Assertions and Protocol for the OASIS Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML)

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1. Introduction

This specification defines the syntax and semantics for XML-encoded SAML assertions, protocol requests, and protocol responses. These constructs are typically embedded in other structures for transport, such as HTTP form POSTs and XML-encoded SOAP messages. The SAML specification for bindings and profiles **[SAMLBind]** provides frameworks for this embedding and transport. Files containing just the SAML assertion schema **[SAML-XSD]** and protocol schema **[SAMLP-XSD]** are available.

The following sections describe how to understand the rest of this specification.

1.1. Notation

This specification uses schema documents conforming to W3C XML Schema **[Schema1]** and normative text to describe the syntax and semantics of XML-encoded SAML assertions and protocol messages.

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 **[RFC 2119]**:

"they MUST only be used where it is actually required for interoperation or to limit behavior which has potential for causing harm (e.g., limiting retransmissions)"

These keywords are thus capitalized when used to unambiguously specify requirements over protocol and application features and behavior that affect the interoperability and security of implementations. When these words are not capitalized, they are meant in their natural-language sense.

```
Listings of SAML schemas appear like this.
```

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

Conventional XML namespace prefixes are used throughout the listings in this specification to stand for their respective namespaces (see Section 1.2) as follows, whether or not a namespace declaration is present in the example:

- The prefix `saml:` stands for the SAML assertion namespace.
- The prefix `samlp:` stands for the SAML request-response protocol namespace.
- The prefix `ds:` stands for the W3C XML Signature namespace.
- The prefix `xsd:` stands for the W3C XML Schema namespace in example listings. In schema listings, this is the default namespace and no prefix is shown.

This specification uses the following typographical conventions in text: `<SAMLElement>`, `<ns:ForeignElement>`, `Attribute`, **Datatype**, `OtherCode`.

1.2. Schema Organization and Namespaces

The SAML assertion structures are defined in a schema **[SAML-XSD]** associated with the following XML namespace:

```
urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:assertion
```

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The SAML request-response protocol structures are defined in a schema **[SAMLP-XSD]** associated with the following XML namespace:

```
urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:protocol
```

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Note: The SAML namespace names are temporary and will change when SAML 1.0 is finalized.

The assertion schema is imported into the protocol schema. Also imported into both schemas is the schema for XML Signature **[XMLSig-XSD]**, which is associated with the following XML namespace:

```
http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#
```

1.2.1. String and URI Values

All SAML string and URI values have the types string and anyURI respectively, which are built in to the W3C XML Schema Datatypes specification. All strings in SAML messages MUST consist of at least one non-whitespace character (whitespace is defined in [XML 1.0 Sec. 2.3]). Empty and whitespace-only values are disallowed. Also, unless otherwise indicated in this specification, all URI values MUST consist of at least one non-whitespace character.

1.2.2. Time Values.

All SAML time values have the type **dateTime**, which is built in to the W3C XML Schema Datatypes specification **[Schema2]** and MUST be expressed in UTC form.

SAML Requestors and Responders SHOULD NOT rely on other applications supporting time resolution finer than milliseconds. Implementations MUST NOT generate time instants that specify leap seconds.

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1.2.3. Comparing SAML values

Unless otherwise noted, all elements in SAML documents that have the XML Schema "string" type, or a type derived from that, MUST be compared using an exact binary comparison. In particular, SAML implementations and deployments MUST NOT depend on case-insensitive string comparisons, normalization or trimming of white space, or conversion of locale-specific formats such as numbers or currency. This requirement is intended to conform to the W3C Requirements for String Identity, Matching, and String Indexing **[W3C-CHAR]**.

If an implementation is comparing values that are represented using different character encodings, the implementation MUST use a comparison method that returns the same result as converting both values to the Unicode character encoding (http://www.unicode.org), Normalization Form C **[UNICODE-C]** and then performing an exact binary comparison. This requirement is intended to conform to the W3C Character Model for the World Wide Web (**[W3C-CharMod]**), and in particular the rules for Unicode-normalized Text.

Applications that compare data received in SAML documents to data from external sources MUST take into account the normalization rules specified for XML. Text contained within elements is normalized so that line endings are represented using linefeed characters (ASCII code 10_{Decimal}), as described in section 2.11 of the XML Recommendation **[XML]**. Attribute values defined as strings (or types derived from strings) are normalized as described in section 3.3.3 **[XML]** all white space characters are replaced with blanks (ASCII code 32_{Decimal}).

The SAML specification does not define collation or sorting order for attribute or element values. SAML implementations MUST NOT depend on specific sorting orders for values, because these may differ depending on the locale settings of the hosts involved.

1.3. SAML Concepts (Non-Normative)

This section is informative only and is superseded by any contradicting information in the normative text in Section 2 and following. A glossary of SAML terms and concepts **[SAMLGloss]** is available.

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1.3.1. Overview

The Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) is an XML-based framework for exchanging security information. This security information is expressed in the form of assertions about subjects, where a subject is an entity (either human or computer) that has an identity in some security domain. A typical example of a subject is a person, identified by his or her email address in a particular Internet DNS domain.

Assertions can convey information about authentication acts performed by subjects, attributes of subjects, and authorization decisions about whether subjects are allowed to access certain resources. Assertions are represented as XML constructs and have a nested structure, whereby a single assertion might contain several different internal statements about authentication, authorization, and attributes. Note that assertions containing authentication statementsmerely describe acts of authentication that happened previously.

Assertions are issued by SAML authorities, namely, authentication authorities, attribute authorities, and policy decision points. SAML defines a protocol by which clients can request assertions from SAML authorities and get a response from them. This protocol, consisting of XML-based request and response message formats, can be bound to many different underlying communications and transport protocols; SAML currently defines one binding, to SOAP over HTTP.

SAML authorities can use various sources of information, such as external policy stores and assertions that were received as input in requests, in creating their responses. Thus, while clients always consume assertions, SAML authorities can be both producers and consumers of assertions.

The following model is conceptual only; for example, it does not account for real-world information flow or the possibility of combining of authorities into a single system.

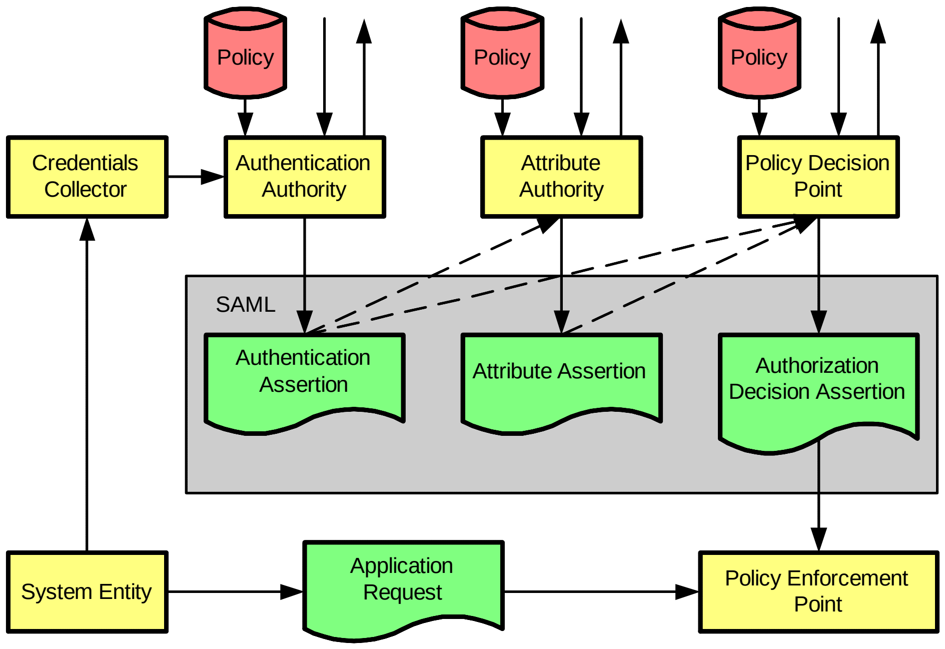

Figure 1 The SAML Domain Model

One major design goal for SAML is Single Sign-On (SSO), the ability of a user to authenticate in one domain and use resources in other domains without re-authenticating. However, SAML can be

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used in various configurations to support additional scenarios as well. Several profiles of SAML are currently being defined that support different styles of SSO and the securing of SOAP payloads.

The assertion and protocol data formats are defined in this specification. The bindings and profiles are defined in a separate specification **[SAMLBind]**. A conformance program for SAML is defined in the conformance specification **[SAMLConform]**. Security issues are discussed in a separate security and privacy considerations specification **[SAMLSecure]**.

1.3.2. SAML and URI-Based Identifiers

SAML defines some identifiers to manage references to well-known concepts and sets of values. For example, the SAML-defined identifier for the Kerberos subject confirmation method is as follows:

urn:ietf:rfc:1510

For another example, the SAML-defined identifier for the set of possible actions on a resource consisting of Read/Write/Execute/Delete/Control is as follows:

urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:action:rwedc

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These identifiers are defined as Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs), but they are not necessarily able to be resolved to some Web resource. At times SAML authorities need to use identifier strings of their own design, for example, for assertion IDs or additional kinds of confirmation methods not covered by SAML-defined identifiers. In these cases, using a URI form is not required; if it is used, it is not required to be resolvable to some Web resource. However, using URIs – particularly URLs based on the `http:` scheme – is likely to mitigate problems with clashing identifiers to some extent.

The Read/Write/Execute/Delete/Control identifier above is an example of a namespace (not in the sense of an XML namespace). SAML uses this namespace mechanism to manage the universe of possible types of actions and possible names of attributes.

See section 7 for a list of SAML-defined identifiers.

1.3.3. SAML and Extensibility

The XML formats for SAML assertions and protocol messages have been designed to be extensible.

However, it is possible that the use of extensions will harm interoperability and therefore the use of extensions SHOULD be carefully considered.

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2. SAML Assertions

An assertion is a package of information that supplies one or more statements made by an issuer. SAML allows issuers to make three different kinds of assertion statement:

- **Authentication:** The specified subject was authenticated by a particular means at a particular time.
- **Authorization Decision:** A request to allow the specified subject to access the specified resource has been granted or denied.
- **Attribute:** The specified subject is associated with the supplied attributes.

Assertions have a nested structure. A series of inner elements representing authentication statements, authorization decision statements, and attribute statements contain the specifics, while an outer generic assertion element provides information that is common to all of the statements.

2.1. Schema Header and Namespace Declarations

The following schema fragment defines the XML namespaces and other header information for the assertion schema:

```
<schema
   targetNamespace="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:assertion"
   xmlns:ds="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"
   xmlns:saml="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:assertion"
   xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
   elementFormDefault="unqualified">
   <import namespace="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"
      schemaLocation="xmldsig-core-schema.xsd"/>
   <annotation>
      <documentation>draft-sstc-schema-assertion-29.xsd</documentation>
   </annotation>
…
</schema>
```

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2.2. Simple Types

The following sections define the SAML assertion-related simple types.

2.2.1. Simple Types IDType and IDReferenceType

The **IDType** simple type is used to declare identifiers to assertions, requests, and responses. The **IDReferenceType** is used to reference identifiers of type **IDType**.

Values declared to be of type **IDType** MUST satisfy the following properties:

- Any party that assigns an identifier MUST ensure that there is negligible probability that that party or any other party will accidentally assign the same identifier to a different data object.
- Where a data object declares that it has a particular identifier, there MUST be exactly one such declaration.

The mechanism by which the SAML Requestor or Responder ensures that the identifier is unique is left to the implementation. In the case that a pseudorandom technique is employed, the probability of two randomly chosen identifiers being identical MUST be less than 2^{-128} and SHOULD be less than 2^{-160}. This requirement MAY be met by applying Base64 encoding to a randomly chosen value 128 or 160 bits in length.

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It is OPTIONAL for an identifier based on **IDType** to be resolvable in principle to some resource. In the case that the identifier is resolvable in principle (for example, the identifier is in the form of a URI reference), it is OPTIONAL for the identifier to be dereferenceable.

The following schema fragment defines the **IDType** and **IDReferenceType** simple types:

```
   <simpleType name="IDType">
      <restriction base="string"/>
   </simpleType>
   <simpleType name="IDReferenceType">
      <restriction base="string"/>
   </simpleType>
```

2.2.2. Simple Type DecisionType

The **DecisionType** simple type defines the possible values to be reported as the status of an authorization decision statement.

