

# Entitlement API Specification

## *for Publishers*

### Document Version

2.1 (July 2021)

### Audience

Publishers, providers of an Entitlement API.

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1.0	Oct 24 2019	First version	TSG
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# Table of Contents

## [Entitlement API Specification](#)

[Version](#)

[Audience](#)

[Contributors](#)

[Revision History](#)

[Table of Contents](#)

[Overview](#)

[Endpoint](#)

[Request](#)

[Response](#)

[Entitlement object](#)

[Document object](#)

[Entitlement truth table](#)

[Security](#)

[Transport \(TLS\)](#)

[Authentication \(JWT\)](#)

[Example](#)

[Shared Secret](#)

[JWT Token Header](#)

[JWT Token Payload](#)

[JWT Auth Header](#)

[Resources](#)

[Tracing](#)

[Versioning](#)

[Major Versions](#)

[Minor Versions](#)

[Robustness](#)

[Status Codes](#)

[Batch Level \(HTTP\)](#)

[Item Level \(JSON\)](#)

[Appendix](#)

[Encoding & Formatting](#)

[Single line JSON](#)

[Whitespace](#)

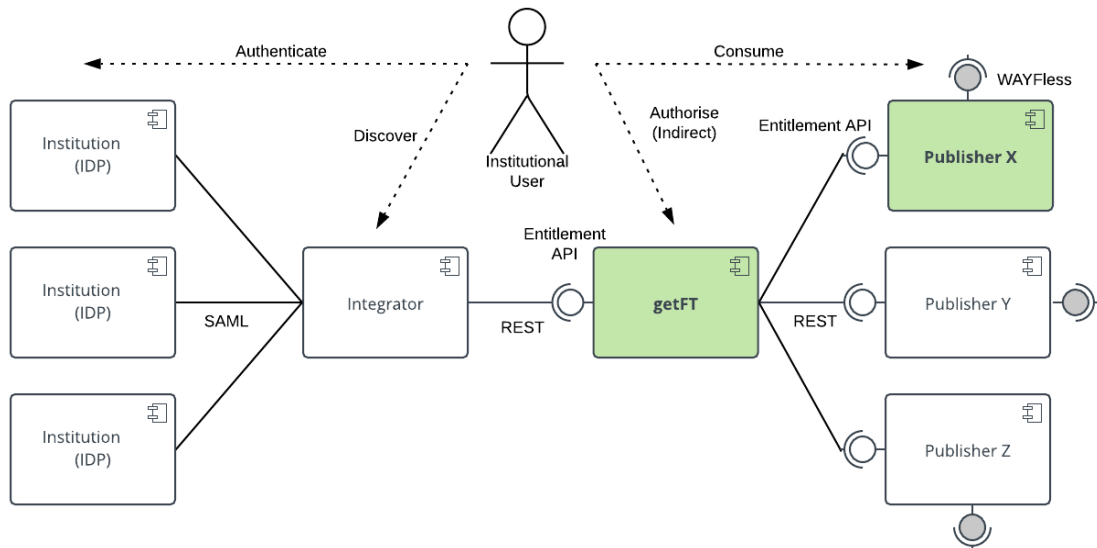
[Character Encoding](#)

[Adopted Standards](#)

[HTTP Headers](#)

## Overview

The Entitlement API establishes for a given document (DOI) and user affiliated institution the entitled level of access and appropriate content links, whether that be to the Version of Record or Alternate Version.



For brevity throughout the specification the following acronyms will be used:

Acronym	Definition
DOI	Digital Object Identifier
VoR	Version of Record
AV	Alternate Version
SAML	Security Assertion Markup Language
IdP	SAML Identity Provider
SP	SAML Service Provider

## Endpoint

Provides capability to establish entitlements for a single Organisation and a list of Documents (DOIs). The Organisation can be identified by a number of ID schemes.

