# OASIS 🕅

# **eXtended Signature Services (XSS) Profile**

# of the OASIS Digital Signature Service

# 4 (DSS)

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17 18 19	Abstract:  This profile extends the DSS protocol and its XAdES profiles to support several advanced operations regarding signature creation and verification.
20 21	Additionally, this profile provides further detail on some DSS/XAdES aspects that can be useful
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25 26 27 28	For information on whether any patents have been disclosed that may be essential to implementing this specification, and any offers of patent licensing terms, please refer to the Intellectual Property Rights section of the Digital Signature Service TC web page at <a href="http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/dss/ipr.php">http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/dss/ipr.php</a> .

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#### 1 Introduction

#### 1.1 Notation

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- The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", 88
- 89 "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this specification are to be interpreted as
- 90 described in IETF RFC 2119 [RFC 2119]. These keywords are capitalized when used to unambiguously
- specify requirements over protocol features and behavior that affect the interoperability and security of 91
- 92 implementations. When these words are not capitalized, they are meant in their natural-language sense.
- 93 This specification uses the following typographical conventions in text: <XSSElement>,
- 94 <ns:ForeignElement>, Attribute, Datatype, OtherCode.
- 95 Listings of XSS schemas appear like this.

#### 1.2 Schema Organization and Namespaces

- The structures described in this specification are contained in the schema file [XSS-XSD]. All schema listings 97
- 98 in the current document are excerpts from the schema file. In the case of a disagreement between the
- 99 schema file and this document, the schema file takes precedence.
- This schema is associated with the following XML namespace: 100
- 101 urn:oasis:names:tc:dss:1.0:profiles:XSS
- 102 If a future version of this specification is needed, it will use a different namespace.
- 103 Conventional XML namespace prefixes are used in the schema:
- The prefix xss: stands for the DSS core namespace [Core-XSD]. 104
- 105 The prefix ds: stands for the W3C XML Signature namespace [XMLSig].
- 106 The prefix xs: stands for the W3C XML Schema namespace [Schema1].
- 107 The prefix saml11: stands for the OASIS SAML 1.1 Schema namespace [SAMLCore1.1].
- The prefix sam120: stands for the OASIS SAML 2.0 Schema namespace [SAMLCore2.0]. 108
- 109 The prefix wsse: stands for OASIS Web Services Security [WSS].
- The prefix xades: stands for ETSI XML Advanced Electronic Signatures (XAdES) [XAdES]. 110
- The prefix xadp: stands for XAdES Profiles of the OASIS Digital Signature Service [XAdES-DSS] 111
- 112 The prefix xsp: stands for XML Format for Signature Policies [XMLSigPol].
- The prefix tsl: stands for Provision of Harmonized Trust Service Provider Status Information [TS 102 231]. 113
- The prefix archp: stands for Signature Archive Profile of the OASIS Digital Signature Service [Archive-114 115
- The prefix xss: or no prefix defaults to the namespace of the present document. 116

#### 2 Profile Features

#### 118 **2.1 Identifier**

119 urn:oasis:names:tc:dss:1.0:profiles:XSS

#### 120 **2.2 Scope**

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121 This document profiles the DSS XAdES profiles included in [XAdES-DSS-XML] and [CAdES-DSS-XML].

#### 122 2.2.1 Additions to the Signing Protocol

- Creation of advanced electronic signatures based on a Signature Policy, as defined in [TR 102 038] or [TR 102 272]
- Archival of advanced electronic signatures after their creation, supporting the usage of Archival Policies.
  - Creation of counter-signatures and parallel signatures.

#### 2.2.2 Addtions to the Verifying Protocol

- X.509 Certificate Verification, allowing the clients to submit not only advanced electronic signatures or timestamps, but also X.509 Public-Key Certificates (PKCs) and X.509 Attribute Certificates (ACs), additionally allowing to customize how the server performs the certificate verification (algorithms and parameters).
- Support for Trust Service Provider status information lookup, by means of Trust Service Provider Status Lists (TSLs), as defined in [TS 102 231], in order to effectively enable scheme-based / crossborder transactions.
- Verification of advanced electronic signatures based on a Signature Policy, as defined in **[TR 102 137 038]** or **[TR 102 272]**.
- Archival of advanced electronic signatures after verification, in a similar way as described above for the Signing Protocol.
- Extraction of attributes contained in the signature objects (i.e. signatures, end entity certificate, ...), like the signer identity, the signing time or other useful information, specially useful when the clients of the signature server are also applications (i.e. performing authorization tests based on the attributes obtained from the response).
- Verification of qualified certificates.

#### 145 **2.2.3 Common Additions**

- Support for digitally signed responses that can be retained as evidences by the clients.
- Several authentication mechanisms are discussed in detail.

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#### **2.3 Relationship to Other Profiles**

150 This profile includes the features covered in the profiles included in the following table

Profile	Туре	Description
XML Advanced Electronic Signatures [XAdES-DSS-XML]	CONCRETE	Support for the creation of <b>[XAdES]</b> signatures.
CMS Advanced Electronic Signatures [CAdES-DSS-XML]	CONCRETE	Support for the creation of <b>[CAdES]</b> signatures.
XML Timestamping Profile of the OASIS Digital Signature Services [TST-DSS]	CONCRETE	Support for the creation of CMS and XML timestamps.
Signature Archive Profile of the OASIS Digital Signature Services [Archive-DSS]	CONCRETE	Support for the archive of signatures.

#### **2.4 Signature Object**

- In addition to the child elements defined in [DSS Core], the element <dss:SignatureObject> MAY contain one <ds:X509Data>, included in the <dss:Other> element.
- When present, this element MUST include one or more <ds:X509Certificate> elements, containing one or more X.509 Public-Key Certificates (PKCs) and X.509 Attribute Certificates (ACs) conforming to [RFC3280] and [RFC3281], respectively, with the following restrictions
- exactly ONE end-entity X509 Public-Key Certificate can be included
- the included Attribute Certificates (if any) MUST be linked to the end-entity X509 Public-Key Certificate, following guidelines described in [RFC3281].
- This element MUST only be included in a verify request message, and allows the client to request the verification of X.509 Certificates to the server.

#### 162 **2.5 Transport Binding**

163 This profile does not constrain any transport binding defined in [DSSCore].

#### 2.6 Security Binding

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165 This profile does not constrain any security binding defined in **[DSSCore]**.

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66	A security analysis SHOULD be carried to assure that a proper combination of transport and security bindings
67	is used according to the applicable security policy.

