



# VALIDATIONS IN THE PEPPOL NETWORK

PEPPOL – London Nov 2016

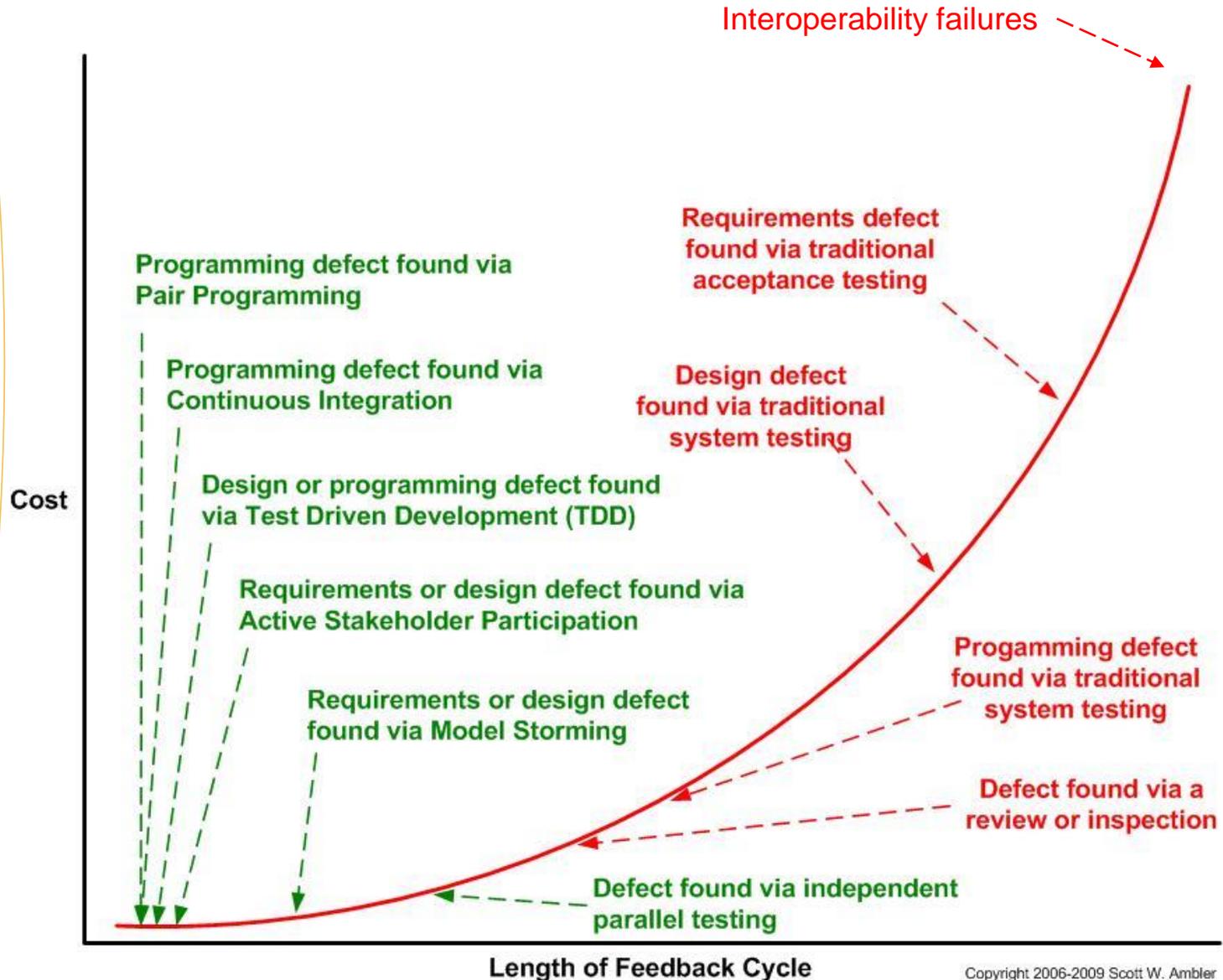
# PEPPOL BIS

- Specifies a business process.
- Sets the choreography of messages.
- Defines the content of the messages.
  - What data must and may be used.
  - The meaning of the data.
  - Rules that apply to the data.
  - How the data is expressed in the syntax message.
- PEPPOL Business Interoperability Specification.
- Validation artifacts – Schematron files.

# The role of validation

- Verify that messages comply to specifications
- Benefits
  - Supports automation.
  - Reduces problems in delivery.
  - Reduces cost with resolving issues.
  - Avoids pushing problems down the line.

