Document Processing: Description of the case

Software Architecture: Project Assignment 2014-2015

This document describes the project of the course Software Architecture 2014-2015. The project involves the development of a system for document processing. It consists of three parts: part 1 (3 lab sessions) involves both analysis of the problem domain and requirements elicitation and engineering. Part 2a (2 lab sessions) involves the initial design and inception of a software architecture for the system. Finally, in part 2b (3 lab sessions) the initial architecture is extended and completed.

1 Introduction

In their day-to-day operations companies consume and produce a large number of documents. Administrating this constant document stream requires considerable labour and, as a consequence, costs money. For example, a company such as Telenet must issue a payslip to each of its roughly 2200 employees and deliver invoices to its 1.5 million subscribers of its internet services. But also for smaller companies this document administration can be a hassle. They might have to hire extra people in their human resources department just to master the whole administration, further increasing the cost of their day-to-day operations. Two trends can be seen concerning how companies try to minimise the labour and cost of their document administration.

First, there is a trend to (partially) outsource document generation. For example, by outsourcing human resources management to a social secretary such as Securex[1]. This social secretary will then take care of gathering the required data and both generating and delivering the corresponding documents based on that data.

Second, document delivery is increasingly digitised. For example, Telenet allows its subscribers to receive invoices via e-mail, eliminating the complexity and delay of collaborating with postal services for invoice delivery. Furthermore, third party services such as Zoomit[2] and Doccle[3] have been created, allowing companies to partially outsource document delivery and monitoring the processing of these documents, e.g. keeping track of the payment in case of invoices. These services are however limited in that they only allow to outsource the actual document delivery, i.e. the last step in document processing. Moreover these services only employ a single distribution channel, their own service platform, through which they can only reach registered users. The benefits for a company are limited if the majority of their customers is not subscribed to these services. In practice the document processing overhead might even increase since the company must now manage an additional output channel. It is clear that due to the increase of possible channels, the digitising of document delivery has further complicated document management, especially document delivery.

A group of ambitious graduates saw a business opportunity to take both these trends a step further. They launched a start-up, called eDocs, providing automated processing of documents. eDocs will not only take care of the delivery of documents, as the above services do, but also handle their generation, archival and follow-up, thus allowing companies to outsource their entire document processing flow. Figure 1 illustrates the ambition of eDocs to take a central position between companies and the recipients of their documents. From the point-of-view of customer organisations their document administration is drastically simplified, since they must only provide raw data to eDocs and eDocs will take care of the document generation, archival, delivery and follow-up. However, as companies still want to be able to monitor their document flow, the eDocs system must provide a management dashboard to representatives of the customer organisations.

Recipients can still receive their documents via the traditional channels, e.g. postal mail, e-mail and Zoomit, which obviously must be supported by eDocs. But eDocs also provides an added value to recipients by offering an additional service to recipients who register. Registered users will have access to a personal document store that archives all their documents processed by eDocs.

[1] `https://www.securex.be`
[2] `https://www.zoomit.be`
[3] `https://www.doccle.be`

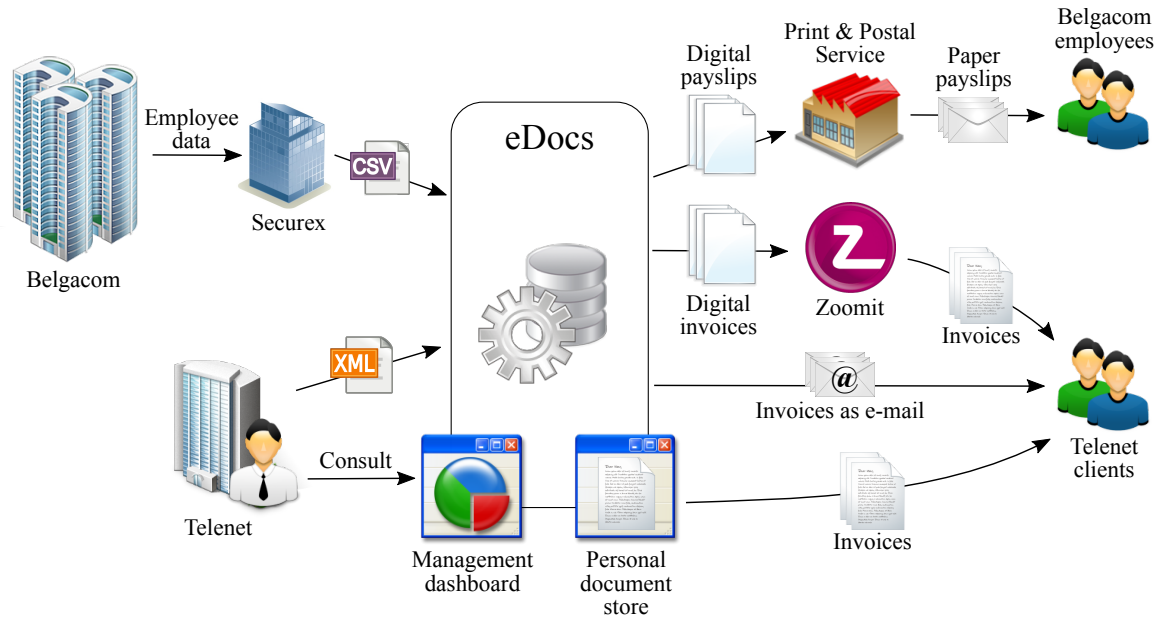


Figure 1: Overall positioning of eDocs.