### 168 3 Common Protocol Structures

#### 3.1 Optional Inputs and Outputs

- None of the optional inputs specified in the [DSS Core] and [XAdES-DSS] are precluded in this abstract
- 171 profile. It only constrains some of them and specifies additional optional inputs.

#### 172 3.1.1 Optional Input <dss:ClaimedIdentity>

- 173 The optional input <dss:ClaimedIdentity> MAY be present when the requested operation (i.e. signature
- 174 production) requires the client to be authenticated, and the chosen underlying security binding does not fully
- 175 authenticate the client

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- 176 There are several cases for that behaviour
  - when the requester is not directly the client, but is acting on behalf of the latter (i.e. the requester is a
    presentation component of a Distributed Signature-Creation Application (SCA), as defined in [CWA
    14170]).
- In this case, the Signature Creation Application (SCA) MAY choose to use a security binding that authenticates itself to the server (which is desirable in order to restrict the SCAs that can request signatures on behalf of the signers), but, in this case, there is no signer information that can be considered as signer authentication data.
  - when the signer credentials used with the underlying security binding (if any) are not suitable to fully
    authenticate the signer (i.e. the applicable security policy requires to authenticate the signer using
    some non-standard / proprietary authentication method not covered as a standard security binding).
  - otherwise, when the signer credentials used with the underlying security binding are not enough to
    fully authenticate the signer (i.e. when the applicable security policy requires more than one
    authentication factor to consider the request as valid (i.e. TLS Client Authentication plus PIN or OneTime Password).
- 191 It is STRONGLY recommended to perform a security analysis of the authentication methods to prevent 192 guessing, impersonation and replay attacks. Man-in-the-middle attacks are mitigated by using one of the 193 security bindings detailed below in this profile.
- 194 Different client/message authentication schemes are described in annexes C, D and E.

## 3.1.2 Optional Input <ReturnSignedResponse> / Optional Output <ResponseSignature>

The <ReturnSignedResponse> element instructs the server to produce a response signed with its own key. Normally, this signed response that can be retained / archived by the client (signer) of the service as an evidence of the validation process.

The management of the response after its production falls under responsibility of the client requesting the signature. See Appendix B for some guidelines in the management of the signed responses.

Optionally, the client can request to the server to create the signature under one or more commitments, using <RequiredCommitments>

<RequiredCommitments> [Optional]

The commitments requested by the client to be taken by the server when issuing the signed response. Commitments used MAY include the ones defined in **[XAdES]** or **[CAdES]**, or any other specific / proprietary ones.

When no required commitments are specified, it's STRONGLY recommended for the signed responses to be produced under, at least, a commitment that recognizes the creation the signature as requested by the client (normally referred as **Proof Of Origin** commitment, as specified in **[XAdES]** and **[CAdES]**).

If the requested commitments cannot be applied by the server when generating the signature, the server MUST reject the request using the minor code UnavailableCommitment.

The server MAY decide, attending to its configuration, to generate a signed response even when the client (signer) hasn't requested the generation.

Validation of signed responses (standard enveloped signatures) can be carried out directly with capabilities provided by the DSS Core Protocol (DSS Verifying Protocol), without any specific extensions.

The signature MUST be an enveloped [XAdES] signature included in the <ResponseSignature> covering, at least,

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- the whole document where the signature is enveloped into (using an enveloped signature transform and an appropriate reference uri, like URI="").
- its own <xades:SignedProperties> element, as described in [XAdES].

This optional input is allowed in multi-signature verification.

#### 3.1.3 Optional Input <Archive> / Optional Output <ArchiveInfo>

The <Archive> element MAY be used by the client to request the archival of the signature after its processing by the server. This option will normally be used by these clients that don't have the means to manage the produced signature by themselves or those that prefer relying on a trusted third-party to perform this signature management over time.

The <Archive> element MAY include the different options defined in the profile [Archive-DSS]

The <archiveInfo> response MUST include the identifier associated to the archived object

- The result codes for the archive operations can be found in [Archive-DSS].
- 276 This optional input is not allowed in multi-signature verification.

#### 3.1.4 Optional Input <ReturnSignatureInfo> / Optional Output <SignatureInfo> 277

278 The <ReturnSignatureInfo> element MAY be used by the client to request the extraction of attributes 279 from the signature being produced that may be useful for the client requesting the signature.

<a href="#"><AttributeDesignator> [One or More]</a>

A designator that points to the attribute being requested.

```
<xs:element name="ReturnSignatureInfo">
   <xs:complexType>
       <xs:sequence>
          <xs:element name="AttributeDesignator" type="saml20:AttributeType" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
       </xs:sequence>
   </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
```

The <SignatureInfo> element is used to carry the requested attributes.

<attribute> [One or More]

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The requested attribute

```
<xs:element name="SignatureInfo">
   <xs:complexType>
       <xs:sequence>
          <xs:element name="Attribute" type="saml20:AttributeType" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
       </xs:sequence>
   </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
```

Compliant servers MUST process requests in the following manner:

- when the signature attribute is not known by the server, the server MUST reject the request using the minor code InvalidSignatureAttribute.
- when the signature attribute is known by the server, but is not supported, the server MUST reject the request using the minor code UnsupportedSignatureAttribute.
- when the signature attribute is not included in the signature, the server MUST not include an empty property in the response.
- when there are no available attributes to return, the server MUST not return the <SignatureInfo> element.
- See Appendix G for details about the usage and some predefined attributes for this optional input.
- This optional input is not allowed in multi-signature verification. 311

## 3.1.5 Optional Input <ReturnX509CertificateInfo> / Optional Output <X509CertificateInfo>

The <ReturnX509CertificateInfo> element MAY be used by the client to request the parsing and further extraction of attributes from the signer's end-entity certificate (if any) in signatures and timestamps, or the end-entity public-key certificate (when validating certificates), according to [RFC3280].

<AttributeDesignator> [One or More]

A designator that points to the attribute being requested.

The <X509CertificateInfo> element is used to carry the requested attributes.

<a href="#"><Attribute> [One or More]</a>

The requested attribute.

Compliant servers MUST process requests in the following manner:

- when the certificate attribute is not known by the server, the server MUST reject the request using the minor code InvalidCertificateAttribute.
- when the certificate attribute is known by the server, but is not supported, the server MUST reject the request using the minor code <code>UnsupportedCertificateAttribute</code>.
- when the certificate attribute is not included in the certificate, the server MUST not include an empty property in the response.
- when there are no available attributes to return, the server MUST not return the <X509CertificateInfo> element.
- 347 See Appendix G for details about the usage and some predefined attributes for this optional input.
- 348 This optional input is not allowed in multi-signature verification.