`Permit`
: The specified action is permitted.

`Deny`
: The specified action is denied.

`Indeterminate`The issuer cannot determine whether the specified action is permitted or denied.

The Indeterminate Decision value is used in situations where the issuer requires the ability to provide an affirmative statement that it is not able to issue a decision. Additional information as to the reason for the refusal or inability to provide a decision MAY be returned as <StatusDetail> elements

The following schema fragment defines the **DecisionType** simple type:

```
   <simpleType name="DecisionType">
      <restriction base="string">
         <enumeration value="Permit"/>
         <enumeration value="Deny"/>
         <enumeration value="Indeterminate"/>
      </restriction>
   </simpleType>
```

2.3. Assertions

The following sections define the SAML constructs that contain assertion information.

2.3.1. Element <AssertionID>

The `<AssertionID>` element makes a reference to a SAML assertion by means of the value of the assertion's `AssertionID` attribute.

The following schema fragment defines the `<AssertionID>` element:

```
   <element name="AssertionIDReference" type="saml:IDReferenceType"/>
```

2.3.2. Element <Assertion>

The `<Assertion>` element is of **AssertionType** complex type. This type specifies the basic information that is common to all assertions, including the following elements and attributes:

`MajorVersion` [Required]
: The major version of this assertion. The identifier for the version of SAML defined in this specification is `1`. Processing of this attribute is specified in Section 3.4.4.

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`MinorVersion` [Required]

The minor version of this assertion. The identifier for the version of SAML defined in this specification is `0`. Processing of this attribute is specified in Section 3.4.4.

`AssertionID` [Required]

The identifier for this assertion. It is of type **IDType**, and MUST follow the requirements specified by that type for identifier uniqueness.

`Issuer` [Required]

The issuer of the assertion. The name of the issuer is provided as a string. The issuer name SHOULD be unambiguous to the intended relying parties. SAML authorities may use an identifier such as a URI reference that is designed to be unambiguous regardless of context.

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`IssueInstant` [Required]

The time instant of issue in UTC as described in section 1.2.1.

`<Conditions>` [Optional]

Conditions that MUST be taken into account in assessing the validity of the assertion.

`<Advice>` [Optional]

Additional information related to the assertion that assists processing in certain situations but which MAY be ignored by applications that do not support its use.

`<Signature>` [Optional]

An XML Signature that authenticates the assertion, see section 5.

One or more of the following statement elements:

`<Statement>`

A statement defined in an extension schema.

`<SubjectStatement>`

A subject statement defined in an extension schema.

`<AuthenticationStatement>`

An authentication statement.

`<AuthorizationDecisionStatement>`

An authorization decision statement.

`<AttributeStatement>`

An attribute statement.

The following schema fragment defines the `<Assertion>` element and its **AssertionType** complex type:

```
   <element name="Assertion" type="saml:AssertionType"/>
   <complexType name="AssertionType">
      <sequence>
         <element ref="saml:Conditions" minOccurs="0"/>
         <element ref="saml:Advice" minOccurs="0"/>
         <choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
            <element ref="saml:Statement"/>
            <element ref="saml:SubjectStatement"/>
            <element ref="saml:AuthenticationStatement"/>
            <element ref="saml:AuthorizationDecisionStatement"/>
            <element ref="saml:AttributeStatement"/>
         </choice>
         <element ref="ds:Signature" minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
      <attribute name="MajorVersion" type="integer" use="required"/>
      <attribute name="MinorVersion" type="integer" use="required"/>
      <attribute name="AssertionID" type="saml:IDType" use="required"/>
```

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```
        <attribute name="Issuer" type="string" use="required"/>
        <attribute name="IssueInstant" type="dateTime" use="required"/>
    </complexType>
```

2.3.2.1. Element <Conditions>

If an assertion contains a `<Conditions>` element, the validity of the assertion is dependent on the conditions provided. Each condition evaluates to a status of **Valid**, **Invalid**, or **Indeterminate**.

The `<Conditions>` element MAY contain the following elements and attributes:

`NotBefore` [Optional]
: Specifies the earliest time instant at which the assertion is valid. The time value is encoded in UTC as described in section 1.2.1.

`NotOnOrAfter` [Optional]
: Specifies the time instant at which the assertion has expired. The time value is encoded in UTC as described in section 1.2.1.

`<Condition>` [Any Number]
: Provides an extension point allowing extension schemas to define new conditions.

`<AudienceRestrictionCondition>`[Any Number]
: Specifies that the assertion is addressed to a particular audience.

The following schema fragment defines the `<Conditions>` element and its **ConditionsType** complex type:

```
    <element name="Conditions" type="saml:ConditionsType"/>
    <complexType name="ConditionsType">
        <choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
            <element ref="saml:AudienceRestrictionCondition"/>
            <element ref="saml:Condition"/>
        </choice>
        <attribute name="NotBefore" type="dateTime" use="optional"/>
        <attribute name="NotOnOrAfter" type="dateTime" use="optional"/>
    </complexType>
```

If an assertion contains a `<Conditions>` element, the validity of the assertion is dependent on the sub-elements and attributes provided. When processing the sub-elements and attributes of a `<Conditions>` element, the following rules MUST be used in the order shown to determine the overall validity of the assertion:

1. If no sub-elements or attributes are supplied in the `<Conditions>` element, then the assertion is considered to be **Valid**.

2. If any sub-element or attribute of the `<Conditions>` element is determined to be invalid, then the assertion is **Invalid**.

3. If any sub-element or attribute of the `<Conditions>` element cannot be evaluated, then the validity of the assertion cannot be determined and is deemed to be **Indeterminate**.

4. If all sub-elements and attributes of the `<Conditions>` element are determined to be **Valid**, then the assertion is considered to be **Valid**.

The `<Conditions>` element MAY be extended to contain additional conditions. If an element contained within a `<Conditions>` element is encountered that is not understood, the status of the condition cannot be evaluated and the validity status of the assertion MUST be deemed to be **Indeterminate** in accordance with rule 3 above.

Note that an assertion that has validity status **Valid** may not be trustworthy by reasons such as not being issued by a trustworthy issuer or not being authenticated by a trustworthy means.

Deleted: The validity status of an assertion is the conjunction of the validity status of each of the conditions it contains, as follows:¶
<#>If any condition evaluates to `Invalid`, the assertion status is `Invalid`.¶
<#>If no condition evaluates to `Invalid` and one or more conditions evaluate to `Indeterminate`, the assertion status is `Indeterminate`.¶
<#>If no conditions are supplied or all the specified conditions evaluate to `Valid`, the assertion status is `Valid`.¶
Note that an assertion that has validity status 'Valid' may not be trustworthy by reasons such as not being issued by a trustworthy issuer or not being authenticated by a trustworthy signature.¶
The `<Conditions>` element MAY be extended to contain additional conditions. If an element contained within a `<Conditions>` element is encountered that is not understood, the status of the condition MUST be evaluated to **Indeterminate**.¶

Deleted: `<element ref="saml:AudienceRestrictionCondition"/>`¶

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2.3.2.1.1 Attributes NotBefore and NotOnOrAfter

The `NotBefore` and `NotOnOrAfter` attributes specify time limits on the validity of the assertion.

The `NotBefore` attribute specifies the time instant at which the validity interval begins. The `NotOnOrAfter` attribute specifies the time instant at which the validity interval has ended.

If the value for either `NotBefore` or `NotOnOrAfter` is omitted it is considered unspecified. If the `NotBefore` attribute is unspecified (and if any other conditions that are supplied evaluate to `Valid`), the assertion is valid at any time before the time instant specified by the `NotOnOrAfter` attribute. If the `NotOnOrAfter` attribute is unspecified (and if any other conditions that are supplied evaluate to `Valid`), the assertion is valid from the time instant specified by the `NotBefore` attribute with no expiry. If neither attribute is specified (and if any other conditions that are supplied evaluate to `Valid`), the assertion is valid at any time.

The `NotBefore` and `NotOnOrAfter` attributes are defined to have the **dateTime** simple type that is built in to the W3C XML Schema Datatypes specification **[Schema2]**. All time instants are specified in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC) as described in section 1.2.1. Implementations MUST NOT generate time instants that specify leap seconds.

2.3.2.1.2 Element <Condition>

The `<Condition>` element serves as an extension point for new conditions. Its **ConditionAbstractType** complex type is abstract; extension elements MUST use the `xsi:type` attribute to indicate the derived type.

The following schema fragment defines the `<Condition>` element and its **ConditionAbstractType** complex type:

```
    <element name="Condition" type="saml:ConditionAbstractType"/>
    <complexType name="ConditionAbstractType" abstract="true"/>
```

2.3.2.1.3 Elements <AudienceRestrictionCondition> and <Audience>

The `<AudienceRestrictionCondition>` element specifies that the assertion is addressed to one or more specific audiences identified by `<Audience>` elements. Although a party that is outside the audiences specified is capable of drawing conclusions from an assertion, the issuer explicitly makes no representation as to accuracy or trustworthiness to such a party. It contains the following elements:

`<Audience>`
: A URI reference that identifies an intended audience. The URI reference MAY identify a document that describes the terms and conditions of audience membership.

The `AudienceRestrictionCondition` evaluates to `Valid` if and only if the relying party is a member of one or more of the audiences specified.

The issuer of an assertion cannot prevent a party to whom it is disclosed from making a decision on the basis of the information provided. However, the `<AudienceRestrictionCondition>` element allows the issuer to state explicitly that no warranty is provided to such a party in a machine- and human-readable form. While there can be no guarantee that a court would uphold such a warranty exclusion in every circumstance, the probability of upholding the warranty exclusion is considerably improved.

The following schema fragment defines the `<AudienceRestrictionCondition>` element and its **AudienceRestrictionConditionType** complex type:

```
    <element name="AudienceRestrictionCondition"
          type="saml:AudienceRestrictionConditionType"/>
    <complexType name="AudienceRestrictionConditionType">
       <complexContent>
          <extension base="saml:ConditionAbstractType">
```

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```
            <sequence>
                <element ref="saml:Audience" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
            </sequence>
         </extension>
      </complexContent>
   </complexType>
   <element name="Audience" type="anyURI"/>
```

2.3.2.2. Elements <Advice> and <AdviceElement>

The <Advice> element contains any additional information that the issuer wishes to provide. This information MAY be ignored by applications without affecting either the semantics or the validity of the assertion.

The <Advice> element contains a mixture of zero or more <Assertion> elements, <AssertionIDReference> elements, and elements in other namespaces, with lax schema validation in effect for these other elements.

Deleted: , <AdviceElement> elements

Following are some potential uses of the <Advice> element:

- Include evidence supporting the assertion claims to be cited, either directly (through incorporating the claims) or indirectly (by reference to the supporting assertions).
- State a proof of the assertion claims.
- Specify the timing and distribution points for updates to the assertion.

The following schema fragment defines the <Advice> element and its **AdviceType** complex type:

Deleted: , along with the <AdviceElement> element and its **AdviceAbstractType** complex type

```
   <element name="Advice" type="saml:AdviceType"/>
   <complexType name="AdviceType">
      <choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
         <element ref="saml:AssertionIDReference"/>
         <element ref="saml:Assertion"/>
         <any namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
      </choice>
   </complexType>
```

Deleted: <element ref="saml:AdviceElement"/>¶

Deleted: <element name="AdviceElement" type="saml:AdviceAbstractType"/>¶
<complexType name="AdviceAbstractType"/>¶

2.4. Statements

The following sections define the SAML constructs that contain statement information.

2.4.1. Element <Statement>

The <Statement> element is an extension point that allows other assertion-based applications to reuse the SAML assertion framework. Its **StatementAbstractType** complex type is abstract; extension elements MUST use the xsi:type attribute to indicate the derived type.

The following schema fragment defines the <Statement> element and its **StatementAbstractType** complex type:

```
   <element name="Statement" type="saml:StatementAbstractType"/>
   <complexType name="StatementAbstractType" abstract="true"/>
```

2.4.2. Element <SubjectStatement>

The <SubjectStatement> element is an extension point that allows other assertion-based applications to reuse the SAML assertion framework. It contains a <Subject> element that allows an issuer to describe a subject. Its **SubjectStatementAbstractType** complex type, which extends **StatementAbstractType**, is abstract; extension elements MUST use the xsi:type attribute to indicate the derived type.

