



XMPP Application Profile for use with XML Guard

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1 Overview

This white paper specifies an Application Profile for use of XMPP with an XML Guard. It defines:

- Schema for the Application Profile
- Normalization Requirements
- Rules which can be used to constrain the base profile

This sets out a product-independent specification of using XMPP with an XML Guard.

Application Profiles are summarized in the Isode white paper [“XML Guard Application Profiles”](#). They define a product-independent approach to specify functionality across an XML Guard.

This profile has been developed to support XMPP usage as a (human) user service. Other profiles could be developed, for example to support Internet of Things type functionality through a guard.

The Schema, specified as an XML Schema Definition (XSD) specified an “outer bound” for what is allowed through the guard. For this profile the schema is chosen such that a modern XMPP Client such as Isode Swift or NATO JCHAT which is communicating across a guard for 1:1 messaging, group chat, and military services such as Forms Display and Publishing will work without loss of function.

The associated rules then constrain this schema, by blocking elements of the schema. This enables a basic service, which at minimum would be 1:1 messages or group chat only. The choice of rules leads to a trade-off between the service provide and constraints on what is allowed to flow across the guard. This is going to be driven by cross domain deployment requirements.

2 Schema Compliance

This profile is based on schemas from a number of standards. Unless noted otherwise, there is an associated rule for turning off use of the standard.

Standard	Reason for Inclusion
RFC 6120 “Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol (XMPP): Core”	This and the following RFC define the core XMPP protocols. The schema allows all of this protocol. Aspects of this can be constrained by rules.

Standard	Reason for Inclusion
RFC 6121 “Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol (XMPP): Instant Messaging and Presence”	See above
XEP-0004: Data Forms	Forms are used for many management functions such as configuring a MUC room. XMPP clients make use of this.
XEP-0012: Last Activity	This protocol allows a client to discover when a peer was last active using IQ.
XEP-0030: Service Discovery	This is used to locate XMPP services and find information about them, for example to determine peer client capability.
XEP-0033: Extended Stanza Addressing	This enables an XMPP message to address multiple recipients.
XEP-0045: Multi-User Chat	MUC is the standard group chat protocol.
XEP-0047: Inband bytestreams	This is used for file transfer, by breaking up a file into multiple pieces.
XEP-0050: Ad-Hoc Commands	This is widely used by XMPP clients to control things. Use across a guard is allowed, but would be unusual.
XEP-0054: vCard Profile	Needed for exchange of Avatars
XEP 0055: Jabber Search	Useful to find information, for example to search for people.
XEP-0060: Publish-Subscribe	This is a general information sharing mechanism. It is anticipated that a guard following this profile will either block Publish-Subscribe entirely or only allow it for Forms Display and Publishing (XEP-00346). Future versions of this profile may include additional services operating over Publish-Subscribe. This schema also covers Personal Event Publishing (XEP-0163).
XEP-0071: XHTML-IM	This allows HTML alternate message renderings to be used. This will generally not be allowed across a guard.

Standard	Reason for Inclusion
XEP-0080: User Location	Specifies geographical location of user
XEP-0085: Chat State Notifications	Chat State Notifications provide additional status information, such as “user is typing”.
XEP 0092: Software Version.	Can be useful for debug
XEP 0115: Entity Capabilities	Optimizes service discovery. Widely used.
XEP-0122: Data Forms Validation	Extends forms capability
XEP-0128: Service Discovery Extensions	This extends service discovery and is used for core service discovery functions.
XEP-0141: Data Forms Layout	Extends forms capability
XEP-0153: vCard-Based Avatars	Used for exchanging Avatars.
XEP-0166: Jingle	Jingle is a generic peer negotiation mechanism. In this profile it is anticipated that it will only be used in conjunction with file transfer negotiation.
XEP-0172: User Nickname.	Allows users to share suggested nicknames
XEP-0184: Message Delivery Receipts.	Confirms message delivery to user
XEP-0199: XMPP Ping	Can be useful for detecting timeouts
XEP-0203: Delayed Delivery	This is used to indicate delays in message handling.
XEP-0231: Bits of Binary	Used to encode small binary elements
XEP-0234: Jingle File Transfer	Uses Jingle to negotiate file transfer.
XEP-0258: Security Labels in XMPP	This is a framework for associating a basic security label with a message, usually using ESS format security labels.
XEP-0261: Jingle In-Band Bytestreams Transport Method	An extended in band mechanism that uses XEP-0047
XEP-0289: Federated MUC for Constrained Environments.	Allows MUC rooms to be federated across a guard.

