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# Guideline



## OpenPEPPOL AISBL



## PEPPOL Transport Infrastructure ICT - Models



## PEPPOL Directory Non-normative introduction for SMP providers

**Version: 1.0-20161128**

**Status: DRAFT**



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|   |  |          |
|---|--|----------|
| <b>Project co-funded by the European Commission within the ICT Policy Support Programme</b> |  |          |
| <b>Dissemination Level</b>  |  |          |
| <b>P</b>  | Public   | <b>X</b> |
| <b>C</b>  | Confidential, only for members of the consortium and the Commission Services |          |

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## 9 Revision History

| Version | Date       | Description of changes                   | Approved by |
|---------|------------|--|-------------|
|         | 2016-02-23 | Initial version                          | PH          |
|         | 2016-11-28 | Updated to latest specification document | PH          |
|         | 2016-12-05 | Updated contributor list                 | PH          |

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41 **Referenced documents**

42 This document references the following documents:

43 [PDIR] PEPPOL Directory Specification, no URL available yet

44 [phoss] phoss SMP Server, <https://github.com/phax/peppol-smp-server>

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<sup>1</sup> English: Austrian Federal Computing Centre



## 46 **1 Introduction**

47 The goal of this document is to describe the required changes for SMP Providers to be able to publish  
48 participant information to the PEPPOL Directory. This document is a guideline and contains only  
49 recommendations but is not normative. This document requires a basic understanding of how the  
50 PEPPOL Directory works [PDIR] and focuses purely on the aspects that are relevant to SMP  
51 implementers and SMP operators.

## 52 **2 Terms and definitions**

### 53 **2.1 Service Metadata Publisher**

54 The Service Metadata Publisher (SMP) is a decentralized registry in the PEPPOL network that is used  
55 for dynamic capability lookup.

### 56 **2.2 Service Group**

57 A Service Group is an SMP term that is the container for all PEPPOL participant information. A Service  
58 Group relates to exactly one PEPPOL participant.

### 59 **2.3 PEPPOL Directory**

60 The PEPPOL Directory is a new service introduced to the PEPPOL network with the main goal to allow  
61 for an overview of who is registered to the network and the mapping from participant identifier to  
62 name. It consists of an Indexer and a Publisher and handles Business Card data elements.

### 63 **2.4 Business Card**

64 A Business Card is the PEPPOL Directory representation of a participant's data to be published. It is  
65 an XML based format with a custom XSD.

### 66 **2.5 PD Indexer**

67 This is short for PEPPOL Directory Indexer. It is the one half of the PEPPOL Directory Server  
68 implementation that is responsible for indexing the Business Cards provided by SMPs.

## 69 **3 Management summary**

70 The necessary steps to enable interconnectivity between an SMP Server and the PEPPOL Directory  
71 Server are:

- 72 1. Provide the possibility to store 0..1 Business Card per SMP Service Group
- 73 2. Add a new REST interface to your SMP Server so that the PEPPOL Directory Server can  
74 retrieve the Business Cards
- 75 3. Implement a callback mechanism that notifies the PEPPOL Directory every time a Business  
76 Card is created, modified or deleted in the SMP Server.

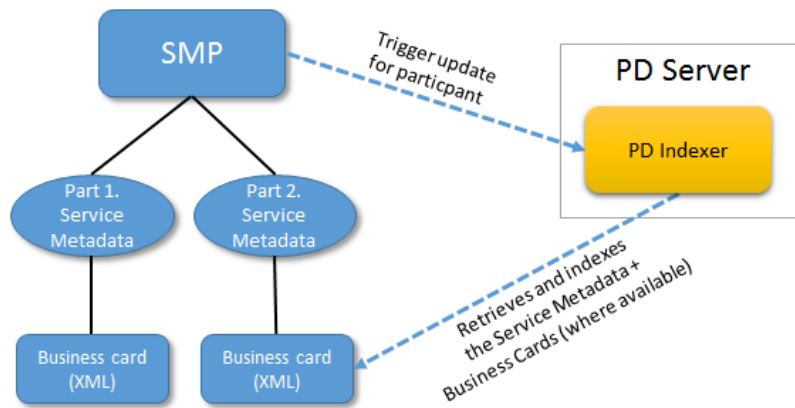


Figure 1 - Interactions between SMP and Directory Server

77

78

79 The above figure shows the dependencies between the different necessary steps to connect an SMP  
80 Server with the PEPPOL Directory Server.