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The following schema fragment defines the `<SubjectStatement>` element and its **SubjectStatementAbstractType** abstract type:

```
    <element name="SubjectStatement" type="saml:SubjectStatementAbstractType"/>
    <complexType name="SubjectStatementAbstractType" abstract="true">
        <complexContent>
            <extension base="saml:StatementAbstractType">
                <sequence>
                    <element ref="saml:Subject"/>
                </sequence>
            </extension>
        </complexContent>
    </complexType>
```

2.4.2.1. Element <Subject>

The `<Subject>` element specifies the principal that is the subject of the statement. It contains either or both of the following elements:

`<NameIdentifier>`
An identification of a subject by its name and security domain.

`<SubjectConfirmation>`
Information that allows the subject to be authenticated.

If the `<Subject>` element contains both a `<NameIdentifier>` and a `<SubjectConfirmation>`, the issuer is asserting that if the relying party performs the specified `<SubjectConfirmation>`, it can be confident that the entity presenting the assertion to the relying party is the entity that the issuer associates with the `<NameIdentifier>` A `<Subject>` element SHOULD NOT identify more than one principal.

The following schema fragment defines the `<Subject>` element and its **SubjectType** complex type:

```
    <element name="Subject" type="saml:SubjectType"/>
    <complexType name="SubjectType">
        <choice>
            <sequence>
                <element ref="saml:NameIdentifier"/>
                <element ref="saml:SubjectConfirmation" minOccurs="0"/>
            </sequence>
            <element ref="saml:SubjectConfirmation"/>
        </choice>
    </complexType>
```

2.4.2.2. Element <NameIdentifier>

The <NameIdentifier> element specifies a subject by a combination of a name qualifier, a name and a format. It has the following attributes:

`NameQualifier` [Optional]
The security or administrative domain that qualifies the name of the subject.
The NameQualifier attribute provides a means to federate names from disparate user stores without collision.

`Format` [Optional]
The syntax used to describe the name of the subject

The format value MUST be a URI reference. The following URI references are defined by this specification, where only the fragment identifier portion is shown, assuming a base URI of the SAML assertion namespace name.

`#emailAddress`
Indicates that the content of the NameIdentifier element is in the form of an email address,

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specifically "addr-spec" as defined in section 3.4.1 of RFC 2822 [RFC 2822]. An addr-spec has the form local-part@domain. Note that an addr-spec has no phrase (such as a common name) before it, has no comment (text surrounded in parentheses) after it, and is not surrounded by "<" and ">".

`#X509SubjectName`

Indicates that the content of the NameIdentifier element is in the form specified for the contents of <ds:X509SubjectName> element in [DSIG]. Implementors should note that [DSIG] specifies encoding rules for X.509 subject names that differ from the rules given in RFC2253 [RFC2253].

`#WindowsDomainQualifiedName`

Indicates that the content of the NameIdentifier element is a Windows domain qualified name. A Windows domain qualified user name is a string of the form "DomainName\UserName". The domain name and "\" separator may be omitted.

The following schema fragment defines the `<NameIdentifier>` element and its **NameIdentifierType** complex type:

```
   <element name="NameIdentifier" type="saml:NameIdentifierType"/>
   <complexType name="NameIdentifierType">
      <simpleContent>
         <extension base="string">
            <attribute name="NameQualifier" type="string" use="optional"/>
            <attribute name="Format" type="anyURI" use="optional"/>
         </extension>
      </simpleContent>
   </complexType>
```

The interpretation of the NameQualifier, and NameIdentifier's content in the case of a Format not specified in this document, are left to individual implementations.

```
Regardless of format, issues of anonymity, pseudonymity, and the persistence of
the identifier with respect to the asserting and relying parties, are also
implementation-specific.
```

2.4.2.3. Elements <SubjectConfirmation>, <ConfirmationMethod>, and <SubjectConfirmationData>

The `<SubjectConfirmation>` element specifies a subject by supplying data that allows the subject to be authenticated. It contains the following elements in order:

`<ConfirmationMethod>` [One or more]

A URI reference that identifies a protocol to be used to authenticate the subject. URI references identifying common authentication protocols are listed in Section 7.

`<SubjectConfirmationData>` [Optional]

Additional authentication information to be used by a specific authentication protocol.

`<ds:KeyInfo>` [Optional]

An XML Signature **[XMLSig]** element that specifies a cryptographic key held by the subject.

The following schema fragment defines the `<SubjectConfirmation>` element and its **SubjectConfirmationType** complex type, along with the `<SubjectConfirmationData>` element and the `<ConfirmationMethod>` element:

```
   <element name="SubjectConfirmation" type="saml:SubjectConfirmationType"/>
   <complexType name="SubjectConfirmationType">
      <sequence>
         <element ref="saml:ConfirmationMethod" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
         <element ref="saml:SubjectConfirmationData" minOccurs="0"/>
         <element ref="ds:KeyInfo" minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
```

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```
    </complexType>
    <element name="SubjectConfirmationData" type="string"/>
    <element name="ConfirmationMethod" type="anyURI"/>
```

2.4.3. Element <AuthenticationStatement>

The `<AuthenticationStatement>` element supplies a statement by the issuer that its subject was authenticated by a particular means at a particular time. It is of type **AuthenticationStatementType**, which extends **SubjectStatementAbstractType** with the addition of the following element and attributes:

`AuthenticationMethod` [Optional]
    A URI reference that specifies the type of authentication that took place. URI references identifying common authentication protocols are listed in Section 7.

`AuthenticationInstant` [Optional]
    Specifies the time at which the authentication took place. The time value is encoded in UTC as described in section 1.2.1.

<`SubjectLocality`> [Optional]
    Specifies the DNS domain name and IP address for the system entity from which the Subject was apparently authenticated.

`<AuthorityBinding>` [Any Number]
    Indicates that additional information about the subject of the statement may be available.

The following schema fragment defines the `<AuthenticationStatement>` element and its **AuthenticationStatementType** complex type:

```
    <element name="AuthenticationStatement"
             type="saml:AuthenticationStatementType"/>
    <complexType name="AuthenticationStatementType">
       <complexContent>
          <extension base="saml:SubjectStatementAbstractType">
             <sequence>
                <element ref="saml:SubjectLocality" minOccurs="0"/>
                <element ref="saml:AuthorityBinding"
                         minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
             </sequence>
             <attribute name="AuthenticationMethod" type="anyURI"/>
             <attribute name="AuthenticationInstant" type="dateTime"/>
          </extension>
       </complexContent>
    </complexType>
```

2.4.3.1. Element <SubjectLocality>

The <`SubjectLocality`> element specifies the DNS domain name and IP address for the system entity that was authenticated. It has the following attributes:

`IPAddress` [Optional]
    The IP address of the system entity that was authenticated.

`DNSAddress` [Optional]
    The DNS address of the system entity that was authenticated.

This element is entirely advisory, since both these fields are quite easily “spoofed” but current practice appears to require its inclusion.

The following schema fragment defines the <`SubjectLocality`> element and its **SubjectLocalityType** complex type:

```
    <element name="SubjectLocality"
```

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```
            type="saml: SubjectLocalityType"/>
    <complexType name="SubjectLocalityType">
        <attribute name="IPAddress" type="string" use="optional"/>
        <attribute name="DNSAddress" type="string" use="optional"/>
    </complexType>
```

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2.4.3.2. Element <AuthorityBinding>

The <AuthorityBinding> element may be used to indicate to a relying party receiving an AuthenticationStatement that a SAML authority may be available to provide additional information about the subject of the statement. A single SAML authority may advertise its presence over multiple protocol bindings, at multiple locations, and as more than one kind of authority by sending multiple elements as needed.

`AuthorityKind` [Required]

The type of SAML Protocol queries to which the authority described by this element will respond. The value is specified as an XML Schema QName. The acceptable values for `AuthorityKind` are the namespace-qualified names of element types or elements derived from the SAML Protocol Query element (see Section 3.3). For example, an attribute authority would be identified by `AuthorityKind="samlp:AttributeQuery"`. For extension schemas, where the actual type of the `samlp:Query` would be identified by an `xsi:type` attribute, the value of `AuthorityKind` MUST be the same as the value of the `xsi:type` attribute for the corresponding query.

`Location` [Required]

A URI reference describing how to locate and communicate with the authority, the exact syntax of which depends on the protocol binding in use. For example, a binding based on HTTP will be a web URL, while a binding based on SMTP might use the "mailto" scheme.

`Binding` [Required]

A URI reference identifying the SAML protocol binding to use in communicating with the authority. All SAML protocol bindings will have an assigned URI reference.

The following schema fragment defines the `<AuthorityBinding>` element and its **AuthorityBindingType** complex type and **AuthorityKindType** simple type:

```
    <element name="AuthorityBinding" type="saml:AuthorityBindingType"/>
    <complexType name="AuthorityBindingType">
        <attribute name="AuthorityKind" type="QName" use="required"/>
        <attribute name="Location" type="anyURI" use="required"/>
        <attribute name="Binding" type="anyURI" use="required"/>
    </complexType>
```

2.4.4. Element <AuthorizationDecisionStatement>

The `<AuthorizationDecisionStatement>`element supplies a statement by the issuer that the request for access by the specified subject to the specified resource has resulted in the specified decision on the basis of some optionally specified evidence.

The resource is identified by means of a URI reference. In order for the assertion to be interpreted correctly and securely the issuer and relying party MUST interpret each URI reference in a consistent manner. Failure to achieve a consistent URI reference interpretation can result in different authorization decisions depending on the encoding of the resource URI reference. Rules for normalizing URI references are to be found in **[RFC 2396]**§6

In general, the rules for equivalence and definition of a normal form, if any, are scheme dependent. When a scheme uses elements of the common syntax, it will also use the common syntax equivalence rules, namely that the scheme and hostname are case insensitive and a URL with an explicit ":port", where the port is the default for the scheme, is equivalent to one where the port is elided.

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To avoid ambiguity resulting from variations in URI encoding SAML requestors and responders ~~applications~~ SHOULD employ the URI normalized form wherever possible as follows:

? The assertion issuer SHOULD encode all resource URIs in normalized form.

? Relying parties SHOULD convert resource URIs to normalized form prior to processing.

Inconsistent URI interpretation can also result from differences between the URI syntax and the semantics of an underlying file system. Particular care is required if URIs are employed to specify an access control policy language. The following security conditions should be satisfied by the system which employs SAML assertions:

? Parts of the URI syntax are case sensitive. If the underlying file system is case insensitive a requestor SHOULD NOT be able to gain access to a denied resource by changing the case of a part of the resource URI.

? Many file systems support mechanisms such as logical paths and symbolic links which allow users to establish logical equivalences between file system entries. A requestor SHOULD NOT be able to gain access to a denied resource by creating such an equivalence.

The `<AuthorizationDecisionStatement>` element is of type **AuthorizationDecisionStatementType**, which extends **SubjectStatementAbstractType** with the addition of the following elements (in order) and attributes:

`Resource` [Required]
: `A URI reference identifying the resource to which access authorization is sought. It is permitted for this attribute to have the value of the empty URI reference (""), and the meaning is defined to be "the start of the current document", as specified by` **`[RFC 2396]`**`§ 4.2.`

`Decision` [Required]
: The decision rendered by the issuer with respect to the specified resource. The value is of the **DecisionType** simple type.

`<Action>` [One or more]
: The set of actions authorized to be performed on the specified resource.

`<Evidence>` [Any Number]
: A set of assertions that the issuer relied on in making the decision.

The following schema fragment defines the `<AuthorizationDecisionStatement>` element and its **AuthorizationDecisionStatementType** complex type:

```
   <element name="AuthorizationDecisionStatement"
type="saml:AuthorizationDecisionStatementType"/>
   <complexType name="AuthorizationDecisionStatementType">
      <complexContent>
         <extension base="saml:SubjectStatementAbstractType">
            <sequence>
               <element ref="saml:Action" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
               <element ref="saml:Evidence" minOccurs="0"/>
            </sequence>
            <attribute name="Resource" type="anyURI" use="required"/>
            <attribute name="Decision" type="saml:DecisionType" use="required"/>
         </extension>
      </complexContent>
   </complexType>
```

2.4.4.1. Element <Action>

The `<Action>` element specifies an action on the specified resource for which permission is sought. It has the following attribute:

`Namespace` [Optional]
: A URI reference representing the namespace in which the name of the specified action is to be interpreted. If this element is absent, the namespace urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:action:rwedc-negation specified in section 7.2.2 is in effect.