#### 3.2 Result Codes

350 Here are some result codes shared by the two protocol profiles.

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<pre><dss:resultmajor></dss:resultmajor></pre>	<dss:resultminor></dss:resultminor>	Description
RequesterError	SignaturePolicyNotFound	The server is unable to find an appropriate signature policy using the identifier requested by the client (signer).
RequesterError	UnavailableCommitment	The server cannot issue a signed response under the requested commitment.
RequesterError	SignaturePropertiesNotSupported	The signature type does not support signature properties.
RequesterError	InvalidSignatureAttribute	The requested signature attribute is not known by the server.
ResponderError	UnsupportedSignatureAttribute	The requested signature attribute is known, but not supported by the server.
RequesterError	InvalidCertificateAttribute	The requested certificate attribute is not known by the server.
ResponderError	UnsupportedCertificateAttribute	The requested certificate attribute is known, but not supported by the server.
RequesterError	SignaturePoliciesNotSupported	The client has requested an operation over a non [XAdES] or [CAdES] signature.

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## **4 Profile of Signing Protocol**

### 4.1 Optional Inputs and Outputs

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### 4.1.1 Optional Input <dss:SignatureType>

358 This profile supports the following signature types

Signatures (BASE FORMAT)	Identifier	Description
(CMS)	urn:ietf:rfc:3852	CMS Signature, according to RFC 3852 [RFC3852].
(CMS)	http://uri.etsi.org/01733/v1.6.3#	CAdES Signature, according to ETSI TS 101 733 v1.6.3 [CAdES].
(XMLDSIG)	urn:ietf:rfc:3275	XML Digital Signature, according to RFC 3275 <b>[XMLSig]</b> .
(XMLDSIG)	http://uri.etsi.org/01903/v1.2.2#	XAdES Signature, according to ETSI TS 101 903 v1.2.2 [XAdES].
Timestamps	Identifier	Description
(BASE FORMAT)		
(CMS)	urn:ietf:rfc:3161	CMS/CAdES Timestamp, according to RFC 3161.
(XMLDSIG)	oasis:names:tc:dss:1.0:core:	XML Timestamp, as defined in OASIS DSS
	schema:XMLTimeStampToken	Core.
(XMLDSIG)	oasis:names:tc:dss:1.0:core: schema:XAdESTimeStampToken	XAdES Timestamp, as defined in OASIS DSS Core, additionally protecting the signing certificate as described in XAdES.

If no <dss:SignatureType> is included in the request, the server MAY decide to create any type of signature based on its configuration.

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#### 4.1.2 Optional Input <xadp:SignatureForm>

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- This optional input instructs the server to create a signature using one of the forms defined in both **[CAdES]** and **[XAdES]**. Therefore, it can only be used when <dss:SignatureType> includes one of the following values
- http://uri.etsi.org/01733/v1.6.3#, for a [CAdES] signature.
- http://uri.etsi.org/01903/v1.2.2#, for a [XAdES] signature.
- For any other values, the server MUST reject the request using the minor code SignatureFormsNotSupported.
- Valid signature forms for this profile are included in section 8.1.

#### 370 4.1.3 Optional Input <dss:KeySelector>

- The server MUST authenticate the client (signer) previously to perform the lookup of the key to generate the
- 372 signature (previously to the access to any key material). For that purpose, the server MUST use the
- authentication information obtained from the underlying security binding and/or the authentication information
- obtained from the optional input <dss:ClaimedIdentity>, as described above.
- The server MAY additionally perform authorization checks (i.e. can the user access the selected private key?)
- for the referenced key, always within the key-space determined for the authenticated subject.
- 377 Additionally, the server MAY perform binding validity checks to assure that the binding between the signer
- 378 (the entity identified by the attributes present in the <dss:ClaimedIdentity> element or in the underlying
- security binding) and the key is still valid.
- 380 When <dss:KeySelector> is present, it MUST contain a <ds:KeyInfo> including a valid pointer to the
- public key complementary to the client's signing private key. If the server cannot locate the key using this
- name, the server MUST reject the request using the minor code KeyNotFound InvalidIdentifier.
- 383 The optional input <dss:KeySelector> MUST appear when there are more than one applicable key for
- 384 signature purposes associated to the client (signer).
- When the <dss:KeySelector> element is not present, the server MUST obtain the only applicable key for
- 386 signature purposes of the signer. When more than one key are applicable for signature purposes, the server
- 387 MUST reject the request using the minor code <code>KeyNotFound\_MoreThanOneKeyFound.</code>

#### 4.1.4 Optional Input <dss:Properties>

- The <dss:Properties> element instructs the server to add signed/unsigned signature properties to the signature. This profile further details the properties valid for inclusion and the information that MUST be sent to the server for processing, either
- the attribute identifier only, letting the server to add the value
  - the attribute identifier and the value, only letting the server to place the attributes in their respective holders

oasis-dss-1.0-core-profiles-XSS-spec-wd07 Copyright © OASIS Open 2005. All Rights Reserved. 15 March 2006 Page 15 of 43 395 The server MUST refuse to create the signature, using the minor code 396 SignaturePropertiesNotSupported in the following cases

- when the signature type requested is not [CAdES] or [XAdES]
  - when the selected attribute cannot be added to the **[CAdES]** or **[XAdES]** signature (i.e. IndividualObjectsTimestamp for a **[CAdES]** signature)

#### 400 4.1.4.1 Signed Properties

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Identifier	Information Required	
SigningTime	Attribute Identifier Only	
SigningCertificate	Attribute Identifier Only	
SignaturePolicyIdentifier	Attribute Identifier and Value	
ContentIdentifier	Attribute Identifier and Value	
ContentReference Attribute Identifier and Val		
DataObjectFormat	Attribute Identifier and Value	
CommitmentTypeIndication	Attribute Identifier and Value(s)	
SignatureProductionPlace	Attribute Identifier Only	
SignerRole	Attribute Identifier and Value	
AllDataObjectsTimestamp	Attribute Identifier Only	
IndividualDataObjectsTimestamp	Attribute Identifier Only	

All the identifiers MUST be prefixed by urn:oasis:names:tc:dss:1.0:profiles:XAdES:

#### 403 **4.1.4.2 Unsigned Properties**

Identifier	Information Required
SignatureTimestamp	Attribute Identifier Only
CompleteCertificateRefs	Attribute Identifier Only
CompleteRevocationRefs	Attribute Identifier Only

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AttributeCertificateRefs	Attribute Identifier Only
AttributeRevocationRefs	Attribute Identifier Only
SigAndRefsTimestamp	Attribute Identifier Only
RefsOnlyTimestamp	Attribute Identifier Only
CertificateValues	Attribute Identifier Only
RevocationValues	Attribute Identifier Only
ArchiveTimestamp	Attribute Identifier Only

404 All the identifiers MUST be prefixed by urn:oasis:names:tc:dss:1.0:profiles:XAdES:

When the signature policy or the commitment cannot be found, the server MUST refuse the request using minor codes SignaturePolicyNotFound and CommitmentNotFound, respectively.