# Cost of errors, development perspective



# Main rule types

- Hard rules – (fatal errors)
  - All hard rules must be complied with.
  - Receivers may reject messages that fail hard rules.
  - Key rules in run-time validations.
- Warnings and report rules
  - Encourage good practices in message design.
  - Relevant in design time validation.

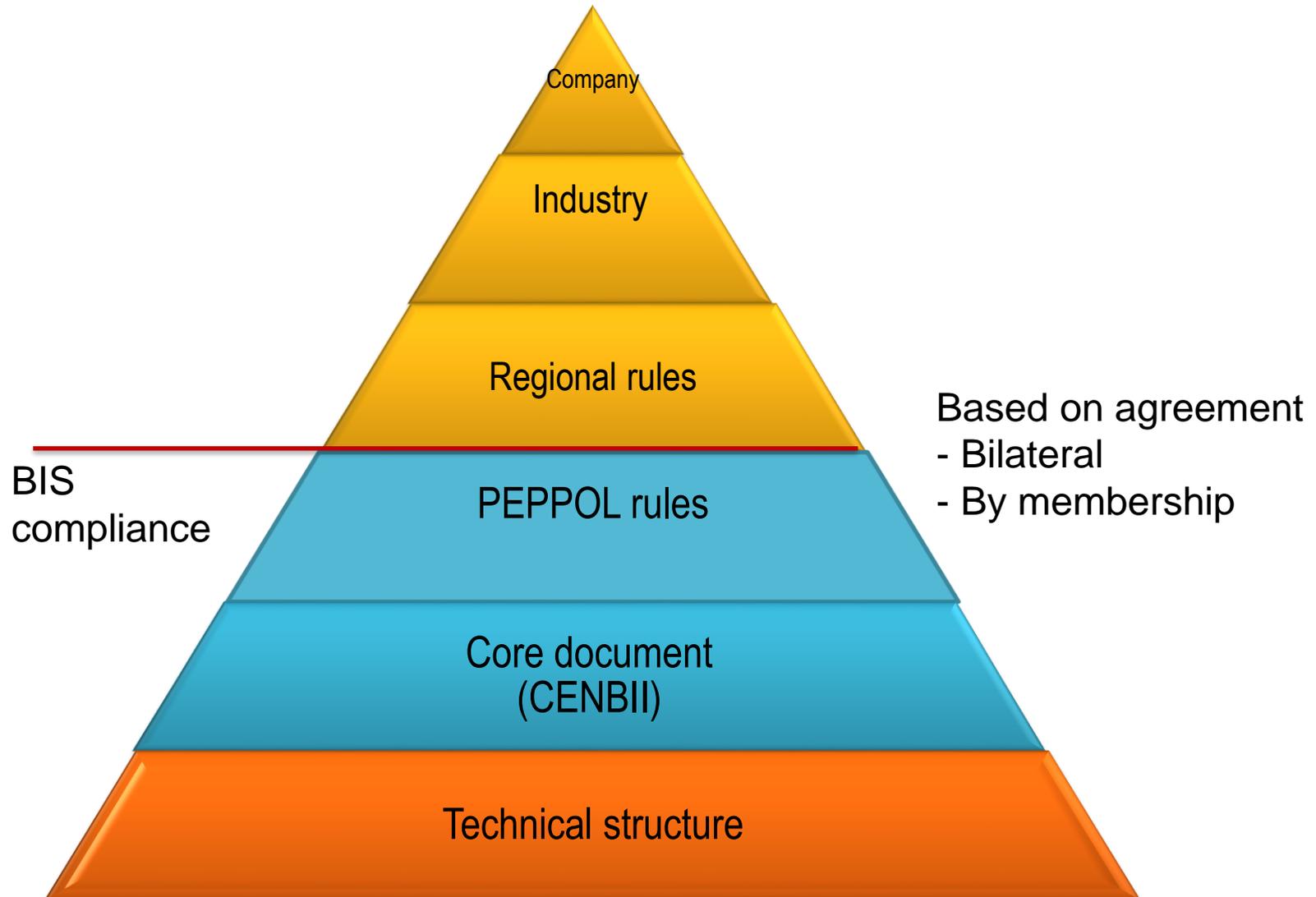
# What is being validated

- Existence of data
  - Does the message contain the necessary data
  - Multiplicity.
- Data content
  - Data type (e.g. is the value a number or date)
  - Values (e.g. allowed code, min, max)
  - Relations between data (calculation, if-then)
- Can be communicated with MLR