## 81 4 Storage

82 This section describes how Business Cards are to be stored in an SMP. The SMP differentiates  
83 between Service Groups and Service Registrations. A Service Group is basically the PEPPOL  
84 participant identifier whereas a service registration is the combination of a participant identifier, a  
85 document type, a process identifier and an AP endpoint URL (plus some additional information).

86 Each Business Card must be stored in relation to a single Service Group. There are no predefined  
87 rules how this is to be achieved as the data storage mechanisms of an SMP server are quite different  
88 in practice. The only binding rules are [PDIR]:

- 89 1. An SMP MUST NOT provide Business Cards for service groups not owned by this SMP.
- 90 2. Each service group MAY have zero or one associated Business Card.
- 91 3. The link between the Service Group and the Business Card MUST be the PEPPOL participant  
92 ID.

### 93 4.1 SQL based storage

94 When an SMP uses an SQL-based backend system (any relational database) it is recommended to  
95 create a new table for Business Card Entities. It should contain at least the following columns:

- 96 • Service group identifier
- 97 • Entity name
- 98 • Country information
- 99 • Geographical information
- 100 • Identifiers
- 101 • Registration date

102 Note: document type identifiers may not be stored in this table because they are already present in  
103 another table of the SMP database.

104 Depending on your existing data model you may split the service group identifier into two columns  
 105 (based on the CIPA data model) or you may use a single column where scheme and value are  
 106 combined (e.g. using “:” – the same separator as used in URLs).

#### 107 4.1.1 Example DDL

108 The following MySQL DDL is taken from [phoss] and shows how it can be done:

```

109 DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `smp_bce`;
110 CREATE TABLE `smp_bce` (
111   `id` varchar(45) NOT NULL COMMENT 'Internal ID',
112   `pid` varchar(255) NOT NULL COMMENT 'Participant/Business ID',
113   `name` text NOT NULL COMMENT 'Entity name',
114   `country` varchar(3) NOT NULL COMMENT 'Country code',
115   `geoinfo` text COMMENT 'Geographical information',
116   `identifiers` text COMMENT 'Additional identifiers',
117   `websites` text COMMENT 'Website URIs',
118   `contacts` text COMMENT 'Contact information',
119   `addon` longtext COMMENT 'Additional information',
120   `regdate` date DEFAULT NULL COMMENT 'Registration date',
121   PRIMARY KEY (`id`),
122   KEY `FK_pid` (`pid`)
123 ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 COMMENT='SMP Business Card Entity';

```

124 The table is called `smp_bce` which the abbreviation of “Business Card Entity”. The scheme is based  
 125 on an older version of the Business Card schema hence matching the current schema, the columns  
 126 `websites`, `contacts` and `addon` may be deleted. This implementation uses JSON notation to  
 127 store fields that have a multiplicity of more than 1 (`identifiers`, `websites` and `contacts`) to  
 128 simplify the DB schema.

129 Note: a problem with this DDL is the usage of character set “latin1” (which is basically ISO-8859-1)  
 130 which limits the number of allowed characters. The usage of “utf-8” would be better, but for  
 131 compatibility to the rest of the scheme it was chosen to use “latin1”. The reason why “utf-8”  
 132 cannot be used is, that MySQL has a limit of 767 bytes for a key. In UTF-8 a character may have up  
 133 to 3 bytes, so at most 255 characters (= 765 bytes) may be used for key in MySQL.

## 134 4.2 XML based storage

135 When an SMP uses an XML-based backend it is recommended to create a new entity for a Business  
 136 Card that links to the Participant identifier of the Service group.