## Request

POST /v2/entitlements

```
{
  "org": {
    "ipv4": "...",
    "entityID": "...",
    "ringgoldID": "...",
  },
  "dois": [
    "...",
    "..."
  ]
}
```

Property	Required	Description
org	N	Describes a single Organisation and contains all the IDs available to identify it, with a minimum of at least one. Integrators are encouraged to share all known IDs.
ipv4	N	IPv4 address of the end user (not the Integrator).
ipv6	N	IPv6 address of the end user (not the Integrator).
entityID	N	The entityID of the Organisation's IdP.
openAthensOrgID	N	OpenAthens parameter. entityID must be present.
eduPersonScoped Affiliation	N	Shibboleth <a href="#">parameter</a> . entityID must be present.
ringgoldID	N	The Organisation's <a href="#">Ringgold ID</a> . For future proofing.
gridID	N	The Organisation's <a href="#">Grid ID</a> . For future proofing.
rorID	N	The Organisation's <a href="#">Ror ID</a> . For future proofing.
dois	Y	A list of 1 to 20 document identifiers (DOIs).

## Response

For every document a corresponding Entitlement resource is returned, which establishes the level of entitlement; access type; document type (version of record or alternate); content type and ultimately a link to the actual resource if appropriate.

```
{
  "entitlements": [
    {
      "doi": "...",
      "statusCode": 200,
      "entitled": "yes",
      "accessType": "...",
      "org": {
        "ipv4": "..."
      },
      "vor": [
        {
          "contentType": "...",
          "url": "..."
        }
      ],
      "document": "..."
    }
  ]
}
```

Entitlements is a list of Entitlement resources, where the order of DOIs are preserved from the request.

For a complete set of scenarios refer to “Entitlement API Scenarios” document.

### Entitlement object

Property	Required	Description
doi	Y	The document identifier
statusCode	Y	Refer to <a href="#">appendix</a>
entitled	Y	yes, no, maybe
accessType	N	open, free, permFree, paid
org	N	In the response, the “org” object contains the <u>actual</u> org ID(s) used to establish entitlement. If present, the org is known <u>and</u> was used to establish the level of entitlement.
vor	N	Version of Record object contains an array of <a href="#">Documents</a>
av	N	Alternate Version object contains an array of <a href="#">Documents</a>
document	Y	The URL for the document’s landing page.

### Document object

Property	Required	Description
contentType	Y	The declared MIME type of the document: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• application/epub+zip</li><li>• text/html</li><li>• application/pdf</li><li>• other</li></ul>
url	Y	A direct URL to the document. Will redirect to an IdP for authentication where appropriate (i.e. a “Smart Link”).

### Entitlement truth table

The following truth table captures the legal combinations of VoR and AV in the Entitlement resource:

entitled	accessType	vor	av (alternate vs.)
yes	free permFree open paid	true	false
maybe	paid	true	false
no	N/A	false	true false

## Security

### Transport (TLS)

All communications are encrypted over a TLS 1.2, or above, connection. The TLS handshake will exchange server certificates only.

### Authentication (JWT)

getFTR signs all API requests with a [JWT](#) bearer token ([rfc7519](#)), which Publishers are responsible for verifying.

Publishers must issue getFTR with a unique shared secret, a pseudo random generated 256 bit long number encoded in [Base64](#). This must be decoded into a raw byte array when signing and verifying requests.

The following JWT properties, exhaustive list, have been adopted:

Property	Container	Value	Usage Comments
alg	Header	HS256	
<a href="#">typ</a>	Header	JWT	
<a href="#">iss</a>	Payload	getftr	
<a href="#">sub</a>	Payload	*	The Integrator's name in lowercase.
<a href="#">aud</a>	Payload	*	The Publisher's name in lowercase.
<a href="#">iat</a>	Payload	*	<a href="#">Unix time</a> used to expire stale requests (10 mins)
<a href="#">jti</a>	Payload	*	Standard usage. Nonce used to avoid replay attacks.
doi	Payload	*	DOI of the first item in the batch in lowercase.

doi is the only business property extension to the JWT payload, deemed enough to confirm the authenticity of the Integrator and integrity of the request.

