

specified in the browser SSO profile in section 4.1.4.2 MUST be followed.

The identity provider's response message MUST contain a profile-specific ECP Response SOAP header block, and MAY contain an ECP RelayState header block, both targeted at the ECP. The ECP removes the header block(s), and MAY add a PAOS Response SOAP header block and an ECP RelayState header block before forwarding the SOAP response to the service provider using the PAOS binding.

The `<paos:Response>` SOAP header block in the response to the service provider is generally used to correlate this response to an earlier request from the service provider. In this profile, the correlation `refToMessageID` attribute is not required since the SAML `<Response>` element's `InResponseTo` attribute may be used for this purpose, but if the `<paos:Request>` SOAP Header block had a `messageID` then the `<paos:Response>` SOAP header block MUST be used.

The RelayState header block value is typically provided by the service provider to the ECP with its request, but if the identity provider is producing an unsolicited response (without having received a corresponding SAML request), then it SHOULD include a RelayState header block that indicates, based on mutual agreement with the service provider, how to handle subsequent interactions with the ECP. This MAY be the URL of a resource at the service provider.

If the service provider included a RelayState SOAP header block in its request to the ECP, or if the identity provider included a RelayState SOAP header block with its response, then the ECP MUST include an identical header block with the SAML response sent to the service provider. The service provider's value for this header block (if any) MUST take precedence.

4.2.5.1 ECP Response Header Block : IDP > ECP

The ECP response SOAP header block MUST be used on the response from the identity provider to the ECP. It contains the following attributes:

`S:mustUnderstand` [Required]

The value MUST be `1` (true). A SOAP fault MUST be generated if the ECP header block is not understood.

`S:actor` [Required]

The value MUST be `next`.

`AssertionConsumerServiceURL` [Required]

Set by the identity provider based on the `<AuthnRequest>` message or the service provider's metadata obtained by the identity provider.

The ECP MUST confirm that this value corresponds to the value the ECP obtained in the `responseConsumerURL` in the PAOS Request SOAP header block it received from the service provider. Since the `responseConsumerURL` MAY be relative and the `AssertionConsumerServiceURL` is absolute, some processing/normalization may be required.

This mechanism is used for security purposes to confirm the correct response destination. If the values do not match, then the ECP MUST generate a SOAP fault response to the service provider and MUST NOT return the SAML response.

The ECP Response SOAP header has no element content.

See section 4.2.8 for the XML schema that defines this header block.

4.2.5.2 IDP>ECP Response Example

```
<S:Envelope
       xmlns:ecp="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:SSO:ecp"
       xmlns:samlp="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:protocol"
       xmlns:S="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
```

```
  <S:Header>
     <ecp:Response S:mustUnderstand="1" S:actor="next"
AssertionConsumerServiceURL="https://ServiceProvider.example.com/ecp_assertion_consume
r"/>
  </S:Header>
  <S:Body>
    <samlp:Response> ... </samlp:Response>
  </S:Body>
</S:Envelope>
```

4.2.5.3 PAOS Response Header Block : ECP>SP

The PAOS Response header block includes the following attributes:

`S:mustUnderstand` [Required]

The value MUST be `1` (true). A SOAP fault MUST be generated if the PAOS header block is not understood.

`S:actor` [Required]

The value MUST be `next`.

`refToMessageID` [Optional]

Allows correlation with the PAOS request. This optional attribute (and the header block as a whole) MUST be added by the ECP if the corresponding PAOS request specified the `messageID` attribute. Note that the equivalent functionality is provided in SAML using `<AuthnRequest>` and `<Response>` correlation.

The PAOS Response SOAP header has no element content.

4.2.5.4 ECP>SP Response Example

```
<S:Envelope
      xmlns:paos="urn:liberty:paos:2003-08"
      xmlns:samlp="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:protocol"
      xmlns:S="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
  <S:Header>
    <paos:Response refToMessageID="6c3a4f8b9c2d" S:actor="next" S:mustUnderstand="1"/>
    <ecp:RelayState xmlns:ecp="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:SSO:ecp"
       S:mustUnderstand="1" S:actor="next">
      ...
    </ecp:RelayState>
  </S:Header>
  <S:Body>
    <samlp:Response> ... </samlp:Response>
  </S:Body>
</S:Envelope>
```

4.2.6 Step 6: HTTP service response: SP>ECP

Once the service provider has received the SAML response in an HTTP request (in a SOAP envelope using PAOS), it may respond with the service data in the HTTP response. In consuming the response, the

rules specified in the browser SSO profile in section 4.1.4.3 and 4.1.4.5 MUST be followed. That is, the same processing rules used when receiving the <Response> with the HTTP POST binding apply to the use of PAOS.

4.2.7 Security Considerations

1. The <AuthnRequest> message SHOULD be signed. Per the rules specified by the browser SSO profile, the assertions enclosed in the <Response> MUST be signed. The delivery of the response in the SOAP envelope via PAOS is essentially analagous to the use of the HTTP POST binding and security countermeasures appropriate to that binding are used.
2. The SOAP headers should be integrity protected, such as with SOAP Message Security or through the use of SSL/TLS over every HTTP exchange with the client.
3. The service provider should be authenticated to the ECP, for example with server-side TLS authentication.
4. The ECP should be authenticated to the identity provider, such as by maintaining an authenticated session.

4.2.8 ECP Profile XML Schema

The following normative XML schema defines the SOAP Request/Response header blocks used by this profile.

```
<schema
      targetNamespace="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:SSO:ecp"
      xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
      xmlns:ecp="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:SSO:ecp"
      xmlns:samlp="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:protocol"
      xmlns:saml="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:assertion"
      xmlns:S="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
      elementFormDefault="unqualified"
      attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
      blockDefault="substitution"
      version="2.0">
      <import namespace="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:protocol"
            schemaLocation="sstc-saml-schema-protocol-2.0.xsd"/>
      <import namespace="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:assertion"
            schemaLocation="sstc-saml-schema-assertion-2.0.xsd"/>
      <import namespace="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
            schemaLocation="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"/>

      <element name="Request" type="ecp:RequestType"/>
      <complexType name="RequestType">
            <sequence>
                  <element ref="saml:Issuer"/>
                  <element ref="samlp:IDPList" minOccurs="0"/>
</sequence>
            <attribute ref="S:mustUnderstand" use="required"/>
            <attribute ref="S:actor" use="required"/>
            <attribute name="ProviderName" type="string" use="optional"/>
            <attribute name="IsPassive" type="boolean" use="optional"/>
      </complexType>

      <element name="Response" type="ecp:ResponseType"/>
      <complexType name="ResponseType">
            <attribute ref="S:mustUnderstand" use="required"/>
            <attribute ref="S:actor" use="required"/>
            <attribute name="AssertionConsumerServiceURL" type="anyURI"
use="required"/>
      </complexType>

      <element name="RelayState" type="ecp:RelayStateType"/>
```

```
        <complexType name="RelayStateType">
            <simpleContent>
                <extension base="string">
                    <attribute ref="S:mustUnderstand" use="required"/>
                    <attribute ref="S:actor" use="required"/>
                </extension>
            </simpleContent>
        </complexType>
    </schema>
```

4.3 Identity Provider Discovery Profile

This section defines a profile by which a service provider can discover which identity providers a principal is using with the Web Browser SSO profile. In deployments having more than one identity provider, service providers need a means to discover which identity provider(s) a principal uses. The discovery profile relies on a cookie that is written in a domain that is common between identity providers and service providers in a deployment. The domain that the deployment predetermines is known as the common domain in this profile, and the cookie containing the list of identity providers is known as the common domain cookie.