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`string data` [Required]
: An action sought to be performed on the specified resource.

The following schema fragment defines the `<Action>` element and its **ActionType** complex type:

```
   <element name="Action" type="saml:ActionType"/>
   <complexType name="ActionType">
      <simpleContent>
         <extension base="string">
            <attribute name="Namespace" type="anyURI"/>
         </extension>
      </simpleContent>
   </complexType>
```

2.4.4.2. Element <Evidence>

The `<Evidence>` element contains an assertion that the issuer relied on in issuing the authorization decision. It has the **EvidenceType** complex type. It contains one of the following elements:

`<AssertionIDReference>`
: Specifies an assertion by reference to the value of the assertion's `AssertionID` attribute.

`<Assertion>`
: Specifies an assertion by value.

The provision of an assertion as evidence MAY affect the reliance agreement between the requestor and the Authorization Authority. For example, in the case that the requestor presented an assertion to the Authorization Authority in a request, the Authorization Authority MAY use that assertion as evidence in making its response without endorsing the assertion as valid either to the requestor or any third party.

The following schema fragment defines the `<Evidence>` element and its **EvidenceType** complex type:

```
   <element name="Evidence" type="saml:EvidenceType"/>
   <complexType name="EvidenceType">
      <choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
         <element ref="saml:AssertionIDReference"/>
         <element ref="saml:Assertion"/>
      </choice>
   </complexType>
```

2.4.5. Element <AttributeStatement>

The `<AttributeStatement>` element supplies a statement by the issuer that the specified subject is associated with the specified attributes. It is of type **AttributeStatementType**, which extends **SubjectStatementAbstractType** with the addition of the following element:

`<Attribute>` [One or More]
: The `<Attribute>` element specifies an attribute of the subject.

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The following schema fragment defines the `<AttributeStatement>` element and its **AttributeStatementType** complex type:

```
    <element name="AttributeStatement" type="saml:AttributeStatementType"/>
    <complexType name="AttributeStatementType">
       <complexContent>
          <extension base="saml:SubjectStatementAbstractType">
             <sequence>
                <element ref="saml:Attribute" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
             </sequence>
          </extension>
       </complexContent>
    </complexType>
```

2.4.5.1. Elements <AttributeDesignator> and <Attribute>

The `<AttributeDesignator>` element identifies an attribute name within an attribute namespace. It has the **AttributeDesignatorType** complex type. It is used in an attribute query to request that attribute values within a specific namespace be returned (see 3.3.4 for more information). The `<AttributeDesignator>` element contains the following XML attributes:

`AttributeNamespace` [Optional]

The namespace in which the `AttributeName` elements are interpreted.

`AttributeName` [Optional]

The name of the attribute.

The following schema fragment defines the `<AttributeDesignator>` element and its **AttributeDesignatorType** complex type:

```
    <element name="AttributeDesignator" type="saml:AttributeDesignatorType"/>
    <complexType name="AttributeDesignatorType">
       <attribute name="AttributeName" type="string" use="required"/>
       <attribute name="AttributeNamespace" type="anyURI" use="required"/>
    </complexType>
```

The `<Attribute>` element supplies the value for an attribute of an assertion subject. It has the **AttributeType** complex type, which extends **AttributeDesignatorType** with the addition of the following element:

`<AttributeValue>` [Any Number]

The value of the attribute.

The following schema fragment defines the `<Attribute>` element and its **AttributeType** complex type:

```
    <element name="Attribute" type="saml:AttributeType"/>
    <complexType name="AttributeType">
       <complexContent>
          <extension base="saml:AttributeDesignatorType">
             <sequence>
                <element ref="saml:AttributeValue" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
             </sequence>
          </extension>
       </complexContent>
    </complexType>
```

2.4.5.1.1 Element <AttributeValue>

The `<AttributeValue>` element supplies the value of a specified attribute. It is of the **anyType** simple type, which allows any well-formed XML to appear as the content of the element.

If the data content of an AttributeValue element is of a XML Schema simple type (e.g. interger, string, etc) the data type MAY be declared explicitly by means of an `xsi:type` declaration in the

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`<AttributeValue>` element. If the attribute value contains structured data the necessary data elements may be defined in an extension schema introduced by means of the `xmlns=` mechanism.

The following schema fragment defines the `<AttributeValue>` element:

```
    <element name="AttributeValue" type="anyType"/>
```

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3. SAML Protocol

SAML assertions MAY be generated and exchanged using a variety of protocols. The bindings and profiles specification for SAML **[SAMLBind]** describes specific means of transporting assertions using existing widely deployed protocols.

SAML-aware requestors MAY in addition use the SAML request-response protocol defined by the `<Request>` and `<Response>` elements. The requestor sends a `<Request>` element to a SAML authority, and the authority generates a `<Response>` element, as shown in Figure 2.

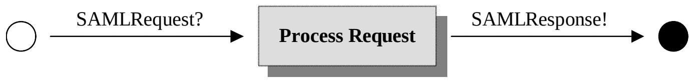

Figure 2: SAML Request-Response Protocol

3.1. Schema Header and Namespace Declarations

The following schema fragment defines the XML namespaces and other header information for the protocol schema:

```
<schema
    targetNamespace="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:protocol"
    xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
    xmlns:samlp="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:protocol"
    xmlns:saml="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:assertion"
    xmlns:ds="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"
    elementFormDefault="unqualified">
    <import namespace="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:assertion"
        schemaLocation="draft-sstc-schema-assertion-29.xsd"/>
    <import namespace="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"
        schemaLocation="xmldsig-core-schema.xsd"/>
    <annotation>
        <documentation>draft-sstc-schema-protocol-29.xsd</documentation>
    </annotation>
…
</schema>
```

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Deleted: `http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/security/docs/draft-sstc-schema-protocol-29.xsd`

Deleted: `http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/security/docs/draft-sstc-schema-assertion-29.xsd`

Deleted: `http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/security/docs/draft-sstc-schema-assertion-29.xsd`

3.2. Requests

The following sections define the SAML constructs that contain request information.

3.2.1. Complex Type RequestAbstractType

All SAML requests are of types that are derived from the abstract **RequestAbstractType** complex type. This type defines common attributes and elements that are associated with all SAML requests:

`RequestID` [Required]

An identifier for the request. It is of type **IDType**, and MUST follow the requirements specified by that type for identifier uniqueness. The values of the `RequestID` attribute in a request and the `InResponseTo` attribute in the corresponding response MUST match.

`MajorVersion` [Required]

The major version of this request. The identifier for the version of SAML defined in this specification is `1`. Processing of this attribute is specified in Section 3.4.2.

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`MinorVersion` [Required]

The minor version of this request. The identifier for the version of SAML defined in this specification is `0`. Processing of this attribute is specified in Section 3.4.2.

`IssueInstant` [Required]

The time instant of issue of the request. The time value is encoded in UTC as described in section 1.2.1.

`<RespondWith>` [Any Number]

Each `<RespondWith>` element specifies a type of response that is acceptable to the requestor.

`<Signature>` [Optional]

An XML Signature that authenticates the assertion, see section 5.

The following schema fragment defines the **RequestAbstractType** complex type:

```
   <complexType name="RequestAbstractType" abstract="true">
      <sequence>
         <element ref="samlp:RespondWith"
                  minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
         <element ref = "ds:Signature" minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
      <attribute name="RequestID" type="saml:IDType" use="required"/>
      <attribute name="MajorVersion" type="integer" use="required"/>
      <attribute name="MinorVersion" type="integer" use="required"/>
      <attribute name="IssueInstant" type="dateTime" use="required"/>
   </complexType>
```

3.2.1.1. Element <RespondWith>

The `<RespondWith>` element specifies the type of Statement the requestor wants from the responder. Multiple `<RespondWith>` elements MAY be included to indicate that the requestor will accept assertions containing any of the specified types. If no `<RespondWith>` element is given, the responder may return assertions containing statements of any type.

If the requestor sends one or more `<RespondWith>` elements, the responder MUST NOT respond with assertions containing statements of any type not specified in one of the `<RespondWith>` elements.

NOTE: Inability to find assertions that meet `<RespondWith>` criteria should be treated identical to any other query for which no assertions are available. In both cases a status of success would normally be returned in the Response message, but no assertions to be found therein.

`<RespondWith>` element values are XML QNames. The XML namespace and name specifically refer to the namespace and element name of the Statement element, exactly as for the `saml:AuthorityKind` attribute; see section 2.4.3.2. For example, a requestor that wishes to receive assertions containing only attribute statements must specify `<RespondWith>saml:AttributeStatement</RespondWith>`. To specify extension types, the `<RespondWith>` element MUST contain exactly the extension element type as specified in the xsi:type attribute on the corresponding element.

The following schema fragment defines the `<RespondWith>` element:

```
   <element name="RespondWith" type="QName"/>
```

3.2.2. Element <Request>

The `<Request>` element specifies a SAML request. It provides either a query or a request for a specific assertion identified by `<AssertionIDReference>` or `<AssertionArtifact>`. It has

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the complex type **RequestType**, which extends **RequestAbstractType** by adding a choice of one of the following elements:

`<Query>`
: An extension point that allows extension schemas to define new types of query.

`<SubjectQuery>`
: An extension point that allows extension schemas to define new types of query that specify a single SAML subject.

`<AuthenticationQuery>`
: Makes a query for authentication information.

`<AttributeQuery>`
: Makes a query for attribute information.

`<AuthorizationDecisionQuery>`
: Makes a query for an authorization decision.

`<AssertionIDReference>` [One or more]
: Requests assertions by reference to its assertion identifier.

`<AssertionArtifact>` [One or more]
: Requests assertions by supplying an assertion artifact that represents it.

The following schema fragment defines the `<Request>` element and its **RequestType** complex type:

```
    <element name="Request" type="samlp:RequestType"/>
    <complexType name="RequestType">
        <complexContent>
            <extension base="samlp:RequestAbstractType">
                <choice>
                    <element ref="samlp:Query"/>
                    <element ref="samlp:SubjectQuery"/>
                    <element ref="samlp:AuthenticationQuery"/>
                    <element ref="samlp:AttributeQuery"/>
                    <element ref="samlp:AuthorizationDecisionQuery"/>
                    <element ref="saml:AssertionIDReference" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
                    <element ref="samlp:AssertionArtifact" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
                </choice>
            </extension>
        </complexContent>
    </complexType>
```

3.2.3. Element <AssertionArtifact>

The `<AssertionArtifact>` element is used to specify the assertion artifact that represents an assertion.

The following schema fragment defines the `<AssertionArtifact>` element:

```
    <element name="AssertionArtifact" type="string"/>
```

3.3. Queries

The following sections define the SAML constructs that contain query information.

3.3.1. Element <Query>

The `<Query>` element is an extension point that allows new SAML queries to be defined. Its **QueryAbstractType** is abstract; extension elements MUST use the `xsi:type` attribute to indicate

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the derived type. **QueryAbstractType** is the base type from which all SAML query elements are derived.

The following schema fragment defines the `<Query>` element and its **QueryAbstractType** complex type:

```
   <element name="Query" type="samlp:QueryAbstractType"/>
   <complexType name="QueryAbstractType" abstract="true"/>
```

3.3.2. Element <SubjectQuery>

The `<SubjectQuery>` element is an extension point that allows new SAML queries that specify a single SAML subject. Its **SubjectQueryAbstractType** complex type is abstract; extension elements MUST use the `xsi:type` attribute to indicate the derived type. **SubjectQueryAbstractType** adds the `<Subject>` element.

The following schema fragment defines the `<SubjectQuery>` element and its **SubjectQueryAbstractType** complex type:

```
   <element name="SubjectQuery" type="samlp:SubjectQueryAbstractType"/>
   <complexType name="SubjectQueryAbstractType" abstract="true">
      <complexContent>
         <extension base="samlp:QueryAbstractType">
            <sequence>
               <element ref="saml:Subject"/>
            </sequence>
         </extension>
      </complexContent>
   </complexType>
```

3.3.3. Element <AuthenticationQuery>

The `<AuthenticationQuery>` element is used to make the query "What assertions containing authentication statements are available for this subject?" A successful response will be in the form of assertions containing authentication statements.

Note: The `<AuthenticationQuery>` MAY NOT be used as a request for a new authentication using credentials provided in the request. The `<AuthenticationQuery>` is a request for statements about authentication acts which have occurred in a previous interaction between the indicated principal and the Authentication Authority.