Publisher's are responsible for validating the Bearer token. Refer to [Status Codes](#).





## Tracing

Each request will include a unique X-REQUEST-ID HTTP header which can be observed:

```
X-REQUEST-ID:  
02690813-9d09-4b76-a068-e064c8ce1a1e:3e5980ba-ceae-4976-a9d4-c7e6ac49a2  
0b
```

```
X-REQUEST-ID = INTEGRATOR-REQUEST-ID:GETFTR-REQUEST-ID
```

This request id encoding provides a simple tracing strategy.

## Versioning

### Major Versions

Major version changes result in a breaking change to the interface contract. The major version number (X below) is declared in the path as follows:

```
/vX/entitlements
```

This specification is at version 2.0 and is reflected in the path as follows:

```
/v2/entitlements
```

### Minor Versions

Minor version changes result in a non-breaking change (e.g. additional SAML attribute support). The minor version is not reflected in the path.

## Robustness

Publishers will conform completely to the specification, but must be able to accept input with any non-breaking changes (e.g. new query params, introduced in a more recent minor version release, should be gracefully ignored) . In other words:

*“Be liberal in what you accept, be conservative in what you send”*

(Postel’s Law, aka [The Robustness Principle](#))

## Status Codes

### Batch Level (HTTP)

The following status codes are returned via the standard HTTP Status Code Header:

Code	Definition	Scenario
200	OK	The request has succeeded
400	Bad request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• More than 20 DOIs</li><li>• Payload is not valid</li></ul>
401	Unauthorized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Request is not authorized</li><li>• Request is a replay</li><li>• Request is over 10 mins old</li></ul>
403	Forbidden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Client is blocked</li><li>• Integrator is blocked</li></ul>
404	Not Found	The endpoint is not known
405	Method Not Allowed	HTTP method is not known
429	Too Many Requests	Request quota exceeded
500	Internal Server Error	The Entitlement API has thrown an error
504	Gateway Timeout	Upstream services timed out

### Item Level (JSON)

The following status codes are returned via the JSON response body:

Code	Definition	Scenario
200	OK	Entitlement determined
404	Not Found	Unknown DOI
504	Gateway Timeout	Entitlement check timed out

Value a partial response over a complete timeout: some entitlements can still be cached.

## Appendix

### Encoding & Formatting

The following rules apply to Entitlement API request and response structures:

#### Single line JSON

The JSON body response must be single line, with no line feeds or carriage returns.

#### Whitespace

No white space between properties and values in the JSON response.

#### Character Encoding

UTF-8 is the adopted character encoding standard.

### Adopted Standards

The Entitlement API specification adopts a number of open standards and patterns, outlined below:

Standard	Version	Definition
<a href="#">REST</a>	N/A	Representational state transfer pattern.
<a href="#">JWT</a>	RFC 7519	Open standard auth token.
<a href="#">HMAC</a>	SHA256	Hash algorithm used to digitally sign messages.
<a href="#">HTTPS</a>	N/A	Secure HTTP communications using latest TLS standard. See versions below.
<a href="#">HTTP</a>	2.0	Hypertext Transfer Protocol.
<a href="#">TLS</a>	1.3	Transport Layer Security.
<a href="#">JSON Schema</a>	7	JSON Schema.
<a href="#">URI</a>	RFC 3986	Uniform Resource Identifier.
<a href="#">Unix Time</a>	N/A	Unix Epoch Time.

## HTTP Headers

All adopted HTTP headers are listed here:

Header	Use
X-REQUEST-ID	Used for <a href="#">tracing</a> requests.
X-INTEGRATOR-ID	Can be used for logging.
AUTHORIZATION: Bearer	Used for <a href="#">authentication</a> .