Which entities host web servers in the common domain is a deployment issue and is outside the scope of this profile.

4.3.1 Common Domain Cookie

The name of the cookie MUST be _saml_idp. The format of the cookie value MUST be a set of one or more base-64 encoded URI values separated by a single space character. Each URI is the unique identifier of an identity provider, as defined in section 8.3.6 of [SAMLCore]. The final set of values is then URL encoded.

The common domain cookie writing service (see below) SHOULD append the identity provider's unique identifier to the list. If the identifier is already present in the list, it MAY remove and append it when authentication of the principal occurs.The intent is that the most recently established identity provider session is the last one in the list.

The cookie MUST be set with no Path prefix or a Path prefix of "/". The Domain MUST be set to "[common-domain]" where [common-domain] is the common domain established within the deployment for use with this profile. The cookie MUST be marked as secure.

Cookie syntax should be in accordance with [RFC2965] or [NetscapeCookie]. The cookie MAY be either session-only or persistent. This choice may be made within a deployment, but should apply uniformly to all identity providers in the deployment.

4.3.2 Setting the Common Domain Cookie

After the identity provider authenticates a principal, it MAY set the common domain cookie. The means by which the identity provider sets the cookie are implementation-specific so long as the cookie is successfully set with the parameters given above. One possible implementation strategy follows and should be considered non-normative. The identity provider may:

- Have previously established a DNS and IP alias for itself in the common domain.
- Redirect the user agent to itself using the DNS alias using a URL specifying "https" as the URL scheme. The structure of the URL is private to the implementation and may include session information needed to identify the user-agent.
- Set the cookie on the redirected user agent using the parameters specified above.
- Redirect the user agent back to itself, or, if appropriate, to the service provider.

4.3.3 Obtaining the Common Domain Cookie

When a service provider needs to discover which identity providers a principal uses, it invokes an exchange designed to present the common domain cookie to the service provider after it is read by an HTTP server in the common domain.

If the HTTP server in the common domain is operated by the service provider or if other arrangements are in place, the service provider MAY utilize the HTTP server in the common domain to relay its `<AuthnRequest>` to the identity provider for an optimized single sign-on process.

The specific means by which the service provider reads the cookie are implementation-specific so long as it is able to cause the user agent to present cookies that have been set with the parameters given in section Section 4.3.1. One possible implementation strategy is described as follows and should be considered non-normative. Additionally, it may be sub-optimal for some applications.

- Have previously established a DNS and IP alias for itself in the common domain.
- Redirect the user agent to itself using the DNS alias using a URL specifying "https" as the URL scheme. The structure of the URL is private to the implementation and may include session information needed to identify the user-agent.
- Set the cookie on the redirected user agent using the parameters specified above.
- Redirect the user agent back to itself, or, if appropriate, to the identity provider.

4.4 Single Logout Profile

In the scenario supported by the Single Logout profile, a user has an authenticated session at one or more service providers (the session participants). The identity provider that supplied assertions to the service providers acts as (or on behalf of) the session authority. The user then wishes to terminate his or her sessions, or has their sessions administratively terminated (due to timeout, etc.). To implement this scenario, a profile of the SAML Single Logout protocol is used.

The profile allows the protocol to be combined with a synchronous binding, such as the SOAP binding, or with asynchronous "front-channel" bindings, such as the HTTP Redirect, POST, or Artifact bindings. A front-channel binding may be required, for example, in cases in which a principal's session state exists solely in a user agent in the form of a cookie and a direct interaction between the user agent and the session participant is required.

4.4.1 Required Information

Identification: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:SSO:logout

Contact information: security-services-comment@lists.oasis-open.org

Description: Given below.

Updates: None

4.4.2 Profile Overview

The following figure illustrates the basic template for achieving single logout:

<need figure>

The following steps are described by the profile. Within an individual step, there may be one or more actual message exchanges depending on the binding used for that step and other implementation-dependent behavior.

1. **<LogoutRequest> issued by Service Provider to Identity Provider**

In step 1, the service provider initiates single logout and terminates a principal's session(s) by sending a <LogoutRequest> message to the identity provider from whom it received the corresponding authentication assertion. The request may be sent directly to the identity provider or sent indirectly through the user agent.

2. Identity Provider determines Session Participants

In step 2, the identity provider uses the contents of the <LogoutRequest> message (or if initiating logout itself, some other mechanism) to determine the session(s) being terminated. If there are no other session participants, the profile proceeds with step 5. Otherwise, steps 3 and 4 are repeated for each session participant identified.

3. <LogoutRequest> issued by Identity Provider to Session Participant/Authority

In step 3, the identity provider issues a <LogoutRequest> message to a session participant or session authority related to one or more of the session(s) being terminated. The request may be sent directly to the entity or sent indirectly through the user agent (if consistent with the form of the request in step 1).

4. Session Participant/Authority issues <LogoutResponse> to Identity Provider

In step 4, a session participant or session authority terminates the principal's session(s) as directed by the request (if possible) and returns a <LogoutResponse> to the identity provider. The response may be returned directly to the identity provider or indirectly through the user agent (if consistent with the form of the request in step 3).

5. Identity Provider issues <LogoutResponse> to Service Provider

In step 5, the identity provider issues a <LogoutResponse> message to the original requesting service provider. The response may be returned directly to the service provider or indirectly through the user agent (if consistent with the form of the request in step 1).

Note that an identity provider (acting as session authority) can initiate this profile at step 2 and issue a <LogoutRequest> to all session participants, also skipping step 5.