This element is of type **AuthenticationQueryType**, which extends **SubjectQueryAbstractType** with the addition of the following element:

`<AuthenticationMethod>` [Optional]

A filter for possible responses. If it is present, the query made is "What assertions containing authentication statements do you have for this subject with the supplied authentication method?"

In response to an authentication query, a responder returns assertions with authentication statements as follows:

? First, rules given in section 3.4.4 for matching against the <Subject> element of the query identify the assertions that may be returned.

? Further, if the <AuthenticationMethod> element is present in the query, at least one <AuthenticationMethod> element in the set of returned assertions MUST match. It is OPTIONAL for the complete set of all such matching assertions to be returned in the response.

The `<Subject>` element in the returned assertions MUST be identical to the `<Subject>` element of the query. If the `<ConfirmationMethod>` element is present in the query, at least one

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<ConfirmationMethod> element in the response MUST match. It is OPTIONAL for the complete set of all such matching assertions to be returned in the response.

The following schema fragment defines the <AuthenticationQuery> type and its **AuthenticationQueryType** complex type:

```
    <element name="AuthenticationQuery" type="samlp:AuthenticationQueryType"/>
    <complexType name="AuthenticationQueryType">
        <complexContent>
            <extension base="samlp:SubjectQueryAbstractType">
                <attribute name="AuthenticationMethod" type="anyURI"/>
            </extension>
        </complexContent>
    </complexType>
```

Deleted: <sequence>¶ <element ref="saml:ConfirmationMethod" minOccurs="0"/>¶ </sequence>¶

3.3.4. Element <AttributeQuery>

The <AttributeQuery> element is used to make the query “Return the requested attributes for this subject.” A successful response will be in the form of assertions containing attribute statements. This element is of type **AttributeQueryType**, which extends **SubjectQueryAbstractType** with the addition of the following element and attribute:

Resource [Optional]

The Resource attribute if present specifies that the attribute query is made in response to a specific authorization decision relating to the resource. The responder MAY use the resource attribute to establish the scope of the request. It is permitted for this attribute to have the value of the empty URI reference (""), and the meaning is defined to be "the start of the current document", as specified by **[RFC 2396]**§ 4.2.

If the resource attribute is specified and the responder does not wish to support resource-specific attribute queries, or if the resource value provided is invalid or unrecognized, then it SHOULD respond with a top-level StatusCode value of Responder and a second-level code value of ResourceNotRecognized

Deleted: SHOULD respond with a SAML status of "Error.Receiver.ResourceNotRecognized".

<AttributeDesignator> [Any Number] (see Section 2.4.5.1)

Each <AttributeDesignator> element specifies an attribute whose value is to be returned. If no attributes are specified, it indicates that all attributes allowed by policy are requested.

Deleted: If no attributes are specified, the list of desired attributes is implicit and application-specific.

The following schema fragment defines the <AttributeQuery> element and its **AttributeQueryType** complex type:

```
    <element name="AttributeQuery" type="samlp:AttributeQueryType"/>
    <complexType name="AttributeQueryType">
        <complexContent>
            <extension base="samlp:SubjectQueryAbstractType">
                <sequence>
                    <element ref="saml:AttributeDesignator"
                            minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
                </sequence>
                <attribute name="Resource" type="anyURI reference" use="optional"/>
            </extension>
        </complexContent>
    </complexType>
```

3.3.5. Element <AuthorizationDecisionQuery>

The <AuthorizationDecisionQuery> element is used to make the query “Should these actions on this resource be allowed for this subject, given this evidence?” A successful response will be in the form of assertions containing authorization decision statements. This element is of type **AuthorizationDecisionQueryType**, which extends **SubjectQueryAbstractType** with the addition of the following elements and attribute:

Deleted: March 29th 2002

`Resource` [Required]

A URI reference indicating the resource for which authorization is requested.

`<Action>` [One or More]

The actions for which authorization is requested.

`<Evidence>` [Any Number]

An assertion that the responder MAY rely on in making its response.

The following schema fragment defines the `<AuthorizationDecisionQuery>` element and its **AuthorizationDecisionQueryType** complex type:

```
    <element name="AuthorizationDecisionQuery"
type="samlp:AuthorizationDecisionQueryType"/>
    <complexType name="AuthorizationDecisionQueryType">
        <complexContent>
            <extension base="samlp:SubjectQueryAbstractType">
                <sequence>
                    <element ref="saml:Action" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
                    <element ref="saml:Evidence"
                          minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
                </sequence>
                <attribute name="Resource" type="anyURI" use="required"/>
            </extension>
        </complexContent>
    </complexType>
```

3.4. Responses

The following sections define the SAML constructs that contain response information.

3.4.1. Complex Type ResponseAbstractType

All SAML responses are of types that are derived from the abstract **ResponseAbstractType** complex type. This type defines common attributes and elements that are associated with all SAML responses:

`ResponseID` [Required]

An identifier for the response. It is of type **IDType**, and MUST follow the requirements specified by that type for identifier uniqueness.

`InResponseTo` [Optional]

A reference to the identifier of the request to which the response corresponds, if any. If the response is not generated in response to a request, or if the RequestID of a request cannot be determined (because the request is malformed), then this attribute MUST NOT be present. Otherwise, it MUST be present and match the value of the corresponding RequestID attribute.

Deleted: Required

Deleted: A reference to the identifier of the request to which the response corresponds. The value of this attribute MUST match the value of the corresponding `RequestID` attribute.

Deleted: ¶

`MajorVersion` [Required]

The major version of this response. The identifier for the version of SAML defined in this specification is `1`. Processing of this attribute is specified in Section 3.4.4.

`MinorVersion` [Required]

The minor version of this response. The identifier for the version of SAML defined in this specification is `0`. Processing of this attribute is specified in Section 3.4.4.

`IssueInstant` [Optional]

The time instant of issue of the request. The time value is encoded in UTC as described in section 1.2.1.

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`Recipient` [Optional]

The intended recipient of this response. This is useful to prevent malicious forwarding of responses to unintended recipients, a protection that is required by some use profiles. It is set by the generator of the response to a URI reference that identifies the intended recipient. If present, the actual recipient MUST check that the URI reference identifies the recipient or a resource managed by the recipient. If it does not, the response MUST be discarded.

`<Signature>` [Optional]

An XML Signature that authenticates the assertion, see section 5.

The following schema fragment defines the **ResponseAbstractType** complex type:

```
<complexType name="ResponseAbstractType" abstract="true">
   <sequence>
      <element ref = "ds:Signature" minOccurs="0"/>
   </sequence>
   <attribute name="ResponseID" type="saml:IDType" use="required"/>
   <attribute name="InResponseTo" type="saml:IDReferenceType"
      use="optional"/>
   <attribute name="MajorVersion" type="integer" use="required"/>
   <attribute name="MinorVersion" type="integer" use="required"/>
   <attribute name="IssueInstant" type="dateTime" use="required"/>
   <attribute name="Recipient" type="anyURI" use="optional"/>
</complexType>
```

Deleted: `required`

Deleted: `dateTime`

3.4.2. Element <Response>

The `<Response>` element specifies the status of the corresponding SAML request and a list of zero or more assertions that answer the request. It has the complex type **ResponseType**, which extends **ResponseAbstractType** by adding the following elements (in an unbounded mixture):

`<Status>` [Required] (see Section 3.4.3)

A code representing the status of the corresponding request.

`<Assertion>` [Any Number] (see Section 2.3.2)

Specifies an assertion by value.

The following schema fragment defines the `<Response>` element and its **ResponseType** complex type:

```
<element name="Response" type="samlp:ResponseType"/>
<complexType name="ResponseType">
   <complexContent>
      <extension base="samlp:ResponseAbstractType">
         <sequence>
            <element ref="samlp:Status"/>
            <element ref="saml:Assertion"
                     minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
         </sequence>
      </extension>
   </complexContent>
</complexType>
```

3.4.3. Element <Status>

The `<Status>` element :

`<StatusCode>` [Required]

A code representing the status of the corresponding request.

`<StatusMessage>` [Any Number]

A message which MAY be returned to an operator.

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`<StatusDetail>` [Optional]

Specifies additional information concerning an error condition.

The following schema fragment defines the `<Status>` element and its **StatusType** complex type:

```
    <element name="Status" type="samlp:StatusType"/>
    <complexType name="StatusType">
        <sequence>
            <element ref="samlp:StatusCode"/>
            <element ref="samlp:StatusMessage"
                     minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
            <element ref="samlp:StatusDetail" minOccurs="0"/>
        </sequence>
    </complexType>
```

3.4.3.1. Element <StatusCode>

The `<StatusCode>` element specifies one or more nested codes representing the status of the corresponding request. top-most code value MUST be one of the values defined below. Subsequent nested code values, if present, may provide more specific information concerning a particular error.

Deleted: a

`Value` [Required]

The status code value as defined below.

Deleted: and an option sub code providing more specific information concerning a particular error status:¶

`<StatusCode>` [Optional]

An optional subordinate status code value that provides more specific information on an error condition.

Deleted: Sub

The following top-level **StatusCode** Value QNames are defined. The responder MUST NOT include a code not listed below except by nesting it below one of the listed values.

Deleted: The following **StatusCode** values are defined:

`Success`

The request succeeded.

`VersionMismatch`

The receiver could not process the request because the version was incorrect.

`Receiver`

The request could not be performed due to an error at the receiving end.

`Sender`

The request could not be performed due to an error in the sender or in the request

The following second-level status codes are referenced at various places in the specification. Additional subcodes MAY be defined in future versions of the SAML specification.

`RequestVersionTooHigh`

The protocol version specified in the request is a major upgrade from the highest protocol version supported by the responder.

`RequestVersionTooLow`

The responder cannot respond to the particular request using the SAML version specified in the request because it is too low.

`RequestVersionDeprecated`

The responder does not respond to any requests with the protocol version specified in the request.

`TooManyResponses`

The response would contain more elements than the responder will return.

`RequestDenied`

The responder is able to process the request but has chosen not to respond. MAY be used

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when the responder is concerned about the security context of the request or the sequence of requests received from a particular client.

All status code values defined in this document are QNames associated with the SAML protocol namespace [SAMLP] and MUST be prefixed appropriately when they appear in SAML messages. SAML extensions and SAML Responders are free to define more specific status codes in other namespaces, but MAY NOT define additional codes in either the SAML assertion or protocol namespaces.

The QNames defined as status codes SHOULD only be used in the StatusCode element's Value attribute and have the above semantics only in that context.

The following schema fragment defines the `<StatusCode>` element and its **StatusCodeType** complex type:

```
    <element name="StatusCode" type="samlp:StatusCodeType"/>
    <complexType name="StatusCodeType">
        <sequence>
            <element ref="samlp:StatusCode" minOccurs="0"/>
        </sequence>
        <attribute name="Value" type="QName" use="required"/>
    </complexType>
```

3.4.3.2. Element <StatusMessage>

The `<StatusMessage>` element specifies a message that MAY be returned to an operator:

The following schema fragment defines the `<StatusMessage>` element and its **StatusMessageType** complex type:

```
    <element name="StatusMessage" type="string"/>
```

3.4.3.3. Element <StatusDetail>

The `<StatusDetail>` element MAY be used to specify additional information concerning an error condition.

The following schema fragment defines the `<StatusDetail>` element and its **StatusDetailType** complex type:

```
    <element name="StatusDetail" type="samlp:StatusDetailType"/>
    <complexType name="StatusDetailType">
        <sequence>
            <any namespace="##any"
                 processContents="lax" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        </sequence>
    </complexType>
```

3.4.4. Responses to <AuthenticationQuery> and <AttributeQuery>

Responses to Authentication and Attribute queries are constructed by matching against the `<saml:Subject>` element found within the `<AuthenticationQuery>` or `<AttributeQuery>` elements. In response to these queries, every assertion returned by a SAML responder MUST contain at least one statement whose `<saml:Subject>` element **strongly matches** the `<saml:Subject>` element found in the query.

A `<saml:Subject>` element S1 strongly matches S2 if and only if:

1 If S2 includes a `<saml:NameIdentifier>` element, then S1 must include an identical `<saml:NameIdentifier>` element.

2 If S2 includes a `<saml:SubjectConfirmation>` element, then S1 must include an identical `<saml:SubjectConfirmation>` element.