Standard	Reason for Inclusion
XEP-0297: Stanza Forwarding	Allows stanzas to be forwarded
XEP-0313: Message Archive Management	Allow access to archived messages cross domain
XEP 0319: Last User Interaction in Presence	Shows when user was last active, by communicating this information in presence
XEP-0346: Forms Display and Publishing	To access and submit forms across a guard
XEP-0350: Data Forms Geolocation Element	Geolocation data within forms
STANAG 4774 "CONFIDENTIALITY METADATA LABEL SYNTAX"	NATO Label Format
STANAG 4778 "METADATA BINDING MECHANISM"	Label Binding Mechanism
NATO SRD 4778.2 Chapter 4 "Extensible Message And Presence Protocol Binding Profile"	Specifies use of STANAG 4774 and STANAG 4778 in XMPP This specification allows use of STANAG 4774 and STANAG 4778 with message stanzas and iq stanzas.

Some of the base schemas allow generic extensibility, which allows inclusion of arbitrary data. This Application Profile constrains this so that only explicitly valid protocol is allowed. The schema required by this profile is intended to explicitly limit what is transferred.

XEP-0198 (Stream Management) is explicitly excluded, because the model of guard operation is the transfer of independent messages. There is no concept of a stream across the guard. Where reliable transfer of content between the two XMPP entities communicating through the XML guard is needed, XML guard reliability mechanisms are used. Where these mechanisms are unavailable or not used, reliable transfer of content is not assured.

As the cross domain service functions as a replacement for a standards server to server link, XEPs that apply only server to server do not make sense in this application profile. In particular XEP-0220 (Server Dialback) and XEP-0288 (Bidirectional Server-to-Server Connections) are not relevant.

XEP-0077 (In-Band Registration) is not supported, as it is inappropriate for use cross domain.

XML Normalization requires that XML namespaces are absolute, not relative. Most XMPP protocol follows this, but some (in particular vCard) does not. This profile requires that all namespaces are absolute. This means that the sending system needs to map all relative namespaces to absolute ones by pre-pending "http://isode.com/xmpp/relative/" and the receiving system needs to reverse this mapping.

A formal specification of this Application Profile will include these schemas as an appendix.

3 Normalization

This profile requires the following normalization of XMPP messages:

- Prohibition of XML Comments and XML Processing Instructions, which are not allowed in XMPP.
- Use of Canonical XML. Following [Canonical XML Version 1.1](#) of May 2008.
- Unicode Normalization following [UNICODE NORMALIZATION FORMS](#) 13.0.0 using Normalization Form C (NFC) “Canonical Decomposition, followed by Canonical Composition”
- JIDs must be normalized following the rules of RFC 7622 “Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol (XMPP): Address Format”.

4 Rules

This version of the Application Profile defines the following associated rules, that may be enabled to further constrain the base schema. These rules are set out to broadly correspond to the schema order, but grouping related functions together.