The eDocs services are created in an incremental fashion. Initially eDocs focuses on invoices and payslips since these documents provide the largest business opportunities.

You are contracted to create a software architecture for eDocs. The goal is to offer the eDocs system as a service to companies. Instead of developing and selling the software as-is (i.e. per license), eDocs will set up, develop, maintain and operate its own infrastructure. As a result, eDocs will be located outside of the existing IT infrastructure of its customer organisations, who interact with the system using a web user interface (for human users) or a web service (for integration with existing IT systems).

The remainder of this document is structured as follows: Section 2 describes in detail invoices and payslips. Section 3 discusses document processing as a whole. Section 4 provides additional relevant constraints. Section 5 describes the different stakeholders of the eDocs system. Finally, Section 6 presents a number of concrete example scenarios concerning the typical use of the eDocs system.

2 Documents

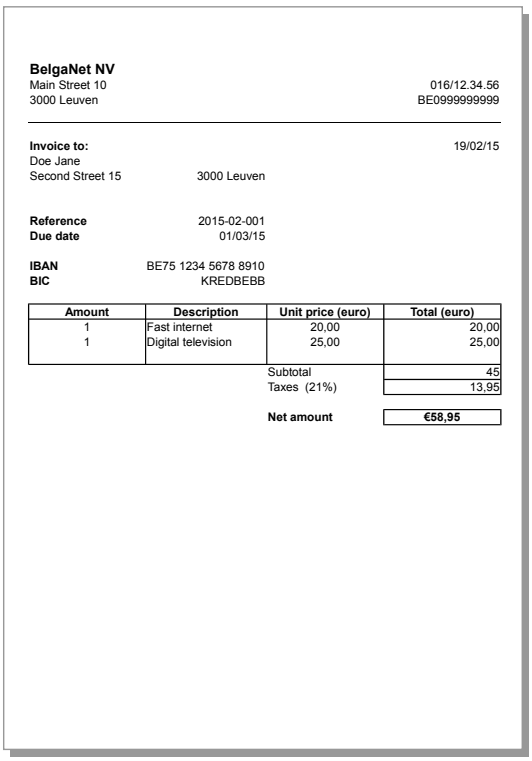
As mentioned previously eDocs will initially focus on invoices and payslips. These two document types are described in detail in the following two sections.

2.1 Invoices

An invoice is a commercial document issued for the sale of products and/or services from a seller to a buyer. Figure 2a shows an example of an invoice. In the context of eDocs, the sellers are the eDocs customer organisations whereas the buyers are the document recipients. For example, Telenet sends an invoice to each of its customers each month (the exact day of the month depending on when the customer subscribed). To be compliant with Belgian law, invoices must contain a number of fields. An invoice must explicitly contain the term "invoice" and the date on which it was issued. The reference number of the invoice, usually formatted as a combination of the current year and a serial number, must be mentioned. Obviously, both the seller and the buyer have to be correctly identified on the invoice.

Sellers are identified by their full name, either the company name or the name of a person, the address of its head office (*maatschappelijke of administratieve zetel*), VAT identification number (*BTW- of ondernemingsnummer*), bank account number (preferably in International Bank Account Number or IBAN format) and, optionally, a Bank Identification Code (BIC). Buyers are identified by their full name, address and, if applicable, VAT identification number.

An invoice must also clearly describe and quantify the delivered goods and/or services. An invoice must mention either the date on which the goods and/or services were delivered or the date on which they are to be (partially) paid. In case an advance payment was made, the invoice must refer to the corresponding advance invoice. Every invoice must contain the gross amount (*brutobedrag*) to be paid in euro. This gross amount is the sum of the net amount (*nettobedrag*) and taxes. Each applicable tax rate must be mentioned both as percentage and absolute amount in euro. In case of any tax exemptions, the invoice must reference the relevant laws. If there



BelgaNet NV
Main Street 10 016/12.34.56
3000 Leuven BE0999999999

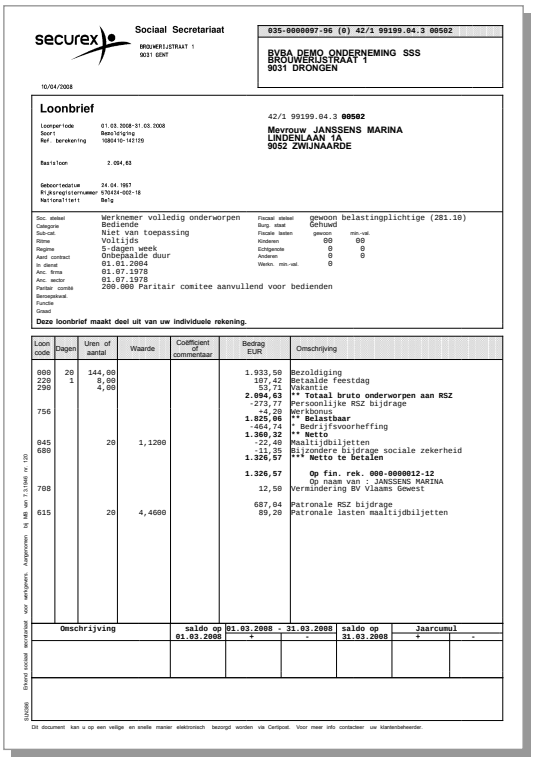
Invoice to: 19/02/15
Doe Jane
Second Street 15 3000 Leuven

