Verification

Is checking the data input manually. It's done mostly by comparing the inputted data with the original source (proof-reading). Sometimes it's done by typing in the data twice and then you compare if the result is the same!

- old-fashioned
- expensive procedures (double work!)
- slow data control

Validation

Checking of the data input with the help of the computer itself. The data will be checked using rules or definitions. They can be defined / adjusted by the user of the system!

Range Check

Data will be checked if it is in between defined values. E.g. the age of a person cannot be negative and not more than 125! (125 > Age >= zero)

Type Check

Data will be checked if it is of a certain type. Easy to check are characters, numbers, date and time. E.g. age of a person must be a *NUMBER*

Length Check

Data will be checked if it is of a certain length. Easy to check are the length of numbers, date and again time. E.g. age can never be more than 3 digits long!

Spelling / Grammar Check

Wordprocessors can check the spelling of words and compare against words in their dictionary.

Avoiding data errors

Indirect data input (using keyboards)

Use all validation methods possible!

 So don't forget to do a spellcheck, grammarcheck, put validation checks into the field definitions of e.g. your database etc.!

Direct data input (using direct input devices)

If possible use direct data input!
These are input devices that cause less mistakes compared to typing data on a keyboard.

Examples:

- Barcode recognition (using barcode scanners at e.g. POS - point of sales in supermarkets)
- OMR (using Optical Mark Readers / scanners, e.g. for examining tests)
- OCR (using magnetic ink recognition / scanners, e.g. scanning a postcode on letters to sort the mail)
- Magnet Cards (using card readers post / banks, e.g. used to identify the customers)
- Chip Cards (using card readers e.g. for telephone cards)
- Sensors (automatic non-stop data input, e.g. in traffic control or air conditioning systems)