



Digipoort Service Description WUS 2.0 Companies Status information Interface version 1.2

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1 Introduction

1.1 Objective and target group

This document describes requesting status information from Digipoort using a structured message. The information that is requested relates to the status of the processing of a message that a company has supplied in the past.

This document is intended for the developers of the software that enables status information to be requested from Digipoort. It describes how Digipoort's web service can be used to this end: the Status Information Service.

Generic and specific

The services offered by Digipoort have a 'generic' interface. In other words, that they can be used to exchange different 'message types'. Other services can use these generic services. That is done, for example, through the services of DigiProcurement and its predecessor, E-invoicing.

This distinction is not made for the Status Information Service. However, depending on the service, various statuses can be returned by the Status Information Service.

Differences with prior version:

- Optional element "statusDetails" added to response message
- Old endpoints/addresses have been replaced by new endpoints.

1.2 Outline of the report

This document forms part of a series of documents that provide an insight into the use of Digipoort. This document describes a service under the "WUS 2.0 for Companies" interface of Digipoort.

This service description is composed as follows:

- The first chapter contains general information such as version history and contact information;
- The second chapter broadly describes requesting status information.
- The third chapter describes the structure and content of the SOAP message;

- The fourth chapter describes the web service in more detail.

All individual attachments are examples of SOAP requests, SOAP responses and the detail specification of the web service (the WSDL) that are available.

1.3 Status

This document describes a service under the "WUS 2.0 for Companies" interface of Digipoort. Expectations are that the open standards that are used will continue to develop in future years and that the communication need will also be subject to change. The consequence of this is that, during future years, there will be new releases of Digipoort. That can have an effect on the interfaces. Logius is aiming to develop new releases in close consultation with the market. To enable market parties to quickly and easily use Digipoort, a decision has been made to use open standards and existing tools as far as possible. Examples of that are the use of the SOAP protocol under the WS Interoperability standards Basic Profile 1.2 and Basic Security Profile 1.0 and the use of PKI-overheid certificates.

1.4 Assistance

Information relating to assistance with the use of Digipoort services is available on the website:
www.logius.nl/producten/gegevensuitwisseling/digipoort.

2 Request status information

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of requesting status information from Digipoort. Status information is information about the progress in the handling process of a specific message. At each step of the process, Digipoort records a status. Using the Status Information Service ('statusinformatieservice'), the supplier can request this information.

The diagram shown below provides an overview of the Digipoort services that play a role in the electronic messaging between companies and authorities. This shows, among others, how the Status Information provides access to the status information of a handling process.

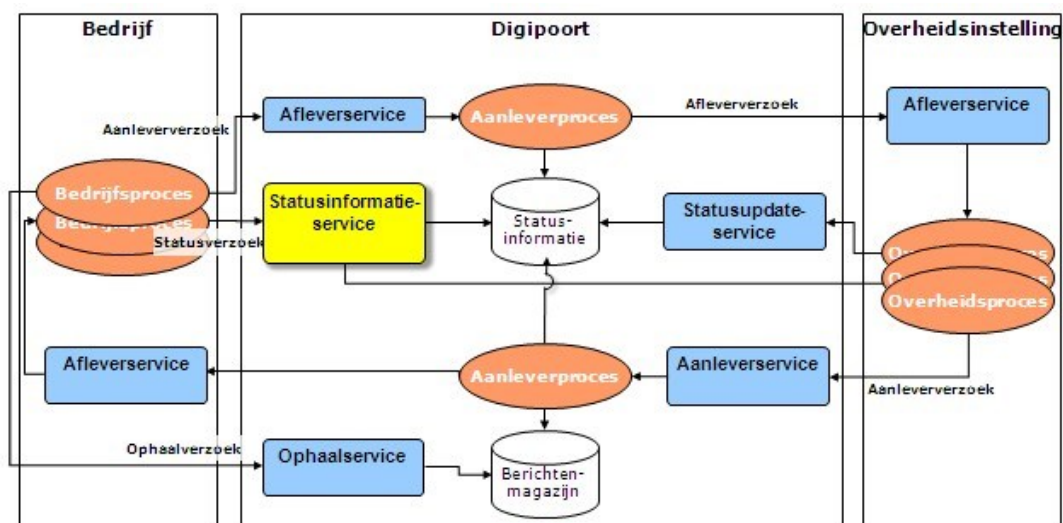


Figure 1 Position of the Status Information Service ('statusinformatieservice') marked in yellow in Digipoort

The Status Information Service establishes whether a status information request fulfils the necessary interface specifications.