Reference 2015-02-001
Due date 01/03/15

IBAN BE75 1234 5678 8910
BIC KREDBEBB

Amount	Description	Unit price (euro)	Total (euro)
1	Fast internet	20,00	20,00
1	Digital television	25,00	25,00
		Subtotal	45
		Taxes (21%)	13,95
		Net amount	**€58,95**

(a) Example of an invoice.



securex Sociaal Secretariaat
BROUWERIJSTRAAT 1
9031 GENT

035-0000097-96 (0) 42/1 99199.04.3 00502

BVBA DEMO ONDERNEMING SSS
BROUWERIJSTRAAT 1
9031 DRONGEN

10/04/2008

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Nationaliteit Belg

42/1 99199.04.3 **00502**

Mevrouw JANSSENS MARINA
LINDENLAAN 1A
9052 ZWIJNAARDE

Soc. statuut Werknemer volledig onderworpen
Categorie Bediende
Sub-cat. Niet van toepassing
Ritme Voltijds
Regime 5-dagen week
Aard contract Onbepaalde duur
In dienst 01.01.2004
Anc. firma 01.07.1978
Anc. sector 01.07.1978
Partitair comité 200.000 Paritair comitee aanvullend voor bedienden
Beroepskenst.
Functie
Graad

Fiscaal statuut gewoon belastingplichtige (281.10)
Burg. staat Gehuwd
Fiscale lasten gewoon min.-val.
Kinderen 00 00
Echtgenote 0 0
Anderen 0 0
Werkn. min.-val. 0

Deze loonbrief maakt deel uit van uw individuele rekening.

Loon code	Dagen	Uren of aantal	Waarde	Coëfficient of commentaar	Bedrag EUR	Omschrijving
800	20	144,00			1.933,50	Bezoldiging
220	1	8,00			107,42	Betaalde feestdag
290		4,00			53,71	Vakantie
					2.094,63	**** Totaal bruto onderworpen aan RSZ**
756					-273,77	Persoonlijke RSZ bijdrage
					+4,28	Werkbonus
					1.825,06	**** Belastbaar**
					-464,74	* Bedrijfsvoorheffing
					1.360,32	**** Netto**
845		20	1,1200		-22,40	Maaltijdbiljetten
680					-11,35	Bijzondere bijdrage sociale zekerheid
					1.326,57	***** Netto te betalen**
788					12,50	**Op fin. rek. 000-0000012-12** Op naam van : JANSSENS MARINA Vermindering BV Vlaams Gewest
					687,04	Patronale RSZ bijdrage
615		20	4,4600		89,20	Patronale lasten maaltijdbiljetten

Omschrijving	saldo op 01.03.2008	01.03.2008 - 31.03.2008 +	-	saldo op 31.03.2008	Jaarcumul +	-

Dit document kan u op een veilige en snelle manier elektronisch bezorgd worden via Certipost. Voor meer info contacteer uw klantenbeheerder.

(b) Example of a payslip.

are any *minutiae* or deviations, e.g. the invoice concerns a test sale, they must be clearly described. Finally, the terms & conditions (*algemene voorwaarden*) of the seller must be appended.

Invoices are typically sent around the time the corresponding product or service is sold or delivered. Furthermore in some cases advance invoices are issued to partially pay the products and/or services up front. The timing and amount of invoices can be very erratic. For example, as indicated earlier, Telenet does not send all its invoices on the same day of the month but sends the invoice to each customer on the day of the month on which he or she subscribed. Furthermore, there can be periodic variability in number of invoices. For example, a retailer will typically see a strong increase in number of purchases, and thus invoices, during the Christmas holiday peak.

2.2 Payslips

Besides invoices, eDocs also handles payslips. Employers are legally obliged to provide their employees with payslips so that they can verify exactly how their salary for a certain period is calculated. Most large companies do not administer their own payroll but rely on a social secretary, e.g. Securex, for this. In such cases, it is the social secretary that gathers and combines the required data instead of the company itself and that initiates payslip generation and delivery.