## 4.1.5 Optional Input <CounterSignature> / Optional Output <dss:UpdatedSignature>

This element allows the client to request the creation of a countersignature over an existing signature. If the signature type requested is **[CMS]**, **[CAdES]** or **[XAdES]**, the countersignature will be added to the countersignature unsigned attribute of the countersigned signature and returned in the <dss:UpdatedSignature> optional output.

The signature MUST be included in a <dss:Document> element inside the <dss:InputDocuments> element. The document containing the signature MUST be pointed using the attribute WhichDocument of the <CounterSignature> element.

416 Some restrictions apply to the countersignature creation

- Only countersignatures of the same type are allowed (i.e. no XML countersignatures over CMS signatures)
- When creating XML signatures, only <ds:Signature> elements can be passed as root of the <dss:Document> element.
- When creating CMS countersignatures, the <dss:Document> element within <dss:InputDocuments> MUST only contain a <dss:Base64Data> including the signature.

#### 4.1.5.1 Basic Processing for XML Signatures

Three new steps 1.b0, 1.b1 and 1.b2 are inserted before 1.b in the section 3.3.1

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132	b.0 The server parses the octet stream into NodeSetData (if not done before).
133 134	b.1 The server forms a <ds:reference> pointing to the <ds:signaturevalue> element of the <ds:signature> included in the parsed document obtained from b.0.</ds:signature></ds:signaturevalue></ds:reference>
135 136	b.1 The document containing the signature is removed from the set of unprocessed documents, so it's not considered in the rest of the process.
137	A second as A is is a set of at the condition of the condition O O A
138	A new step 4 is inserted at the end of the section 3.3.1
139 140 141	If the created signature is a <b>[XAdES]</b> signature, the created signature is inserted into the CounterSignature unsigned attribute of the countersigned signature. The updated signature is returned to the client using the <dss:updatedsignature> optional output.</dss:updatedsignature>
142	4.1.5.2 Basic Processing for CMS Signatures
143	The step 1 of the section 3.4 is replaced with the following
144	1
145 146	a The server decodes the signature included in the <dss:base64data> element and parses the CMS Signature</dss:base64data>
147	b The server hashes the signature value of the countersigned signature
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149	The step 2.b of the section 3.4 is modified as follows
150	2
151 152	b Add to the end of the paragraph "respecting the guidelines for countersignature creation as described in section 11.4 of [RFC3852]."
153	The step 3 of the section 3.4 is replaced with the following
154 155 156	3 The server includes the created <code>SignerInfo</code> into the countersigned <code>SignedData</code> 's CounterSignature unsigned attribute. The updated signature is returned to the client using the <code><dss:updatedsignature< code=""> optional output.</dss:updatedsignature<></code>
157	4.1.6 Optional Input <parallelsignature></parallelsignature>
158 159 160 161	This element allows the client to request the creation of a CMS <code>SignerInfo</code> over an existing <code>SignedData</code> including its encapsulated content. The <code>SignerInfo</code> is included in the existing <code>SignedData</code> and returned normally in the <code><dss:signatureobject></dss:signatureobject></code> of the <code><dss:signresponse>.The</dss:signresponse></code> encapsulated content type MUST be <code>id-data</code> .
163 164 165	The <dss:document> element within <dss:inputdocuments> MUST only contain a <dss:base64data> including the signature in order to create the parallel signature.</dss:base64data></dss:inputdocuments></dss:document>
166	<pre><xs:element name="ParallelSignature"></xs:element></pre>

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#### 4.1.6.1 Basic Processing

The step 1 of the section 3.4 is replaced with the following

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a The server decodes the signature included in the <dss:Base64Data> element and parses the CMS Signature

471 CMS Signature
 472 b The server hashes the encapsulated content included into the signature.

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The step 3 of the section 3.4 is replaced with the following

3 The server includes the created SignerInfo into the decoded SignedData passed as input.

#### 4.2 Result Codes

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<pre><dss:resultmajor></dss:resultmajor></pre>	<dss:resultminor></dss:resultminor>	Description
RequesterError	KeyNotFound_InvalidIdentifier	The server cannot find a key using the key identifier passed in the request.
RequesterError	KeyNotFound_MoreThanOneKeyFound	The server has found more than one suitable key and cannot determine the key to use.
RequesterError	IncompatibleSignatureForms	The server has found that the signature form requested in the <xadp:signatureform> element and the one included in the signature policy referenced or included in the <signaturepolicy> are incompatible.</signaturepolicy></xadp:signatureform>
RequesterError	SignatureFormsNotSupported	The client has selected a <dss:signaturetype> that does not support signature forms.</dss:signaturetype>
RequesterError	CommitmentNotFound	The selected commitment cannot be found by the server.

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### 5 Profile of Verifying Protocol

#### 5.1 Optional Inputs and Outputs

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#### 482 5.1.1 Optional Input and Output <dss:VerificationTime>

- The element <dss:VerificationTime> instructs the server to attempt to determine the signature's validity at the specified time, instead of the current time.
- Depending on the kind of input to the <dss:VerifyRequest>, the behaviour of the server MAY vary, mainly determined by the kind of signatures to be validated (i.e. timestamps, certificates or CMS/XMLDSig signatures themselves).
- 488 The semantics for the different elements are
  - for certificates, this verification time allows the client to request the verification of the status of the certificate when requested.
  - for timestamps, this verification time allows the client to request the verification of the status of the timestamp when requested.
  - for signatures, different cases arise
    - when the signing time is known and trusted, this parameter MAY have no effect and the signature SHOULD be verified using the trusted signing time.
    - when the signing time is not known, the server MAY perform the signature verification using this time
- This optional input is allowed in multi-signature verification.

