Liberty ID-WSF Interaction Service Specification

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Abstract:

It is often necessary for providers of identity-based web services to interact with the owner of identity-based data exposed by such services. Typically, a resource owner is not visiting the identity service provider but some other party, known as a *web services consumer*. The web services consumer invokes a service located at the identity service provider. This specification describes how the identity service provider and web services consumer can cooperate to redirect the resource owner to the identity service provider, allowing the provider to interact with the resource owner. In addition an *interaction service* is specified; this is an identity service that allows providers to pose simple questions to a resource owner. This service can be offered by trusted web services consumers, or by a dedicated interaction service provider that has a reliable means of communication with the resource owner.

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Contents

1. Notation and Conventions

This specification uses schema documents conforming to W3C XML Schema (see [Schema1]) and normative text to describe the syntax and semantics of XML-encoded messages.

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

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.

The following namespaces are referred to in this document:

- The prefix *is:* stands for the ID-WSF working namespace for the interaction service (*urn:liberty:is:2005-08*). This namespace is the default for instance fragments, type names, and element names in this document.
- The prefix *disco:* stands for the ID-WSF working namespace for the [LibertyDisco] (*urn:liberty:disco:2005-08*).
- The prefix *sb:* stands for the ID-WSF working namespace for the [LibertySOAPBinding] (*urn:liberty:sb:2005-08*).
- The prefix *S:* stands for the SOAP 1.1 ([SOAPv1.1]) namespace (*http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/*).
- The prefix *wsa:* stands for the WS-Addressing [WSAv1.0] namespace (*http://www.w3.org/2005/02/addressing*).
- The prefix *wsdl:* stands for the primary [WSDLv1.1] namespace (*http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/*).
- The prefix *xs:* stands for the W3C XML schema namespace (*http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema*).
- The prefix *xsi:* stands for the W3C XML schema instance namespace (*http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance*).

2. Overview

It may sometimes be necessary for an *identity* service to interact with the owner of the *resource* that it is exposing, to collect attribute values, or to obtain permission to share the data with a *Web Services Consumer* (WSC). The interaction service (IS) specification defines schemas and profiles that enable a *Web Services Provider* (WSP) to interact with the owner of a resource that is exposed by that WSP. At the time of service invocation at the WSP by a WSC, various situations are possible. For example, the *resource owner* may have a browser session with the invoking WSC, with the WSC acting as a *service provider* for the user. However, a WSP may need to obtain some information from the resource owner when the resource owner is not browsing at all, perhaps when an invoice needs to be authorized, or the WSP is invoked because another party (perhaps a friend or family member) is using the WSC.

Note:

In many scenarios, a user browsing at a service provider which invokes a service will not be the owner of the resource at the invoked WSP (e.g. one user trying to determine the current geographic location of another). In such cases, it may be relevant for the WSP to desire to interact with either or both of the involved users.

For the case when the resource owner is visiting (where *visiting* is short for having used a HTTP user agent to send a HTTP request) the WSC there are four possible methods that may be used to allow the WSP to interact with the resource owner:

1. The WSC can indicate in the invocation message to the WSP that the resource owner is visiting the WSC and that it is ready to redirect the resource owner to the WSP. The WSP could then, in its response, ask the WSC to redirect the user (user agent) to itself (the WSP). This will cause the resource owner to visit the WSP allowing the WSP to pose its questions. Once the WSP has obtained the information it needed it can redirect the user back to the WSC. The WSC can now re-invoke the WSP which should now be able to serve the request without further interaction with the user.

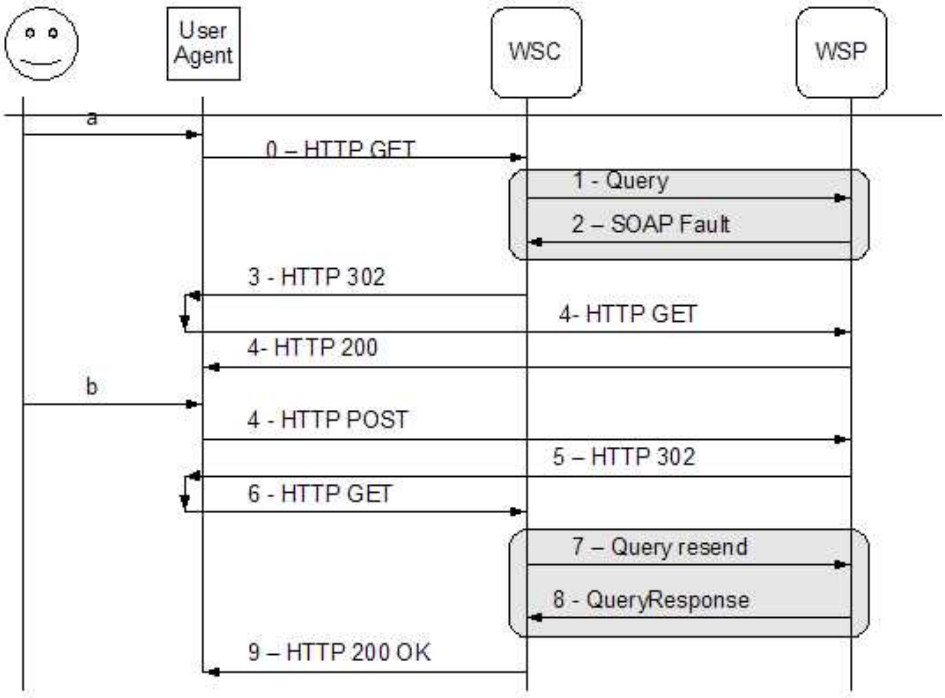

Figure 1. WSP Interacts with Principal by Requesting the WSC to Redirect the User Agent.

The numbered Messages Refer to the Steps of the RedirectRequest Profile.

2. The WSP can check the resource owner's discovery service ([LibertyDisco]) to see if there is a (permanent) interaction service available for the resource owner. Such a service is, by definition, capable of interaction with the Principal at any time; for example by using special protocols, mechanism and channels such as instant messaging or WAP Push. If such an interaction service is available, the WSP can invoke that IS with a well-defined message that specifies the questions that it wants the IS to pose to the user. The IS would obtain the answers and then respond to the WSP. The WSP now has the information it needs and can respond to the originating invocation from the WSC. In this scenario the WSP and resource owner need to trust the IS to act as proxy.

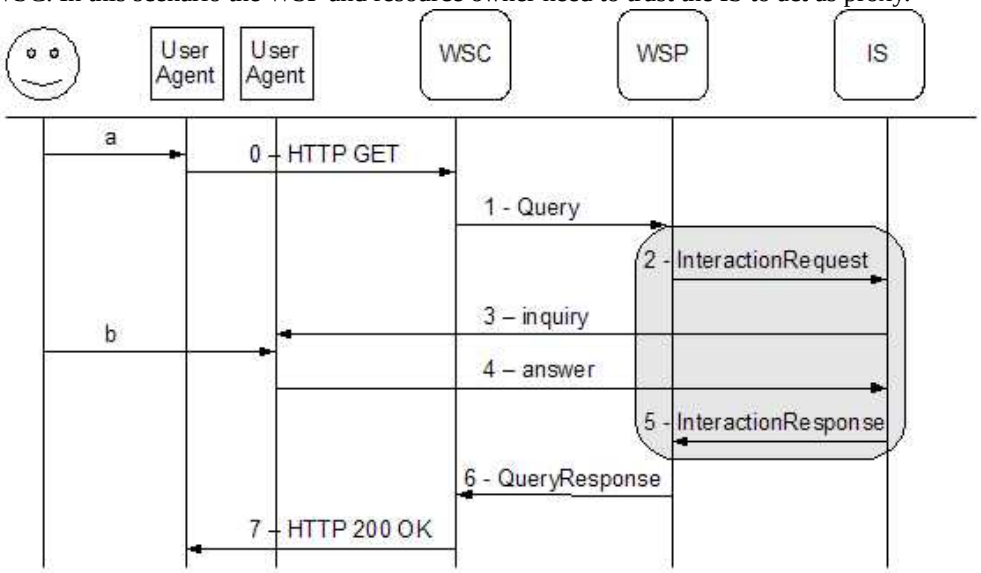

Figure 2. WSP Interacts with Principal by Requesting the Interaction Service to Pose an Inquiry.

3. The WSC can indicate in the invocation message to the WSP that the resource owner is visiting the WSC and that it is willing and able to present questions to the visiting resource owner. The WSC effectively offers an interaction service to the WSP. The WSP could invoke that service with an interaction request that specifies the questions that it wants the WSC to pose to the user. The WSC would obtain the answers and then respond to the WSP. The WSP now has the information it needs and can respond to the original invocation from the WSC. In this scenario the WSP needs to trust the WSC to act as proxy for the resource owner. Similarly, the resource owner needs to trust the WSC in its role as Interaction Service. The IS is almost literally a "man in the middle".