Figure 2b shows an example of a payslip. According to Belgian legislation, a payslip must contain the full name of the employer and the address of its head office. The employee must be identified at least by his or her last name and initial letter of his or her first name combined with the registration number of the employee with the employer. The period to which the payslip applies must be indicated. The amount of work the employee performed within the relevant period has to be expressed in function of, for example, hours, days or products. The net salary (*nettoloon*) is calculated as the sum of the taxable salary and the amount exempt from taxes minus the advance tax payment (*bedrijfsvoorheffing*). The taxable salary is the gross salary (*brutoloon*) minus withholding for social security, supplemented with any amounts exempt from social security, e.g. private use of a company car. The gross salary is the salary earned based on the performed work, i.e. amount of work performed times the basic wage (*basisloon*), supplemented with compensation for overtime, paid holidays and any other (non-exceptional) premiums. The basic wage must be expressed using the same unit as the amount of work performed, e.g. as an hourly or monthly wage. Any amounts exempt from taxes must be listed. Finally, any reimbursements for expenses the employee has advanced for the employer, e.g. payment of a business lunch, must be listed as well.

In most cases, employees receive a payslip once a month, usually at the at the end of each month. There are, however, exceptions concerning the recurrent behaviour of payslips. For (short) interim assignments, payslips can cover different periods of time and thus can be issued more irregularly. Furthermore, addenda to already issued payslips can be required. For example, if an employee takes sick days near the end of the month his or her (already-sent) payslip will not correctly show these. In such cases an addendum will be issued in the first half of

the following month to correct the payslip sent earlier.

3 Document processing

Processing documents involves of four aspects: generating, delivering, archiving and following up on documents. Figure 2 shows are these aspects are related to each other. Document generation is the core business of eDocs and entails generating PDFs out of the raw data provided by their customer organisations. Generated documents are delivered to their addressees, which can be done through different channels. Finally, eDocs also archives all documents it produces to be consulted by its customer organisations and the recipients provided the recipient is registered with eDocs.

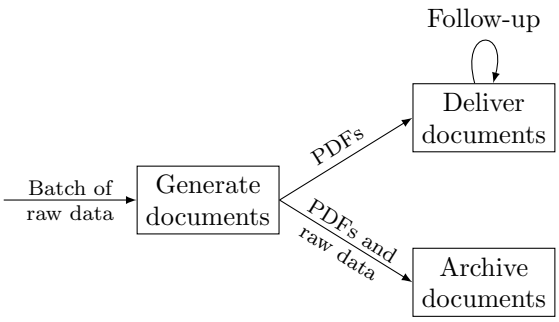

Figure 2: Illustration of the process for handling incoming raw data.

3.1 Providing the raw data

Customer organisations provide the eDocs system with the raw data required to generate and deliver the documents in question. Providing the raw data separately for each document would be cumbersome for both the customer organisations as well as the eDocs system. Therefore, customer organisations deliver the necessary raw data in bulk, where batches contain the raw data for many documents. These batches are typically large. Recall the earlier Telenet example, a company that each month sends roughly 1.5 million invoices to its subscribers and approximately 2200 payslips to its employees. In rare cases, batches contain few or only a single entry, e.g. an addendum for an employee that was sick at the end of the month. A batch of raw data also includes meta data for each document. This meta data includes the desired delivery method and the corresponding required information. For example, the postal address of the recipient is provided for a document that must be delivered via postal mail. Table 1 shows an excerpt of a batch of raw data for invoices, where the last two columns contain the meta data concerning delivery.

eDocs wants to make the whole process as simple as possible for their customer organisations. Therefore, the system must indicate any errors, e.g. missing or incorrectly formatted data, as soon as possible to the customer organisations. The processing of documents for which the raw data is correct should not be influenced by errors in other documents in the same batch. Thus the customer organisation must solely correct and resubmit the raw data concerning failed documents to correct encountered errors.

Obviously different companies use different software packages for managing the relevant data, e.g. an SME might use Excel whereas a large multinational often has specialised software. Therefore, eDocs must accept a wide variety of input formats, e.g. CSV, XML and Excel files. Customer organisations can send batches of raw data either manually via their management dashboard (cf. Section 3.4) or allow their own system to communicate with the eDocs system via several protocols (e.g. SCP or FTP) and further integrate this in their own enterprise work flows. Note that each access to the eDocs system must be authenticated (cf. Section 4).

Reference	Issue date	Due date	Last name	First name	...	Delivery	Delivery data
2015-02-1	19/02/15	01/03/15	Doe	Jane	...	Postal mail	Jane Doe Second Street 15 3000 Leuven
2015-02-2	19/02/15	25/02/15	Smith	John	...	Zoomit	BE61310126985517
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	...	⋮	⋮
2015-02-45	23/02/15	10/03/15	Anders	Jef	...	E-mail	jef.anders@email.com
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	...	⋮	⋮

Table 1: Excerpt of a batch of raw data for invoices.

3.2 Generating the documents

After receiving the raw data, the eDocs system generates the actual documents from this data. In order to allow customer organisations to give its documents a distinctive look and feel they provide their own template. A template is provided as a Microsoft Word Open XML Document (`docx`) file, which can be instantiated with raw data. An excerpt of a simple template for invoices is shown in Figure 3. In this template, `%parameter%` indicates all values to be filled in when instantiating the template. Note that all static data, e.g. company name, is already filled in the template. The output of the document generation step is a PDF file which is consequently sent to its intended recipient and archived by eDocs. The exact generation process is different for invoices and payslips, as explained in the following sections.