Deleted: and the **StatusCodeEnumType** simple type

Deleted: Sub

Deleted: `samlp:StatusCodeEnumType`

Deleted:
```
<simpleType name="StatusCodeEnumType">¶
   <restriction base="QName">¶
     <enumeration value="samlp:Success"/>¶
     <enumeration value="samlp:VersionMismatch"/>¶
     <enumeration value="samlp:Receiver"/>¶
     <enumeration value="samlp:Sender"/>¶
   </restriction>¶
 </simpleType>¶
```
<#>Element <SubStatusCode>¶
The `<SubStatusCode>` element specifies an additional code representing the status of the corresponding request:¶
`Value` [Required]
The status code value as defined below.¶
`<SubStatusCode>` [Optional]
An optional subordinate status code value that provides an additional level of specific information on an error condition.¶
The following **SubStatusCode** values are defined, additional codes MAY be defined in future versions of the SAML specification:¶
`RequestVersionTooHigh`
The protocol version specified in the request is a major upgrade from the highest protocol version supported by the responder.¶
`RequestVersionTooLow`
The responder cannot respond to the particular request using the SAML version specified in the request because it is too low.¶
`RequestVersionDeprecated`
The responder does not respond to any requests with the protocol version specified in the request.¶
`TooManyResponses`
The response would contain more elements than the responder will return.¶
The following schema fragment defines the `<SubStatusCode>` element and its **SubStatusCodeType** complex type:¶
```
 <element name="SubStatusCode" type="samlp:SubStatusCodeType"/>¶
 <complexType name="SubStatusCodeType">¶
   <sequence>¶
```
... [2]

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If the responder cannot provide an assertion with any statement(s) satisfying the constraints expressed by a query, the <saml:Response> element MUST NOT contain an <assertion> element and MUST include a <saml:StatusCode> with value "Success". It MAY return a <saml:StatusMessage> with additional information.

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4. SAML Versioning

SAML version information appears in the following elements:

- ? `<Assertion>`
- ? `<Request>`
- ? `<Response>`

The version numbering of the SAML assertion is independent of the version number of the SAML request-response protocol. The version information for each consists of a major version number and a minor version number, both of which are integers. In accordance with industry practice a version number SHOULD be presented to the user in the form *Major.Minor*. This document defines SAML Assertions 1.0 and SAML Protocol 1.0.

The version number $Major_B.Minor_B$ is higher than the version number $Major_A.Minor_A$ if and only if:

$$Major_B > Major_A \ ? \ ((Major_B = Major_A) \ ? \ Minor_B > Minor_A)$$

Each revision of SAML SHALL assign version numbers to assertions, requests, and responses that are the same as or higher than the corresponding version number in the SAML version that immediately preceded it.

New versions of SAML SHALL assign new version numbers as follows:

- ? **Documentation change:** $(Major_B = Major_A) \ ? \ (Minor_B > Minor_A)$
  If the major and minor version numbers are unchanged, the new version *B* only introduces changes to the documentation that raise no compatibility issues with an implementation of version *A*.
- ? **Minor upgrade:** $(Major_B = Major_A) \ ? \ (Minor_B > Minor_A)$
  If the major version number of versions *A* and *B* are the same and the minor version number of *B* is higher than that of *A*, the new SAML version MAY introduce changes to the SAML schema and semantics but any changes that are introduced in *B* SHALL be compatible with version *A*.
- ? **Major upgrade:** $Major_B > Major_A$
  If the major version of *B* number is higher than the major version of *A*, Version *B* MAY introduce changes to the SAML schema and semantics that are incompatible with *A*.

4.1. Assertion Version

A SAML authority MUST NOT issue any assertion whose version number is not supported.

Deleted: application

A SAML authority MUST reject any assertion whose major version number is not supported.

Deleted: application

A SAML authority MAY reject any assertion whose version number is higher than the highest supported version.

Deleted: application

4.2. Request Version

A SAML authority SHOULD issue requests that specify the highest SAML version supported by both the sender and recipient.

Deleted: application

If the SAML authority does not know the capabilities of the recipient it should assume that it supports the highest SAML version supported by the sender.

Deleted: application

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4.3. Response Version

A SAML authority MUST NOT issue responses that specify a higher SAML version number than the corresponding request.

Deleted: application

A SAML authority MUST NOT issue a response that has a major version number that is lower than the major version number of the corresponding request except to report the error `RequestVersionTooHigh`.

Deleted: application

An error response resulting from incompatible protocol versions MUST result in reporting a top-level StatusCode value of VersionMismatch, and MAY result in reporting one of the following second-level values:

Deleted: Incompatible protocol versions MAY cause the following errors to be reported:¶

`RequestVersionTooHigh`
: The protocol version specified in the request is a major upgrade from the highest protocol version supported by the responder.

`RequestVersionTooLow`
: The responder cannot respond to the particular request using the SAML version specified in the request because it is too low.

`RequestVersionDeprecated`
: The responder does not respond to any requests with the protocol version specified in the request.

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5. SAML & XML-Signature Syntax and Processing

SAML Assertions, Request and Response messages may be signed, with the following benefits:

? An Assertion signed by the asserting party (AP). This supports :

Deleted: issuer

(1) Message integrity

(2) Authentication of the asserting party to a relying party (RP)

Deleted: issuer

(3) If the signature is based on the asserting party's public-private key pair, then it also provides for non-repudiation of origin.

Deleted: issuer

? A SAML request or a SAML response message signed by the message originator. This supports :

(1) Message integrity

(2) Authentication of message origin to a destination

(3) If the signature is based on the originator's public-private key pair, then it also provides for non-repudiation of origin.

Note :

? SAML documents may be the subject of signatures from different packaging contexts. **[XMLSig]** provides a framework for signing in XML and is the framework of choice. However, signing may also take place in the context of S/MIME or Java objects that contain SAML documents. One goal is to ensure compatibility with this type of "foreign" digital signing.

? It is useful to characterize situations when a digital signature is NOT required in SAML.

Assertions:

The asserting party has provided the assertion to the relying party, authenticated by means other than digital signature and the channel is secure. In other words, the RP has obtained the assertion from the AP directly (no intermediaries) through a secure channel and the AP has authenticated to the RP.

Request/Response messages:

The originator has authenticated to the destination and the destination has obtained the assertion directly from the originator (no intermediaries) through secure channel(s).

Many different techniques are available for "direct" authentication and secure channel between two parties. The list includes SSL, HMAC, password-based login etc. Also the security requirement depends on the communicating applications and the nature of the assertion transported.

All other contexts require the use of digital signature for assertions and request and response messages. Specifically:

(1) An assertion obtained by a relying party from an entity other than the asserting party MUST be signed by the asserting party.

Deleted: issuer

(2) A SAML message arriving at a destination from an entity other than the originating site MUST be signed by the origin site.

5.1. Signing Assertions

All SAML assertions MAY be signed using the XML Signature. This is reflected in the assertion schema – Section 2.3.

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5.2. Request/Response Signing

All SAML requests and responses MAY be signed using the XML Signature. This is reflected in the schema – Section 3.2 & 3.4.

5.3. Signature Inheritance

5.3.1. Rationale

SAML assertions may be embedded within request or response messages or other XML messages, which may be signed. Request or response messages may themselves be contained within other messages that are based on other XML messaging frameworks (e.g., SOAP) and the composite object may be the subject of a signature. Another possibility is that SAML assertions or request/response messages are embedded within a non-XML messaging object (e.g., MIME package) and signed.

In such a case, the SAML sub-message (Assertion, request, response) may be viewed as inheriting a signature from the "super-signature" over the enclosing object, provided certain constraints are met.

(1) An assertion may be viewed as inheriting a signature from a super signature, if the super signature applies all the elements within the assertion.

A SAML request or response may be viewed as inheriting a signature from a super signature, if the super signature applies to all of the elements within the response.

5.3.2. Rules for SAML Signature Inheritance

Signature inheritance occurs when SAML message (assertion/request/response) is not signed but is enclosed within signed SAML such that the signature applies to all of the elements within the message. In such a case, the SAML message is said to inherit the signature and may be considered equivalent to the case where it is explicitly signed. The SAML message inherits the "closest enclosing signature".

But if SAML messages need to be passed around by themselves, or embedded in other messages, they would need to be signed as per section 5.1

5.4. XML Signature Profile

The XML Signature **[XMLSig]** specification calls out a general XML syntax for signing data with many flexibilities and choices. This section details the constraints on these facilities so that SAML processors do not have to deal with the full generality of XML Signature processing.

5.4.1. Signing formats

XML Signature has three ways of representing signature in a document viz: enveloping, enveloped and detached.

SAML assertions and protocols MUST use the enveloped signatures for signing assertions and protocols. SAML processors should support use of RSA signing and verification for public key operations.

5.4.2. CanonicalizationMethod

XML Signature REQUIRES the Canonical XML (omits comments) (http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xml-c14n-20010315). SAML implementations SHOULD use Canonical XML with no comments.

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5.4.3. Transforms

[XMLSig] REQUIRES the enveloped signature transform
http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#enveloped-signature

5.4.4. KeyInfo

SAML does not restrict or impose any restrictions in this area. Therefore following **[XMLSig]** keyInfo may be absent.

5.4.5. Binding between statements in a multi-statement assertion

Use of signing does not affect semantics of statements within assertions in any way, as stated in this document Sections 1 through 4.

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6. SAML Extensions

The SAML schemas support extensibility. An example of an application that extends SAML assertions is the XTAML system for management of embedded trust roots **[XTAML]**. The following sections explain how to use the extensibility features in SAML to create extension schemas.

Note that elements in the SAML schemas are not blocked from substitution, so that all SAML elements MAY serve as the head element of a substitution group. Also, types are not defined as `final`, so that all SAML types MAY be extended and restricted. The following sections discuss only elements that have been specifically designed to support extensibility.

6.1. Assertion Schema Extension

The SAML assertion schema is designed to permit separate processing of the assertion package and the statements it contains, if the extension mechanism is used for either part.

The following elements are intended specifically for use as extension points in an extension schema; their types are set to `abstract`, so that the use of an `xsi:type` attribute with these elements is REQUIRED:

- `<Assertion>`
- `<Condition>`
- `<Statement>`
- `<SubjectStatement>`
- `<AdviceElement>`

In addition, the following elements that are directly usable as part of SAML MAY be extended:

- `<AuthenticationStatement>`
- `<AuthorizationDecisionStatement>`
- `<AttributeStatement>`
- `<AudienceRestrictionCondition>`

Finally, the following elements are defined to allow elements from arbitrary namespaces within them, which serves as a built-in extension point without requiring an extension schema:

- `<AttributeValue>`
- `<Advice>`

6.2. Protocol Schema Extension

The following elements are intended specifically for use as extension points in an extension schema; their types are set to `abstract`, so that the use of an `xsi:type` attribute with these elements is REQUIRED:

- `<Query>`
- `<SubjectQuery>`

In addition, the following elements that are directly usable as part of SAML MAY be extended:

- `<Request>`

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- `<AuthenticationQuery>`
- `<AuthorizationDecisionQuery>`
- `<AttributeQuery>`
- `<Response>`

6.3. Use of Type Derivation and Substitution Groups

W3C XML Schema **[Schema1]** provides two principal mechanisms for specifying an element of an extended type: type derivation and substitution groups.

For example, a `<Statement>` element can be assigned the type **NewStatementType** by means of the `xsi:type` attribute. For such an element to be schema-valid, **NewStatementType** needs to be derived from **StatementType**. The following example of a SAML assertion assumes that the extension schema (represented by the `new:` prefix) has defined this new type:

```
<saml:Assertion …>
  <saml:Statement xsi:type="new:NewStatementType">
  …
  </saml:Statement>
</saml:Assertion>
```

Alternatively, the extension schema can define a `<NewStatement>` element that is a member of a substitution group that has `<Statement>` as a head element. For the substituted element to be schema-valid, it needs to have a type that matches or is derived from the head element's type. The following is an example of an extension schema fragment that defines this new element:

```
<xsd:element "NewStatement" type="new:NewStatementType"
      substitutionGroup="saml:Statement"/>
```

The substitution group declaration allows the `<NewStatement>` element to be used anywhere the SAML `<Statement>` element can be used. The following is an example of a SAML assertion that uses the extension element:

```
<saml:Assertion …>
   <new:NewStatement>
      …
   </new:NewStatement>
</saml:Assertion>
```

The choice of extension method has no effect on the semantics of the XML document but does have implications for interoperability.