   This method has two variants; depending on how the the WSP's InteractionRequest is bound to the underlying HTTP layer. In the first variant, the WSP sends its InteractionRequest to the WSC/IS on a separate HTTP process than that on which the WSC sent its original invocation. The WSC/IS, after posing the relevant questions to the resource owner, sends an InteractionResponse on an HTTP Response to this second HTTP Request. The WSP can then respond to the original invocation by sending a response to the original HTTP Request. In this variant, the two HTTP Request/Response pairs are nested. In the second variant, the WSP sends its InteractionRequest to the WSC/IS within the HTTP Response to the original HTTP Request from the WSC (using the so-called PAOS Binding). The two variants are shown below.

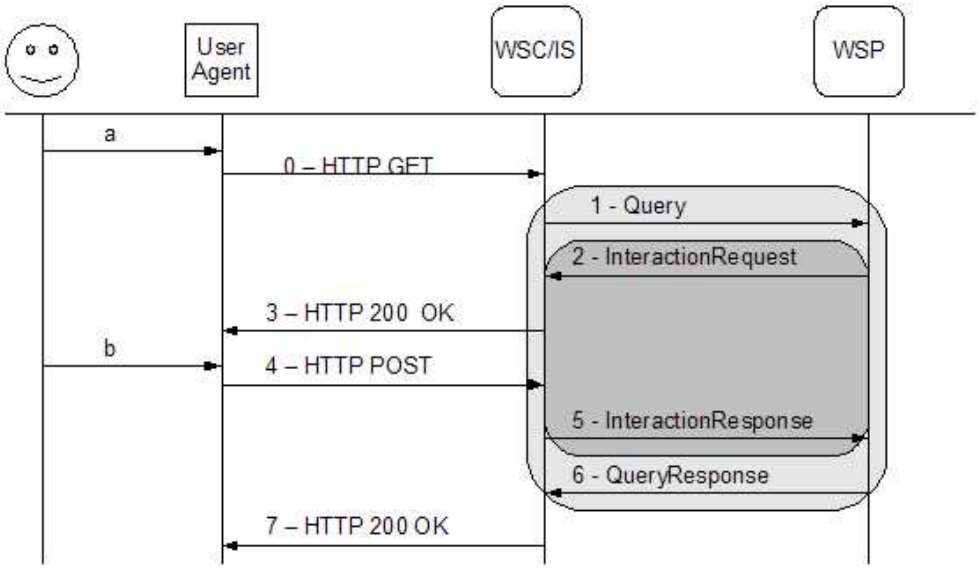

Figure 3. WSP Interacts with Principal by Requesting the WSC Pose an Inquiry through a Nested InteractionRequest

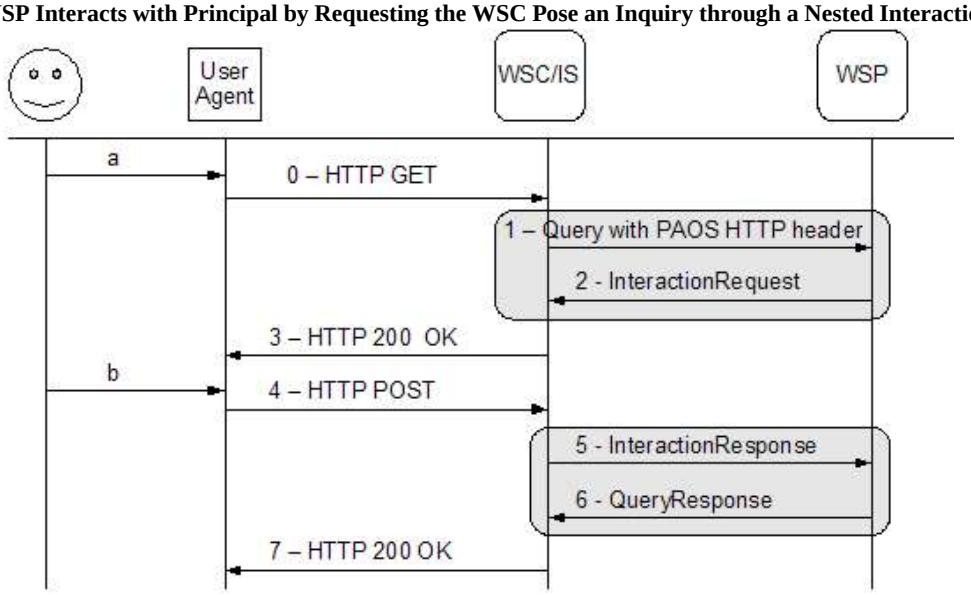

Figure 4. WSP Interacts with Principal by Requesting the WSC Pose an Inquiry through a PAOS-based InteractionRequest

The second variant may simplify the development of a WSC/IS as the interaction request can be handled by the same WSC process that already holds the connection with the user agent (communication channel used to pose questions to the user). This can be compared to the first variant for which complex inter-process communications may have to be implemented on the WSC/IS side to be able to reuse that same connection with the user agent.

To enable the above, this document specifies:

- An element for a WSC to indicate its preferences and capabilities for interactions with the resource owner, and processing rules for that element.
- A profile that enables the WSC and WSP to cooperate in redirecting the resource owner to the WSP and back to the WSC.

- Elements, processing rules and WSDL that together define an identity based interaction service, that can be made available temporarily by the WSC, or offered on a more permanent basis by a party that has the necessary permanent channel to the Principal.

3. The `UserInteraction` Element

A WSC that interacts with a user (typically through a web-site offered by the WSC) may need to indicate its readiness to redirect the user agent of the user, or its readiness to pose questions to the user on behalf of other parties (such as WSPs). To this end ID-WSF messages (see [LibertySOAPBinding]) MAY include a `<UserInteraction>` SOAP header. This element controls the possibilities that Web Service providers have to engage in resource owner interactions when serving a request from a WSC. It contains:

`InteractionService` [Optional]
: If present, this element MUST describe an interaction service hosted by the sender. This indicates that the sender can process messages defined for the interaction service, posing questions from the recipient of the message to the Principal.

`interact` [Optional]
: Indicates any preference that the sender has about interactions between the receiver and the resource owner. The value is a string, for which we define the following values:

- *InteractIfNeeded* to indicate to the recipient that it should interact with the resource owner if needed to satisfy the ID-WSF request. This is the default.
- *DoNotInteract* to indicate to the recipient that it MUST NOT interact with the resource owner. The sender prefers to receive an error response over the situation where the resource owner would be distracted by an interaction.
- *DoNotInteractForData* to indicate to the recipient that it MAY interact with the resource owner *only* if an explicit policy for the offered service so requires. The sender prefers to receive an error response over the situation where the WSP would obtain service response data (e.g. Personal Profile data) from the resource owner, but the sender does prefer to obtain a positive service response even if that requires policy-related interaction for e.g. obtaining consent.

Note:

Implementors may choose to define additional values to indicate finer grained control over the user interactions.

`language` [Optional]
: This attribute indicates languages that the user is likely able to process. The value of this attribute is a space separated list of language identification tags ([RFC3066]). The WSC can obtain this information from the HTTP ([RFC2616]) *Accept-Language* header, or by other means, for example from a *personal profile service*.

`redirect` [Optional]
: An optional attribute to indicate that the sender supports the `<RedirectRequest>` element that a WSP may include in a message to the WSC. The value is *true* or *false*. When absent the default behavior will be as if *false*.

`maxInteractTime` [Optional]
: This is used to indicate the maximum time in seconds that the sender regards as reasonable for any possible interaction. The receiver is not expected to start any interaction if it has reason to assume that such an interaction is likely to take more time. In case an interaction is started and does seem to take longer the receiver is expected to respond with a message that contains a *TimeOut* status code to the sender.

`id` [Optional]
: This attribute MUST be used when the containing element is placed in a SOAP header block and is signed as described in [LibertySecMech].

`actor` [Optional]
An optional attribute, used when the containing element is used as a SOAP header block. This attribute corresponds to the `actor` attribute specified in SOAP and MUST follow any applicable processing rules in that specification, and [LibertySOAPBinding] when the containing element is used as a SOAP header block.

`mustUnderstand` [Optional]
This is used when the containing element is used as a SOAP header block. This attribute corresponds to the `mustUnderstand` attribute specified in SOAP and MUST follow any applicable processing rules in that specification, and [LibertySOAPBinding] when the containing element is used as a SOAP header block.