BelgaNet NV
Main Street 10 016/12.34.56
3000 Leuven BE0999999999

Invoice to: %ISSUE_DATE%
%FNAME% %LNAME%
%STREET% %No.%, %POSTAL% %CITY%

Figure 3: Excerpt of a customer organisation template for an invoice.

3.2.1 Invoices

The process of generating an invoice is illustrated in Figure 4. In the first step the customer organisation template is filled in using the raw data provided by the customer organisation. Any encountered errors are reported to the customer organisation so that the it can address the problems. For example, the raw data can be badly formatted, e.g. a missing close-tag in an XML file, or there is missing data for completing the template, e.g. no gross amount to be paid.

Based on a completely filled-in template, a PDF version of the invoice is generated. Since invoices have legal value for the customer organisations they want to make sure nobody can tamper with it after sending the invoices. Therefore, each generated PDF is signed with the key of the customer organisation. The signed PDF file is sent to its intended recipient using the delivery meta data provided as part of the raw data. Finally, the eDocs system also archives the raw data along with the invoice generated from the data. To comply with Belgian legislation the eDocs stores invoices for at least seven years, although customer organisations can negotiate for a longer term.

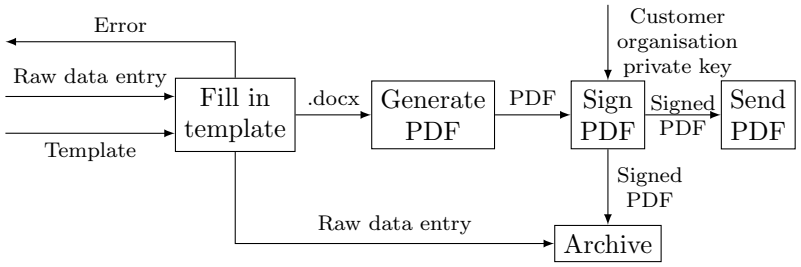

Figure 4: Illustration of the invoice generation process, indicating the different steps and the data they require.

3.2.2 Payslips

The process of generating payslips is illustrated in Figure 5. The customer organisation template is first instantiated using the provided raw data. If any errors, e.g. missing data or the basic wage and amount of performed work are expressed in different units, are encountered they are reported to the customer organisation in order to be resolved.

After correctly filling in the template with raw data, a PDF version is generated for the payslip. The generated PDF file is, based on the delivery meta data, consequently sent to its intended recipient. Finally, eDocs archives the raw data and PDF file generated from this data.

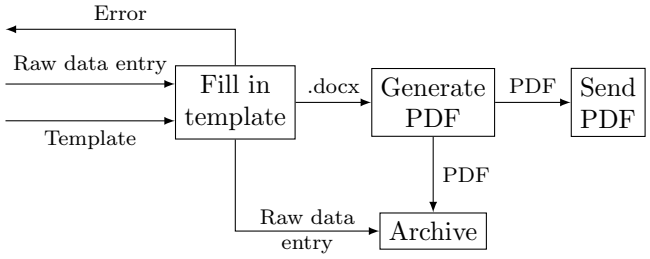

Figure 5: Illustration of the payslip generation process, indicating the different steps and the data they require.

3.3 Delivering the documents

Generated documents have to be delivered to their intended recipients. In order to become successful, eDocs must be able to reach a critical mass of recipients and thus the eDocs system has to be open concerning the supported delivery methods. The customer organisation indicates the desired method for each document, including the information required for this method, as meta data in the raw data (cf. the last two columns of Table 1). For example, if a document should be delivered via e-mail the customer organisation must provide the e-mail address of the recipient. The customer organisation must keep track of how each of their recipients want to receive his or her documents.

Receipt tracking. As an added service to their customer organisations eDocs allows to enable receipt tracking of invoices for those delivery methods that support it (e.g. e-mail). If receipt tracking is enabled, customer organisations can consult the status through the management dashboard (cf. Section 3.4). How the receipt tracking is implemented depends on the selected delivery method.

The following delivery options should be supported in a first version of the eDocs system.

3.3.1 Print & postal service

Delivering documents on physical paper via a print & postal service is the first, more traditional option. In this case, the costumer organisation has to provide the postal address as meta data. eDocs sends PDFs including the complete postal address of the recipient to the print & postal service, via web services, which in turn prints, packages the documents and delivers them to the recipient via postal mail. While receipt tracking is supported by postal mail using registered mail (*aangetekende zending*), eDocs currently does not want to provide this yet.

3.3.2 E-mail

More environmentally-conscious customer organisations can allow their recipients to receive documents via e-mail. In this case, the recipient must share their e-mail address with the customer organisation and the customer

organisation provides the e-mail address in the meta data. Depending on whether receipt tracking is enabled, two alternative ways to deliver documents via e-mail should be supported. Without receipt tracking, the e-mail in question will contain a short message indicating that there is a new document from the sender and the document itself as attachment. With receipt tracking, the e-mail contains a short description of the document (type, sender, etc.) and a unique URL locating the actual document in the eDocs system. When the recipient follows the URL to retrieve the document the eDocs system knows it is delivered and can inform the customer organisation. A unique URL is only valid for 30 days. If a unique link expires before the recipient retrieves his or her document this is indicated in the management dashboard (cf. Section 3.4).