Rule	Notes
Prohibit 'chat' messages	<p>This prevents 1:1 chat, by blocking messages of type chat from being transferred. It is anticipated that at a minimum either 1:1 or group chat will be allowed.</p> <p>This rule will block both 1:1 chat directly between users and MUC Private Messages. If independent control of these types is needed, it is recommended to use domain controls, as a generic rule is expected to be unreliable.</p>
Prohibit Normal messages	<p>This blocks messages of type normal (individual recipient). It is anticipated that this will usually be set to the same value as Prohibit 'chat'.</p>
Prohibit Error	<p>This blocks messages of type error. It is anticipated that this rule will not usually be selected.</p>
Prohibit GroupChat	<p>This prevents group chat by blocking all stanzas of type groupchat in the core, which will block all groupchat, including MUC, FMUC and MIX.</p>
Prohibit presence stanzas	<p>Prevent sending of any presence information by restricting core protocol. Note that XEP-0045 MUC requires presence support to work.</p>
Prohibit presences with status elements	<p>Allow presence, but do not allow presence status string</p>

Rule	Notes
Maximum Presence Status Length	Limit size of presence status string. Where multiple presence status values are present, each presence status element must be less than this limit.
Prohibit presences with multiple status elements	Require that presence stanzas have a single presence status element or none. Note that multiple presence status elements are legal, where each has a different language.
No Subject	Block stanzas with subject set. Note that MUC makes use of Subject.
Prohibit Multiple Subject	Require that messages have a single subject element or no subject. Note that multiple subject elements are legal, where each has a different language.
Maximum Subject Length	Limit length of subject. Where multiple subject elements are present, each subject must be less than this limit.
Prohibit IQ Request	Prevents IQ queries from being sent in direction of guard. Model is that request/response requirements may vary by direction. Preventing IQ may be important to control access across boundary, but will reduce XMPP functionality available.
Prohibit IQ Response	Matching control for response
Maximum body length	Limit the size of a message body. Where multiple body parts are present, each body part must be less than this limit.
Prohibit messages with multiple body elements	Require that messages have a single <body/> element or none. Note that multiple body parts are legal, where each body part has a different language.
Prohibit 'headline' messages	This blocks messages of type headline.
Prohibit Dirty Words	Prohibit the message body element from containing any of the specified words.
Authorized Recipients	Prohibit the stanza unless all of the recipients are whitelisted.
Authorized Senders	Prohibit the stanza unless the sender is whitelisted.

Rule	Notes
Authorized Recipient Domains	Prohibit the stanza unless all of the recipients belong to a whitelisted domain.
Authorized Sender Domains	Prohibit the stanza unless the sender belongs to a whitelisted domain.
Prohibit Data Forms	Block XEP-0004, XEP-0122 and XEP-0141 (Data Forms and Data Forms Extensions). Note that this blocks forms in all places, which will prevent MUC from working.
Prohibit Last Activity	Block XEP-0012 (Last Activity)
Prohibit Service Discovery	Block XEP-0030, and XEP-0128 (Service Discovery and Service Discovery Extensions). This rule also blocks XEP-0115, which provides service discovery information.
Prohibit Multicast	Block XEP-0033 (Extended Stanza Addressing)
Prohibit Multi-User Chat	This prevents MUC communication by blocking XEP-0045
Prohibit Ad Hoc Commands	Block XEP-0050 (Ad Hoc Commands)
Prohibit vCard	Block XEP-0054 (vCard Profiles) and XEP-0153 (vCard-Based Avatars)
Prohibit Search	Block XEP-0055 (Jabber Search)
Prohibit PubSub	Prevent use of any PubSub (XEP-0060). It is anticipated that either this rule or the next one will be selected and that general PubSub will not usually be allowed.
Prohibit PubSub except Form Discovery and Publishing	Allow XEP-0346 over PubSub, but not general PubSub
Prohibit HTML	Block HTML and XEP-0071 encoding
Prohibit User Location	Block XEP-0080 (User Location)
Prohibit CSN	Prevent Chat State Notifications (XEP-0085). May be desirable to avoid sharing these over domain boundary.