The schema fragment for the `UserInteraction` element is:

```
<xs:element name="UserInteraction" type="UserInteractionHeaderType"/>
<xs:complexType name="UserInteractionHeaderType">
   <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="InteractionService" type="wsa:EndpointReferenceType" minOccurs="0"/>
   </xs:sequence>
   <xs:attribute name="id" type="xs:ID" use="optional"/>
   <xs:attribute name="interact" type="xs:string" use="optional" default="is:interactIfNeeded"/>
   <xs:attribute name="language" type="xs:NMTOKENS" use="optional"/>
   <xs:attribute name="redirect" type="xs:boolean" use="optional" default="0"/>
   <xs:attribute name="maxInteractTime" type="xs:integer" use="optional"/>
   <xs:attribute ref="soap:actor" use="optional"/>
   <xs:attribute ref="soap:mustUnderstand" use="optional"/>
</xs:complexType>
```

Below is an example for a WSC that is prepared to redirect the user to a WSP, and also is ready to accept an `<is:InteractionRequest>`. The WSC wishes that the WSP will not attempt to prompt the resource owner for missing data; but accepts interactions for consent, as long as questioning the user will not take more than 60 seconds. The WSC expects the user to understand US English and Finnish.

```
<UserInteraction interact="DoNotInteractForData" language="en-US fi"
            maxInteractTime="60" redirect="true">

  <InteractionService xmlns:disco="urn:liberty:disco:2005-08">
    <wsa:Address>endpoint for interaction requests</wsa:Address>
    <wsa:Metadata>
      <disco:ServiceType>urn:liberty:is:2005-08</disco:ServiceType>
      <disco:Provider>http://someWSC</disco:Provider>
      <disco:Description>
        <disco:Endpoint>http://IS.com/soap</disco:Endpoint>
      </disco:Description>
    </wsa:Metadata>
  </InteractionService>
</UserInteraction>
```

Next is an example for a WSC that wants to ensure that the WSP will not attempt to contact the resource owner, even if this may hinder serving the actual request; the WSC would rather receive an error, or a less optimal response (e.g. fewer profile attributes).

```
      <UserInteraction interact="DoNotInteract"/>
```

3.1. Processing Rules

If the sender includes an `InteractionService` element, it MUST set the value of `<disco:ServiceType>` within to *urn:liberty:is:2005-08*.

If the sender sets `interact="DoNotInteract"` it MUST omit the `InteractionService` element, as well as the `language`, `redirect` and `maxInteractTime` attributes.

The recipient of a message with a `UserInteraction` element MUST NOT respond with a `<is:RedirectRequest>` if the `<redirect>` is `<false>` or if `<redirect>` is absent.

The recipient MUST NOT send a `<InteractionRequest>` if the `<UserInteraction>` does not contain an `InteractionService` element.

The recipient MUST NOT start a resource owner interaction if the `interact` attribute has a value of *"DoNotInteract"*.

The recipient MUST NOT interact with the resource owner to obtain data that is to be included in a successful service response if the `interact` attribute has a value of *"DoNotInteractForData"*. In this case the recipient MAY start an interaction if a policy concerning available data so requires; for example if a policy requires that the Principal must be prompted for consent.

The recipient SHOULD NOT start a resource owner interaction if it expects that the time to complete the interaction will exceed the value of the `maxInteractTime`.

The recipient MUST respond to the message after at most the number of seconds given as the value of the `maxInteractTime` attribute.

The sender must ensure that the `UserInteraction` element is integrity protected; i.e. if message level authentication (see [LibertySecMech]) is used the sender MUST sign the `UserInteraction` element. Likewise the receiver must ensure that the integrity of the `UserInteraction` element is not compromised, according to the processing rules in [LibertySecMech] .

3.1.1. UserInteraction Faults

A processor of a `UserInteraction` that must indicate an error situation related to this header SHOULD respond to the sender with an ID-WSF message that contains a `Status` element in the `detail` element of a `S:Fault`, or in a service specific `S:Body` component, or inside a higher level `Status` element. The `code` attribute of the included `Status` element can be set to one of the following values:

- *InteractionRequired*, as indication that the recipient has a need to start an interaction in order to satisfy the service request but the `interact` attribute value was set to *DoNotInteract*.
- *ForData*. This indicates that the service request could not be satisfied because the WSP would have to interact with the resource owner in order to obtain (some of) the requested data but the `interact` attribute value was set to *DoNotInteractForData*.
- *TimeNotSufficient*, as indication that the recipient has a need to start an interaction but has reason to believe that more time is needed that allowed for by the value of the `maxInteractTime` attribute.
- *TimeOut*, as indication that the recipient could not satisfy the service request due to an unfinished interaction.

4. The RedirectRequest Protocol

In the RedirectRequest profile the WSP requests the WSC to redirect the user agent of the Principal to a resource (URL) at the WSP. Once the user agent issues the HTTP request to fetch the URL the WSP has the opportunity to present one or more pages with questions and other information to the Principal. When the WSP has obtained the information that it required to serve the WSC, it redirects the user agent back to the WSC. The WSC can now re-issue its original request to the WSP (see Figure 1).

4.1. The RedirectRequest Element

The RedirectRequest element instructs the WSC to redirect the user to the WSP. It is an indication of the WSP that it cannot service a request made by the WSC before it obtains some more information from the resource owner. The element is typically present in the detail element within a <S:Fault>. The <RedirectRequest> has one attribute:

redirectURL [Required]
: The URL to which the WSC should redirect the user agent. This URL MUST NOT contain parameters named ReturnToURL or IDP as these are reserved for the recipient of the <RedirectRequest> (see the RedirectRequest profile). The URL SHOULD start with https: to ensure the establishment of a secure connection between the user agent and the WSP.

The optional text content of the element can be used to indicate the reason for the need for interaction with the resource owner.The schema fragment for the element is:

```
  <xs:element name="RedirectRequest" type="RedirectRequestType"/>
  <xs:complexType name="RedirectRequestType">
    <xs:attribute name="redirectURL" type="xs:anyURI" use="required"/>
  </xs:complexType>
```

An example of a <RedirectRequest> in a SOAP Fault could look like:

```
  <S:Envelope xmlns:S="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
    <S:Header>
      <wsa:MessageID xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/02/addressing">4532-76dc-3a4f<
/wsa:MessageID>
      <wsa:RelatesTo>13ef36ac47da</wsa:RelatesTo>
    </S:Header>
    <S:Body>
      <S:Fault>
        <faultcode>SOAP-ENV:Server</faultcode>
        <faultstring>Server Error</faultstring>
        <Detail>
          <is:RedirectRequest redirectURL="https://someWSP/getConsent?transID=de67hj89jk65nk34">
            Redirecting to AP to obtain consent
          </is:RedirectRequest>
        </Detail>
      </S:Fault>
    </S:Body>
  </S:Envelope>
```

4.1.1. Processing Rules

The recipient of a <RedirectRequest> MUST verify that the redirectURL points to the WSP, i.e. the host in the URL should be the same as the host to which the WSC sent its service request. If this is not the case the recipient MUST ignore the <RedirectRequest>.

The recipient MUST attempt to direct the user agent to issue an HTTP request ([RFC2616]) for the URL in the redirectURL attribute of the <RedirectRequest>. That user agent MUST be associated with the ID-WSF request

that caused the <RedirectRequest>. The recipient MUST add a ReturnToURL parameter to the redirectURL with its value the URL-encoded URL which the recipient wants the user agent directed back to. It is recommended that this ReturnToURL includes an identifier that associates the URL to the originating ID-WSF message to the WSP. The recipient MAY add an IDP parameter to the redirectURL with its value the providerID of an identity provider that was used to authenticate the user to the WSC.

The recipient may instruct the user agent to submit either an HTTP GET or an HTTP POST request to the URL; in this way the WSC can avoid problems with user agents that can handle only short URLs. If the user agent is instructed to submit a HTTP POST, *all* URL parameters should be form-encoded, and the HTTP content-type header of the request MUST be application/x-www-form-urlencoded. Note that this implies that the WSP SHOULD accept both an HTTP GET as well as an HTTP POST request for the redirectURL, but in either case retrieval of URL parameters can be done using well-known techniques; most HTTP server environments effectively encapsulate the different methods for submission of parameters.

As an example, assume that a Principal visits a service provider. As a result the service provider (acting as WSC) could have made a request to a WSP, and that WSP would have responded with a SOAP Fault similar to that of the example above. The WSC would now send a HTTP response to the user agent that would look like:

```
   HTTP 302
   Location: https://someWSP/getConsent?transID=de67hj89jk65nk34&ReturnToU
RL=https%3a%2f%2fsomeWSC%2fisReturn3bjsession%3d9A6F2E3A&IDP=1A2B3C4D5E1A2B3C4D5E
   ... other HTTP headers ...

   <html>
      <head>
         <title>Redirecting...</title>
      </head>
      <body>
         <p>Redirecting to AP to obtain consent</p>
      </body>
   </html>
```

The WSC appends its own ReturnToURL as a parameter to the value of the redirectURL element that the WSC specified in its RedirectRequest.

