ID (Identification elements)
Structures and Usage in SUTI

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Background

In SUTI there are a large number of different type instances that use Identification elements. There is a general ID-element (**idType**) that assure that all instances has the same structure. The parts are

Attribute **source**
This attribute is a description of the organisation and/or part of the organisation that keeps the original content of all possible values for the id. How to set **source** is described below.
Attribute **id**
This attribute hold one possible value from the source set above.
Attribute **unique**
This attribute has two possible values:
"Yes" tells that the **id** always uniquely identifies the same object.
"No" tells that several objects can have the same value. This may occur when the **id** is reused over time or that the **id** is applicable to several instances. One example of this may be that the id of a transport containing several orders is sent with the order. The **id** is not unique to the order.

There are many **idType**'s among the SUTI elements. We will not describe these here. We refer to the schema and the message-description for that. There are however one specific element **SUTIId** whose usage is described in detail below. If the usage of this element is not in correspondence with what is stated there the link can never be approved as a SUTI-link.

Rules for usage of attribute source

General sources
The value of the attribute **source** for the same source should obviously be the same wherever its used. In principle general type of sources like ISO, IATA etc should be preferred. In SUTI we have at present identified following general sources.

idType	source	Link
idCurrency	ISO 4217	http://www.bsi-global.com/British_Standards/currency/index.xalter
idLanguage	ISO 639-2	http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/langcodes.html
idCountry	ISO 3166-1	http://www.iso.org

For the attributes for description of different types of time we strongly emphasize use of "ISO 8601" (http://www.iso.org), even if these attributes are not of **idType**

Member sources
The most vital idTypes are **idOrg**, used for **orgSender**, **orgReceiver** and **orgProvider**. Here you will find the description of a member or a partner to a member. These id's should have a source "SUTI:idLink" if the values are set as the values of the link ("holmedal_hbgtaxi_001") or be set with the structure "SUTI:idMember" (e.g. **source** "SUTI:holmedal" if the **id** is like "holmedal_hbgtaxi"). For description of **idLink** see full description below.

Each member in SUTI has its unique **idMember**, which is set when the member has been approved and paid. Each member keeps its own directory of its partners and systems.

A lot of sources derives from sources within the members organisation or partners to the member. Some of these are very specific to the member e.g. I**dAgreement** and **idProduct**. There are no national or international sources to describe these id's. Therefore the source must be some source by

the member. A very natural way of expressing the source is ""idMember:idAgreement" and "idMember:idProduct", e..g."flygtaxi:idAgreement" and "flygtaxi:idProduct". Unfortunately today the structure is not exactly like this. As long as the source is given like "idMember:somethingUniqueWithinTheMember" it will do until further, like "flygtaxi:Product".

There are other examples of these type of sources which could be given by more than one **source** e.g. **idVehicle** and **idDriver**. These type of id's could be described in two different ways, either from an internal source or from a general source. For idVehicle the **id** can be either the national registration number "ABC 123" or the internal number used by the provider "456".

When using the internal id the **source** should be with the stucture "idMember:idPartner:idVehicle", e.g. "holmedal:hbgtaxi:idVehicle". Very many today use a structure like "holmedal_hbgtaxi_001:Vehicleno" for this purpose. There is a use of the "ValueOfAn_idLink:Vehicleno". This is not incorrect but is in excess. The risk that there would be another source with the identical value is minimal.

When using national id's these should refer to a national registry. In case these are a part of an international standardization unit the source should obviously be set as for general sources described above. In case these registries is just hold by a national organisation which could change over time we recommend use of more describing sources like "SE:idVehicle", i.e. "National code ISO 3166-1:idVehicle". SUTI will never allow any members to have idMember conflicting with the ISO 3166-1. Nor must not any use of such a shortening other than representing a national authority be set in conflict with ISO 3166-1. Thus this forms a good base for having these type of sources unique and the same for a long timeperiod. In Norway the same source is therefore is set as "NO:idVehicle".

When setting the source to national sources for organisations or persons similarily use of "SE:idOrg" and "SE:idPerson" can be used.

SUTI Id Description

This document explains how to construct a complete SUTI Id and how to register a new SUTI link.

Constructing a complete SUTI Id

A SUTI Id is an important part of the SUTI link and the communication performed through the link. The SUTI Id is used to uniquely identify the Client and the Provider in a SUTI communication and give the Client system and the Provider system a tool to make sure that the other side is the correct side and it is the correct link that is used. This is very important if a system is using several links to one Client/Provider or to different Clients/Providers.

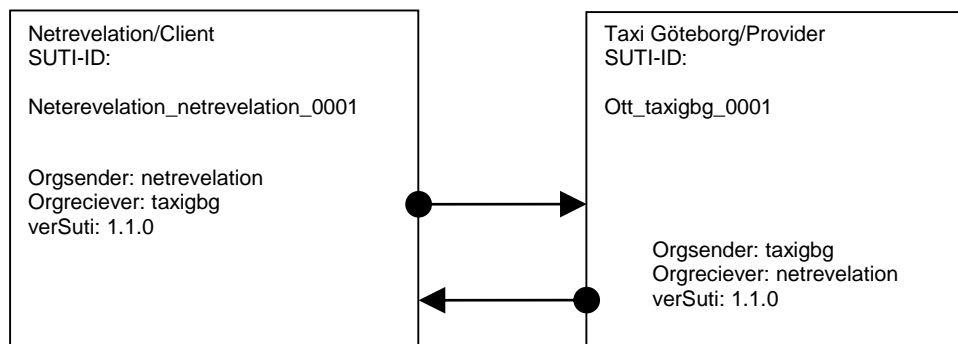A SUTI-Id is built from 3 different parts:

1. The Id of the System supplier. This can be found in the document Memberids located at the SUTI member pages (http://member.suti.se). If the System Supplier is a new member of SUTI and haven't had their Id distributed or issued, contact the Technical committee. If the System Supplier isn't a member of SUTI an Id can not be issued until a the Supplier has become a member.

2. The Id of System owner (a partner to the member or a member itself). If the System Supplier is a new member of SUTI and haven't had their Id distributed or issued, contact the Technical committee. If the System Supplier isn't a member of SUTI an Id can not be issued until a the Supplier has become a member.

3. An Id that uniquely identifies this link at the Client's or the Provider's site.

These three are put together like this:

Id systemsupplier_Id System owner_unique Id

Example:

A SUTI link between a Netrevelation system at Netrevelation and an OTT system at Taxi Göteborg could look like this:

```
Netrevelation/Client                      Taxi Göteborg/Provider
SUTI-ID:                                  SUTI-ID:

Neterevelation_netrevelation_0001         Ott_taxigbg_0001


Orgsender: netrevelation
Orgreciever: taxigbg  ●───────▶
verSuti: 1.1.0                                    Orgsender: taxigbg
                                                  Orgreciever: netrevelation
                          ◀───────●               verSuti: 1.1.0
```

Registration of a SUTI link

The former registration form has been omitted and replaced by a self declaration that the member should upload to the membership pages and submit to the Technical committee for investigation.

Once the Technical committee has formed the appropriate Best practices, each self declaration will be investigated and commented. The Technical committee will further form a set of rules to disqualify declarations.

These rules will be a future part of the standard.

Registration of a SUTI link