### 137 4.2.1 Example XML schema

138 The following XML schema is also taken from [phoss]:

```

139 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
140 <xs:schema targetNamespace=""
141   elementFormDefault="unqualified"
142   attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
143   xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
144   <xs:complexType name="IdentifierType">
145     <xs:attribute name="id" type="xs:string" use="required" />
146     <xs:attribute name="scheme" type="xs:string" use="required" />
147     <xs:attribute name="value" type="xs:string" use="required"/>

```

```
148 </xs:complexType>
149
150 <xs:complexType name="ContactType">
151   <xs:attribute name="id" type="xs:string" use="required" />
152   <xs:attribute name="type" type="xs:string" use="optional" />
153   <xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:string" use="optional" />
154   <xs:attribute name="phone" type="xs:string" use="optional" />
155   <xs:attribute name="email" type="xs:string" use="optional"/>
156 </xs:complexType>
157
158 <xs:complexType name="EntityType">
159   <xs:sequence>
160     <xs:element name="geoinfo" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0" />
161     <xs:element name="identifier" type="IdentifierType" minOccurs="0"
162 maxOccurs="unbounded" />
163     <xs:element name="website" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0"
164 maxOccurs="unbounded" />
165     <xs:element name="contact" type="ContactType" minOccurs="0"
166 maxOccurs="unbounded" />
167     <xs:element name="additional" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0" />
168   </xs:sequence>
169   <xs:attribute name="id" type="xs:string" use="optional" />
170   <xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:string" use="required" />
171   <xs:attribute name="country" type="xs:string" use="required"/>
172   <xs:attribute name="regdate" type="xs:date" use="optional" />
173 </xs:complexType>
174
175 <xs:complexType name="BusinessCardType">
176   <xs:sequence>
177     <xs:element name="entity" type="EntityType" minOccurs="0"
178 maxOccurs="unbounded" />
179   </xs:sequence>
180   <xs:attribute name="servicegroupid" type="xs:string" use="required" />
181 </xs:complexType>
182 </xs:schema>
183
```

184 Note: again `website`, `contact` and `additional` are present because the scheme is based on an  
185 old Business Card schema.

## 186 5 Business Card retrieval REST interface

187 To retrieve the Business Cards from an SMP server a new REST interface must be implemented in an  
188 SMP server.

189 REST request: `GET /businesscard/{participantID}`

190 Note: `{participantID}` is the placeholder for the effective PEPPOL participant identifier

191 REST response: the XML representation of the business card preferably in UTF-8 encoding using  
192 MIME type `application/xml`.

193 REST response code:





- 194 ● HTTP 200 (OK) – everything was ok. A response body is send back.
- 195 ● HTTP 404 (Not found) – no business card was found for the provided participant ID.
- 196 ● HTTP 500 (Internal server error) – something internally went wrong. Response body contains
- 197 the details in plain text.

198 Example querying the Business Card for PEPPOL participant 0088:gln123 on the SMP server  
199 running at <http://smp.example.org>:

```
200 http://smp.example.org/businesscard/iso6523-actorid-upis%3A%3A0088%3Agln123
```

201

202 Note: using PEPPOL participants directly in URLs may impose problems. So please ensure that the  
203 colon character (":") is escaped as %3A in the URL.

204 Note: this interface must also work with the computed "B-....edelivery.tech.ec.europa.eu" URLs.

## 205 6 Notify PEPPOL Directory Server on changes

206 This chapter describes the technical details on how to notify the PD Indexer if the Business Card of a  
207 Service Group is added, changed or deleted. All URLs are provided server-relative in this document.

208 Note: the complete URLs to the PEPPOL Directory are not yet fixed and must be prepended to create  
209 working URLs.

### 210 6.1 Authentication and authorization

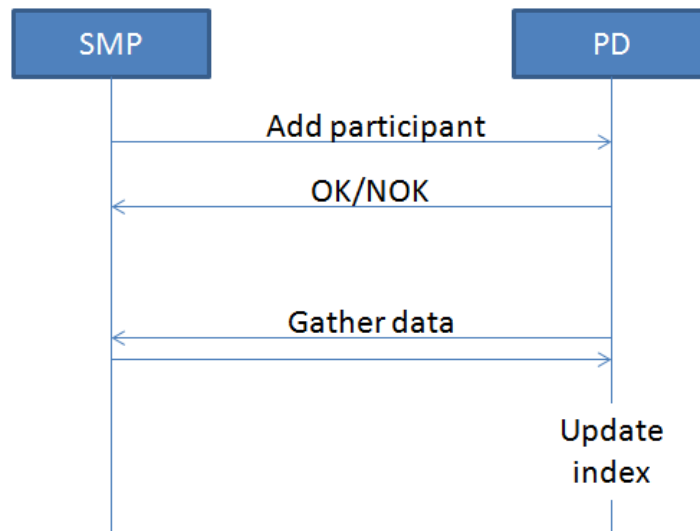
211 Note: this section is only applicable, if the *PD Indexer* runs on a server that offers secure HTTP  
212 connections (https).