4.2. Profile

The profile for a <RedirectRequest> consists of the following steps, each with normative rules (see also Figure 1):

4.2.1. Step 1: WSC Issues Normal ID-WSF Request

For the <RedirectRequest> profile to be initiated the originating ID-WSF message MUST contain a UserInteraction element with its redirect attribute set to *true*.

The ID-WSF message SHOULD contain a wsa:FaultTo element to which the WSC desires fault messages be sent.

4.2.2. Step 2: WSP Responds with <RedirectRequest>

If, and only if, an ID-WSF message contains a <UserInteraction> element with its redirect attribute set to *true* MAY the recipient of the ID-WSF message respond with a <RedirectRequest> message in a SOAP Fault.

Note:

The `redirectURL` attribute MUST be constructed as to include the necessary information for mapping the upcoming HTTP request to the originating ID-WSF message; for example by inclusion of the value of the `wsa:MessageID` Header from that message.

4.2.3. Step 3: WSC Instructs User Agent to Contact the WSP

When the WSC receives a `<RedirectRequest>` it MUST attempt to direct the user agent to issue an HTTP request for the URL in the `redirectURL` attribute of the `RedirectRequest`. The user agent MUST be associated with the ID-WSF message that caused the `<RedirectRequest>`. The WSC MUST append a `ReturnToURL` parameter to the `redirectURL` with its value the URL-encoded URL to which the WSC wants the user agent directed back.

Note:

How this step is performed will depend on the user agent. In most cases it is accomplished by a simple HTTP 302 response with a `Location` header set to the `redirectURL`. Different user agents may be better served by other approaches, for example a WML browser may be able to handle a redirect deck better than a potentially long URL. See the processing rules for the `<RedirectRequest>`.

4.2.4. Step 4: WSP Interacts with User Agent

In step 4 the user agent issues the HTTP request for the `redirectURL`, with the `ReturnToURL` parameter appended, with any `IDP` parameter also appended. The WSP MUST verify that the `ReturnToURL` points to the WSC, i.e. the host in the URL should be the same as the host to which the WSP sent the `<RedirectRequest>`. If this is not the case the WSP MUST ignore the `ReturnToURL`, abort the profile, and construct a meaningful error message for the user. If verification succeeds, however, the service (WSP) MAY now proceed with a HTTP response that contains an inquiry directed at the user. The WSP SHOULD verify that the identity of the user is that of the owner of the resource that was targeted in the originating ID-WSF request, for example by means of a `<saml:AuthnRequest>` (see [SAMLCore2]). This step may be followed by any number of interactions between the user and the WSP, but the WSP should attempt to execute step 5 within a reasonable time.

4.2.5. Step 5: WSP Redirects User Agent Back to WSC

In step 5 the WSP that issued the `<RedirectRequest>` MUST attempt to instruct the user agent to issue an HTTP request for the `ReturnToURL` that was included as parameter on the URL of the HTTP request made in step 4. The WSP SHOULD append a `ResendMessage` parameter to the `ReturnToURL`. This parameter serves as a hint to the WSC about the next step. A value of *0* or *false* indicates that the WSC should not try to re-issue the originating ID-WSF request, presumably because the resource owner did not approve completion of the transaction. If the value of `ResendMessage` is *true*, *1*, or any string other than *0* or *false*, it is an indication that the WSP recommends that the WSC re-issue the originating request. It is RECOMMENDED that in this situation, the value of this parameter be set to the value of the `wsa:MessageID` element of the originating ID-WSF message.

4.2.6. Step 6: User Agent Requests `ReturnToURL` from WSC

In step 6 the user agent requests the `ReturnToURL` from the WSC. The WSC SHOULD check the value of the `ResendMessage` parameter; if the value is *0* or *false* the WSC SHOULD NOT send an ID-WSF message with a request for the same resource and/or action (as in step 1). If the value of the `ResendMessage` parameter is anything else, then the WSC MAY resend the message (Step 7).

After receiving the response from the WSP, the WSC should send a HTTP response to the user agent.

4.2.7. Step 7: WSC Resends Message

If the WSC resends its request it MUST set the value of the `wsa:RelatesTo` SOAP Header to the same value of the `wsa:MessageID` SOAP Header of the SOAP Fault that carried the `<RedirectRequest>` element (in step 2). .

4.2.8. Steps 8: WSP sends response

The WSP responds to the WSC's second request. The WSP MUST set the value of the `wsa:RelatesTo` SOAP Header to the same value of the `wsa:MessageID` SOAP Header of the WSC's resent request.

4.2.9. Steps 9: WSC sends HTTP response to User Agent

Finally, the WSC returns an HTTP response to the user agent.

5. Interaction Service

The *interaction service* (IS) is an ID-WSF service that provides a means for simple interactions between an ID-WSF implementation and a Principal. It allows a client (typically a WSP acting as a WSC towards the interaction service) to query a Principal for consent, authorization decisions, etc. An IS provider accepts requests to present information and questions to a Principal. The IS provider is responsible for "rendering" a "form" to the Principal. It is expected that the IS provider knows about the capabilities of the Principal's device and about any preferences he or she may have regarding such interactions. The IS returns the answer(s) of the Principal in a response that contains values for the parameters of the request.

Although an interaction service may exist as an identity service that is registered with a discovery service, the interaction service MAY also (or solely) be provided by a web services consumer that is invoking an identity service, but only when that service provider is engaged in an interactive session with the Principal. However, the consumer of such an IS must have great trust in the IS provider as the consumer has no means of asserting that the response indeed is based upon resource owner input. Record keeping by all parties will support resolution of any possible dispute about a breach of such trust.

Only a party that is in principle capable of contacting the Principal *any time* should register a service type URN of *urn:liberty:is:2005-08* with the discovery service (see [LibertyDisco]) of that Principal.

An example deployment of a permanent IS provider could consist of an IS interface on top of a standard WAP Push service. The IS could accept `<InteractionRequest>`messages and create WML pages from such requests. It might then send a WAP Push message to the Principal's device with a temporary URL, that points to the newly created page. Once the WAP client receives the WAP message it will launch a HTTP session and fetch the given URL. The HTTP response will contain the WML page, which will be rendered in a browser on the client. The user would answer the question(s) in the form and submit it. The IS would now send a `<InteractionResponse>` to the invoker (and a "Thank You" page to the Principal). Note that this is just an example; another implementation could use an instant messaging protocol and yet another implementation could do both and switch based upon the users presence information (that it obtains from possibly yet another identity service).

The service type URN for the interaction service is *urn:liberty:is:2005-08*.

Both a provider, and a client of an interaction service MUST adhere to the processing rules defined for ID-WSF messages in [LibertySOAPBinding] and [LibertySecMech].

An interaction service MAY register an `Option` with the Discovery Service to indicate one or more languages that it prefers for enquiries directed to the Principal. The value of the `Option` element SHOULD be a URI that MUST start with *urn:liberty:is:language* and is concatenated with one or more language identification tags (see [RFC3066]), that are each preceded by a forward slash / character. An example is *urn:liberty:is:language/en-US/fi*

5.1. Interaction Request

A provider that wants to query a Principal sends an `<InteractionRequest>`. This element allows for the sender to define several types of queries. The requester can define text labels, parameters and default values. The response will have values for the supplied parameters. The requester SHOULD NOT assume any particular final format of the query. The encompassing ID-WSF message MUST NOT contain a `<UserInteraction>` element.

5.1.1. The `InteractionRequest` Element

The `InteractionRequest` element allows the requester to define a "form" that the IS will present to the Principal. It contains:

`Inquiry` [Required]
: This element contains the elements that make up the actual query. There may be more than one `<Inquiry>` but it is RECOMMENDED that an `<InteractionRequest>` contains only one `<Inquiry>`.

`ds:KeyInfo` [Optional]
This optional element can contain a public signing key that the sender has for the Principal. Presence of this element indicates to the IS that the sender wishes that the Principal sign the response with the associated private key and that the IS should include the signed statement in its response. If this element is present the `signed` attribute MUST be present too.

`id`
Allows the element to be signed according to the rules in [LibertySecMech].