The advantages of type derivation are as follows:

- A document can be more fully interpreted by a parser that does not have access to the extension schema because a "native" SAML element is available.
- At the time of writing, some W3C XML Schema validators do not support substitution groups, whereas the `xsi:type` attribute is widely supported.

The advantage of substitution groups is that a document can be explained without the need to explain the functioning of the `xsi:type` attribute.

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7. SAML-Defined Identifiers

The following sections define URI-based identifiers for common authentication protocols and actions.

Where possible an existing URN is used to specify a protocol. In the case of IETF protocols the URN of the most current RFC that specifies the protocol is used. URI references created specifically for SAML have the initial stem:

`urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:`

Deleted: `http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/security/docs/draft-sstc-core-29`

7.1. Authentication Method and Confirmation Method Identifiers

The `<AuthenticationMethod>` and `<SubjectConfirmationMethod>` elements perform different functions within the SAML architecture although both can contain some of the same values. `<AuthenticationMethod>` is a part of an Authentication Statement, which describes an authentication act which occured in the past. The `<AuthenticationMethod>` indicates how that authentication was done. Note that the authentication statement does not provide the means to perform that authentication, such as a password, key or certificate.

In contrast, `<SubjectConfirmationMethod>` is a part of the `<SubjectConfirmation>`, which is used to allow the Relying Party to confirm that the request or message came from the System Entity that corresponds to the Subject in the statement. The `<SubjectConfirmationMethod>` indicates the method which the Relying Party can use to do this in the future. This may or may not have any relationship to an authentication that was performed previously. Unlike the Authentication Method, the `<SubjectConfirmationMethod>` will usually be accompanied with some piece of information, such as a certificate or key, which will allow the Relying Party to perform the necessary check.

There are many `<SubjectConfirmationMethod>`, because there are many different SAML usage scenarios. A few examples are:

1. A user logs in with a password, but a temporary passcode or cookie is issued for confirmation purposes to avoid repeated exposure of the long term password.

2. There is no login, but an application request is digitally signed. The associated public key is used for confirmation.

3. The user logs in using Kerberos and a Kerberos ticket is used subsequently for confirmation. Notice that in this case although both the Authentication Method and the `<SubjectConfirmationMethod>` are Kerberos, what happens at each step is actually different. (See **[RFC 1510]**)

Deleted: RFC 1510

Comment: http://lists.oasis-open.org/archives/security-services/200203/msg00043.html

The following identifiers are defined to refer to common authentication protocols. Where Base64 encoding is specified the data is encoded as specified by **[RFC 2045]**.

Deleted: **<#>SAML Artifact:**¶
URI: http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/security/docs/draft-sstc-core-28#artifact¶
`<SubjectConfirmationData>`: *Base64* (*Artifact*) ¶
The subject of the assertion is the party that can present the SAML Artifact value specified in `<SubjectConfirmationData>`¶

7.1.1. SAML Artifact (SHA-1):

URI: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:cm:artifact-sha1

Deleted: http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/security/docs/draft-sstc-core-28

Deleted: #

`<SubjectConfirmationData>`: *Base64* (*SHA1* (*Artifact*))

The subject of the assertion is the party that can present a SAML Artifact such that the SHA1 digest of the specified artifact matches the value specified in `<SubjectConfirmationData>`.

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7.1.2. Holder of Key:

URI: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:cm:Holder-Of-Key

Deleted: http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/security/docs/draft-sstc-core-28

Deleted: #

`<ds:KeyInfo>`: Any cryptographic key

The subject of the assertion is the party that can demonstrate that it is the holder of the private component of the key specified in `<ds:KeyInfo>`.

7.1.3. Bearer Indication:

URI: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:cm:BearerIndication

Deleted: http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/security/docs/draft-sstc-core-28

Deleted: #

The subject of the assertion is the bearer of the assertion.

7.1.4. Sender Vouches:

URI: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:cm:sender-vouches

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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.

7.1.5. Password (Pass-Through):

URI: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:cm:password

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`<SubjectConfirmationData>`: *Base64* (*Password*)

The subject of the assertion is the party that can present the password value specified in `<SubjectConfirmationData>`.

The username of the subject is specified by means of the `<NameIdentifier>` element.

7.1.6. Password (One-Way-Function SHA-1):

URI: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:cm:password-sha1

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`<SubjectConfirmationData>`: *Base64* (*SHA1* (*Password*))

The subject of the assertion is the party that can present the password such that the SHA1 digest of the specified password matches the value specified in `<SubjectConfirmationData>`.

The username of the subject is specified by means of the `<NameIdentifier>` element.

7.1.7. Kerberos

URI: urn:ietf:rfc:1510

`<SubjectConfirmationData>`: A Kerberos Ticket

The subject is authenticated by means of the Kerberos protocol **[RFC 1510]**, an instantiation of the Needham-Schroeder symmetric key authentication mechanism **[Needham78]**.

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7.1.8. SSL/TLS Certificate Based Client Authentication:

URI: urn:ietf:rfc:2246

`<ds:KeyInfo>`: Any cryptographic key

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7.1.9. Object Authenticator (SHA-1):

URI: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:cm:object-sha1

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`<SubjectConfirmationData>`: *Base64* (*SHA1* (*Object*))

This authenticator element is the result of computing a digest, using the SHA-1 hash algorithm. It is used when the subject can be represented as a binary string, for example when it is an XML document or the disk image of executable code. Any preprocessing of the subject prior to computation of the digest is out of scope. The name of the subject should be conveyed in an accompanying NameIdentifier element.

7.1.10. PKCS#7

URI: urn:ietf:rfc:2315

`<SubjectConfirmationData>`: *Base64* (PKCS#7 (*Object*))

This authenticator element is signed data in PKCS#7 format [PKCS#7]. The posited identity of the signer must be conveyed in an accompanying NameIdentifier element. This subject type may be included in the subject field of an authentication query, in which case the corresponding response indicates whether the posited signer is, indeed, the signer. It may be included in an attribute query, in which case, the requested attribute values for the subject authenticated by the signed data are returned. It may be included in an authorization query, in which case, the access request represented by the signed data shall be identified by the accompanying object element, and the corresponding assertion containing an authorization decision statement indicates whether the signer is authorized for the access request represented by the object element.

7.1.11. Cryptographic Message Syntax

URI: urn:ietf:rfc:2630

`<SubjectConfirmationData>`: *Base64* (CMS (*Object*))

This authenticator element is signed data in CMS format [CMS]. See also 7.1.10

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7.1.12. XML Digital Signature

URI: urn:ietf:rfc:3075

`<SubjectConfirmationData>`: *Base64* (XML-SIG (*Object*))

`<ds:KeyInfo>`: A cryptographic signing key

This authenticator element is signed data in XML Signature format. See also 7.1.10

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7.2. Action Namespace Identifiers

The following identifiers MAY be used in the `Namespace` attribute of the `<Action>` element (see Section 2.4.4.1) to refer to common sets of actions to perform on resources.

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7.2.1. Read/Write/Execute/Delete/Control:

URI: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:action:rwedc

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Defined actions:

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`Read Write Execute Delete Control`

These actions are interpreted in the normal manner, i.e.

`Read`
: The subject may read the resource

`Write`
: The subject may modify the resource

`Execute`
: The subject may execute the resource

`Delete`
: The subject may delete the resource

`Control`
: The subject may specify the access control policy for the resource

7.2.2. Read/Write/Execute/Delete/Control with Negation:

URI: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:action:rwedc-negation

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Defined actions:

`Read Write Execute Delete Control ~Read ~Write ~Execute ~Delete ~Control`

The actions specified in section 7.2.1are interpreted in the same manner described there. Actions prefixed with a tilde ~ are negated permissions and are used to affirmatively specify that the stated permission is denied. Thus a subject described as being authorized to perform the action `~Read` is affirmatively denied read permission.

A SAML authority MUST NOT authorize both an action and its negated form.

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7.2.3. Get/Head/Put/Post:

URI: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:action:ghpp

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Defined actions:

`GET HEAD PUT POST`

These actions bind to the corresponding HTTP operations. For example a subject authorized to perform the GET action on a resource is authorized to retrieve it.

The `GET` and `HEAD` actions loosely correspond to the conventional read permission and the `PUT` and `POST` actions to the write permission. The correspondence is not exact however since a HTTP GET operation may cause data to be modified and a POST operation may cause modification to a resource other than the one specified in the request. For this reason a separate Action URI reference specifier is provided.

7.2.4. UNIX File Permissions:

URI: urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:action:unix

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The defined actions are the set of UNIX file access permissions expressed in the numeric (octal) notation.

The action string is a four digit numeric code:

extended user group world

Where the *extended* access permission has the value

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+2 if sgid is set

+4 if suid is set

The *user group* and *world* access permissions have the value

+1 if execute permission is granted

+2 if write permission is granted

+4 if read permission is granted

For example `0754` denotes the UNIX file access permission: user read, write and execute, group read and execute and world read.

8. SAML Schema Listings

The following sections contain complete listings of the assertion and protocol schemas for SAML.

8.1. Assertion Schema

Following is a complete listing of the SAML assertion schema **[SAML-XSD]**.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!-- edited with XML Spy v3.5 NT (http://www.xmlspy.com) by Phill Hallam-Baker
(VeriSign Inc.) -->
<schema
   targetNamespace="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:assertion"
   xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
   xmlns:saml="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:assertion"
   xmlns:ds="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"
elementFormDefault="unqualified">
   <import namespace="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"
           schemaLocation="xmldsig-core-schema.xsd"/>
   <annotation>
      <documentation>draft-sstc-schema-assertion-29.xsd</documentation>
   </annotation>
   <simpleType name="IDType">
      <restriction base="string"/>
   </simpleType>
   <simpleType name="IDReferenceType">
      <restriction base="string"/>
   </simpleType>
   <simpleType name="DecisionType">
      <restriction base="string">
         <enumeration value="Permit"/>
         <enumeration value="Deny"/>
         <enumeration value="Indeterminate"/>
      </restriction>
   </simpleType>
   <element name="AssertionIDReference" type="saml:IDReferenceType"/>
   <element name="Assertion" type="saml:AssertionType"/>
   <complexType name="AssertionType">
      <sequence>
         <element ref="saml:Conditions" minOccurs="0"/>
         <element ref="saml:Advice" minOccurs="0"/>
         <choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
            <element ref="saml:Statement"/>
            <element ref="saml:SubjectStatement"/>
            <element ref="saml:AuthenticationStatement"/>
            <element ref="saml:AuthorizationDecisionStatement"/>
            <element ref="saml:AttributeStatement"/>
         </choice>
         <element ref = "ds:Signature" minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
      <attribute name="MajorVersion" type="integer" use="required"/>
      <attribute name="MinorVersion" type="integer" use="required"/>
      <attribute name="AssertionID" type="saml:IDType" use="required"/>
      <attribute name="Issuer" type="string" use="required"/>
      <attribute name="IssueInstant" type="dateTime" use="required"/>
   </complexType>
   <element name="Conditions" type="saml:ConditionsType"/>
   <complexType name="ConditionsType">
      <choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
         <element ref="saml:AudienceRestrictionCondition"/>
         <element ref="saml:Condition"/>
```

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```
        </choice>
        <attribute name="NotBefore" type="dateTime" use="optional"/>
        <attribute name="NotOnOrAfter" type="dateTime" use="optional"/>
    </complexType>
    <element name="Condition" type="saml:ConditionAbstractType"/>
    <complexType name="ConditionAbstractType" abstract="true"/>
    <element name="AudienceRestrictionCondition"
             type="saml:AudienceRestrictionConditionType"/>
    <complexType name="AudienceRestrictionConditionType">
        <complexContent>
            <extension base="saml:ConditionAbstractType">
                <sequence>
                    <element ref="saml:Audience" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
                </sequence>
            </extension>
        </complexContent>
    </complexType>
    <element name="Audience" type="anyURI"/>
    <element name="Advice" type="saml:AdviceType"/>
    <complexType name="AdviceType">
        <choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
            <element ref="saml:AssertionIDReference"/>
            <element ref="saml:Assertion"/>
            <any namespace="##other" processContents="lax"/>
        </choice>
    </complexType>
    <element name="Statement" type="saml:StatementAbstractType"/>
    <complexType name="StatementAbstractType" abstract="true"/>
    <element name="SubjectStatement" type="saml:SubjectStatementAbstractType"/>
    <complexType name="SubjectStatementAbstractType" abstract="true">
        <complexContent>
            <extension base="saml:StatementAbstractType">
                <sequence>
                    <element ref="saml:Subject"/>
                </sequence>
            </extension>
        </complexContent>
    </complexType>
    <element name="Subject" type="saml:SubjectType"/>
    <complexType name="SubjectType">
        <choice>
            <sequence>
                <element ref="saml:NameIdentifier"/>
                <element ref="saml:SubjectConfirmation" minOccurs="0"/>
            </sequence>
            <element ref="saml:SubjectConfirmation"/>
        </choice>
    </complexType>
    <element name="NameIdentifier" type="saml:NameIdentifierType"/>
    <complexType name="NameIdentifierType">
        <simpleContent>
            <extension base="string">
                <attribute name="NameQualifier" type="string" use="optional"/>
                <attribute name="Format" type="anyURI" use="optional"/>
            </extension>
        </simpleContent>
    </complexType>
    <element name="SubjectConfirmation" type="saml:SubjectConfirmationType"/>
    <complexType name="SubjectConfirmationType">
        <sequence>
            <element ref="saml:ConfirmationMethod" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
            <element ref="saml:SubjectConfirmationData" minOccurs="0"/>
            <element ref="ds:KeyInfo" minOccurs="0"/>
```