4.4.3 Profile Description

If the profile is initiated by a service provider, start with section 4.4.3.1. If initiated by the identity provider, start with section 4.4.3.2. In the descriptions below, the following is referred to:

Single Logout Service

This is the single logout protocol endpoint at an identity or service provider to which the <LogoutRequest> or <LogoutResponse> messages (or an artifact representing them) are delivered. The same or different endpoints MAY be used for requests and responses.

4.4.3.1 <LogoutRequest> issued by Service Provider to Identity Provider

If the logout profile is initiated by a service provider, it examines the authentication assertion(s) it received pertaining to the local session(s) being terminated, and collects the SessionIndex value(s) it received from the identity provider. If multiple identity providers are involved, then the profile MUST be repeated independently for each one.

To initiate the profile, the service provider issues a <LogoutRequest> message to the identity provider's single logout service request endpoint containing one or more applicable <SessionIndex> elements. At least one element MUST be included. Metadata (as in [SAMLMeta]) MAY be used to determine the location of this endpoint and the bindings supported by the identity provider.

Synchronous Bindings (Back-Channel)

The service provider MAY use a synchronous binding, such as the SOAP binding [SAMLBind], to

send the request directly to the identity provider. The identity provider would then propagate any required logout messages to additional service providers as required using a synchronous binding. The requester MUST authenticate itself to the identity provider, either by signing the <LogoutRequest> or using any other binding-supported mechanism.

Asynchronous Bindings (Front-Channel)

Alternatively, the service provider MAY (if the principal's user agent is present) use an asynchronous binding, such as the HTTP Redirect, POST, or Artifact bindings [SAMLBind] to send the request to the identity provider through the user agent.

If the HTTP Redirect or POST binding is used, then the <LogoutRequest> message is delivered to the identity provider in this step. If the HTTP Artifact binding is used, the Artifact Resolution profile defined in section 5 is used by the identity provider, which makes a callback to the service provider to retrieve the <LogoutRequest> message, using for example the SOAP binding.

It is RECOMMENDED that the HTTP exchanges in this step be made over either SSL 3.0 ([SSL3]) or TLS 1.0 ([RFC2246]) to maintain confidentiality and message integrity. The <LogoutRequest> message MUST be signed if the HTTP POST or Redirect binding is used. The HTTP Artifact binding, if used, also provides for an alternate means of authenticating the request issuer when the artifact is dereferenced.

Each of these bindings provide a RelayState mechanism that the service provider MAY use to associate the profile exchange with the original request. The service provider SHOULD reveal as little information as possible in the RelayState value unless the use of the profile does not require such privacy measures.

Profile-specific rules for the contents of the <LogoutRequest> message are included in section 4.4.4.1.

4.4.3.2 Identity Provider determines Session Participants

If the logout profile is initiated by an identity provider, or upon receiving a valid <LogoutRequest> message, the identity provider processes the request as defined in [SAMLCore]. It MUST examine the principal identifier and <SessionIndex> elements and determine the set of sessions to be terminated.

The identity provider then follows steps 3 and 4 for each entity participating in the session(s) being terminated, other than the original requesting service provider (if any), as described in section 3.7.3.2 of [SAMLCore].

4.4.3.3 <LogoutRequest> issued by Identity Provider to Session Participant/Authority

To propagate the logout, the identity provider issues its own <LogoutRequest> to a session authority or participant in a session being terminated. The request is sent in the same fashion as described in step 1 using a SAML binding consistent with the capability of the responder and the availability of the user agent at the identity provider.

Profile-specific rules for the contents of the <LogoutRequest> message are included in section 4.4.4.1.

4.4.3.4 Session Participant/Authority issues <LogoutResponse> to Identity Provider

The session participant/authority MUST process the <LogoutRequest> message as defined in [SAMLCore]. After processing the message or upon encountering an error, the entity MUST issue a <LogoutResponse> message containing an appropriate status code to the requesting identity provider to complete the SAML protocol exchange.

Synchronous Bindings (Back-Channel)

If the identity provider used a synchronous binding, such as the SOAP binding [SAMLBind], the response is returned directly to complete the synchronous communication. The responder MUST authenticate itself to the requesting identity provider, either by signing the `<LogoutResponse>` or using any other binding-supported mechanism.

Asynchronous Bindings (Front-Channel)

If the identity provider used an asynchronous binding, such as the HTTP Redirect, POST, or Artifact bindings [SAMLBind], then the `<LogoutResponse>` (or artifact) is returned through the user agent to the identity provider's single logout service response endpoint. Metadata (as in [SAMLMeta]) MAY be used to determine the location of this endpoint and the bindings supported by the identity provider.

If the HTTP Redirect or POST binding is used, then the `<LogoutResponse>` message is delivered to the identity provider in this step. If the HTTP Artifact binding is used, the Artifact Resolution profile defined in section 5 is used by the identity provider, which makes a callback to the responding entity to retrieve the `<LogoutResponse>` message, using for example the SOAP binding.

It is RECOMMENDED that the HTTP exchanges in this step be made over either SSL 3.0 ([SSL3]) or TLS 1.0 ([RFC2246]) to maintain confidentiality and message integrity. The `<LogoutResponse>` message MUST be signed if the HTTP POST or Redirect binding is used. The HTTP Artifact binding, if used, also provides for an alternate means of authenticating the response issuer when the artifact is dereferenced.

Profile-specific rules for the contents of the `<LogoutResponse>` message are included in section 4.4.4.2.

4.4.3.5 Identity Provider issues <LogoutResponse> to Service Provider

After processing the original service provider's `<LogoutRequest>` in step 1, or upon encountering an error, the identity provider MUST respond to the original request with a `<LogoutResponse>` containing an appropriate status code to complete the SAML protocol exchange.

The response is sent to the original service provider in the same fashion as described in step 4, using a SAML binding consistent with the binding used in the request, the capability of the responder, and the availability of the user agent at the identity provider.

Profile-specific rules for the contents of the `<LogoutResponse>` message are included in section 4.4.4.2.

4.4.4 Use of Single Logout Protocol

4.4.4.1 <LogoutRequest> Usage

The `<Issuer>` element MUST be present and MUST contain the unique identifier of the requesting entity; the `Format` attribute MUST be omitted or have a value of `urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:entity`.

The requester MUST authenticate itself to the responder and ensure message integrity, either by signing the message or using a binding-specific mechanism.

The principal MUST be identified in the request using an identifier that **strongly matches** the identifier in the authentication assertion the requester issued or received regarding the session being terminated, per the matching rules defined in section 3.3.4 of [SAMLCore].

If the requester is a session participant, it MUST include at least one `<SessionIndex>` element in the request. If the requester is a session authority (or acting on its behalf), then it MAY omit any such elements to indicate the termination of all of the principal's applicable sessions.