3.3.3 Personal document store

As an additional service, eDocs allows recipients to register with the eDocs system and provides them with a personal document store. From the point of view of a recipient this personal document store replaces e-mail as document delivery method. Instead of delivering the document via e-mail to the recipient, it is added to his or her personal document store and a notification is sent to him or her concerning the availability of the new document. The personal document store also contains all documents previously delivered via e-mail, i.e. the documents sent before he or she registered. Furthermore, the personal document store allows to search for specific documents, e.g. all payslips from a specific employer, and download the PDF files if desired. Since the personal document store is located within the eDocs system, receipt tracking is provided for registered users to the customer organisations.

3.3.4 Zoomit

One of the main external service providers eDocs collaborates with is Zoomit. Zoomit is a free service for Internet and Mobile banking which allows its users to manage invoices more easily. Companies can register with Zoomit to send invoices to those recipients that activated Zoomit. Interested users can activate Zoomit through their PC banking application, after which their bank account number serves as their identifier. After activation, users can select from which Zoomit partners, referred to as senders, they want to receive invoices via Zoomit. Since Zoomit uses the bank account number as identifier, users must have performed at least one payment from this account to the sender before they can request to receive their invoices via Zoomit. Companies are informed by Zoomit when one of their recipients has selected it as allowed sender and receive the identifier of the recipient, i.e. the name and bank account number. The company will from now on deliver invoices for the recipient via Zoomit. If a user no longer wishes to use Zoomit for a specific sender they can withdraw this sender's permission at any time. Zoomit will inform the sender that the user is no longer interested in receiving his or her invoices via Zoomit. In that case, the sender and user must agree upon a new way to send invoices. If receipt tracking is enabled for a document, Zoomit will inform the sender when each user opens the document.

3.4 Management dashboard

Although customer organisations outsource the actual processing of their documents they still want to be able to consult them and follow up on the process. Therefore, eDocs provides a management dashboard through which the appropriate employees of the customer organisation, such as billing responsibles, can consult the status of their documents. The status of each document can range from "raw data received" to "sent to recipient". If any errors were encountered, e.g. the raw data for a document was incomplete, they are indicated. Based on these error reports the customer organisation can take appropriate actions, e.g. resubmit a new batch containing corrected data.

If the customer organisation has enabled receipt tracking, the dashboard will also indicate whether or not the recipient has effectively received the document. Note that receipt tracking is only supported for e-mail, Zoomit or the eDocs personal document store (cf. Section 3.3.3).

In addition, the dashboard offers additional possibilities, such as consulting and updating document template(s) and consulting billing information.

4 Additional constraints

In addition to the general problem domain description, there are a number of specific constraints highly relevant to eDocs.

4.1 Service Level Agreements with customer organisations

With each customer organisation eDocs negotiates a service level agreement (SLA), stipulating the exact services provided to the customer organisation. For recurring batches of documents this SLA determines the fixed periodical deadline. For example, the payslips of the customer organisation must be processed on the 28th of each month.

To ensure the periodical deadline is achieved the customer organisation agrees to provide all required data at least 24 hours before the deadline. Furthermore, the SLA will state the fixed price and the maximal size, i.e. number of documents, for each recurring batch.

For non-recurring batches the SLA contains the default priority. To meet the different needs of customer organisations, eDocs offers three priorities: diamond, gold and silver. These priorities correspond to generation time of maximum 12, 24 or 48 hours respectively. If necessary, customer organisations can change the priority of individual documents to a different priority. In case of emergencies, e.g. an overdue invoice that must be sent as soon as possible, eDocs offers the possibility to mark a document as critical. Such critical documents are to processed within a 5 hour deadline. The price for each document depends on the chosen priority.

Furthermore, the SLA stipulates quality requirements concerning availability. Obviously no raw data or documents may be lost anywhere while processing documents, including documents exchanged with third parties such as Zoomit.

Finally, the SLA between eDocs and a customer organisation stipulates some other agreements. For example, eDocs will not be liable in cases where deadlines are missed due to incorrect or incomplete raw data delivered by the customer organisation. Furthermore, the SLA contains the required parameters for documents which should be printed, i.e. type of paper, single- or double-sided and colour or black-and-white.

4.2 Security

Since the data and documents processed by eDocs concerns financial information of both customer organisations and recipients, it must be sufficiently protected. In other words, security is a key concern of the eDocs system. In a first instance, the scope is limited to basic *user authorisation* and *user authentication* at the management dashboard (cf. Section 3.4) and the personal document store (cf. Section 3.3.3).

5 Main stakeholders

Customer organisation The main stake of the customer organisation is that it wants to decrease the cost of its administration by outsourcing the processing of documents. Furthermore, it wants to offer an added value to their own customers by allowing a wide range of options to receive documents. A customer organisation wants to be able to easily consult the status concerning its previously processed documents and follow-up on documents being processed. Furthermore, they want to be notified as soon as possible in case of any problems. Since eDocs handles confidential data, e.g. salary information in payslips, security is also important (cf. Section 4).

eDocs administrator An eDocs employee responsible for managing the registration and unregistration of customer organisations. This includes conducting contract negotiations with customer organisations, providing an initial document template to customer organisations and verifying the correctness of uploaded customer organisation templates.