#### 5.1.2 Optional Input <SignaturePolicy> / Optional output <SignaturePolicyInfo>

- The element <SignaturePolicy> MAY be present to request the verification of a signature against a specific signature policy.
- There are several inputs to be taken into account when verifying signatures with policy information
- the signature policy included in the request (if any).
  - the explicit policy included as a signed attribute at signature production (if any).
  - the policy defined as the default policy in the server (if any), applicable when no policy is present in the request or in the signature.
    - signature policies (if any) determined to be compatible with the policy included in the request or the signature by the service (signature policy mappings).
  - There are several combinatorial cases with the related inputs. A reference processing model is proposed below. Further profiles MAY describe other applicable processing models.

Request	Signature	Policy- Mapping	Default	Result
Х	Х	N/A	Х	The service verifies the signature without checking against any policy.
Х	Х	N/A	V	The service verifies the signature against the default policy.
Х	V	Х	N/A	The service verifies the signature against the policy included in the signature.
Х	V	V	N/A	The service verifies the signature against the policy included in the signature (or any of its policy mappings, if available).
V	Х	N/A	N/A	The service verifies the signature against the policy included in the request.
V	Х	V	N/A	The service verifies the signature against the policy included in the request (or any of its policy mappings, if available).
V	V	N/A	N/A	The service verifies the signature against the policy included in the request (overriding the one in the signature).
V	V	V	N/A	The service verifies the signature against the policy included in the request (or any of its policy mappings, if available) (overriding the one in the signature).

The element <SignaturePolicyInfo> MUST be returned when the server performs a signature verification using a policy, even when no <SignaturePolicy> is included in the request.

The element <SignaturePolicy> MUST contain the OID or URI uniquely identifying a signature policy installed in the server.

516 When the signature being validated is not **[CAdES]** or **[XAdES]**, the server MUST reject the request using the minor code SignaturePoliciesNotSupported.

When the server cannot resolve the signature policy with the passed identifier MUST reject the request using the minor code SignaturePolicyNotFound.

If the client would like to enable policy mappings, the attribute policyMappingsEnabled SHALL be asserted accordingly.

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After signature verification, the server MUST include a <SignaturePolicyInfo> element including details about the signature policy requested by the client (verifier).

<SignaturePolicyIssuer> [Required]

 The issuer of the signature policy.

The unique identifier (URI or OID) of the signature policy.

The unique identifier (URI or OID) of the algorithm used to digest the signature policy.

The value of the selected digest algorithm applied over the signature policy, after using (if applicable) the chain of transforms present in the <ds:Transforms> element.

<ds:Transforms> [Optional]

The transform chain applied to the signature policy before calculating the hash.

The signature policy MAY require the server to return an updated signature (by addition of one or more unsigned attributes). In this case, the server MUST use the <dss:UpdatedSignature> optional output to include the result of the signature updating.

Regarding the Type attribute of the element <dss:UpdatedSignature>, it will be filled as follows

 When the signer has produced the signature under one or more commitments, the Type attribute MUST be the identifier of the commitment, and the signature returned will be the one updated using the rules associated to that commitment.

oasis-dss-1.0-core-profiles-XSS-spec-wd07 Copyright © OASIS Open 2005. All Rights Reserved. 15 March 2006 Page 23 of 43 • When the signer hasn't produced the signature under any specific commitment, the Type attribute

MUST not appear, and the signature returned will be the one updated using the common rules

(using the *null* commitment).

This optional input MUST not be used in combination with <dss:ReturnUpdatedSignature>.

571 This optional input is not allowed in multi-signature verification.

#### 5.1.3 Optional Input <Scheme> / Optional output <SchemeInfo>

The <Scheme> element MAY be used to perform the verification of all the trust service providers (TSPs) involved in the production of the signature being verified against a specific supervision scheme (to determine if these providers are "approved" ("trusted") under this supervision scheme, following the semantics and guidelines defined in **[TS 102 231]**.

Normally, this task is related with the verification of the trust service providers (whose identifiers, in form of public keys or public-key certificates, are included in the signature (i.e. CAs, TSAs, AAs...)) against a TSP Status List (TSL).

The elements used within <Scheme> MUST be interpreted as described in [TS 102 231].

581 <SchemeName> [Required]

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The name of the scheme. This attribute is used to locate the scheme from the several schemes defined in the server.

592 When the scheme cannot be found, the server MUST refuse the request using the minor code SchemeNotFound.

When the request contains a <Scheme> element, the server MUST respond with a <SchemeValidation> element containing useful information about the scheme and the specific TSL object used in the validation process.

Additionally, the server MAY include in the response a <SchemeInfo> element, without having received a <Scheme> element, when some other element caused the server to perform the verification of the involved trust-service providers against the scheme information provided by means of a TSL.

<SchemeName> [Required]

The name of the scheme.

602 <TSLSequenceNumber> [Required]

The sequential number of the TSL object used to validate the signature.

<TSLDigestAlgorithm> [Required]

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```
The algorithm used to digest the TSL object.
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<TSLDigestValue> [Required]

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The value of the digest over the TSL object using the algorithm included above.

609 <xs:element name="SchemeInfo"> 610 <xs:complexType> 611 <xs:sequence> 612 <xs:element name="SchemeName" type="tsl:InternationalNamesType"/> 613 <xs:element name="TSLSequenceNumber" type="xs:integer"/> <xs:element name="TSLDigestAlgorithm" type="xades:ObjectIdentifierType"/>
<xs:element name="TSLDigestValue" type="ds:DigestValueType"/> 614 615 616 </xs:sequence> 617 </xs:complexType> 618 </xs:element>

This optional input is allowed in multi-signature verification.

#### 5.1.4 Optional Input <X509CertificateValidationOptions>

The <UseX509CertificateValidationOptions> element can be used to instruct the server the initialization parameters to be used when validating end-entity X509 Certificates as defined in [RFC3280]. This optional input is not valid when verifying signatures or timestamps.

<xs:element name="X509CertificateValidationOptions" type="xsp:CertificateTrustTreesType"/>

# 5.1.5 Optional Input <dss:ReturnUpdatedSignature> / Optional Output <dss:UpdatedSignature>

The server MUST refuse to update the signature, using the minor code SignaturePropertiesNotSupported when the signature type requested is not [CAdES] or [XAdES].

The server MAY return a <dss:UpdatedSignature> even when the client hasn't requested the updating of a signature. For example, when validating a XAdES or CAdES signature, the server MAY decide to return an (XAd)ES-T or (XAd)ES-C updated signature.