4.4.4.2 <LogoutResponse> Usage

The `<Issuer>` element MUST be present and MUST contain the unique identifier of the responding entity; the `Format` attribute MUST be omitted or have a value of `urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:entity`.

The responder MUST authenticate itself to the requester and ensure message integrity, either by signing the message or using a binding-specific mechanism.

4.4.5 Use of Metadata

[SAMLMeta] defines an endpoint element, `<md:SingleLogoutService>`, to describe supported bindings and location(s) to which an entity may send requests and responses using this profile.

A requester, if encrypting the principal's identifier, can use the responder's `<md:KeyDescriptor>` element with a `use` attribute of `encryption` to determine an appropriate encryption algorithm and settings to use, along with a public key to use in delivering a bulk encryption key.

4.5 Name Identifier Management Profile

In the scenario supported by the Name Identifier Management profile, an identity provider has exchanged some form of persistent identifier for a principal with a service provider, allowing them to share a common identifier for some length of time. Subsequently, the identity provider may wish to notify the service provider of a change in the format and/or value that it will use to identify the same principal in the future. Alternatively the service provider may wish to attach its own "alias" for the principal in order to insure that the identity provider will include it when communicating with it in the future about the principal. Finally, one of the providers may wish to inform the other that it will no longer issue or accept messages using a particular identifier. To implement these scenarios, a profile of the SAML Name Identifier Management protocol is used.

The profile allows the protocol to be combined with a synchronous binding, such as the SOAP binding, or with asynchronous "front-channel" bindings, such as the HTTP Redirect, POST, or Artifact bindings. A front-channel binding may be required, for example, in cases in which direct interaction between the user agent and the responding provider is required in order to effect the change.

4.5.1 Required Information

Identification: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:SSO:nameid-mgmt

Contact information: security-services-comment@lists.oasis-open.org

Description: Given below.

Updates: None

4.5.2 Profile Overview

The following figure illustrates the basic template for the name identifier management profile.

<need figure>

The following steps are described by the profile. Within an individual step, there may be one or more actual message exchanges depending on the binding used for that step and other implementation-dependent behavior.

1. <ManageNameIDRequest> issued by Requesting Identity/Service Provider

In step 1, an identity or service provider initiates the profile by sending a

<ManageNameIDRequest> message to another provider that it wishes to inform of a change. The request may be sent directly to the responding provider or sent indirectly through the user agent.

2. <ManageNameIDResponse> issued by Responding Identity/Service Provider

In step 2, the responding provider (after processing the request) issues a <ManageNameIDResponse> message to the original requesting provider. The response may be returned directly to the requesting provider or indirectly through the user agent (if consistent with the form of the request in step 1).

4.5.3 Profile Description

In the descriptions below, the following is referred to:

Name Identifier Management Service

This is the name identifier management protocol endpoint at an identity or service provider to which the <ManageNameIDRequest> or <ManageNameIDResponse> messages (or an artifact representing them) are delivered. The same or different endpoints MAY be used for requests and responses.

4.5.3.1 <ManageNameIDRequest> issued by Requesting Identity/Service Provider

To initiate the profile, the requesting provider issues a <ManageNameIDRequest> message to another provider's name identifier management service request endpoint. Metadata (as in [SAMLMeta]) MAY be used to determine the location of this endpoint and the bindings supported by the responding provider.

Synchronous Bindings (Back-Channel)

The requesting provider MAY use a synchronous binding, such as the SOAP binding [SAMLBind], to send the request directly to the other provider. The requester MUST authenticate itself to the other provider, either by signing the <ManageNameIDRequest> or using any other binding-supported mechanism.

Asynchronous Bindings (Front-Channel)

Alternatively, the requesting provider MAY (if the principal's user agent is present) use an asynchronous binding, such as the HTTP Redirect, POST, or Artifact bindings [SAMLBind] to send the request to the other provider through the user agent.

If the HTTP Redirect or POST binding is used, then the <ManageNameIDRequest> message is delivered to the other provider in this step. If the HTTP Artifact binding is used, the Artifact Resolution profile defined in section 5 is used by the other provider, which makes a callback to the requesting provider to retrieve the <ManageNameIDRequest> message, using for example the SOAP binding.

It is RECOMMENDED that the HTTP exchanges in this step be made over either SSL 3.0 ([SSL3]) or TLS 1.0 ([RFC2246]) to maintain confidentiality and message integrity. The <ManageNameIDRequest> message MUST be signed if the HTTP POST or Redirect binding is used. The HTTP Artifact binding, if used, also provides for an alternate means of authenticating the request issuer when the artifact is dereferenced.

Each of these bindings provide a RelayState mechanism that the requesting provider MAY use to associate the profile exchange with the original request. The requesting provider SHOULD reveal as little information as possible in the RelayState value unless the use of the profile does not require such privacy measures.

Profile-specific rules for the contents of the <ManageNameIDRequest> message are included in section 4.4.4.1.

4.5.3.2 <ManageNameIDResponse> issued by Responding Identity/Service Provider

The recipient MUST process the `<ManageNameIDRequest>` message as defined in [SAMLCore]. After processing the message or upon encountering an error, the recipient MUST issue a `<ManageNameIDResponse>` message containing an appropriate status code to the requesting provider to complete the SAML protocol exchange.

Synchronous Bindings (Back-Channel)

> If the requesting provider used a synchronous binding, such as the SOAP binding [SAMLBind], the response is returned directly to complete the synchronous communication. The responder MUST authenticate itself to the requesting provider, either by signing the `<ManageNameIDResponse>` or using any other binding-supported mechanism.

Asynchronous Bindings (Front-Channel)

> If the requesting provider used an asynchronous binding, such as the HTTP Redirect, POST, or Artifact bindings [SAMLBind], then the `<ManageNameIDResponse>` (or artifact) is returned through the user agent to the requesting provider's name identifier management service response endpoint. Metadata (as in [SAMLMeta]) MAY be used to determine the location of this endpoint and the bindings supported by the requesting provider.
>
> If the HTTP Redirect or POST binding is used, then the `<ManageNameIDResponse>` message is delivered to the requesting provider in this step. If the HTTP Artifact binding is used, the Artifact Resolution profile defined in section 5 is used by the requesting provider, which makes a callback to the responding provider to retrieve the `<ManageNameIDResponse>` message, using for example the SOAP binding.
>
> It is RECOMMENDED that the HTTP exchanges in this step be made over either SSL 3.0 ([SSL3]) or TLS 1.0 ([RFC2246]) to maintain confidentiality and message integrity. The `<ManageNameIDResponse>` message MUST be signed if the HTTP POST or Redirect binding is used. The HTTP Artifact binding, if used, also provides for an alternate means of authenticating the response issuer when the artifact is dereferenced.