`language` [Optional]
Indicates the languages that the user is likely able to process. The sender wishes that the inquiry will be rendered to the Principal using one of these languages. The value of this attribute is a space separated list of language identification Tags ([RFC3066]). The WSC can obtain this information from the HTTP `Accept-Language` header, from a language `Option` URI for the `InteractionService` in the `wsa:EndPointReference` or by other means, for example from a *personal profile service*. It is RECOMMENDED that the value of a `language` attribute does not request a language that was not present in the language `Option` URI, if this was presented to the sender.

`signed` [Optional]
This attribute indicates that the sender wishes the Principal to sign the response. The value of this attribute can be *strict*, or *lax*. A value of *strict* indicates that the sender wants a positive response only if it will contain a signed statement from the Principal. It this attribute is present a `<ds:Keyinfo>` MAY be present too, and the `<InteractionRequest>` SHOULD NOT contain more than one `<Inquiry>`.

`maxInteractTime` [Optional]
Indicates the maximum time in seconds that the sender regards as reasonable for the resource owner interaction. A WSP MUST NOT set the value of this attribute to a greater value than the value of a possibly received `maxInteractTime` attribute in a `UserInteraction` element.

The schema fragment for the `<InteractionRequest>` is:

```
<xs:element name="InteractionRequest" type="InteractionRequestType"/>
<xs:complexType name="InteractionRequestType">
   <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element ref="Inquiry" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <xs:element ref="ds:KeyInfo" minOccurs="0"/>
   </xs:sequence>
   <xs:attribute name="id" type="xs:ID" use="optional"/>
   <xs:attribute name="language" type="xs:NMTOKENS" use="optional"/>
   <xs:attribute name="maxInteractTime" type="xs:integer" use="optional"/>
   <xs:attribute name="signed" type="xs:token" use="optional"/>
</xs:complexType>
```

5.1.2. The `Inquiry` Element

The `Inquiry` element contains:

`Help` [Optional]
Contains informal text regarding the inquiry, which may be presented to the user (See further definition below).

Element of type `InquiryElementType` [Zero or more]
Elements of this type contain actual query elements to be presented to the user. The type, and its sub-types are defined below.

`id` [Optional]
The `id` attribute MUST be present if the encompassing `<InteractionRequest>` contains the `signed` attribute and then its value MUST have the properties of a nonce; i.e. the uniqueness properties defined for a `messageID` in [LibertySOAPBinding].

`title` [Optional]
The interaction service SHOULD present the value of the `title` attribute in accordance with the conventions of the user agent used to present the inquiry to the Principal.

The schema fragment for the `<Inquiry>` is:

```
<xs:element name="Inquiry" type="InquiryType"/>
<xs:complexType name="InquiryType">
   <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element ref="Help" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
         <xs:element ref="Select" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
         <xs:element name="Confirm" type="InquiryElementType"
                 minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
         <xs:element ref="Text" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </xs:choice>
   </xs:sequence>
   <xs:attribute name="id" type="xs:ID" use="optional"/>
   <xs:attribute name="title" type="xs:string" use="optional"/>
</xs:complexType>
```

5.1.2.1. The `Help` Element

The `Help` element contains informal text about its parent element. Whitespace in this element is significant in that the IS provider is expected to attempt to respect newline characters. The IS provider is not expected to render the text of this element, but rather provide the Principal with an option to view the text. The IS provider is expected to realize such option according to the conventions of the user agent of the Principal. Apart from the help text this element may have:

`label` [Optional]
Specifies a label relating to the help text.

`link` [Optional]
This element MUST contain a resolvable URL to information about the inquiry. If the `link` attribute is present then the `Help` element MUST NOT contain text.

`moreLink` [Optional]
An optional attribute whose value MUST be a resolvable URL to *additional* information about the inquiry. The IS provider is expected to present the Principal with an appropriate means such as a button, link or menu-item for obtaining this additional information.

The schema fragment for the `Help` element is:

```
   <xs:element name="Help" type="HelpType"/>
   <xs:complexType name="HelpType">
      <xs:attribute name="label" type="xs:string" use="optional"/>
      <xs:attribute name="link" type="xs:anyURI" use="optional"/>
      <xs:attribute name="moreLink" type="xs:anyURI" use="optional"/>
   </xs:complexType>
```

5.1.2.2. The `InquiryElementType`

The `InquiryElementType` is an abstract type that defines the common content for query elements. The type contains:

`Help` [Optional]
See definition of the `Help` element above.

`Hint` [Optional]
A `<Hint>` contains short informal text about its parent element. The IS provider is expected to present the text of this element as a hint, according to the conventions of the Principal's user agent. The simple `Hint` element does not contain attributes or children elements.

`Label` [Optional]
An IS provider is expected to present the content of `Label` elements as question labels. Note that the text value of a `<Label>` is normalized.

`Value` [Optional]
Where applicable an IS provider will render the content of `Value` elements as initial values for the parameters (ie. as defaults). Requesters that wish to receive a signed `Statement` in the response MUST include a (possibly empty) `<Value>` for each instance of `InquiryElementType`. If multiple items of a `<Select>` are to be pre-selected, the contents of the `<Value>` element is a space separated list of tokens corresponding to the value attributes of the corresponding `<Item>` elements.

name [Required]
The name attribute is used as a parameter name. This attribute may not always be presented by the IS service, but in case there is no <Label> provided for the parameter, the interaction service MAY use the value of the name attribute instead. Note that a single <InteractionRequest> may not contain more than one <InquiryElement> with the same name, as the type of this attribute is xs:ID.

The schema fragment for the InquiryElementType is:

```
<xs:complexType name="InquiryElementType" abstract="true">
   <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element ref="Help" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element ref="Hint" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="Label" type="xs:normalizedString" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="Value" type="xs:normalizedString" minOccurs="0"/>
   </xs:sequence>
   <xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:ID" use="required"/>
</xs:complexType>

<xs:element name="Hint" type="xs:string"/>
```

5.1.2.3. <InquiryElementType> Subtypes

The defined <InquiryElementType> subtypes are:

- The Select element. This element allows the requester to ask the resource owner to select one (or more) items out of a given set of values. The resulting parameter value is a string with space separated tokens. This element contains Item elements that contain label and value *attributes*. The content of the optional <Value> MUST match the value of one of the children Item elements. The Select element has a boolean multiple attribute to indicate if more than one item can be selected; the default is *false*.

  The schema fragment for the Select element is:

```
<xs:element name="Select" type="SelectType"/>
<xs:complexType name="SelectType">
   <xs:complexContent>
      <xs:extension base="InquiryElementType">
         <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element name="Item" minOccurs="2" maxOccurs="unbounded">
               <xs:complexType>
                  <xs:sequence>
                     <xs:element ref="Hint" minOccurs="0"/>
                  </xs:sequence>
                  <xs:attribute name="label" type="xs:string" use="optional"/>
                  <xs:attribute name="value" type="xs:NMTOKEN" use="required"/>
               </xs:complexType>
            </xs:element>
         </xs:sequence>
         <xs:attribute name="multiple" type="xs:boolean" use="optional" default="false"/>
      </xs:extension>
   </xs:complexContent>
</xs:complexType>
```

- The Confirm element. This element allows the requester to ask the resource owner a yes/no question. The resulting parameter value is *"true"* or *"false"*.

- The `Text` element. This element allows the requester to ask the resource owner an open ended question. The requester may give a recommended minimum and maximum size in characters, and a format input mask. The resulting parameter value is a text string.

  The `format` string SHOULD adhere to the specification for format input masks for WML 1.3 `input` elements (see [WML]). However note that it is the interaction service that SHOULD attempt to obtain a `value` for the `Text` element that matches with the requested format input mask. It is up to the recipient of the `<InteractionResponse>` to verify the format of values as an interaction service MAY ignore a `format` attribute. The format input mask may help speed up entry of the value by the Principal.

  The schema fragment for the `Text` element is:

```
<xs:element name="Text" type="TextType"/>
<xs:complexType name="TextType">
   <xs:complexContent>
      <xs:extension base="InquiryElementType">
         <xs:attribute name="minChars" type="xs:integer" use="optional"/>
         <xs:attribute name="maxChars" type="xs:integer" use="optional"/>
         <xs:attribute name="format" type="xs:string" use="optional"/>
   </xs:extension>
   </xs:complexContent>
</xs:complexType>
```

5.1.3. Example Request

An example of a interaction request that asks for consent to share the owner's address with a WSC might look like:

```
<InteractionRequest xmlns="urn:liberty:is:2005-08">
   <Inquiry title="Profile Provider Question">
      <Help moreLink="http://pip.example.com/help/attribute/read/consent">
      example.com is requesting your address.  We do not have a rule that
      instructs us how you want us to process this request.  Please pick one of
      the given options.  Note that the last two options ensure you will not be prompted again
       should example.com ask for your address again in the future.
      </Help>
      <Select name="addresschoice">
         <Label>Do you want to share your address with service-provider.com?</Label>
         <Value>no</Value>
         <Item label="Not this time" value="no"/>
         <Item label="Yes, once" value="yes"/>
         <Item label="No, never" value="never">
            <Hint>We won't give out your address and won't ask you again</Hint>
         </Item>
         <Item label="Yes, always" value="always">
            <Hint>We will share your address now and in the future with example.com</Hint>
         </Item>
      </Select>
   </Inquiry>
</InteractionRequest>
```

5.1.4. Processing Rules

The recipient of an `<InteractionRequest>` MUST pose the first `<Inquiry>` to the resource owner. The recipient MUST NOT pose any `<Inquiry>` if the `<InteractionRequest>` has a `<maxInteractTime>` attribute with a value smaller than the time that the recipient *expects* to be required to process that `<Inquiry>`. The recipient MAY pose *all* the `Inquiry` elements, if it is able to do so in a manner that is both efficient as well as user friendly.