If the status information request fulfils the specifications, the Status Information Service will retrieve the status information of one or more processes. In a synchronous process, the Supply Service provides a response to this request. This response contains the requested status information (SOAP response) or it contains the notification that the request was unsuccessful (SOAP fault).

2.2 Tasks of the Status Information Service

This Status Information Service comprises the following parts:

- Check the structure of the status information request;
- Receive a status information request;
- Retrieve status information;
- Send status information response.

2.2.1 *Check the status information request*

A status information request is sent to Digipoort following a pre-defined structure. This structure is recorded in an XML Diagram (XSD) that is incorporated in the WSDL that formally describes the Status Information Service. The status information request is monitored using the XSD.

The WSDL for the Status Information Service has been recorded in a separate file, which is attached to this service description.

2.2.2 *Receive the status information request*

Every request to the Status Information Service is recorded in the message administration system. The message administration system acts internally within Digipoort as an audit trail.

2.2.3 *Retrieve status information*

If a status information request fulfils the stipulated requirements, based on the inquirer's identity, it is established whether the message can be retrieved; It can be retrieved, in any case, if the inquirer's identity corresponds with the original supplier's identity. The identity is established using the certificate with which the status information request is signed.

Unread status information messages can be retrieved based on a combination of reference number ('kenmerk') or identifying number ('identiteitBelanghebbende') and message type ('berichtsoort'). If there are one or more messages, these can be returned as a series of "StatusResult".

A distinction is made between new, unread statuses and old, read statuses. Based on the certificate that is provided, it is established whether the company/the intermediary belonging to that certificate has already read the statuses in the past.

To support retrieval of the statuses, a number of different SOAP requests have been defined (the elements stated after the requests are explained in chapter 3).

- **getStatussenProcesRequest** (kenmerk, autorisatieAdres, tijdstempelVanaf, tijdstempelTot)
Lists all statuses that belong to a specific handling process. A period of time can optionally be indicated.
- **getNieuweStatussenProcesRequest** (kenmerk, autorisatieAdres, tijdstempelVanaf, tijdstempelTot)
From a specific handling process, retrieves all statuses that have not yet been requested in the past. The criterion for this is: the statuses have not been requested in the past by means of a request for which a specific certificate is used (all statuses are returned whereby, for the relevant attribute and the certificate that was provided, a relationship has not yet been established). If required, a period of time can also be provided.
- **getNieuweStatussenRequest** (berichtsoort, identiteitBelanghebbende, autorisatieAdres, tijdstempelVanaf, tijdstempelTot)
Provides all statuses for the stakeholder that have not been retrieved in the past under this certificate (all statuses for which, for the relevant identity stakeholder and the certificate that was provided, a relationship has not yet been established).

A company can also request all processes and all relevant message types using the following SOAP requests:

- **getProcessenRequest** (berichtsoort, identiteitBelanghebbende, autorisatieAdres)
Provides all processes for a specific stakeholder with a specific message type.
- **getBerichtsoortenRequest** (identiteitBelanghebbende, autorisatieAdres)
Provides all message types for which information has been provided on behalf of a certain stakeholder.

For (automated, e.g. through "polling" on a regular basis) the retrieval of statuses, the **getStatussenProcesRequest** is the preferred option. The period over which statuses are being requested should be stated on the request, to prevent far too many results being returned. The **tijdstempelVanaf** ('from') is then, for example, derived from the **tijdstempelTot** ('until') from the previous request.

The advantage of this method is that *all* statuses from that period are returned. When the `getNieuweStatussenProcesRequest` is used, only statuses that have not already been requested are marked and returned. There is a possibility that these statuses have perhaps been requested, but have not actually been seen. There is a risk that the inquirer would then definitely not get to see such statuses (unless the `getStatussenProcesRequest` is still performed).