Profile-specific rules for the contents of the `<ManageNameIDResponse>` message are included in section 4.4.4.2.

4.5.4 Use of Name Identifier Management Protocol

4.5.4.1 <ManageNameIDRequest> Usage

The `<Issuer>` element MUST be present and MUST contain the unique identifier of the requesting entity; the `Format` attribute MUST be omitted or have a value of `urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:entity`.

The requester MUST authenticate itself to the responder and ensure message integrity, either by signing the message or using a binding-specific mechanism.

4.5.4.2 <ManageNameIDResponse> Usage

The `<Issuer>` element MUST be present and MUST contain the unique identifier of the responding entity; the `Format` attribute MUST be omitted or have a value of `urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:entity`.

The responder MUST authenticate itself to the requester and ensure message integrity, either by signing the message or using a binding-specific mechanism.

4.5.5 Use of Metadata

[SAMLMeta] defines an endpoint element, `<md:ManageNameIDService>`, to describe supported bindings and location(s) to which an entity may send requests and responses using this profile.

A requester, if encrypting the principal's identifier, can use the responder's `<md:KeyDescriptor>` element with a `use` attribute of `encryption` to determine an appropriate encryption algorithm and settings to use, along with a public key to use in delivering a bulk encryption key.

5 Artifact Resolution Profile

[SAMLCore] defines an Artifact Resolution protocol for dereferencing a SAML artifact into a corresponding protocol message. The HTTP Artifact binding in [SAMLBind] leverages this mechanism to pass SAML protocol messages by reference. This profile describes the use of this protocol with a synchronous binding, such as the SOAP binding defined in [SAMLBind].

5.1 Required Information

Identification: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:artifact

Contact information: security-services-comment@lists.oasis-open.org

Description: Given below.

Updates: None

5.2 Profile Overview

The message exchange and basic processing rules that govern this profile are largely defined by section 3.5 of [SAMLCore] that defines the messages to be exchanged, in combination with the binding used to exchange the messages. Section 3.2 of [SAMLBind] defines the binding of the message exchange to SOAP 1.1. Unless specifically noted here, all requirements defined in those specifications apply.

The following figure illustrates the basic template for the artifact resolution profile.

<need figure>

The following steps are described by the profile.

1. **<ArtifactResolve> issued by Requesting Entity**

   In step 1, a requester initiates the profile by sending an `<ArtifactResolve>` message to an artifact issuer.

2. **<ArtifactResponse> issued by Responding Entity**

   In step 2, the responder (after processing the request) issues an `<ArtifactResponse>` message to the requester.

5.3 Profile Description

In the descriptions below, the following is referred to:

Artifact Resolution Service

This is the artifact resolution protocol endpoint at an artifact issuer to which `<ArtifactResolve>` messages are delivered.

5.3.1 <ArtifactResolve> issued by Requesting Entity

To initiate the profile, a requester, having received an artifact and determined the issuer using the `SourceID`, sends an `<ArtifactResolve>` message containing the artifact to an artifact issuer's artifact resolution service endpoint. Metadata (as in [SAMLMeta]) MAY be used to determine the location of this endpoint and the bindings supported by the artifact issuer

The requester MUST use a synchronous binding, such as the SOAP binding [SAMLBind], to send the request directly to the artifact issuer. The requester SHOULD authenticate itself to the identity provider, either by signing the <ArtifactResolve> message or using any other binding-supported mechanism. Specific profiles that use the HTTP Artifact binding MAY impose additional requirements such that authentication is mandatory.

Profile-specific rules for the contents of the <ArtifactResolve> message are included in section 5.4.1.

5.3.2 <ArtifactResponse> issued by Responding Entity

The artifact issuer MUST process the <ArtifactResolve> message as defined in [SAMLCore]. After processing the message or upon encountering an error, the artifact issuer MUST return an <ArtifactResponse> message containing an appropriate status code to the requester to complete the SAML protocol exchange. If successful, the dereferenced SAML protocol message corresponding to the artifact will also be included.

The responder MUST authenticate itself to the requester, either by signing the <ArtifactResponse> or using any other binding-supported mechanism.

Profile-specific rules for the contents of the <ArtifactResponse> message are included in section 5.4.2.

5.4 Use of Artifact Resolution Protocol

5.4.1 <ArtifactResolve> Usage

The <Issuer> element MUST be present and MUST contain the unique identifier of the requesting entity; the Format attribute MUST be omitted or have a value of urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:entity.

The requester SHOULD authenticate itself to the responder and ensure message integrity, either by signing the message or using a binding-specific mechanism. Specific profiles that use the HTTP Artifact binding MAY impose additional requirements such that authentication is mandatory.

5.4.2 <ArtifactResponse> Usage

The <Issuer> element MUST be present and MUST contain the unique identifier of the artifact issuer; the Format attribute MUST be omitted or have a value of urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:entity.

The responder MUST authenticate itself to the requester and ensure message integrity, either by signing the message or using a binding-specific mechanism.

5.5 Use of Metadata

[SAMLMeta] defines an indexed endpoint element, <md:ArtifactResolutionService>, to describe supported bindings and location(s) to which a requester may send requests using this profile. The index attribute is used to distinguish the possible endpoints that may be specified by reference in the artifact's EndpointIndex field.

6 Assertion Query/Request Profile

[SAMLCore] defines a protocol for requesting existing assertions by reference or by querying on the basis of a subject and additional statement-specific criteria. This profile describes the use of this protocol with a synchronous binding, such as the SOAP binding defined in [SAMLBind].

6.1 Required Information

Identification: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:query

Contact information: security-services-comment@lists.oasis-open.org

Description: Given below.

Updates: None.

6.2 Profile Overview

The message exchange and basic processing rules that govern this profile are largely defined by section 3.3 of [SAMLCore] that defines the messages to be exchanged, in combination with the binding used to exchange the messages. Section 3.2 of [SAMLBind] defines the binding of the message exchange to SOAP 1.1. Unless specifically noted here, all requirements defined in those specifications apply.

The following figure illustrates the basic template for the query/request profile.

<need figure>

The following steps are described by the profile.

1. **Query/Request issued by Requesting Entity**

   In step 1, a requester initiates the profile by sending an `<AssertionIDRequest>`, `<SubjectQuery>`, `<AuthnQuery>`, `<AttributeQuery>`, or `<AuthzDecisionQuery>` message to a SAML authority.

2. **<Response> issued by SAML Authority**

   In step 2, the responding SAML authority (after processing the query or request) issues a `<Response>` message to the requester.

6.3 Profile Description

In the descriptions below, the following are referred to:

Query/Request Service

This is the query/request protocol endpoint at a SAML authority to which query or `<AssertionIDRequest>` messages are delivered.