External e-mail providers E-mail providers want to deliver e-mails addressed to their users. eDocs relies on them to reliably deliver documents via e-mail.

Human resources representative An employee of the customer organisation working at the human resources department. This representative is responsible for all interactions with the eDocs system concerning payslips and wants an easy and secure way to send batches of raw payslip data to the eDocs system. Furthermore, he or she requires the ability to consult the status of all requested payslips and has to be contacted by the eDocs system in case errors occur while processing payslips.

Print & postal service eDocs collaborates with a single print & postal service to both print documents and deliver them to their intended recipients. A service level agreement between eDocs and the print and postal service determines the exact details of the provided services. This SLA determines, among others, the fee per (type of) document, the minimum number of documents the print and postal service should be able to handle and the maximum delivery time allowed for documents, e.g. 24 hours.

Recipients Recipients want to receive documents addressed to them correctly and easily.

Recipients with a personal document store The eDocs system allows registered recipients to receive and consult all documents addressed to them. They want easy and secure access to their documents and avoid the hassle of storing and archiving these documents themselves.

Sales representative An employee working at the sales department of the customer organisation. He or she is responsible for managing invoices and wants an easy and secure way to interact with the eDocs system. These interactions include sending raw invoice data and consulting the status of invoices. Furthermore, this representative is responsible for correcting any errors that occur while processing invoices.

Social secretary The social secretary wants to simplify the payroll administration of their clients, i.e. by managing all data required for payslips. Therefore, it wants an easy and secure manner to provide the raw data concerning payslips to the eDocs system.

Telecom operator Telecom operators provide a means for external users to communicate with the eDocs system and vice versa. A service level agreement between eDocs and the telecom operators determines the capabilities of these communication channels.

Zoomit Existing document processing services receive documents for users subscribed to their services. They are responsible for delivering the documents to the corresponding recipients and following up any further processing as required by a document, e.g. the actual payment of an invoice.

6 Example scenarios

In this section, we present a set of concrete scenarios concerning the typical usage of the eDocs system. These scenarios introduce BelgaNet, a fictional large telephone, internet and digital television provider with around 1.5 million subscribers and currently 2500 full-time employees.

6.1 Customer organisation interaction

The following scenarios describe the typical interactions between a customer organisation, BelgaNet NV, and the eDocs system. These scenarios introduce Mark, a sales manager of eDocs, and Tracy, a BelgaNet manager, Furthermore, Jane and John are BelgaNet employees, respectively working at the human resources and sales department.

6.1.1 Register customer organisation

Tracy contacts Mark to arrange an SLA negotiation and thus register BelgaNet as a customer organisation with the eDocs system. Tracy informs Marks that BelgaNet wants to process both its invoices and payslips via the eDocs system and provides Mark with all general information, e.g. VAT identification number, concerning BelgaNet. Furthermore, Jane and John are appointed as the BelgaNet employees responsible for respectively payslips and invoices, thus management dashboard accounts are created for them. Since BelgaNet currently issues its payslips the 28th of each month the SLA includes a corresponding recurring batch of maximally 3000 documents. Invoices are processed as non-recurrent documents and Tracy opts for a gold priority for them. Tracy also informs Mark that BelgaNet wants to enable receipt tracking for its invoices.

For printed documents Tracy indicates BelgaNet wants them printed double-sided and, since BelgaNet has a nice colourful logo, in colour. BelgaNet wants to automate its document processing as much as possible and thus wants its internal systems to communicate with eDocs to transfer raw data. Tracy and Mark agree on using SCP as communication protocol and to use public-key cryptography as authentication method. After the negotiations are concluded both Jane and John provide their respective templates and public keys of the designated machines to the eDocs system via their management dashboard accounts.

6.1.2 Process documents

At the end of the day, the designated server at BelgaNet collects all raw data concerning invoices that should be sent out the next day and bundles this data in a single CSV file. The server authenticates to eDocs using its key-pair and then transmits the constructed CSV file over SCP. eDocs confirms it has successfully received the file and that it will be processed according to the SLA between BelgaNet and eDocs, i.e. within 24 hours as specified by the gold priority in the SLA. When generated, each document is sent to its intended recipient through the delivery method indicated in the raw data corresponding to this document.

Processing payslips is similar to the above case of invoices. The main difference is that they are initiated on recurring moments, BelgaNet starts transmitting the batch of raw data for payslips on the morning of the 26th of each month, to comply to the 24 hour deadline for recurrent batches stipulated in the SLA. Furthermore, BelgaNet transmits the raw data concerning payslips as a zipped XML file.

6.1.3 Resolve encountered error

On the 28th, John is notified by the eDocs system that a number of invoices could not be generated. He consults his management dashboard to see specifically which invoices are affected. When inspecting the corresponding raw data, John notices that the net amount to be paid is missing for these invoices and calls a colleague at the sales department to correct this. When the data is supplemented with the net amounts John uploads a CSV file containing the raw data for the erroneous invoices through his management dashboard. The eDocs system confirms it has correctly received the file and will process it further according to the SLA. Satisfied, John logs out and goes for a coffee.