Deleted: `<element ref="saml:AudienceRestrictionCondition"/>`¶

Deleted: `<element ref="saml:AdviceElement"/>`¶

Deleted: `<element name="AdviceElement" type="saml:AdviceAbstractType"/>`¶
`<complexType name="AdviceAbstractType"/>`¶

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```
      </sequence>
   </complexType>
   <element name="SubjectConfirmationData" type="string"/>
   <element name="ConfirmationMethod" type="anyURI"/>
   <element name="AuthenticationStatement"
            type="saml:AuthenticationStatementType"/>
   <complexType name="AuthenticationStatementType">
      <complexContent>
         <extension base="saml:SubjectStatementAbstractType">
            <sequence>
               <element ref="saml:SubjectLocality" minOccurs="0"/>
               <element ref="saml:AuthorityBinding"
                        minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
            </sequence>
            <attribute name="AuthenticationMethod" type="anyURI"/>
            <attribute name="AuthenticationInstant" type="dateTime"/>
         </extension>
      </complexContent>
   </complexType>
   <element name="SubjectLocality"
            type="saml:SubjectLocalityType"/>
   <complexType name=" SubjectLocalityType ">
      <attribute name="IPAddress" type="string" use="optional"/>
      <attribute name="DNSAddress" type="string" use="optional"/>
   </complexType>
   <element name="AuthorityBinding" type="saml:AuthorityBindingType"/>
   <complexType name="AuthorityBindingType">
      <attribute name="AuthorityKind" type="QName" use="required"/>
      <attribute name="Location" type="anyURI" use="required"/>
      <attribute name="Binding" type="anyURI" use="required"/>
   </complexType>
   <element name="AuthorizationDecisionStatement"
type="saml:AuthorizationDecisionStatementType"/>
   <complexType name="AuthorizationDecisionStatementType">
      <complexContent>
         <extension base="saml:SubjectStatementAbstractType">
            <sequence>
               <element ref="saml:Action" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
               <element ref="saml:Evidence" minOccurs="0"/>
            </sequence>
            <attribute name="Resource" type="anyURI" use="required"/>
            <attribute name="Decision" type="saml:DecisionType" use="required"/>
         </extension>
      </complexContent>
   </complexType>
   <element name="Action" type="saml:ActionType"/>
   <complexType name="ActionType">
      <simpleContent>
         <extension base="string">
            <attribute name="Namespace" type="anyURI"/>
         </extension>
      </simpleContent>
   </complexType>
   <element name="Evidence" type="saml:EvidenceType"/>
   <complexType name="EvidenceType">
      <choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
         <element ref="saml:AssertionIDReference"/>
         <element ref="saml:Assertion"/>
      </choice>
   </complexType>
   <element name="AttributeStatement" type="saml:AttributeStatementType"/>
   <complexType name="AttributeStatementType">
      <complexContent>
```

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```
            <extension base="saml:SubjectStatementAbstractType">
               <sequence>
                  <element ref="saml:Attribute" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
               </sequence>
            </extension>
         </complexContent>
      </complexType>
      <element name="AttributeDesignator" type="saml:AttributeDesignatorType"/>
      <complexType name="AttributeDesignatorType">
         <attribute name="AttributeName" type="string" use="required"/>
         <attribute name="AttributeNamespace" type="anyURI" use="required"/>
      </complexType>
      <element name="Attribute" type="saml:AttributeType"/>
      <complexType name="AttributeType">
         <complexContent>
            <extension base="saml:AttributeDesignatorType">
               <sequence>
                  <element ref="saml:AttributeValue" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
               </sequence>
            </extension>
         </complexContent>
      </complexType>
      <element name="AttributeValue" type="saml:anyType"/>
</schema>
```

8.2. Protocol Schema

Following is a complete listing of the SAML protocol schema **[SAMLP-XSD]**.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!-- edited with XML Spy v3.5 NT (http://www.xmlspy.com) by Phill Hallam-Baker
(VeriSign Inc.) -->
<schema
   targetNamespace="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:protocol"
   xmlns:ds="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"
   xmlns:saml="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:assertion"
   xmlns:samlp="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:protocol"
   xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" elementFormDefault="unqualified">
   <import
       namespace="urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:1.0:assertion"
       schemaLocation="draft-sstc-schema-assertion-29.xsd"/>
   <import namespace="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"
          schemaLocation="xmldsig-core-schema.xsd"/>
   <annotation>
      <documentation>draft-sstc-schema-protocol-29.xsd</documentation>
   </annotation>
   <complexType name="RequestAbstractType" abstract="true">
      <sequence>
         <element ref="samlp:RespondWith"
                 minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
         <element ref = "ds:Signature" minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
      <attribute name="RequestID" type="saml:IDType" use="required"/>
      <attribute name="MajorVersion" type="integer" use="required"/>
      <attribute name="MinorVersion" type="integer" use="required"/>
      <attribute name="IssueInstant" type="dateTime" use="required"/>
   </complexType>
   <element name="RespondWith" type="QName"/>
   <element name="Request" type="samlp:RequestType"/>
   <complexType name="RequestType">
      <complexContent>
         <extension base="samlp:RequestAbstractType">
            <choice>
```

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```
                <element ref="samlp:Query"/>
                <element ref="samlp:SubjectQuery"/>
                <element ref="samlp:AuthenticationQuery"/>
                <element ref="samlp:AttributeQuery"/>
                <element ref="samlp:AuthorizationDecisionQuery"/>
                <element ref="saml:AssertionID" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
                <element ref="samlp:AssertionArtifact" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
            </choice>
         </extension>
      </complexContent>
   </complexType>
   <element name="AssertionArtifact" type="string"/>
   <element name="Query" type="samlp:QueryAbstractType"/>
   <complexType name="QueryAbstractType" abstract="true"/>
   <element name="SubjectQuery" type="samlp:SubjectQueryAbstractType"/>
   <complexType name="SubjectQueryAbstractType" abstract="true">
      <complexContent>
         <extension base="samlp:QueryAbstractType">
            <sequence>
                <element ref="saml:Subject"/>
            </sequence>
         </extension>
      </complexContent>
   </complexType>
   <element name="AuthenticationQuery" type="samlp:AuthenticationQueryType"/>
   <complexType name="AuthenticationQueryType">
      <complexContent>
         <extension base="samlp:SubjectQueryAbstractType">
            <attribute name="AuthenticationMethod" type="anyURI"/>
         </extension>
      </complexContent>
   </complexType>
   <element name="AttributeQuery" type="samlp:AttributeQueryType"/>
   <complexType name="AttributeQueryType">
      <complexContent>
         <extension base="samlp:SubjectQueryAbstractType">
            <sequence>
                <element ref="saml:AttributeDesignator"
                         minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
            </sequence>
            <attribute name="Resource" type="anyURI" use="optional"/>
         </extension>
      </complexContent>
   </complexType>
   <element name="AuthorizationDecisionQuery"
            type="samlp:AuthorizationDecisionQueryType"/>
   <complexType name="AuthorizationDecisionQueryType">
      <complexContent>
         <extension base="samlp:SubjectQueryAbstractType">
            <sequence>
                <element ref="saml:Action" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
                <element ref="saml:Evidence"
                         minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
            </sequence>
            <attribute name="Resource" type="anyURI" use="required"/>
         </extension>
      </complexContent>
   </complexType>
   <complexType name="ResponseAbstractType" abstract="true">
      <sequence>
         <element ref = "ds:Signature" minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
      <attribute name="ResponseID" type="saml:IDType" use="required"/>
```

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<element ref="saml:ConfirmationMethod" minOccurs="0"/>¶
</sequence>¶

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```
      <attribute name="InResponseTo" type="saml:IDReferenceType"
         use="optional"/>
      <attribute name="MajorVersion" type="integer" use="required"/>
      <attribute name="MinorVersion" type="integer" use="required"/>
      <attribute name="IssueInstant" type="dateTime" use="required"/>
      <attribute name="Recipient" type="anyURI" use="optional"/>
   </complexType>
   <element name="Response" type="samlp:ResponseType"/>
   <complexType name="ResponseType">
      <complexContent>
         <extension base="samlp:ResponseAbstractType">
            <sequence>
               <element ref="samlp:Status"/>
               <element ref="saml:Assertion"
                        minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
            </sequence>
         </extension>
      </complexContent>
   </complexType>
   <element name="Status" type="samlp:StatusType"/>
   <complexType name="StatusType">
      <sequence>
         <element ref="samlp:StatusCode"/>
         <element ref="samlp:StatusMessage"
                  minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
         <element ref="samlp:StatusDetail" minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
   </complexType>
   <element name="StatusCode" type="samlp:StatusCodeType"/>
   <complexType name="StatusCodeType">
      <sequence>
         <element ref="samlp:StatusCode" minOccurs="0"/>
      </sequence>
      <attribute name="Value" type="QName" use="required"/>
   </complexType>
   <element name="StatusMessage" type="string"/>
   <element name="StatusDetail" type="samlp:StatusDetailType"/>
   <complexType name="StatusDetailType">
      <sequence>
         <any namespace="##any"
              processContents="lax" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </sequence>
   </complexType>
</schema>
```

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```
  <simpleType name="StatusCodeEnumType">¶
   <restriction base="QName">¶
    <enumeration value="samlp:Success"/>¶
    <enumeration value="samlp:VersionMismatch"/>¶
    <enumeration value="samlp:Receiver"/>¶
    <enumeration value="samlp:Sender"/>¶
   </restriction>¶
  </simpleType>¶
  <element name="SubStatusCode" type="samlp:SubStatusCodeType"/>¶
  <complexType name="SubStatusCodeType">¶
   <sequence>¶
    <element ref="samlp:SubStatusCode" minOccurs="0"/>¶
   </sequence>¶
   <attribute name="Value" type="QName" use="required"/>¶
  </complexType>¶
```

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Appendix A. Notices

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```
<simpleType name="StatusCodeEnumType">
    <restriction base="QName">
        <enumeration value="samlp:Success"/>
        <enumeration value="samlp:VersionMismatch"/>
        <enumeration value="samlp:Receiver"/>
        <enumeration value="samlp:Sender"/>
    </restriction>
</simpleType>
```

3.4.3.2.Element <SubStatusCode>

The <SubStatusCode> element specifies an additional code representing the status of the corresponding request:

Value [Required]

The status code value as defined below.

<SubStatusCode> [Optional]

An optional subordinate status code value that provides an additional level of specific information on an error condition.

The following **SubStatusCode** values are defined, additional codes MAY be defined in future versions of the SAML specification:

RequestVersionTooHigh

The protocol version specified in the request is a major upgrade from the highest protocol version supported by the responder.

RequestVersionTooLow

The responder cannot respond to the particular request using the SAML version specified in the request because it is too low.

RequestVersionDeprecated

The responder does not respond to any requests with the protocol version specified in the request.

TooManyResponses

The response would contain more elements than the responder will return.

The following schema fragment defines the <SubStatusCode> element and its SubStatusCodeType complex type:

```
<element name="SubStatusCode" type="samlp:SubStatusCodeType"/>
<complexType name="SubStatusCodeType">
    <sequence>
        <element ref="samlp:SubStatusCode" minOccurs="0"/>
    </sequence>
    <attribute name="Value" type="QName"  use="required"/>
</complexType>
```