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**Feedback on**

**XACML 3.0 Draft Public review 04**

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**Context**

TSCP ([www.tscp.org](http://www.tscp.org/)) is a cooperative forum in which leading Aerospace & Defense companies and key government agencies work together to establish and maintain an open standards-based framework that can be used to enable secure collaboration and assured information sharing between parties, irrespective of the tools they choose to use.

TSCP intends to use XACML as a standard representation for policies exchanged across organizations, as well as is considering XACML as a key enabler for authorization engines within organizations. The feedback, that this document formulates, addresses both use-cases, shortened as “interchange” and “execution”, use-cases.

**Feedback**

**Support for an explicit policy-binding by reference**

*TSCP suggests adding to the standard the concept of policy-reference resource attribute. This clarifies the semantics of this attribute (interchange use-case) and can improve the performance of PDP’s (execution use-case)*

XACML rules specify the conditions under which a given policy must apply, using the construct {Target / AnyOf / AllOf / Match / AttributeDesignator, AttributeValue}. The attributes, that are used for this determination, can be of any source (Subject, Resource, Environment, custom), of any type, in any number, and in any combination. This provides for a great flexibility, which indeed is all very positive. This model, that we name “policy-binding by inference”, can be contrasted with the model of “policy-binding by reference”, whereas the determination of the applicable policy is explicitly provided as a particular Resource attribute, which calls out the Policy Identifier. The resource contains the references of all the policies that must apply, making the policy selection process deterministic and unambiguous.

The primary use-case, that key organizations of the Aeronautical & Defense sector are considering, is the one of information labeling: security labels applied to documents explicitly contain the references of all the policies that must apply. This use-case can indeed be “simulated” under the current XACML 2.0 specification, by considering policy-binding reference as just another resource attribute.

However, implementations of XACML PDP’s that are aware that a particular resource-attribute designates a policy-reference can gain from some key system benefits:

* Integrity: a reference that corresponds to no known policy identifier reveals a loss of integrity;
* Flexibility: it is possible to update a policy without affecting all the resources under this policy;
* Performance: the policy references speed the process of policy selection;
* Predictability: there is no need to arbitrate between policy candidates, as all applicable policies are explicitly called out.

We suggest that XACML 3.0 incorporates the support for an explicit policy-binding by reference. This could, for example, be achieved by the addition of an AttributeDesignator category, such as: urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:resource-category:policyId. In a “policy-binding by reference” model, the Target of a XACML policy would contain a match condition on a resource attribute, which category is policyId, and which constant value would be the identifier of the policy itself.

**Support for parameterized policies**

*TSCP suggests adding the support for parameterized policies, which mostly benefits the “interchange” use-case, by allowing reuse and helping change-management.*

XACML rules specify attributes, which need to be evaluated, as the tuple {AttributeDesignator, AttributeValue} whereas the AttributeDesignator indicates the source of the attribute, and the AttributeValue, its associated type and actual, constant, value. There are cases where it is desirable to resolve the value at the time of authorization, in a late-bound manner: in these cases, the rule specifies that the actual value of a given attribute needs to be resolved, given an attribute identifier, much in the same way attribute designators currently work.

To clarify the proposal, here is a slightly modified version of the Medi Corp example 1 (per 4.1.1 of the XACML 3.0 draft):

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<Policy

 xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:core:schema:wd-17"

 xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"

 xsi:schemaLocation="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:core:schema:wd-17

 http://docs.oasis-open.org/xacml/3.0/xacml-core-v3-schema-wd-17.xsd"

 PolicyId="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:example:SimplePolicy1"

 Version="1.0"

 RuleCombiningAlgId="identifier:rule-combining-algorithm:deny-overrides">

 <Description>

 Medi Corp access control policy

 </Description>

 <Target/>

 <Rule

 RuleId= "urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:3.0:example:SimpleRule1"

 Effect="Permit">

 <Description>

 Any subject with an e-mail name in the {urn:example:com:permitted-domain}

 can perform any action on any resource.

 </Description>

 <Target>

 <AnyOf>

 <AllOf>

 <Match

 MatchId="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:function:rfc822Name-match">

 <AttributeValue

 ParameterId="urn:example:com:permitted-domain"

 DataType=<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string>/>

 <AttributeDesignator

 MustBePresent="false"

 Category="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:subject-category:access-subject"

 AttributeId="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:subject:subject-id"

 DataType="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:data-type:rfc822Name"/>

 </Match>

 </AllOf>

 </AnyOf>

 </Target>

 </Rule>

</Policy>

The difference with the original example, found in XACML 3.0 draft, is the addition of the ParameterId attribute on the AttributeValue element. The presence of this attribute means that the actual value of the attribute must be retrieved at authorization time (given the parameter identifier). We suggest that this principle of parameterization be generalized, so than any AttributeValue that is member of a string-bag function, could be benefit from it; this would allow the parameterization of rules articulating sets.

Policies containing parameterized AttributeValue elements become in effect policy templates. Policy templates, that supply the rules, cannot be executed, and can only be referred to by other, non-parameterized policies, that supply the parameters of the template. TSCP would like to discuss further how this construct could be articulated, if this is of interest to the XACML TC.

We provide an example of use of this capability: organizations of the Aeronautical & Defense sector need to manage a large volume of export-control licenses. Taken the US as an illustration, the ITAR (International Traffic in Arms Regulations) mandates that organizations must export goods and services under licenses called Technical Assistance Agreements (TAA). Each TAA specifies the values of the parameters that are used in the ITAR access rules. The lack of support for parameterized rules implies that PAP and PDP must manage one policy-rule per TAA. The problem is that there are tens of thousands of TAA’s for a given business context, and a vast majority of them only differ by only a few attribute constant values.

The support for parameterized rules, as proposed, would allow the PAP to administering a small number of ITAR policy templates, which only contain the rules. Additionally this allows organizations to cleanly track evolving regulations, without having to redistribute tens of thousands individual TAA access rules.