This optional input MUST not be used in combination <SignaturePolicy>.

Valid signature forms that can be used for updating are covered in section 6.2.

#### 5.1.6 Optional Input <RequireQualifiedCertificate>

The <RequireQualifiedCertificate> element can be used to instruct the server to check that the certificate used to create the signature (or the certificate itself when validating certificates) is a qualified certificate (according to the EC Directive on Electronic Signatures).

The server MUST check for a valid qualified certificate according to [RFC3739].

When used with <uses</pre>chemeValidation>, the server MUST check that the end-entity certificate's CA is

listed in the schema as an issuer for qualified certificates.

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#### 5.2 Result Codes

<pre><dss:resultmajor></dss:resultmajor></pre>	<dss:resultminor></dss:resultminor>	Description 645	The
RequesterError	SchemeNotFound	646 The referred schegge cannot be found by the server. 649	following result codes MAY be
		650	returned

by the server when validating certificates

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<dss:resultmajor></dss:resultmajor>	<dss:resultminor></dss:resultminor>	Description
Success	valid:certificate:Definitive	The certificate is valid.
Sucess	valid:certificate:Temporal	The certificate is valid, but another validation MAY be needed in order to ensure proper propagation of the revocation information.
Success	invalid:certificate:OnHold	The certificate is not valid, as it's on hold.
Success	invalid:certificate:Revoked	The certificate is not valid, as it's revoked.
Success	invalid:certificate:Expired	The certificate is not valid, as it's expired.
Success	invalid:certificate:NotYetValid	The certificate is not yet valid, as its static validity period has not started.

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Success	unknown:certificate:NoCertificatePathFound	The server can't find any valid certificate path.
Success	unknown:certificate:PathValidationFails	The certificate path is not valid.
Success	unknown:certificate:RevocationStatusInfoNotFound	Cannot obtain revocation status information.
Success	unknown:certificate:UntrustedRevocationStatusInfo	The obtained revocation status information cannot be trusted
Success	unknown:certificate:BadCertificateFormat	The certificate format is invalid.
Success	unknown:certificate:BadCertificateSignature	The certificate signature is invalid.

## 655 6 Identifiers

### 656 6.1 Signature Properties Identifiers

### 657 **6.1.1 Signed Properties**

The Signed Signature Properties supported in this profile (based on the properties defined in **[CAdES-DSS]** and **[XAdES-DSS]**) are:

Identifier	[XAdES-DSS] Signature Property	[CAdES-DSS] Signature Property
SigningTime	SigningTime	SigningTime
SigningCertificate	SigningCertificate	SigningCertificate OtherSigningCertificate
SignaturePolicyIdentifier	SignaturePolicyIdentifier	SignaturePolicyIdentifier
ContentIdentifier	N/A	ContentIdentifier
ContentReference	N/A	ContentReference
DataObjectFormat	DataObjectFormat	ContentHints
CommitmentTypeIndication	CommitmentTypeIndication	CommitmentTypeIndication
SignatureProductionPlace	SignatureProductionPlace	SignerLocation
SignerRole	SignerRole	SignerAttributes
AllDataObjectsTimestamp	AllDataObjectsTimestamp	ContentTimestamp
IndividualDataObjectsTimestamp	IndividualDataObjectsTimestamp	N/A

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#### NOTES:

662 663 • The Identifiers MUST be prefixed by urn:oasis:names:tc:dss:1.0:profiles:XAdES:.

• The server MUST decide between SigningCertificate and OtherSigningCertificate using the criteria defined in [CAdES].

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#### **6.1.2 Unsigned Properties**

Identifier	[XAdES] Signature Property	[CAdES] Signature Property
CounterSignature	CounterSignature	CounterSignature
SignatureTimestamp	SignatureTimestamp	SignatureTimestamp
CompleteCertificateRefs	CompleteCertificateRefs	CompleteCertificateRefs
CompleteRevocationRefs	CompleteRevocationRefs	CompleteRevocationRefs
AttributeCertificateRefs	AttributeCertificateRefs	AttributeCertificateRefs
AttributeRevocationRefs	AttributeRevocationRefs	AttributeRevocationRefs
SigAndRefsTimestamp	SigAndRefsTimestamp	ESCTimestamp
RefsOnlyTimestamp	RefsOnlyTimestamp	TimestampedCertsCRLs
CertificateValues	CertificateValues	CertificateValues
RevocationValues	RevocationValues	RevocationValues
ArchiveTimestamp	ArchiveTimestamp	ArchiveTimestamp

#### 

#### NOTES:

• The Identifiers MUST be prefixed by urn:oasis:names:tc:dss:1.0:profiles:XAdES:.

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## **6.2 Signature Form Identifiers**

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XAdES-BES BES	urn:oasis:names:tc:dss:1.0:profiles:XAdES:forms:BES
XAdES-EPES EPES	urn:oasis:names:tc:dss:1.0:profiles:XAdES:forms:EPES
XAdES-T ES-T	urn:oasis:names:tc:dss:1.0:profiles:XAdES:forms:ES-T
XAdES-C ES-C	urn:oasis:names:tc:dss:1.0:profiles:XAdES:forms:ES-C
XAdES-X Type 1 ES-X Type 1	urn:oasis:names:tc:dss:1.0:profiles:XAdES:forms:ES-X-1
XAdES-X Type 2 ES-X Type 2	urn:oasis:names:tc:dss:1.0:profiles:XAdES:forms:ES-X-2
XAdES-X-L Type 1 ES-X-L Type 1	urn:oasis:names:tc:dss:1.0:profiles:XAdES:forms:ES-X-L-1
XAdES-X-L Type 2 ES-X-L Type 2	urn:oasis:names:tc:dss:1.0:profiles:XAdES:forms:ES-X-L-2
XAdES-A ES-X-A	urn:oasis:names:tc:dss:1.0:profiles:XAdES:forms:ES-A

## 7 References

### 7.1 Normative

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# 693 Appendix A. Guidelines for optional inputs that 694 customize the addition of signature properties

Some optional inputs, like <xadp:SignatureForm>, <dss:Properties> or <dss:AddTimestamp>, among other possible ones, customize the signed and unsigned properties/attributes included to the signature.