2.2.4 *Sending status information response*

When the status information request fulfils all stipulated requirements and the handling process has been determined, the status information response is sent.

3 SOAP message

3.1 Structure of the SOAP request

The SOAP request contains the status information request. The figure below shows the compilation of the possible SOAP requests. The composition of the message differs depending on the intended request (see the list of possible requests in chapter 2). Based on the attribute by which a handling process is uniquely identified, the status information of a specific handling process can be retrieved. Based on the message type and the stakeholder's identity all status information for all supplies can be retrieved for a message type.

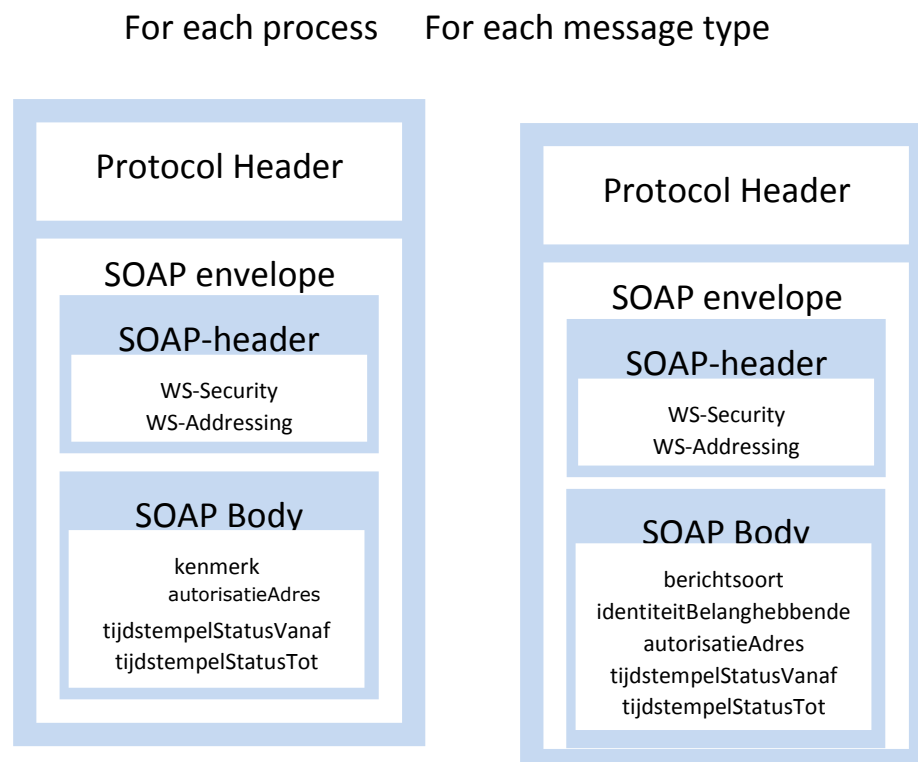


Figure 2 SOAP requests for Status information service

The SOAP message comprises:

- The transport protocol header;
- The SOAP envelope in which there is:

- the SOAP header;
- the SOAP body.

The SOAP header contains the WS Security and the WS Addressing elements as well as the time stamp that indicates when the message was created. This is described in more detail in the *Interface Description WUS 2.0 Companies document*.

3.2 Structure of the status information request (*SOAP request*)

The SOAP body contains the status information request.

Each status information request can include the following elements:

3.2.1 *kenmerk (reference number)*

Handling processes are uniquely identified in Digipoort by the reference number that is awarded. Through the reference number, the status information of a handling process can be retrieved.

3.2.2 *berichtsoort (message type)*

The message type element describes the type of handling process that is initiated with a supply request. The message type element that is given has to be a type that is known within Digipoort.

3.2.3 *identiteitBelanghebbende (identity stakeholder)*

The stakeholder's identity is a number by means of which the person to whom the content of the business document (or who is responsible for taking cognisance hereof) can be identified. The stakeholder can be someone other than the supplier or inquirer of messages.

3.2.4 *autorisatieAdres (authorisation address)*

The authorisation address contains the endpoint of the web service that is used to establish the relationship between the supplier or inquirer on the one hand, and the stakeholder. The endpoint has to be registered in Digipoort.