The recipient SHOULD make every attempt to format each `<Inquiry>` according to the expectations defined for the `Inquiry` element and its children elements.

The recipient SHOULD attempt to present user interface elements such a buttons, labels etc., in one of the languages given in the language attribute, if present. Nevertheless, the recipient SHOULD NOT attempt to translate any of the texts given by the sender for elements of the interaction request. For example, a `Confirm` element could be rendered on a web page with links for "Yes" and "No, but if the language indicated "fi" (for Finnish) the IS could render "KyllÃÂ¤" and "Ei".

If the `<InteractionRequest>` includes a `signed` attribute then the recipient SHOULD attempt to obtain a signed `<InteractionStatement>` from the Principal. If the value of the `signed` attribute is *strict* the recipient MUST respond with an `<InteractionResponse>` that contains either an `<InteractionStatement>`, or a `Status` element with its `code` attribute set to *NotSigned*. Further, if the `<InteractionRequest>` includes a `ds:KeyInfo` element then the recipient SHOULD attempt to obtain an `<InteractionStatement>` signed with the (private) key associated with the key described in the `ds:KeyInfo` element. In this case the recipient MUST verify that the signature was constructed with the indicated key and if this was not the case the response SHOULD include a `Status` of *KeyNotUsed*.

If processing is successful, the recipient MUST respond with a message containing an `<InteractionResponse>` with a `<Status>` element holding a `code` attribute of *Success*.

Other values for the `code` attribute are specified below.

5.2. Interaction Response

The IS Service responds with an ID-WSF message that contains either an `InteractionResponse` element, or a SOAP fault (see [LibertySOAPBinding]. The interaction service specification itself does not define any fault conditions. All responses will contain a `Status` element and, upon success, the `InteractionResponse` will contain values for all the parameters in the query of the corresponding `<InteractionRequest>`. The `code` attribute of the `Status` element included can take one of the values listed below:

- As noted above, the response will contain a `code` of *Success* when the Principal answered the query and the message contains an `<InteractionResponse>`.
- *Cancel* when the Principal canceled the query.
- *NotSigned* when the request indicates `signed="strict"` but no signed statement could be obtained.
- *KeyNotUsed* when the Principal signed the inquiry with a key other than indicated in the `<ds:KeyInfo>` of the request.
- *TimeOut* when the Principal did not answer the query in a timely manner, or the connection to the Principals user agent was lost.
- *TimeNotSufficient* when the IS provider expects that the Principal cannot answer the inquiry within the `maxInteractTime` number of seconds; e.g. due to the fact that it takes more time to establish a connection with the device of the Principal.
- *NotConnected* when the IS provider can currently not contact the Principal.

5.2.1. The `InteractionResponse` Element

The `InteractionResponse` element contains a `Status` element and, upon success, either:

`Parameter` [Optional]
: The `InteractionResponse` will contain `Parameter` elements corresponding to each element supplied in the `<Inquiry>` that is of the `InquiryElementType`. Each `<Parameter>` MUST have its `name` attribute match the value of the `name` attribute of the corresponding `InquiryElement`.

or:

`InteractionStatement` [Optional]
: Contains one or more signed `Inquiry` elements.

The `Parameter` element has two attributes:

`name` [Required]
: Contains a value matching the value of the `name` attribute on the corresponding `InquiryElement`.

`value` [Required]
: The answer that was obtained from the resource owner, or the unchanged default supplied. For `<Select>` query elements the `value` may be a space separated list of `tokens`.

The `<InteractionStatement>` consists of:

`Inquiry` [Optional]
: This is a copy of the element (or elements) submitted in the request, but with the `value` attributes of each `InquiryElement` set (or left blank) by the Principal. The `<Inquiry>` in an `<InteractionStatement>` MUST include *all* `InquiryElements` of **`InquiryElementType`** specified in the request; but other elements, such as `<Help>`, `<Hint>` and `<Item>`, MAY be omitted.

`ds:Signature` [Optional]
: Contains a signature that covers the `Inquiry` elements (and thus all child elements). The signature must be constructed by use of the private key associated with the content of the `<ds:KeyInfo>` of the `<InteractionRequest>`.

The schema fragment for the `<InteractionResponse>`element is:

```
   <xs:element name="InteractionResponse" type="InteractionResponseType"/>
   <xs:complexType name="InteractionResponseType">
      <xs:sequence>
         <xs:element ref="Status"/>
         <xs:choice>
            <xs:element name="InteractionStatement" type="InteractionStatementType"
                    minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
            <xs:element name="Parameter" type="ParameterType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
         </xs:choice>
      </xs:sequence>
   </xs:complexType>
   <xs:complexType name="InteractionStatementType">
      <xs:sequence>
         <xs:element ref="Inquiry" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
         <xs:element ref="ds:Signature"/>
      </xs:sequence>
   </xs:complexType>
   <xs:complexType name="ParameterType">
      <xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:ID" use="required"/>
      <xs:attribute name="value" type="xs:string" use="required"/>
   </xs:complexType>
```

An example of a response to the example request could look like:

```
   <InteractionResponse>
      <Status code="Success" />
      <Parameter name="addresschoice" value="always"/>
   </InteractionResponse>
```

The same example as a response to an `<InteractionRequest>` with the `signed` attribute could look like:

```
<InteractionResponse>
   <Status code="Success" />
   <InteractionStatement>
      <Inquiry title="Profile Provider Question" id="inquiry-3d4e2f8a37213b">
         <Select name="addresschoice">
            <Label>Do you want to share your address with service-provider.com?</Label>
            <Value>always</Value>
         </Select>
      </Inquiry>
      <ds:Signature>
      .... <ds:Reference>#inquiry-3d4e2f8a37213b</ds:Reference> ....
      </ds:Signature>
   </InteractionStatement>
</InteractionResponse>
```

An example of an empty, unsuccessful, response to the example request could look like:

```
<InteractionResponse>
   <Status code="Cancel" />
</InteractionResponse>
```

5.2.2. Processing Rules

The recipient of an `<InteractionResponse>` that contains a signed `<InteractionStatement>` MUST verify the signature, and discard the response if the signature cannot be verified. That recipient MUST verify that the `id` attribute of the signed `<Inquiry>` corresponds with the `id` of the corresponding request `<Inquiry>`.

6. Security Considerations

The interaction service is effectively acting to its client WSCs as a proxy for the Principal. It is therefore important that the IS can be trusted by those clients. This is especially the case when such a WSC is itself a WSP that needs to obtain consent or permissions. There is no general possibility for an IS to proof on-line that it did indeed obtain the response from the Principal. The IS can and should of course authenticate the Principal, and could then save the proof of authentication, such as an assertion. There is little point in forwarding such an assertion to the WSC as proof, as an authentication assertion will contain the `NameID` of the Principal as known to the IS, not to the WSC. An IS that is closely associated with an identity provider, i.e. has the same providerID as that identity provider, could actually issue an assertion that states that the Principal as known to the WSC was present. Such statements could be added as SOAP header to the `InteractionResponse` message (see [LibertySecMech].

It is not sufficient to know that a Principal was present at the IS. There is still the possibility that a rogue IS created or changed the Principal's answers in the `<InteractionResponse>`. The interaction service client can verify the integrity of the response if the answered `Inquiry` is signed with a key that is: either shared between the Principal and the WSC, or is the private key of the Principal and the WSC knows that the associated public key is bound to the Principal. To this end the WSC can include such public asymmetric key in the `<InteractionRequest>`. Naturally the WSC should have consent from the Principal to share that key with the IS. Use of a private key is preferred for a more provable audit trail of the Principals answers to the inquiry.