Rule	Notes
Prohibit Software Version Discovery	Block XEP-0092 (Software Version)
Prohibit Entity Capabilities	Block XEP-0115 (Entity Capabilities)
Prohibit File Transfer negotiation	Block XEP-0166 (Jingle) XEP-0234 (Jingle File Transfer). No other protocols for negotiating file transfer are allowed in the base schema. No other users of Jingle are allowed in this profile, so both protocols are blocked by this rule. This rule prevents file transfers being negotiated, and this will be used with the following rule which prevents the actual transfer.
Prohibit Inline File Transfer	Block XEP-261 (Jingle In-Band Bytestreams Transport Method) and XEP-0047 (Inband bytestreams) and XEP-0231 (Bits Of Binary).
Prohibit User Nickname	Block XEP-0172 (User Nickname)
Prohibit Message Delivery Receipts	Block XEP-0184 (Message Delivery Receipts)
Prohibit XMPP Pings	Block XEP-0199 (XMPP Ping)
Prohibit Delayed Delivery	Block XEP-0203 (Delayed Delivery)
Prohibit labelled (XEP-0258) messages	Messages must not have XEP-0258 labels
Prohibit unlabelled (XEP-0258) messages	All messages must have XEP-0258 labels
Authorized XEP-0258 Security Labels	Restricts XEP-0258 Security Label in the message payload to selected values
Prohibit Federated Multi-User Chat	Block XEP-0289 (Federated MUC for Constrained Environments). This blocks FMUC, while still allowing MUC.

Rule	Notes
Prohibit Multi-User Chat except Federated MUC	This requires that MUC is only allowed with FMUC. This will prevent use of MUC across the boundary, but allow FMUC rooms to be federated. This will force users to join an FMUC room on their side of the boundary and limit cross-boundary traffic to FMUC.
Prohibit Stanza Forwarding	Block XEP-0297 (Stanza Forwarding)
Prohibit MAM	Block XEP-0313 (Message Archive Management)
Prohibit Last User Interaction in Presence	Block XEP 0319 (Last User Interaction in Presence)
Prohibit Geolocation in forms	Block forms with XEP-0350 (Data Forms Geolocation Element)
Prohibit labelled "STANAG 4774" stanzas	Prohibits presence of a STANAG 4774 label on message or PubSub IQ stanzas (i.e., bound as specified in 4778.2). In this rule and the following rule the term "STANAG 4774 Label" is used to mean "A NATO Confidentiality Label as specified in STANAG 4774 carried in XMPP following Chapter 4 of STANAG 4778.2. Message stanzas and IQ stanzas must not include STANAG 4774 Labels.
Prohibit unlabelled "STANAG 4774" stanzas	Enforces presence of a STANAG 4774 label if the stanza is a message or a PubSub IQ stanza with an 'item' descendent.
Prohibit unless all contained "STANAG 4774 Labels" match	<p>Require that any "STANAG 4774 Label" contained in the stanza is an exact match to one of a list of STANAG 4774 labels.</p> <p>Note that this match is for the base label only, and excludes label lifecycle dates and succession labels.</p> <p>Note that this will not block a message without a label, so this rule will typically be used in conjunction with the 'Prohibit unlabelled "STANAG 4774" stanzas' rule.</p>
Prohibit "STANAG 4774" Label not bound to whole message or IQ item	Require that if any "STANAG 4774 Label" is present, it must be bound to the entire data-object. In the case of a PubSub IQ stanza the entire data-object is considered to be the first child-element of the item element (cf. STANAG 4778.2)

Rule	Notes
Authorized "STANAG 4774" Labels security policies	Require that the security policy of any "STANAG 4774 Label" matches one of a list of specified object identifiers. This enforces that a label belongs to a specific policy (e.g., AMOCO) but does not place any other constraints on the label. This might be used where a policy is required, but all labels are valid.
Authorized "STANAG 4774" Labels security classifications	<p>Require that the security classification of any "STANAG 4774 Label" matches one of a specified list of enumerated values, which can correspond to SECRET etc.</p> <p>This rule will typically be used in conjunction with enforcing a single security policy.</p>