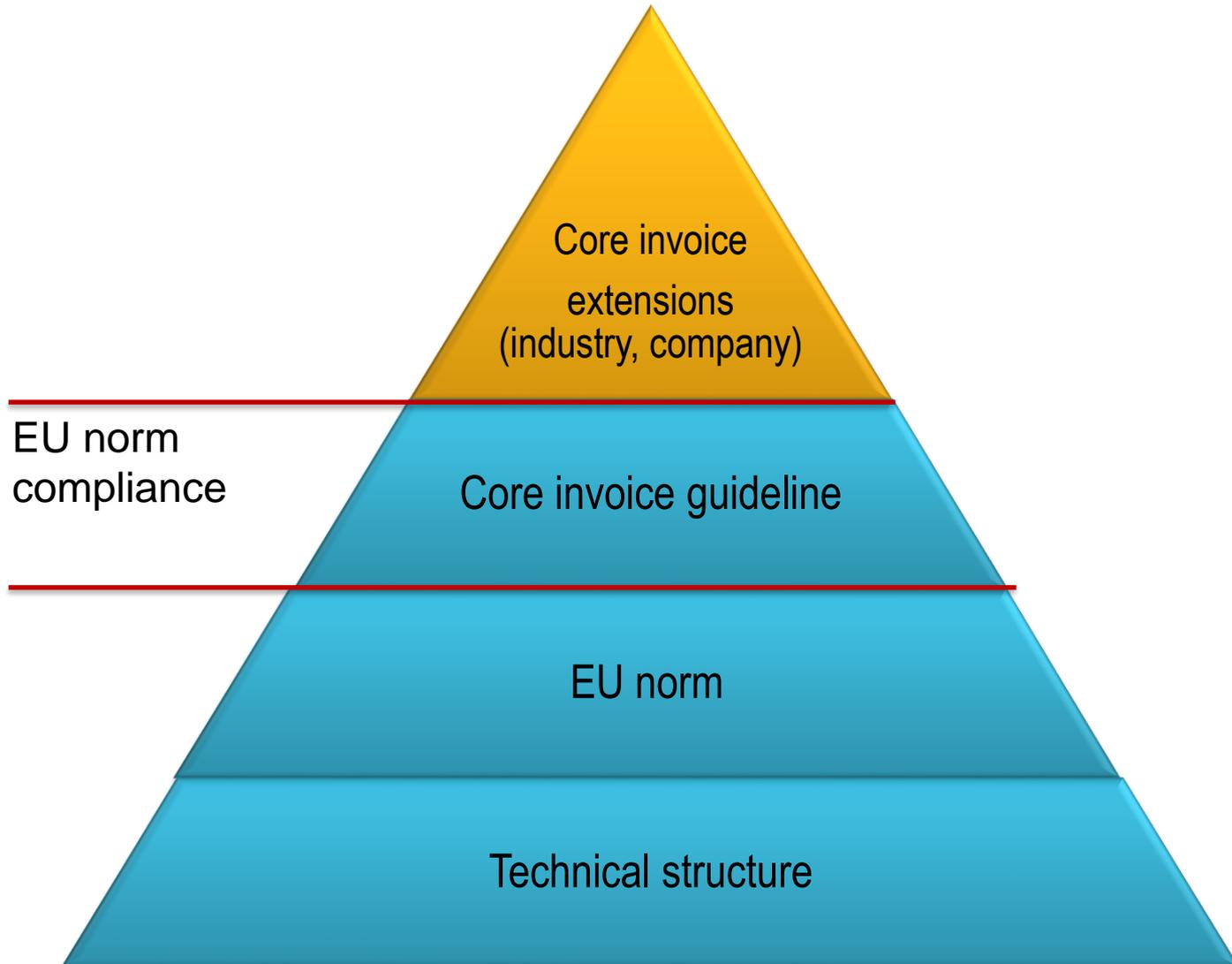
# What is not being validated

- Compliance to external requirements.
  - Is the use of VAT invoice in line with VAT regulation.
  - Are accounting practice in compliance with law.
- Correctness of the data.
  - Do the parties in the invoice exist.
    - Not part of PEPPOL validations but can be applied in an AP services.
  - Are quantities or prices in line with contracts.
- Messages order
  - Are references between messages correct.
  - Are messages sent in the correct sequence.
- E.g. communicated with IMR

# Layered validations PEPPOL



# European norm



# Cost of errors, business perspective