For the Redirect Profile the previous considerations do not apply, as parties that need to interact with a resource owner do so themselves. Here it is again important that the WSP authenticates the Principal. Although the information flow in the redirects does not contain very valuable information it is still recommended to use secure connections so that intruders cannot steal a session and hence for example reissue a request. This risk is reduced if WSPs require that all ID-WSF requests are signed and/or authenticate WSCs. Also all participants should protect themselves against replay by checking for recently used messageIDs, etc.

The Principal has a risk that an IS, or for that matter any WSP, may misrepresent him. IS providers should make efforts to induce trust in the Principal, for example by offering transaction logs, deploying sufficiently strong authentication methods, etc.

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Normative

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Informative

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[WSAv1.0] "Web Services Addressing (WS-Addressing) 1.0," Gudgin, Martin, Hadley, Marc, eds. World Wide Web Consortium W3C Candidate Recommendation (17 August 2005). *http://www.w3.org/TR/2005/CR-ws-addr-core-20050817/*

A. Interaction Service XSD

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema targetNamespace="urn:liberty:is:2005-11"
   xmlns="urn:liberty:is:2005-11"
   xmlns:is="urn:liberty:is:2005-11"
   xmlns:disco="urn:liberty:disco:2005-11"
   xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
   xmlns:ds="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"
   xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
   xmlns:wsa="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing"
   elementFormDefault="qualified"
   attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
   version="1.0-09">

   <xs:include schemaLocation="liberty-idwsf-utility-v2.0.xsd"/>
   <xs:import namespace="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
      schemaLocation="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"/>
   <xs:import namespace="urn:liberty:disco:2005-11"
      schemaLocation="liberty-idwsf-disco-svc-v2.0.xsd"/>
   <xs:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"
      schemaLocation="http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/REC-xmldsig-core-20020212/xmld
sig-core-schema.xsd"/>
   <xs:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing"
      schemaLocation="ws-addr-1.0.xsd"/>

   <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>
The source code in this XSD file was excerpted verbatim from:

Liberty ID-WSF Interaction Service Specification
Version 2.0-04
21 Sept 2005

         Copyright (c) 2005 Liberty Alliance participants, see
         http://www.projectliberty.org/specs/idwsf_2_0_r2_copyrights.php
      </xs:documentation>
   </xs:annotation>
   <xs:element name="UserInteraction" type="UserInteractionHeaderType"/>
   <xs:complexType name="UserInteractionHeaderType">
      <xs:sequence>
         <xs:element name="InteractionService" type="wsa:EndpointReferenceType" minOccurs="0"/>
      </xs:sequence>
      <xs:attribute name="id" type="xs:ID" use="optional"/>
      <xs:attribute name="interact" type="xs:string" use="optional" default="is:interactIfNeeded"/>
      <xs:attribute name="language" type="xs:NMTOKENS" use="optional"/>
      <xs:attribute name="redirect" type="xs:boolean" use="optional" default="0"/>
      <xs:attribute name="maxInteractTime" type="xs:integer" use="optional"/>
      <xs:attribute ref="soap:actor" use="optional"/>
      <xs:attribute ref="soap:mustUnderstand" use="optional"/>
   </xs:complexType>

  <xs:element name="RedirectRequest" type="RedirectRequestType"/>
  <xs:complexType name="RedirectRequestType">
    <xs:attribute name="redirectURL" type="xs:anyURI" use="required"/>
  </xs:complexType>
   <xs:element name="InteractionRequest" type="InteractionRequestType"/>
   <xs:complexType name="InteractionRequestType">
      <xs:sequence>
         <xs:element ref="Inquiry" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
         <xs:element ref="ds:KeyInfo" minOccurs="0"/>
      </xs:sequence>
      <xs:attribute name="id" type="xs:ID" use="optional"/>
      <xs:attribute name="language" type="xs:NMTOKENS" use="optional"/>
      <xs:attribute name="maxInteractTime" type="xs:integer" use="optional"/>
      <xs:attribute name="signed" type="xs:token" use="optional"/>
   </xs:complexType>
```

```
911
912     <xs:element name="Inquiry" type="InquiryType"/>
913     <xs:complexType name="InquiryType">
914        <xs:sequence>
915           <xs:element ref="Help" minOccurs="0"/>
916           <xs:choice maxOccurs="unbounded">
917              <xs:element ref="Select" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
918              <xs:element name="Confirm" type="InquiryElementType"
919                      minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
920              <xs:element ref="Text" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
921           </xs:choice>
922        </xs:sequence>
923        <xs:attribute name="id" type="xs:ID" use="optional"/>
924        <xs:attribute name="title" type="xs:string" use="optional"/>
925     </xs:complexType>
926
927     <xs:element name="Help" type="HelpType"/>
928     <xs:complexType name="HelpType">
929        <xs:attribute name="label" type="xs:string" use="optional"/>
930        <xs:attribute name="link" type="xs:anyURI" use="optional"/>
931        <xs:attribute name="moreLink" type="xs:anyURI" use="optional"/>
932     </xs:complexType>
933
934     <xs:element name="Hint" type="xs:string"/>
935
936     <xs:element name="Select" type="SelectType"/>
937     <xs:complexType name="SelectType">
938        <xs:complexContent>
939           <xs:extension base="InquiryElementType">
940              <xs:sequence>
941                 <xs:element name="Item" minOccurs="2" maxOccurs="unbounded">
942                    <xs:complexType>
943                       <xs:sequence>
944                          <xs:element ref="Hint" minOccurs="0"/>
945                       </xs:sequence>
946                       <xs:attribute name="label" type="xs:string" use="optional"/>
947                       <xs:attribute name="value" type="xs:NMTOKEN" use="required"/>
948                    </xs:complexType>
949                 </xs:element>
950              </xs:sequence>
951              <xs:attribute name="multiple" type="xs:boolean" use="optional" default="false"/>
952           </xs:extension>
953        </xs:complexContent>
954     </xs:complexType>
955
956     <xs:element name="Text" type="TextType"/>
957     <xs:complexType name="TextType">
958        <xs:complexContent>
959           <xs:extension base="InquiryElementType">
960              <xs:attribute name="minChars" type="xs:integer" use="optional"/>
961              <xs:attribute name="maxChars" type="xs:integer" use="optional"/>
962              <xs:attribute name="format" type="xs:string" use="optional"/>
963        </xs:extension>
964        </xs:complexContent>
965     </xs:complexType>
966
967     <xs:complexType name="InquiryElementType" abstract="true">
968        <xs:sequence>
969           <xs:element ref="Help" minOccurs="0"/>
970           <xs:element ref="Hint" minOccurs="0"/>
971           <xs:element name="Label" type="xs:normalizedString" minOccurs="0"/>
972           <xs:element name="Value" type="xs:normalizedString" minOccurs="0"/>
973        </xs:sequence>
974        <xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:ID" use="required"/>
975     </xs:complexType>
976
977  <xs:element name="InteractionResponse" type="InteractionResponseType"/>
```

```
   <xs:complexType name="InteractionResponseType">
      <xs:sequence>
         <xs:element ref="Status"/>
         <xs:choice>
            <xs:element name="InteractionStatement" type="InteractionStatementType"
                    minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
            <xs:element name="Parameter" type="ParameterType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
         </xs:choice>
      </xs:sequence>
   </xs:complexType>
   <xs:complexType name="InteractionStatementType">
      <xs:sequence>
         <xs:element ref="Inquiry" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
         <xs:element ref="ds:Signature"/>
      </xs:sequence>
   </xs:complexType>
   <xs:complexType name="ParameterType">
      <xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:ID" use="required"/>
      <xs:attribute name="value" type="xs:string" use="required"/>
   </xs:complexType>

</xs:schema>
```

B. WSDL

```
<wsdl:definitions
  xmlns:typens="urn:liberty:isf:2005-08:wsdl"
  xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/"
  xmlns:wsdl="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/"
  xmlns:is="urn:liberty:is:2005-08"
  xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/"
  targetNamespace="urn:liberty:isf:2005-08:wsdl"
  name="ISF">
      <xs:documentation>
The source code in this XSD file was excerpted verbatim from:

Liberty ID-WSF Interaction Service Specification

Copyright (c) 2005 Liberty Alliance participants, see
http://www.projectliberty.org/specs/idwsf_1_1_copyrights.php
      </xs:documentation>

