

Network Working Group
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Informational
Expires: July 29, 2016

T. Hardjono, Ed.
MIT
E. Maler
ForgeRock
M. Machulak
Cloud Identity
D. Catalano
Oracle
January 26, 2016

User-Managed Access (UMA) Profile of OAuth 2.0
draft-hardjono-oauth-umacore-14

Abstract

User-Managed Access (UMA) is a profile of OAuth 2.0. UMA defines how resource owners can control protected-resource access by clients operated by arbitrary requesting parties, where the resources reside on any number of resource servers, and where a centralized authorization server governs access based on resource owner policies.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of [BCP 78](#) and [BCP 79](#).

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on July 29, 2016.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2016 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to [BCP 78](#) and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents

Internet-Draft

UMA Core

January 2016

carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must include Simplified BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Simplified BSD License.

Table of Contents

- [1.](#) Introduction [2](#)
- [2.](#) References [3](#)
 - [2.1.](#) Normative References [3](#)
 - [2.2.](#) Informative References [3](#)
- Authors' Addresses [3](#)

[1.](#) Introduction

User-Managed Access (UMA) is a profile of OAuth 2.0 [[OAuth2](#)]. UMA defines how resource owners can control protected-resource access by clients operated by arbitrary requesting parties, where the resources reside on any number of resource servers, and where a centralized authorization server governs access based on resource owner policies. Resource owners configure authorization servers with access policies that serve as asynchronous authorization grants.

UMA serves numerous use cases where a resource owner uses a dedicated service to manage authorization for access to their resources, potentially even without the run-time presence of the resource owner. A typical example is the following: a web user (an end-user resource owner) can authorize a web or native app (a client) to gain one-time or ongoing access to a protected resource containing his home address stored at a "personal data store" service (a resource server), by telling the resource server to respect access entitlements issued by his chosen cloud-based authorization service (an authorization server). The requesting party operating the client might be the resource owner, where the app is run by an e-commerce company that needs to know where to ship a purchased item, or the requesting party might be resource owner's friend who is using an online address book service to collect contact information, or the requesting party might be a survey company that uses an autonomous web service to compile population demographics. A variety of use cases can be found in [[UMA-usecases](#)] and [[UMA-casestudies](#)].

Please see for the full UMA-Core 1.0 Specification for a complete

[2.](#) References

[2.1.](#) Normative References

[OAuth2] Hardt, D., "The OAuth 2.0 Authorization Framework", October 2012, <<http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6749>>.

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.

[UMAcore] Hardjono, T., Maler, E., Machulak, M., and D. Catalano, "User-Managed Access (UMA) Profile of OAuth 2.0 Version 1.0.1", December 2015, <https://docs.kantarinitiative.org/uma/draft-uma-core-v1_0_1.html>.

[2.2.](#) Informative References

[UMA-casestudies]
Maler, E., "UMA Case Studies", April 2014, <<http://kantarinitiative.org/confluence/display/uma/Case+Studies>>.

[UMA-usecases]
Maler, E., "UMA Scenarios and Use Cases", October 2010, <<http://kantarinitiative.org/confluence/display/uma/UMA+Scenarios+and+Use+Cases>>.

Authors' Addresses

Thomas Hardjono (editor)
MIT

Email: hardjono@mit.edu

Eve Maler
ForgeRock

Email: eve.maler@forgerock.com

Maciej Machulak
Cloud Identity

Email: maciej.machulak@cloudidentity.co.uk

Hardjono, et al.

Expires July 29, 2016

[Page 3]

Internet-Draft

UMA Core

January 2016

Domenico Catalano
Oracle

Email: domenico.catalano@oracle.com