6.3.1 Query/Request issued by Requesting Entity

To initiate the profile, a requester issues an `<AssertionIDRequest>`, `<SubjectQuery>`, `<AuthnQuery>`, `<AttributeQuery>`, or `<AuthzDecisionQuery>` message to a SAML authority's query/request service endpoint. Metadata (as in [SAMLMeta]) MAY be used to determine the location of this endpoint and the bindings supported by the SAML authority.

The requester MUST use a synchronous binding, such as the SOAP binding [SAMLBind], to send the request directly to the identity provider. The requester SHOULD authenticate itself to the SAML authority either by signing the message or using any other binding-supported mechanism.

Profile-specific rules for the contents of the various messages are included in section 6.4.1.

6.3.2 <Response> issued by SAML Authority

The SAML authority MUST process the query or request message as defined in [SAMLCore]. After processing the message or upon encountering an error, the SAML authority MUST return a `<Response>` message containing an appropriate status code to the requester to complete the SAML protocol exchange. If the request is successful in locating one or more matching assertions, they will also be included in the response.

The responder SHOULD authenticate itself to the requester, either by signing the `<Response>` or using any other binding-supported mechanism.

Profile-specific rules for the contents of the `<Response>` message are included in section 6.4.2.

6.4 Use of Query/Request Protocol

6.4.1 Query/Request Usage

The `<Issuer>` element MUST be present.

The requester SHOULD authenticate itself to the responder and ensure message integrity, either by signing the message or using a binding-specific mechanism.

6.4.2 <Response> Usage

The `<Issuer>` element MUST be present and MUST contain the unique identifier of the responding SAML authority; the `Format` attribute MUST be omitted or have a value of `urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:entity`. Note that this need not necessarily match the `<Issuer>` element in the returned assertion(s).

The responder SHOULD authenticate itself to the requester and ensure message integrity, either by signing the message or using a binding-specific mechanism.

6.5 Use of Metadata

[SAMLMeta] defines several endpoint elements, `<md:AssertionIDRequestService>`, `<md:AuthnQueryService>`, `<md:AttributeService>`, and `<md:AuthzService>`, to describe supported bindings and location(s) to which a requester may send requests or queries using this profile.

The SAML authority, if encrypting the resulting assertions or assertion contents for a particular entity, can use that entity's `<md:KeyDescriptor>` element with a `use` attribute of `encryption` to determine an appropriate encryption algorithm and settings to use, along with a public key to use in delivering a bulk encryption key.

7 Name Identifier Mapping Profile

[SAMLCore] defines a Name Identifier Mapping protocol for mapping a principal's name identifier into a different name identifier for the same principal. This profile describes the use of this protocol with a synchronous binding, such as the SOAP binding defined in [SAMLBind], and additional guidelines for protecting the privacy of the principal with encryption and limiting the use of the mapped identifier.

7.1 Required Information

Identification: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:nameidmapping

Contact information: security-services-comment@lists.oasis-open.org

Description: Given below.

Updates: None.

7.2 Profile Overview

The message exchange and basic processing rules that govern this profile are largely defined by section 3.8 of [SAMLCore] that defines the messages to be exchanged, in combination with the binding used to exchange the messages. Section 3.2 of [SAMLBind] defines the binding of the message exchange to SOAP 1.1. Unless specifically noted here, all requirements defined in those specifications apply.

The following figure illustrates the basic template for the name identifier mapping profile.

<need figure>

The following steps are described by the profile.

1. **<NameIDMappingRequest> issued by Requesting Entity**

   In step 1, a requester initiates the profile by sending a `<NameIDMappingRequest>` message to an identity provider.

2. **<NameIDMappingResponse> issued by Identity Provider**

   In step 2, the responding identity provider (after processing the request) issues a `<NameIDMappingResponse>` message to the requester.

7.3 Profile Description

In the descriptions below, the following is referred to:

Name Identifier Mapping Service

This is the name identifier mapping protocol endpoint at an identity provider to which `<NameIDMappingRequest>` messages are delivered.

7.3.1 <NameIDMappingRequest> issued by Requesting Entity

To initiate the profile, a requester issues a `<NameIDMappingRequest>` message to an identity provider's name identifier mapping service endpoint. Metadata (as in [SAMLMeta]) MAY be used to determine the location of this endpoint and the bindings supported by the identity provider.

The requester MUST use a synchronous binding, such as the SOAP binding [SAMLBind], to send the

request directly to the identity provider. The requester MUST authenticate itself to the identity provider, either by signing the <NameIDMappingRequest> or using any other binding-supported mechanism.

Profile-specific rules for the contents of the <NameIDMappingRequest> message are included in section 7.4.1.

7.3.2 <NameIDMappingResponse> issued by Identity Provider

The identity provider MUST process the <ManageNameIDRequest> message as defined in [SAMLCore]. After processing the message or upon encountering an error, the identity provider MUST return a <NameIDMappingResponse> message containing an appropriate status code to the requester to complete the SAML protocol exchange.

The responder MUST authenticate itself to the requester, either by signing the <NameIDMappingResponse> or using any other binding-supported mechanism.

Profile-specific rules for the contents of the <NameIDMappingResponse> message are included in section 7.4.2.

7.4 Use of Name Identifier Mapping Protocol

7.4.1 <NameIDMappingRequest> Usage

The <Issuer> element MUST be present.

The requester MUST authenticate itself to the responder and ensure message integrity, either by signing the message or using a binding-specific mechanism.

7.4.2 <NameIDMappingResponse> Usage

The <Issuer> element MUST be present and MUST contain the unique identifier of the responding identity provider; the Format attribute MUST be omitted or have a value of urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:entity.

The responder MUST authenticate itself to the requester and ensure message integrity, either by signing the message or using a binding-specific mechanism.

Section 2.3.3 of [SAMLCore] defines the use of encryption to apply confidentiality to a name identifier. In most cases, the identity provider SHOULD encrypt the mapped name identifier it returns to the requester to protect the privacy of the principal. The requester can extract the <EncryptedID> element and place it in subsequent protocol messages or assertions.

7.4.2.1 Limiting Use of Mapped Identifier

Additional limits on the use of the resulting identifier MAY be applied by the identity provider by returning the mapped name identifier in the form of an <Assertion> containing the identifier in its <Subject> but without any statements. The assertion is then encrypted and the result used as the <EncryptedData> element in the <EncryptedID> returned to the requester. The assertion MAY include a <Conditions> element to limit use, as defined by [SAMLCore], such as time-based constraints or use by specific relying parties, and MUST be signed for integrity protection.