   <wsdl:types>
      <xsd:import namespace="urn:liberty:is:2005-08" location="liberty-idwsf-interacti
on-svc-v1.0.xsd"/>
   </wsdl:types>
   <message name="InteractionRequest">
      <part name="body" type="is:InteractionRequest"/>
   </message>
   <message name="InteractionResponse">
      <part name="body" type="is:InteractionResponse"/>
   </message>
   <portType name="ISPort">
      <operation name="ISInteraction">
         <input message="typens:InteractionRequest"/>
         <output message="typens:InteractionResponse"/>
      </operation>
   </portType>
   <binding name="ISBinding" type="typens:ISPort">
      <soap:binding style="document" transport="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/http"/>
      <operation name="Interaction">
         <soap:operation soapAction="urn:liberty:is:2005-08"/>
         <input>
            <soap:body use="literal"/>
         </input>
         <output>
            <soap:body use="literal"/>
         </output>
      </operation>
   </binding>
   <service name="InteractionService">
      <port name="ISPort" binding="typens:ISBinding">
         <soap:address location="http://example.com/id-wsf/is"/>
      </port>
   </service>
   <!-- Types for messages -->
   <!-- Messages for core identity services -->
   <!-- Ports for core identity services -->
   <!-- Binding for discovery service -->
   <!-- Endpoint for core identity services -->
</wsdl:definitions>
```

C. Example XSL Stylesheet for HTML Forms (non-normative)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!-- This stylesheet converts an is:Inquiry into an HTML form.
    Note that this is just a simple example that does not render all required elements.
    Note the use of xsl:parameters to insert some session information, obviously other
    techniques can be used.
    Note for Hints this stylesheet adds a reference to a "showHint" script, but such script
    is not defined here.
    -->
<xsl:stylesheet xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform" version="1.0"
   xmlns:is="urn:liberty:is:2005-11" exclude-result-prefixes="is">
   <xsl:output method="xml" version="4.0" encoding="UTF-8" omit-xml-declaration="yes" />
   <xsl:param name="jsessionid">null</xsl:param>
   <xsl:param name="messageID">null</xsl:param>
   <xsl:template match="/">
      <xsl:apply-templates select="//is:Inquiry" />
   </xsl:template>

   <xsl:template match="is:Inquiry">
      <html>
         <head>
            <title>
               <xsl:value-of select="@title"/>
            </title>
         </head>
         <body>
            <h2>
               <xsl:value-of select="@title"/>
            </h2>
            <xsl:element name="form">
               <xsl:attribute name="method">get</xsl:attribute>
               <xsl:attribute name="action">
                  submit;jsessionid=<xsl:value-of select="$jsessionid"/>
               </xsl:attribute>
                  <xsl:element name="input">
                     <xsl:attribute name="type">hidden</xsl:attribute>
                     <xsl:attribute name="name">msg</xsl:attribute>
                     <xsl:attribute name="value"><xsl:value-of select="$messageID"/></xsl:attribute>

                  </xsl:element>
               <xsl:apply-templates select="is:Confirm"/><br/>
               <xsl:apply-templates select="is:Select"/><br/>
               <br/>
               <input type="submit" value="Submit"/>
            </xsl:element>
            <p>
               <xsl:apply-templates select="is:Help"/>
            </p>
         </body>
      </html>
   </xsl:template>

   <xsl:template match="is:Confirm">
      <xsl:value-of select="is:Label"/>
      <xsl:element name="label">
         <xsl:attribute name="for">isid-<xsl:value-of select="@name"/>-yes</xsl:attribute>
         Yes
      </xsl:element>
      <xsl:element name="input">
         <xsl:attribute name="type">radio</xsl:attribute>
         <xsl:attribute name="checked"></xsl:attribute>
         <xsl:attribute name="name">is-confirm-yes-<xsl:value-of select="@name"/></xsl:attribute>
         <xsl:attribute name="id">isid-<xsl:value-of select="@name"/>-yes</xsl:attribute>
      </xsl:element>
      <xsl:element name="label">
         <xsl:attribute name="for">isid-<xsl:value-of select="@name"/>-no</xsl:attribute>
```

```
         No
      </xsl:element>
      <xsl:element name="input">
         <xsl:attribute name="type">radio</xsl:attribute>
         <xsl:attribute name="name">is-confirm-no-<xsl:value-of select="@name"/></xsl:attribute>
         <xsl:attribute name="id">isid-<xsl:value-of select="@name"/>-no</xsl:attribute>
      </xsl:element>
   </xsl:template>

   <xsl:template match="is:Select">
      <xsl:element name="label">
         <xsl:value-of select="is:Label"/>
         <xsl:attribute name="for">isid-<xsl:value-of select="@name"/></xsl:attribute>
      </xsl:element>
      <xsl:element name="select">
         <xsl:attribute name="name"><xsl:value-of select="@name"/></xsl:attribute>
         <xsl:attribute name="id">isid-<xsl:value-of select="@name"/></xsl:attribute>
         <xsl:apply-templates select="is:Item"/>
      </xsl:element>
   </xsl:template>

   <xsl:template match="is:Item">
      <xsl:element name="option">
         <xsl:attribute name="label"><xsl:value-of select="@label"/></xsl:attribute>
         <xsl:attribute name="value"><xsl:value-of select="@value"/></xsl:attribute>
         <xsl:value-of select="@label"/>
         <xsl:apply-templates select="is:Hint"/>
      </xsl:element>
   </xsl:template>
   <xsl:template match="is:Hint">
      <xsl:attribute name="onmouseover">showHint(<xsl:value-of select="."/>)</xsl:attribute>
   </xsl:template>
   <xsl:template match="is:Help">
      <p id="help"><b>Help</b><br/>
         <xsl:value-of select="."/>
         <xsl:element name="a">
            <xsl:attribute name="href">
               <xsl:value-of select="@morelink"/>
            </xsl:attribute>
            More information
         </xsl:element>
      </p>
   </xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

D. Example XSL Stylesheet for WML Forms (non-normative)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!-- This stylesheet converts an is:Inquiry into a WML deck.
    This is only an example stylesheet that does not render all required elements.
    In fact it only renders Confirm elements, and hence is barely sufficient to handle
    the example in the specification.
    Note the use of xsl:parameters to insert some session information, obviously other
    techniques can be used.
    TODO: add a least support for Help elements. -->

<xsl:stylesheet xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform" version="1.0"
      xmlns:is="urn:liberty:is:2005-11" exclude-result-prefixes="is">

   <xsl:output
      method="xml"
      version="1.0"
      encoding = "UTF-8"
      omit-xml-declaration="no"
      doctype-public="-//WAPFORUM//DTD WML 1.1//EN"
      doctype-system="http://www.wapforum.org/DTD/wml_1.1.xml"
      media-type="text/vnd.wap.wml" />

   <xsl:param name="jsessionid">null</xsl:param>
   <xsl:param name="messageID">null</xsl:param>
   <xsl:param name="card-index">1</xsl:param>

   <xsl:template match="/">
      <wml>
         <template>
         <do type="prev">
            <prev/>
         </do>
         </template>
         <xsl:apply-templates select="//is:Inquiry" />
      </wml>
   </xsl:template>

   <xsl:template match="is:Inquiry">
      <xsl:element name="card">
         <xsl:attribute name="id">inquiry-<xsl:value-of select="$card-index"/></xsl:attribute>
         <xsl:attribute name="title"><xsl:value-of select="@title"/></xsl:attribute>
         <xsl:apply-templates select="is:Confirm"/>
      </xsl:element>
   </xsl:template>

   <xsl:template match="is:Confirm">
      <p><xsl:value-of select="is:Label"/><br/>
      <anchor>
         <xsl:element name="go">
            <xsl:attribute name="href">
               submit;jsessionid=<xsl:value-of select="$jsessionid"/>
            </xsl:attribute>
            <xsl:attribute name="method">get</xsl:attribute>
            <xsl:element name="postfield">
               <xsl:attribute name="name">msg</xsl:attribute>
               <xsl:attribute name="value">
                  <xsl:value-of select="$messageID"/>
               </xsl:attribute>
            </xsl:element>
            <xsl:element name="postfield">
               <xsl:attribute name="name"><xsl:value-of select="@name"/></xsl:attribute>
               <xsl:attribute name="value">1</xsl:attribute>
            </xsl:element>
         </xsl:element>Yes</anchor><br/>
      <anchor>
         <xsl:element name="go">
```

```
            <xsl:attribute name="href">
               submit;jsessionid=<xsl:value-of select="$jsessionid"/>
            </xsl:attribute>
            <xsl:attribute name="method">get</xsl:attribute>
            <xsl:element name="postfield">
               <xsl:attribute name="name">msg</xsl:attribute>
               <xsl:attribute name="value"><xsl:value-of select="$messageID"/></xsl:attribute>
            </xsl:element>
            <xsl:element name="postfield">
               <xsl:attribute name="name"><xsl:value-of select="@name"/></xsl:attribute>
               <xsl:attribute name="value">0</xsl:attribute>
            </xsl:element>
         </xsl:element>No</anchor><br/>
      </p>
   </xsl:template>

</xsl:stylesheet>
```