213 For security reasons, only legitimate PEPPOL SMPs are allowed to request modifications in the *PD*  
214 *Indexer*. To ensure this *all* HTTP calls to the *PD Indexer* interface must provide a client X.509  
215 certificate. This is the same technology that is already used in the SMP to SML communication and  
216 should therefore be implementable in a quick and easy way. Requests to the *PD Indexer* without a  
217 client certificate will result in an error.

218 The provided client certificate must be the PEPPOL SMP certificate as used for the communication  
219 with the SML.

### 220 6.2 Adding a participant

221 For adding a participant, only the participant identifier must be passed to the *PD Indexer*. The  
222 Business Card is read directly from the respective SMP (determined via DNS lookup) and is not  
223 passed in this call. This allows the *PD Indexer* to build a queue of items to be updated in an optimized  
224 way and also avoids overwriting data of PEPPOL participants that are owned by different SMPs.



225

226

Figure 2: Add participant workflow

227 REST request: `PUT /indexer/1.0/`228 Request body: `{participantID}`

229 Note: {participantID} is the placeholder for the effective PEPPOL participant identifier in URL encoded  
230 form

231 Example request:

- 232 • URL: `PUT /indexer/1.0/`
- 233 • Body: `iso6523-actorid-upis%3A%3A0088%3Agl1234`

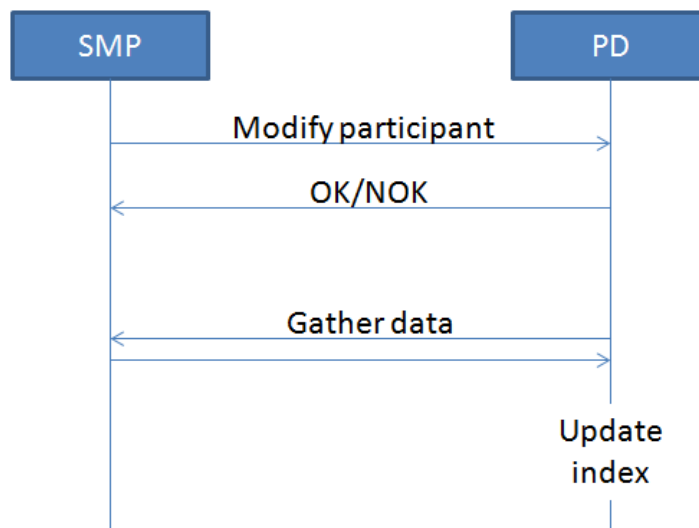
234 REST response code:

- 235 • HTTP 204 (OK, No content) – everything was ok. No response body is send back.
- 236 • HTTP 403 (Forbidden) – no client certificate or an invalid client certificate provided
- 237 • HTTP 500 (Internal server error) – something internally went wrong. Response body contains  
238 the details in plain text.

239 Note: This requires the DNS entry of the added PEPPOL participant already being available publicly to  
240 resolve the owning SMP. Therefore an SMP MUST call the PD after the registration at the SML. The  
241 *PD Indexer* will handle added participants gracefully if the respective DNS entry is not yet present  
242 and will retry at a later point in time. If a new participant DNS entry is not present within 24 hours  
243 of the original indexing request, this particular request is discarded and therefore no indexing  
244 takes place. If previous indexed information of that participant is present (if it is an updating call)  
245 they are left unchanged.

### 246 6.3 Modifying an existing participant

247 If the business card of an existing participant is modified the *PD Indexer* must be informed about the  
248 change. The API and the constraints are identical to “Adding a participant” (see chapter 6.2).