7.5 Use of Metadata

[SAMLMeta] defines an endpoint element, <md:NameIDMappingService>, to describe supported bindings and location(s) to which a requester may send requests using this profile.

1502 The identity provider, if encrypting the resulting identifier for a particular entity, can use that entity's
1503 `<md:KeyDescriptor>` element with a `use` attribute of `encryption` to determine an appropriate
1504 encryption algorithm and settings to use, along with a public key to use in delivering a bulk encryption key.

8 SAML Attribute Profiles

8.1 Basic Attribute Profile

The Basic attribute profile specifies simplified, but non-unique, naming of SAML attributes together with attribute values based on the built-in XML Schema data types, eliminating the need for extension schemas to validate syntax.

8.1.1 Required Information

Identification: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:attribute:basic

Contact information: security-services-comment@lists.oasis-open.org

Description: Given below.

Updates: None.

8.1.2 SAML Attribute Naming

The `NameFormat` XML attribute in `<AttributeDesignator>` and `<Attribute>` elements MUST be `urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:attrname-format:basic`.

The `Name` XML attribute MUST adhere to the rules specified for that format, as defined by [SAMLCore].

8.1.3 Profile-Specific XML Attributes

No additional XML attributes are defined for use with the `<AttributeDesignator>` or `<Attribute>` elements.

8.1.4 <AttributeDesignator> Comparison

Two `<AttributeDesignator>` elements are equal if and only if the values of their `Name` XML attributes are equal in the sense of Section 3.3.6 of [XML-Schema-Part2].

8.1.5 SAML Attribute Values

The schema type of the contents of the `<AttributeValue>` element MUST be drawn from one of the types defined in Section 3.3 of [XML-Schema-Part2]. The `xsi:type` attribute MUST be present and be given the appropriate value.

8.1.6 Example

TBD

8.2 X.500/LDAP Attribute Profile

There is a substantial body of work describing standard syntaxes for X.500/LDAP attributes. This includes RFC2256 [RFC2256], which describes an overview of the attribute types and object classes defined by the ISO and ITU-T committees in the X.500 documents, in particular those intended for use by directory clients. Several authors have built upon these approaches to develop additional attribute types and some of these have been widely implemented. For example, the `inetOrgPerson` object class defined in RFC2798 [RFC2798] has received wide implementation amongst LDAP vendors. Other efforts include the

definition of the eduPerson object class by the EDUCAUSE/Internet2 task force [eduPersonSchema].

The X.500/LDAP attribute profile standardizes the naming and representation of such attributes when expressed as SAML attributes, providing unique naming consistent with the OID mechanism used natively by such specifications.

8.2.1 Required Information

Identification: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:attribute:LDAP

Contact information: security-services-comment@lists.oasis-open.org

Description: Given below.

Updates: None.

8.2.2 SAML Attribute Naming

The NameFormat XML attribute in <AttributeDesignator> and <Attribute> elements MUST be urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:attrname-format:uri.

To construct attribute names, the URN oid namespace described in [RFC3061] is used. In this approach the Name XML attribute is based on the OID assigned to the X.500/LDAP attribute type.

Example:

```
urn:oid:1.3.6.1.4.1.299
```

X.500 conventions require that every object-class be identified with a unique OID. This ensures that attribute names are unambiguous.

For purposes of human readability, there may also be a requirement for some applications to carry an optional string name together with the OID URN. The optional XML attribute FriendlyName (defined in [SAMLCore]) MAY be used for this purpose.

8.2.3 Profile-Specific XML Attributes

No additional XML attributes are defined for use with the <AttributeDesignator> or <Attribute> elements.

8.2.4 <AttributeDesignator> Comparison

Two <AttributeDesignator> elements are equal if and only if their Name XML attribute values are equal in the sense of [RFC3061]. The FriendlyName attribute plays no role in the comparison.

8.2.5 SAML Attribute Values

The canonical representation for X.500/LDAP attribute syntaxes is an octet string. However, to simplify the job of the attribute consumer, any X.500/LDAP attribute syntax that can easily be expressed in string form SHOULD be passed as a string within the <AttributeValue> element, with no additional whitespace. In such cases, the xsi:type XML attribute MUST be set to xsd:string.

Examples of such attribute syntaxes are those with string, numeric, or date/time values. Date/time values MUST be expressed in UTC form.

Any attribute value (particularly those without a reasonable string form, such as binary data) MAY be passed by base64-encoding the octet string and specifying an xsi:type XML attribute of xsd:base64Binary. The xsi:type XML attribute MUST be present in such cases.

As additional standards in the expression of X.500/LDAP attribute syntaxes in XML form develop, this profile may evolve to incorporate such approaches.

8.2.6 Example

TBD

8.3 UUID Attribute Profile

The UUID attribute profile standardizes the expression of UUID values as SAML attribute names and values. It is applicable when the attribute's source system is one that identifies an attribute with a UUID. The value of the attribute may also be a UUID, but need not be.

8.3.1 Required Information

Identification: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:attribute:UUID

Contact information: security-services-comment@lists.oasis-open.org

Description: Given below.

Updates: None.

8.3.2 UUID and GUID Background

UUIDs (Universally Unique Identifiers), also known as GUIDs (Globally Unique Identifiers), are used to define objects and subjects such that they are guaranteed uniqueness across space and time. UUIDs were originally used in the Network Computing System (NCS), and then used in the Open Software Foundation's (OSF) Distributed Computing Environment (DCE). Recently GUIDs have been used in Microsoft's COM and Active Directory/Windows 2000/2003 platform.

A UUID is a 128 bit number, generated such that it should never be duplicated within the domain of interest. UUIDs are used to represent a wide range of objects including, but not limited to, subjects/users, groups of users and node names. A UUID, represented as a hexadecimal string, is as follows:

```
f81d4fae-7dec-11d0-a765-00a0c91e6bf6
```

In DCE and Microsoft Windows, the UUID is usually presented to the administrator in the form of a "friendly name". For instance the above UUID could represent the user john.hughes@entegrity.com.

8.3.3 SAML Attribute Naming

The `NameFormat` XML attribute in `<AttributeDesignator>` and `<Attribute>` elements MUST be `urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:attrname-format:uri`.

To construct attribute names, the URN `uuid` namespace described in [http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-mealling-uuid-urn-03.txt] is used. In this approach the `Name` XML attribute is based on the URN form of the underlying UUID that identifies the attribute.

Example:

```
urn:uuid:f81d4fae-7dec-11d0-a765-00a0c91e6bf6
```

For purposes of human readability, there may also be a requirement for some applications to carry an optional string name together with the OID URN. The optional XML attribute `FriendlyName` (defined in [SAMLCore]) MAY be used for this purpose.