3.2.5 *tijdstempelStatusVanaf (time stamp status from)*

This element includes the start (date/time) of a period for which information is requested. For more information about the correct format of date/time, see *Interface Description WUS 2.0 Companies*.

3.2.6 *tijdstempelStatusTot (time stamp status until)*

This element includes the end (date/time) of a period for which information is requested.

3.3 Structure of the supply response (*SOAP response*)

The SOAP response contains the status information response. This can contain zero or more "StatusResult" elements.

Each "StatusResult" element contains the following elements:

Element	Clarification
kenmerk (reference number)	The unique reference of an instance of the handling process. For each supply request for which there is not yet a unique reference, a new handling process is started. The reference can be used when requesting statuses.
identiteitBelanghebbende (identity stakeholder)	The stakeholder's identity is a number by means of which the person to whom the content of the business document relates, (or who is responsible for taking cognisance thereof) can be identified. This identity can be used to make a match with an identity which may appear in the business document. The stakeholder can therefore also be a party different to the supplier or inquirer of messages.
statuscode (status code)	The code with which a status is identified.
tijdstempelStatus (time stamp status)	The date and the time at which the status is registered in Digipoort.
statusomschrijving (status description)	The description of the status in comprehensible wording.
statusFoutcode (error code)	The error that occurred with a status.
statusdetails (status details)	Additional details with a status.

The possible status codes are detailed in the document "Digipoort Error messages and Status notifications".

The status information response also contains a digital Digipoort signature under the WS Security standard. This is explained below in paragraph 3.4 and described in more detail in the *Interface Description WUS 2.0 Companies document*.

3.4 Signing a message (WS Security)

The company has to digitally sign the ¹body and the header elements of a status information request. Likewise, the body and header elements of the response are signed by Digipoort. These have to be signed using an electronic signature and using a PKIoverheid certificate issued by a Certificate Service Provider (CSP) (for the *preproduction* version of this service, *test certificates* can be used). The certificate, the signature and the algorithms that are used have to be included as WS Security elements in the header. This is described in more detail in the *Interface Description WUS 2.0 Companies document*.

¹ This does not have to be done by the message owner (stakeholder); as a rule, the message has to be signed by the party responsible for the technical implementation. This may also be an intermediary.

4 Details Digipoort WUS 2.0 Companies - Status Information Service

4.1 Message types

The Status Information Service has three types of messages:

Division	Clarification
Status information request (SOAP request)	The request message to the Status Information Service with which status information can be requested.
Status information response (SOAP response)	A response message with which the status information can be returned.
SOAP fault	An error message that is sent when an error is found by the Status Information Service.

The structure of the messages is described in the WSDL that is attached as a separate file to this Service description.

4.2 Address Status Information Service

The address of the Status Information Service (production environment) is:

- <https://dgp.procesinfrastructuur.nl/wus/2.0/statusinformatieservice/1.2>

The address for the pre-production environment is:

- <https://preprod-dgp.procesinfrastructuur.nl/wus/2.0/statusinformatieservice/1.2>

4.3 SOAP Request

For an example see document:

- *voorbeeldRequest_Digipoort_WUS 2.0 Bedrijven_Statusinformatie_v1.2.xml*

4.4 SOAP Response

For an example see document:

- *voorbeeldResponse_Digipoort_WUS 2.0 Bedrijven_Statusinformatie_v1.2.xml*

4.5 SOAP Fault

If errors are present in the message, for example when the signature is missing or when information is missing, a SOAP fault is generated.

The following elements are included in the "SOAP fault" message:

Element	Clarification
Faultcode	Field that indicates the type of error. There are two options for Digipoort, which are: Client : The party supplying the information caused the fault. Server : Digipoort caused the error.
Faultstring	Shows the nature of the error in a language which people can understand.
Faultactor	A description of what caused the error.
detail/foutcode (error code)	A unique code with which an error can be identified.
detail/foutomschrijving (error description)	A description of the error.

For an example see document:

- *voorbeeldSOAPFault_Digipoort_WUS 2.0 Bedrijven_Statusinformatie-1.2.xml*

The possible error messages are described in the attached document *Error messages and status notifications Digipoort v1.2.pdf*.