6.1.4 Consult status of documents

During her lunch break Jane talks to a colleague who is complaining that his payslip has not yet arrived this month. Back at her desk Jane decides to check up on this and logs in to the eDocs system, via her management dashboard, and consults the status of the documents related to the batch of this months payslips. Jane finds no peculiarities and decides that her colleague was just complaining without reason. Jane logs out of the eDocs system and resumes the work she was doing before her lunch break.

6.1.5 Update document template

As part of a marketing campaign, BelgaNet changes its logo. Consequently the templates for both invoices and payslips are updated. The marketing department of BelgaNet e-mails John and Jane respectively the new invoice and payslip template as docx files. Jane logs in to the eDocs system and indicates she wants to provide a new template and uploads the file received from the marketing department. From now on eDocs will use the new templates when generating payslips for BelgaNet. Some time later John does the same for the invoice template.

6.1.6 Critical document

BelgaNet recently won a bid to provide and maintain the network infrastructure for a government agency. To definitively seal the deal, the agency must perform an advance payment to BelgaNet. Unfortunately, due to human error this invoice was not yet sent and BelgaNet risks losing the contract if it misses the deadline. John logs in to the management dashboard and uploads the raw data for this invoice to the eDocs system while marking this document as critical. The eDocs system processes this document with the highest priority, i.e. it has a five hour deadline, and charges BelgaNet extra for this.

6.2 Recipient interaction

The following scenarios illustrate the different ways invoices can be delivered to recipients. In these scenarios we meet Tim, a long-time subscriber of BelgaNet. Note that delivering payslips to recipients is identical to invoice delivery.

6.2.1 Postal mail

Tim is a bit old-fashioned and still receives his invoices on paper via postal mail. Whenever eDocs generates an invoice for Tim they send the PDF, containing the postal address of Tim, to the print & postal service eDocs has an agreement with. This service in turn prints and packages the invoice and sends it to Tim.

6.2.2 Zoomit

A friend convinces Tim to use Zoomit for his invoices saying it will simplify the process and reduce the time he spends on them. Through his PC banking application, Tim subscribes to Zoomit and indicates he wants to use it for invoices from BelgaNet. Zoomit in turn informs BelgaNet that from now on Tim wants to receive his invoices via Zoomit. The following month the raw data for his invoice indicates this invoice must be sent via Zoomit and includes Tim his bank account number that identifies him with Zoomit. The eDocs system generates the invoices and sends the PDF to Zoomit which in turn confirms it has successfully received the file. A few hours latter, Tim opens the invoice via the Zoomit portal. Since receipt tracking was enabled, Zoomit informs the eDocs system of this event. The eDocs system consequently marks the invoice as received.

6.2.3 E-mail

After a few months, Tim is no longer satisfied of how Zoomit works and decides to receive his invoices via e-mail from now on. He indicates this in Zoomit, which in turn informs BelgaNet. The raw data sent to eDocs will now

indicate that this invoice must be sent via e-mail and includes Tim his e-mail address as address information. When the invoice is generated, it will be sent to Tim in the form of an e-mail containing a unique link.

6.2.4 E-mail delivery failure

Shortly after processing the next batch of invoices, the eDocs system is notified by an external e-mail provider that it could not deliver an e-mail since the provided address does not exist. The eDocs system notices the e-mail in question belongs to a BelgaNet invoice and notifies John of this problem via the management dashboard. John resolves the problem by contacting Tim who, as it turns out, provided a wrong e-mail address to BelgaNet. After John has resolved the error he provides the correct e-mail address via the management dashboard and the eDocs system sends a new e-mail to Tim. This time the e-mail can be successfully delivered to Tim. When he clicks the link to download the new invoice, the eDocs system marks the invoice as received.

6.2.5 Register for eDocs personal document store

After a while, Tim gets tired of managing his invoices via e-mail and decides to give the eDocs personal document store a try. He contacts eDocs to register for the personal document store by providing his full name, postal address and e-mail address. Tim receives a user name and initial password to log in.

6.2.6 Consulting invoices via the personal document store

Since the end of the year is approaching, Tim decides to make an overview of all his expenses of the past year. To consult the required BelgaNet invoices he logs in to his personal document store. He requests an overview of all invoices of the past year and downloads them as PDFs for his own personal backup archive.

6.2.7 New invoice notification

The following month, a new invoice must be sent to Tim. As before, BelgaNet provides as meta data for this invoice Tim's e-mail address, since Tim requested them to send his invoices via e-mail. The eDocs system notices, based on the e-mail address, that Tim has become a registered user. Instead of e-mailing the invoice to Tim it is added to his personal document store and Tim is notified of this event. After receiving the notification Tim logs in to his personal document store and requests to see the newly-arrived invoice. The eDocs system now marks this invoice as received and shows it to Tim.

6.2.8 De-activate eDocs personal document store

Tim cancels his subscription to BelgaNet and changes to a competing internet provider offering better prices. Unfortunately his new provider is not an eDocs customer organisation and thus he decides to de-activate his account. The eDocs system removes his account, but does not delete any documents relating to Tim from its own archives.