8.3.4 Profile-Specific XML Attributes

No additional XML attributes are defined for use with the `<AttributeDesignator>` or `<Attribute>` elements.

8.3.5 <AttributeDesignator> Comparison

Two `<AttributeDesignator>` elements are equal if and only if their `Name` XML attribute values are equal in the sense of [http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-mealling-uuid-urn-03.txt]. The `FriendlyName` attribute plays no role in the comparison.

8.3.6 SAML Attribute Values

In cases in which the attribute's value is also a UUID, the same URN syntax described above MUST be used to express the value within the `<AttributeValue>` element. The `xsi:type` XML attribute MUST be set to `xsd:anyURI`.

If the attribute's value is not a UUID, then there are no restrictions on the use of the `<AttributeValue>` element.

8.3.7 Standard DCE Attributes

DCE is able to transport a wide range of authorization data within its Privilege Attribute Certificate (PAC). Several useful attributes carried within the PAC structure receive special mention. Each is named by a well-defined UUID value, as described below:

8.3.7.1 Principal

This single-valued attribute represents the SAML subject's DCE principal identity, in UUID form.

Name: `urn:uuid:TBD`

<AttributeValue>: `a` UUID URN containing the UUID of the DCE principal

8.3.7.2 Primary Group

This single-valued attribute represents the SAML subject's primary DCE group membership, in UUID form.

Name: `urn:uuid:TBD`

<AttributeValue>: `a` UUID URN containing the UUID of the DCE principal's primary DCE group

8.3.7.3 Groups

This multi-valued attribute represents the SAML subject's DCE local group memberships, in UUID form.

Name: `urn:uuid:TBD`

<AttributeValue>: `a` UUID URN containing the UUID of a group in which the DCE principal is a member

8.3.8 Example

TBD

8.4 XACML Attribute Profile

SAML attribute assertions may be used as input to authorization decisions made according to the OASIS eXtensible Access Control Markup Language (XACML) standard specification [XACML]. Since the SAML attribute format differs from the XACML attribute format, there is a mapping that must be performed. The

XACML attribute profile facilitates this mapping by standardizing naming, value syntax, and additional attribute metadata. SAML attributes generated in conformance with this profile can be mapped automatically into XACML attributes and used as input to XACML authorization decisions.

8.4.1 Required Information

Identification: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:attribute:XACML

Contact information: security-services-comment@lists.oasis-open.org

Description: Given below.

Updates: None.

8.4.2 SAML Attribute Naming

The `NameFormat` XML attribute in `<AttributeDesignator>` and `<Attribute>` elements MUST be `urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:attrname-format:uri`.

The `Name` XML attribute MUST adhere to the rules specified for that format, as defined by [SAMLCore].

For purposes of human readability, there may also be a requirement for some applications to carry an optional string name together with the OID URN. The optional XML attribute `FriendlyName` (defined in [SAMLCore]) MAY be used for this purpose, but is not translatable into the XACML attribute equivalent.

8.4.3 Profile-Specific XML Attributes

XACML requires each attribute to carry an explicit data type. To supply this data type value, a new URI-valued XML attribute called `DataType` is defined in the XML namespace `urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:attribute:XACML`.

SAML `<Attribute>` elements conforming to this profile MUST include the namespace-qualified `DataType` attribute, or the value is presumed to be `http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string`.

While in principle any URI reference can be used as a data type, the standard values to be used are specified in Appendix A of the XACML 2.0 Specification [XACML]. If non-standard values are used, then each XACML PDP that will be consuming mapped SAML attributes with non-standard `DataType` values must be extended to support the new data types.

8.4.4 <AttributeDesignator> Comparison

Two `<AttributeDesignator>` elements are equal if and only if their `Name` XML attribute values are equal in a binary comparison. The `FriendlyName` attribute plays no role in the comparison.

8.4.5 SAML Attribute Values

The syntax of the `<AttributeValue>` element's content MUST correspond to the data type expressed in the profile-specific `DataType` XML attribute appearing in the parent `<Attribute>` element. For data types corresponding to the types defined in section 3.3 of [XML-Schema-Part2], the `xsi:type` XML attribute SHOULD also be used.

8.4.6 Profile-Specific Schema

The following schema defines the profile-specific `DataType` XML attribute:

```
<schema targetNamespace="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:profiles:attribute:XACML"
      xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
      version="2.0">
      <attribute name="DataType" type="anyURI"/>
```

```
</schema>
```

8.4.7 Example

TBD

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- TBD

1773 # B. Revision History

Rev	Date	By Whom	What
1	16 Feb 2004	Frederick Hirsch	Split new profiles document from bindings and profiles, removed bindings section. Added ECP profile, added and formatted references.
2	2 Mar 2004	Frederick Hirsch	Removed URL Size restriction section – this is located in the bindings document. Minor cleanup in section 2.1
3	27 Mar 2004	Frederick Hirsch	Changes to reflect core 8, review comments, corrections.
4	30 Mar 2004	Frederick Hirsch	Additional review comments, corrections.
6	16 Apr 2004	Scott Cantor	Replaced 1.1 SSO profiles with new proposal, added discovery profile, revised confirmation method descriptions, removed binding-related duplications, added placeholders for additional profiles.
7	9 May 2004	Scott Cantor	Added NameIdentifierMapping profile
8	14 May 2004	Frederick Hirsch	Changes based on 5/11/04 SSTC conference call – replace Identifier with ID in elements, in elements and attributes replace Authentication with Authn . Specifically, changed <AuthenticationStatement>, <NameIdentifierMappingRequest>, <NameIdentifierMappingResponse>, <EncryptedIdentifier>, <NameIdentifierMappingService>
9	30 May 2004	Scott Cantor	Sync'd confirmation data sections to new schema in core-14, relaxed NameIDMapping profile requirement for SOAP binding, started clean-up of ECP, adjusted SSO profile to reflect bindings-12, added back sender-vouches.
10	7 Jun 2004	Prateek Mishra	Added attribute profiles materials from hughes-mishra-baseline-attributes-04 with John Hughes updates
11	13 Jun 2004	Scott Cantor	Added metadata considerations to profiles, minor editorial cleanups, new section headers for profiles
12	7 Jun 2004	Scott Cantor	Final SSO cleanup, formalized ECP schema, fixed examples, intro section.
13	7 Jul 2004	Scott Cantor	Added RelayState ECP header, more ECP cleanup, added SingleLogout profile, fixes to discovery profile
14	7 Jul 2004	Scott Cantor	Filled in remaining profiles, re-edited attribute profiles
15	13 Jul 2004	Eve Maler	Final cleanup in preparation for last-call working draft publication.

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