

**JSON Web Encryption JSON Serialization (JWE-JS)**  
**draft-jones-json-web-encryption-json-serialization-00**

Abstract

The JSON Web Encryption JSON Serialization (JWE-JS) is a means of representing encrypted content using JSON data structures. This specification describes a means of representing secured content as a JSON data object (as opposed to the JWE specification, which uses a compact serialization with a URL-safe representation). It enables the same content to be encrypted to multiple parties (unlike JWE). Cryptographic algorithms and identifiers used with this specification are enumerated in the separate JSON Web Algorithms (JWA) specification. The JSON Serialization for related digital signature and HMAC functionality is described in the separate JSON Web Signature JSON Serialization (JWS-JS) specification.

Requirements Language

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 [RFC 2119](#) [[RFC2119](#)].

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## 1. Introduction

The JSON Web Encryption JSON Serialization (JWE-JS) is a format for representing encrypted content as a JSON [RFC 4627](#) [[RFC4627](#)] object. It enables the same content to be encrypted to multiple parties (unlike JWE [[JWE](#)].) The encryption mechanisms are independent of the type of content being encrypted. Cryptographic algorithms and identifiers used with this specification are enumerated in the separate JSON Web Algorithms (JWA) [[JWA](#)] specification. The JSON Serialization for related digital signature and HMAC functionality is described in the separate JSON Web Signature JSON Serialization (JWS-JS) [[JWS-JS](#)] specification.

## 2. Terminology

This specification uses the same terminology as the JSON Web Encryption (JWE) [[JWE](#)] specification.

## 3. JSON Serialization

The JSON Serialization represents encrypted content as a JSON object with members for each of three constituent parts: a "headers" member whose value is a non-empty array of Encoded JWE Header values, a "encrypted\_keys" member whose value is a non-empty array of Encoded JWE Encrypted Key values, where the number of elements in both arrays is the same, and a "ciphertext" member whose value is an Encoded JWE Ciphertext value.

Unlike the compact serialization used by JWEs, content using the JSON Serialization MAY be encrypted to more than one recipient. Each recipient requires a JWE Header value specifying the cryptographic parameters used to encrypt the JWE Encrypted Key to that recipient and the parameters used to encrypt the plaintext to produce the JWE Ciphertext; these values are represented as Encoded JWE Header values that are elements of the non-empty array contained in the "headers" member. Each recipient also requires a JWE Encrypted Key value; these values are represented as Encoded JWE Encrypted Key values that are corresponding elements of the non-empty array contained in the "encrypted\_keys" member. Therefore, the syntax is:

```
{
  "headers":["<header 1 contents>","...", "<header N contents>"],
  "encrypted_keys":["<key 1 contents>","...", "<key N contents>"],
  "ciphertext":"<ciphertext contents>"
}
```

The contents of the Encoded JWE Header, Encoded JWE Encrypted Key, and Encoded JWE Ciphertext values are exactly as specified in JSON

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Web Encryption (JWE) [[JWE](#)]. They are interpreted and validated in the same manner, with each corresponding "headers" and "encrypted\_keys" value being created or validated together. The arrays MUST have the same number of elements.

The i'th JWE Encrypted Key value is computed using the parameters of i'th JWE Header value in the same manner described in the JWE specification. This has the desirable result that each Encoded JWE Encrypted Key value in the "encrypted\_keys" array is identical to the value that would have been computed for the same header and payload in a JWE, as is the JWE Ciphertext value.

All recipients use the same JWE Ciphertext value, resulting in potentially significant space savings if the message is large. Therefore, all header parameters that specify the treatment of the JWE Ciphertext value MUST be the same for all recipients. In particular, this means that the "enc" (encryption method) header parameter value in the JWE Header for each recipient MUST be the same, as MUST be the "iv" (initialization vector) value (when required for the algorithm).

#### **4. Example JWE-JS**

This section contains an example using the JWE JSON Serialization. This example demonstrates the capability for encrypting the same plaintext to multiple recipients.

Two recipients are present in this example: both using the RSA-PKCS1\_1.5 algorithm to produce the JWE Encrypted Key (but with using different public keys). The Plaintext is encrypted using the AES-256-GCM algorithm to produce the JWE Ciphertext. The two Decoded JWE Header Segments used are:

```
{"alg": "RSA1_5",  
  "enc": "A256GCM",  
  "iv": "__79_Pv6-fg",  
  "x5t": "7noOPq-hJ1_hCnvWh6IeYI2w9Q0"}
```

and:

```
{"alg": "RSA1_5",  
  "enc": "A256GCM",  
  "iv": "__79_Pv6-fg",  
  "jku": "https://example.com/public_key.jwk"}
```

The complete JSON Web Encryption JSON Serialization (JWE-JS) for these values is as follows (with line breaks for display purposes only):

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```
{ "headers": [
  "eyJhbGciOiJSU0ExXzUiLA0KICJlbmMiOiJBMjU2R0NNIiwNCiAiaXYiOiJfX
zc5X1B2Ni1mZyIsDQogIng1dCI6Ijdub09QcS1oSjFfaENudldoNkllWUkydzlRM
CJ9",
  "eyJhbGciOiJSU0ExXzUiLA0KICJlbmMiOiJBMjU2R0NNIiwNCiAiaXYiOiJfX
zc5X1B2Ni1mZyIsDQogImprdSI6Imh0dHBzOi8vZXhhbXBsZS5jb20vcHVibGljX
2tleS5qd2sifQ"],
  "encrypted_keys": [
    "TBD_key_1_value_TBD",
    "TBD_key_2_value_TBD"],
  "ciphertext": "TBD_ciphertext_value_TBD"
}
```

TBD: Finish this example.

## **5. IANA Considerations**

This specification makes no requests of IANA.

## **6. Security Considerations**

The security considerations for this specification are the same as those for the JSON Web Encryption (JWE) [[JWE](#)] specification.

## **7. Open Issues and Things To Be Done (TBD)**

The following items remain to be done in this draft:

- o Complete the example.
- o Track changes that occur in the JWE spec, including the introduction of integrity protection for non AEAD operations.

## **8. References**

### **8.1. Normative References**

- [JWA] Jones, M., "JSON Web Algorithms (JWA)", January 2012.
- [JWE] Jones, M., Rescorla, E., and J. Hildebrand, "JSON Web Encryption (JWE)", January 2012.
- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), March 1997.



[RFC4627] Crockford, D., "The application/json Media Type for JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)", [RFC 4627](#), July 2006.

## 8.2. Informative References

- [I-D.rescorla-jsms] Rescorla, E. and J. Hildebrand, "JavaScript Message Security Format", [draft-rescorla-jsms-00](#) (work in progress), March 2011.
- [JSE] Bradley, J. and N. Sakimura (editor), "JSON Simple Encryption", September 2010.
- [JWS-JS] Jones, M., Bradley, J., and N. Sakimura, "JSON Web Signature JSON Serialization (JWS-JS)", March 2012.

## Appendix A. Acknowledgements

JSON serializations for encrypted content were previously explored by JSON Simple Encryption [[JSE](#)] and JavaScript Message Security Format [[I-D.rescorla-jsms](#)].

## Appendix B. Document History

-00

- o Created the initial version incorporating JOSE working group input and drawing from the JSON Serialization previously proposed in [draft-jones-json-web-token-01](#).

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