In the practice, it's possible to have several cases (bounded by space determined by the combinations of the former optional inputs) where there are several optional inputs (i.e. a form and a policy, a policy and some properties, ...). In these cases, different implementations MAY choose to implement different strategies, commonly

- try to accomplish requirements imposed by each one of the inputs, commonly by performing an union of the signature property sets expressed (i.e. signature policies and properties) or implied (i.e. forms) by the different inputs.
- process only one source of properties per request, and therefore refusing these requests including more than one of these optional inputs, by using IncompatibleSignatureForms minor code.

Additionally, there are some situations that prevent usage of properties

- in these signatures that doesn't support properties in the practice (i.e. [RFC3275] signatures define the <ds:SignatureProperties> but does not define any property).
- using signature properties defined for one signature type with another signature type (i.e. using signature properties defined in **[XAdES]** over a **[RFC3275]** signature.

In these cases the server MUST refuse the request, using a SignaturePropertiesNotSupported minor code.

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# 715 Appendix B. Management of Signed Responses as 716 Electronic Records / Evidences

As the signed responses are themselves electronic signatures, a key issue for the clients of the signature lifecycle management services is the retention period of the responses as electronic records / evidences, falling normally under two cases

• short-term signatures: the retention period is lower than the lifetime of the server's signing certificate (or the server's signing key). In this case, no further actions are needed to ensure non-repudiation of the signed response.

• long-term signatures: the retention period is greater than the lifetime of the server's signing certificate (or the server's signing key). In this case, further actions are needed to ensure non-repudiation of the signed response, like

o updating the signature to an adequate form that can survive threats like CA key compromise or end-of-life of cryptographic algorithms, using, for example, the verifying protocol defined in DSS and further profiled in this document.

using non-repudiation or long-term archive services, using, for example, the archive protocol defined in [Archive-DSS]

That is, clients SHOULD evaluate the retention requirements imposed in their business or legal environments in order to mitigate the risk of a possible repudiation for the digital signatures applied over the responses.

# 738 Appendix C. Message Authentication using X509 739 Certificates

- Message authentication using X.509 Certificates as security tokens can be obtained by digitally signing the whole request message using the client private key as a proof of possession for the public key certified in the X.509 Certificate included into the signature.
- 743 The optional input <dss:ClaimedIdentity> MUST include the following
- the <dss:Name> element MUST include a X.509 Subject Name in the Format attribute following the conventions described in [SAMLCore1.1].
- the <SupportingInfo> child element MUST contain a <ds:Signature> element including at least one reference covering the whole document (URI="") and an enveloped transform.
- The RequestID attribute included in the request MUST be present in order to prevent replay attacks.

  Compliant servers MUST apply reasonable measures to prevent those attacks based on this identifier.
- 750 Processing rules in the server MUST include the following checks
- check the cryptographic validity of the signature and its coverage
  - check that there is a trusted and valid binding between the public key included in the signature and
    the entity represented by the enclosed <dss:Name> (i.e. by checking the X.509 Certificate included
    in the signature or checking the validity of the binding against an XKMS [XKMS] server)
- The details about the criteria and method of trust establishment in the X.509 Certificate (i.e. accepted certificate classes or types, revocation status, ...) or the XKMS binding are implementation specific, and therefore not covered in this profile.

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# Appendix D. Client Authentication using SAML Assertions

- Client Authentication using SAML Assertions as security tokens can be easily obtained by including a valid SAML Assertion into the DSS Request Message. Unfortunately, this approach has several weaknesses that can lead to well-known security attacks
- Too dan load to won known occurry attacks
- linking the SAML assertion to the request message (to obtain message authentication) is not straightforward and require additional mechanisms
- guaranteeing that the holder of the assertion is the same subject as the one included in the assertion is also very difficult
- Usage of additional secure transport bindings, like TLS, is highly recommended.
- 769 The optional input <dss:ClaimedIdentity> MUST include the following
- the <dss:Name> element MUST include a X.509 Subject Name or an Email Address in the Format attribute following the conventions described in [SAMLCore1.1].
- the <supportingInfo> child element MUST contain a valid SAML 1.1 [SAMLCore1.1] or SAML 2.0 [SAMLCore2.0] Assertion, carrying one Authentication Statement.
- 774 Processing rules in the server MUST include the following checks
  - check the cryptographic validity of the assertion
    - check that there is a trusted authentication statement where the subject of the assertion is the same as the one enclosed in the <dss:Name>.
  - The details about the criteria and method of trust establishment in the SAML Assertion (i.e. accepted assertion issuers, accepted authentication methods, accepted signature certificates used when digitally signing the assertion, assertion processing rules ...) are implementation specific, and therefore not covered in this profile.

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# 783 Appendix E. Client Authentication using different password-based schemes

- Client Authentication using password-based information as security tokens can be obtained by including password information into the DSS Request Message. The design criteria of the underlying password-based scheme is critical to prevent several known security attacks, like
- impersonation, by eavesdropping the message and obtaining the password information
- replay attacks, because of the limitations of the password schemes to uniquely link the password information to the message
- dictionary attacks, due to the limited combinations used by users when choosing their passwords
- 792 It's recommended to use password schemes that are designed to be resistant to these security attacks 793 (among others). Usage of additional secure transport bindings, like TLS, is highly recommended.
- 794 The optional input <dss:ClaimedIdentity> MUST include the following
- the <dss:Name> element MUST include a X.509 Subject Name or an Email Address in the Format attribute following the conventions described in [SAMLCore1.1].
- the <SupportingInfo> child element MUST contain a Security Token as defined in OASIS Web Services Security [WSS] like [WSS-Username].
  - The WSS Username profile provides can accommodate virtually any kind of passwords or PIN Code schemes, like clear text, digested passwords, Secure Remote Password [RFC2945], and other one time password schemes like S/KEY, as defined in [RFC1760] and One-Time Password System, as defined in [RFC 2289].
- Processing rules in the server are scheme dependent, and therefore not covered by this profile.

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# **Appendix F. Usage of Signature Policies in Signature Creation and Verification**

- This profile allows the creation and verification of signatures using signature policies as defined in **[ETSI TR 102 238]** or **[ETSI TR 102 272]**, by means of signature policy identifiers related to signature policies previously installed in the server.
- The creation and verification of signatures will only work when creating / verifying **[XAdES]** or **[CAdES]** signatures.
- The creation is managed using the <dss:Properties> optional input, by including the appropriate
  SignaturePolicyIdentifier attribute and its identifier value, and additionally by including one or more
  CommitmentTypeIndication when needed.
- When dealing with verification, two cases arise

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- for EPES signatures, the server MUST verify the signature using the indicated policy.
- for BES signatures, or when there's a need to override the signature policy, the verification can be performed by means of the <SignaturePolicy> optional input, as described in the section 5.1.2.