249

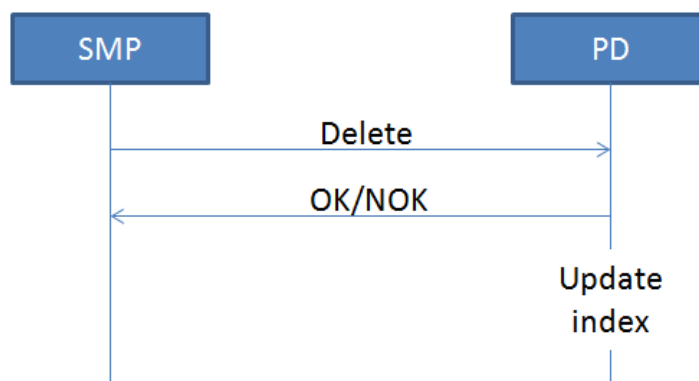
250

Figure 3: Modify participant workflow

251 Note: there is no possibility to identify whether the participant was added or updated by the  
 252 response. To check for existence, use the GET operation defined below.

### 253 6.4 Deletion of a participant

254 When a service group in the SMP is about to be deleted (either because the participant leaves the  
 255 PEPPOL network or because an SMP migration takes place), the *PD Indexer* must be notified. To  
 256 delete participant information in the *PD Indexer* it is suitable to provide only the respective PEPPOL  
 257 identifier.



258

259

Figure 4: Delete participant workflow

260 REST request: `DELETE /indexer/1.0/{participantID}`

261 Note: {participantID} is the placeholder for the effective PEPPOL participant identifier in URL encoded  
 262 form

263 Example request:

- 264 • `DELETE /indexer/1.0/iso6523-actorid-upis%3A%3A0088%3AglN1234`

265 Note: using PEPPOL participants directly in URLs may impose problems. So please ensure that the  
266 colon character (":") is escaped as %3A in the URL.

267 REST response code:

- 268 • HTTP 204 (OK, No content) – everything was ok. No response body is send back.
- 269 • HTTP 403 (Forbidden) – no client certificate or an invalid client certificate provided
- 270 • HTTP 500 (Internal server error) – something internally went wrong. Response body contains  
271 the details in plain text.

272 Note: if a participant is moved from SMP to another it must first be deleted by the old SMP and then  
273 re-created by the new SMP.

274  
275 Note: the delete operation may impose a security problem because one SMP can delete the  
276 information of a participant created by a different SMP. Therefore the deletion does not directly  
277 delete the information in the index but only marks the respective records internally as "deleted"  
278 so that the data can be restored in case of a misuse.

## 279 **6.5 Existence check of a participant**

280 Checking whether a business card of a PEPPOL participant is present in the *PD Indexer* can be  
281 performed via the following interface:

282 REST request: `GET /indexer/1.0/{participantID}`

283 Note: {participantID} is the placeholder for the effective PEPPOL participant identifier

284 Example request:

- 285 • `GET /indexer/1.0/iso6523-actorid-upis%3A%3A0088%3Agln1234`

286 Note: using PEPPOL participants directly in URLs may impose problems. So please ensure that the  
287 colon character (":") is escaped as %3A in the URL.

288 REST response code:

- 289 • HTTP 204 (OK, No content) – Yes, the participant is already in the *PD Indexer*.
- 290 • HTTP 403 (Forbidden) – no client certificate or an invalid client certificate provided
- 291 • HTTP 404 (Not found) –the participant is not in the *PD Indexer*.
- 292 • HTTP 500 (Internal server error) – something internally went wrong. Response body contains  
293 the details in plain text.

294 Note: because of the internal asynchronous processing, it might take some time after an index  
295 request until the participant is available in search results.

296 **7 Annex A – Business Card XSD**

297 The current Business Card XML Schema can be found on GitHub:

298 <https://github.com/phax/peppol-directory/blob/master/peppol-directory->

299 [businesscard/src/main/resources/schemas/peppol-directory-business-card-20161123.xsd](https://github.com/phax/peppol-directory/blob/master/peppol-directory-businesscard/src/main/resources/schemas/peppol-directory-business-card-20161123.xsd)