4 ID References

There are many motivations for referencing other message elements such as signature references or correlating signatures to security tokens. For this reason, this specification defines the wsu:Id attribute so that recipients need not understand the full schema of the message for processing of the security elements. That is, they need only "know" that the wsu:Id attribute represents a schema type of ID which is used to reference elements. However, because some key schemas used by this specification don't allow attribute extensibility (namely XML Signature and XML Encryption), this specification also allows use of their local ID attributes in addition to the wsu:Id attribute and the xml:id attribute [XMLID]. As a consequence, when trying to locate an element referenced in a signature, the following attributes are considered (in no particular order):

Local ID attributes on XML Signature elements

Local ID attributes on XML Encryption elements

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497 Local ID attributes on XML Encryption elements
 498 Global wsu: Id attributes (described below) on elements
 499 Profile specific defined identifiers

Profile specific defined identifiers
Global xml:id attributes on elements

In addition, when signing a part of an envelope such as the body, it is RECOMMENDED that an ID reference is used instead of a more general transformation, especially XPath [XPATH]. This is to simplify processing.

Tokens and elements that are defined in this specification and related profiles to use wsu:ld attributes SHOULD use wsu:ld. Elements to be signed MAY use xml:id or wsu:ld, and use of xml:id MAY be specified in profiles. All receivers MUST be able to identify XML elements carrying a wsu:ld attribute as representing an attribute of schema type ID and process it accordingly. All receivers SHOULD be able to identify XML elements carrying a xml:id attribute as representing an id attribute and process it accordingly. Senders MAY use xml:id or wsu:ld. Note that use of xml:id in conjunction with inclusive canonicalization may be inappropriate, as noted in [XMLID].

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4.1 Id Attribute

There are many situations where elements within SOAP messages need to be referenced. For example, when signing a SOAP message, selected elements are included in the scope of the signature. XML Schema Part 2 [XMLSCHEMA] provides several built-in data types that may be used for identifying and referencing elements, but their use requires that consumers of the SOAP message either have or must be able to obtain the schemas where the identity or reference mechanisms are defined. In some circumstances, for example, intermediaries, this can be problematic and not desirable.

Consequently a mechanism is required for identifying and referencing elements, based on the SOAP foundation, which does not rely upon complete schema knowledge of the context in which an element is used. This functionality can be integrated into SOAP processors so that elements can be identified and referred to without dynamic schema discovery and processing.

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28 June 2005 Page 16 of <u>71</u> This section specifies a namespace-qualified global attribute for identifying an element which can be applied to any element that either allows arbitrary attributes or specifically allows a particular attribute. Alternatively, the xml:id attribute may be used. Applications MUST NOT specify both a wsu:ID and xml:id attribute on a single element. It is an XML requirement that only one id attribute be specified on a single element.

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4.2 ld Schema

To simplify the processing for intermediaries and recipients, a common attribute is defined for identifying an element. This attribute utilizes the XML Schema ID type and specifies a common attribute for indicating this information for elements.

The syntax for this attribute is as follows:

```
<anyElement wsu:Id="...">...</anyElement>
```

The following describes the attribute illustrated above:

.../@wsu:ld

 This attribute, defined as type xsd:ID, provides a well-known attribute for specifying the local ID of an element.

Two wsu:Id attributes within an XML document MUST NOT have the same value. Implementations MAY rely on XML Schema validation to provide rudimentary enforcement for intra-document uniqueness. However, applications SHOULD NOT rely on schema validation alone to enforce uniqueness.

This specification does not specify how this attribute will be used and it is expected that other specifications MAY add additional semantics (or restrictions) for their usage of this attribute. The following example illustrates use of this attribute to identify an element:

```
<x:myElement wsu:Id="ID1" xmlns:x="..."
    xmlns:wsu="..."/>
```

Conformant processors that do support XML Schema MUST treat this attribute as if it was defined using a global attribute declaration. Conformant processors that do not support dynamic XML Schema or DTDs discovery and processing are strongly encouraged to integrate this into their parsers. That is, to treat this attribute information item as if its PSVI has a [type definition] which {target namespace} is "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" and which {type} is "ID." Doing so allows the processor to inherently know how to process the attribute without having to locate and process the associated schema. Specifically, implementations MAY support the value of the wsu:Id as the valid identifier for use as an XPointer [XPointer] shorthand pointer for interoperability with XML Signature references.

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