# 819 Appendix G. Extraction of attributes from signatures, 820 certificates and other elements

It's a common need for clients of DSS, especially in the verification services, to obtain different information about the signature being verified or even the signing certificate included in the signature.

This information is normally used by applications calling these services, in order to show it to the end-users, or to perform authentication / authorization operations.

This profile includes the optional inputs <ReturnSignatureInfo> and <ReturnX509CertificateInfo>, that MAY be used by clients to request the extraction of different information from the signatures or signing certificates.

These optional inputs and their correspondent outputs use the <saml20:Attribute> included in the [SAMLCore2.0] specification. Its schema definition is reproduced below for convenience.

The attribute requests MUST not contain any <saml20:AttributeValue> element, as they are only requests for attributes. The responses MUST contain, apart from the attributes received in the request, one or more values, following the guidelines described in [SAMLCore2.0], section 2.7.3.1 (especially in those aspects regarding typing of the elements included as attribute values).

This profile includes several useful attributes for extracting information from the signatures and certificates. As the attribute names defined in this profile are URIs, the sam120:NameFormat attribute MUST contain the value urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:attrname-format:uri, as described in [SAMLCore2.0], section 8.2.2.

The attributes defined in this profile to be used with ReturnSignatureInfo> are defined below. All the attributes defined below MUST be prefixed with urn:oasis:names:tc:dss:1.0:profiles:XSS:signatureAttributes

Attribute	Return Type	Description	
DigestAlgorithm	xades:ObjectIdentifier	The algorithm (OID or URI) used to	
		calculate the digest over the content	
		being signed.	
DigestEncryptionAlgorithm	<pre>xades:ObjectIdentifier</pre>	The encryption algorithm (OID or URI)	
		used over the digest to produce the	

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		signature.
SignatureAlgorithm	<pre>xades:ObjectIdentifier</pre>	The signature algorithm(OID or URI) (digest algorithm plus encryption algorithm) used to produce the signature.
SignatureValue	xs:base64Binary	The result of applying the signature algorithm over the content being signed.

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Additionally it's possible to request the extraction of the signature properties defined in section 6.1, using the identifier defined there. The types of the returned elements MUST be

- For XAdES signatures, their correspondent schema types, as defined in [XAdES-XSD].
- For CAdES signatures, xs:base64Binary.

The attributes defined in this profile to be used with ReturnX509CertificateInfo> are defined below.

All the attributes defined below MUST be prefixed with urn:oasis:names:tc:dss:1.0:profiles:XSS:certificateAttributes.

Attribute	Return Type	Description
Version	xs:integer	The version of the certificate.
SerialNumber	xs:integer	The serial number of the certificate.
Signature	xs:base64Binary	The X509 certificate's signature.
SignatureAlgorithm	xs:string	The algorithm used to sign the certificate
IssuerDistinguishedName	xs:string	The issuer distinguished name, formatted as described in <b>[MLSig]</b> .
IssuerDistinguishedName:XXX	xs:string	The AttributeValue of the selected AttributeType extracted from the issuer distinguished name, from the ones described in [X.500] (i.e. commonName).
		In case of multiple appearances, they are returned in the given order, separated by commas.
SubjectDistinguishedName	xs:string	The subject distinguished name, formatted as described in <b>[XMLSig]</b> .
SubjectDistinguishedName:XXX	xs:string	The AttributeValue of the selected AttributeType extracted from the subject distinguished name, from the ones described in [X.500] (i.e. commonName).
		In case of multiple appearances, they are returned in the given order, separated by

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		commas.
NotBefore	xs:dateTime	The validity start date for the certificate.
NotAfter	xs:dateTime	The validity end date for the certificate.
SubjectPublicKeyAlgorithm	xs:string	The algorithm the key was generated with.
SubjectPublicKey	xs:base64Binary	The certificate's public key.
KeyUsages	xs:string	The list of key usages (separated by commas) of the certificate (i.e. digitalSignature)
IssuerEmail	xs:string	The issuer's email address, first looking for the one in the issuer alternative names, and after looking in the E attribute in the subject (for backwards-compatibility).
SubjectEmail	xs:string	The subject's email address, first looking for the one in the issuer alternative names, and after looking in the E attribute in the subject (for backwards-compatibility).
CertificatePolicies	xs:string	The list of certificate policies (separated by commas) of the policies the certificate is issued under
Extension:XXX	xs:base64Binary	The ASN.1 value, DER-Encoded of the extension XXX.
		Valid extension names can be found in [RFC3280].

## Appendix H. Revision History

Rev	Date	By Whom	What
wd01	26/12/2005	Carlos González- Cadenas	Initial Version
wd02	11/01/2006	Carlos González- Cadenas	Changes in the way of handling attribute extraction from signatures and certificates. Change affects to the <returnsignatureinfo> and <returnx509certificateinfo> elements. Addition of Annex G.</returnx509certificateinfo></returnsignatureinfo>
wd03	23/01/2006	Carlos González- Cadenas	Minor corrections in the SAML Authentication appendix.
			Minor corrections in the <a href="ReturnX509CertificateInfo">ReturnX509CertificateInfo</a> section.
			Fixed namespace typos for namespaces with prefixes dss and xadp (some of them were not present)
wd04		Carlos González- Cadenas	Type change from xades:ObjectIdentifier to xs:string in Appendix G, Table 2.
			Clarifications in the Appendix G about the attribute prefix usage.
wd05		Carlos González- Cadenas	Added result codes for certificate validation.
			Added some useful certificate attributes (like emails,)
wd06		Carlos González- Cadenas	Revised <signaturepolicy> and <returnupdatedsignature> optional inputs to include their mutual exclusion from a <dss:verifyrequest> and to include some wording about the usage of the <dss:updatedsignature> to return the signatures updated due to the signature policy (including multiple commitment case).</dss:updatedsignature></dss:verifyrequest></returnupdatedsignature></signaturepolicy>

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Rev	Date	By Whom	What
wd07		Carlos González- Cadenas	Updated the <dss:updatedsignature> to include the cases when we're returning updated signatures as a result of validating a CAdES or XAdES signature and updating these to ES-T / ES-C, as described in the CAdES or XAdES specifications.</dss:updatedsignature>
wd08		Carlos González- Cadenas	Simplified the <dss:verificationtime> and aligned to the DSS, but introducing some detail about the processing.</dss:verificationtime>

## **Appendix I. Notices**

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