

1 SIM Card Activation Data Contract

1.1 Overview

This section provides information on the flow of data between the SIM Card Activation product and the web service. The purpose of this REST-ful web services is to allow a back-end system to activate a SIM card that has been registered against a customer's account. The initial web service call will be to check that there is a SIM card currently registered against the account and the next web service call perform the activation (after caller has confirmed activation).

1.2 Check SIM Pending Request

Requests are made using HTTP POST requests, which pass the required caller details to the web service. For the SIM Card Activation product, the caller is identified using an Identification Module at the start of the callflow. The following parameters are then passed into the data dip web service used to check if the caller has a SIM pending against their account:

Table 1 SIM Card Activation web service request parameters

Parameter	Description	Example Values
AccountNumber	An arbitrary value retrieved by the Identification Module, to be passed to the web service to retrieve caller's account details.	"ABC12345", "123456789"

A typical URL might look like this:

```
http://localhost:8080/fish-services/test/CheckSIMPending.jsp
```

And a typical HTTP POST body might look like this:

```
cli=02890571100&dnis=7896&sessionid=1234%2D3AAF%2D3372&AccountNumber=12345678
```

1.3 Check SIM Pending Response

The XML response specifies the overall status of the lookup, i.e. "success", or some other return code such as "agent", and provides a mechanism to set arbitrary variables in the call session.

When specifying variables in the response, you can cause some or all key-value pairs to be attached to the call via the CTI (where the platform supports it) by including an optional "attach" attribute with a value of "true" or to set them as the CLI data by including an optional "remember" attribute with a value of "true".

A typical XML response where a pending SIM is found looks like this:

```
<checkSIMPendingResults>
  <status>success</status>
  <variables>
    <variable name="SIMCode" value="12345678"/>
  </variables>
</checkSIMPendingResults>
```

A typical XML response where a pending SIM is not found looks like this:

```
<checkSIMPendingResults>
  <status>not found</status>
</checkSIMPendingResults>
```

A query where an error occurs might look like this:

```
<checkSIMPendingResults>
  <status>error</status>
</checkSIMPendingResults>
```



HTTP response codes other than "200" will be treated as an error.

1.3.1 Check SIM Pending Statuses

The <status> element is the only mandatory element. The following statuses can be returned:

- “success” – indicates that the query was successful
- ‘not found’ – use this status if no pending SIMs are found for the caller
- ‘error’ – the application’s error handling path will be followed in the callflow
- any other status – causes the Module to return with that status.

1.4 Activate SIM Request

Requests are made using HTTP POST requests, which pass the required caller details to the web service. For the SIM Card Activation product, the caller is identified using an Identification Module at the start of the callflow. The following parameters are then passed into the activate SIM service used to activate the SIM registered on the callers account:

Table 2 SIM Card Activation web service request parameters

Parameter	Description	Example Values
AccountNumber	An arbitrary value retrieved by the Identification Module, to be passed to the web service to retrieve caller’s account details.	“ABC12345”, “123456789”
SIMCode	The code of the SIM that is to be activated. This is an optional parameter as the SIM code may not be known.	“12345678”

A typical URL might look like this:

```
http://localhost:8080/fish-services/test/SIMCardActivation.jsp
```

And a typical HTTP POST body might look like this:

```
cli=02890571100&dnis=7896&sessionId=1234%2D3AAF%2D3372&AccountNumber=12345678&SIMCode=12345678
```

1.5 Activate SIM Response

The XML response specifies the overall status of the lookup, i.e. "success", or some other return code such as "agent", and provides a mechanism to set arbitrary variables in the call session.

When specifying variables in the response, you can cause some or all key-value pairs to be attached to the call via the CTI (where the platform supports it) by including an optional "attach" attribute with a value of "true" or to set them as the CLI data by including an optional "remember" attribute with a value of "true".

A typical XML response looks like this:

```
<activateSIMResults>
  <status>success</status>
</activateSIMResults>
```

A query where the SIM activation failed might look like this:

```
<activateSIMResults>
  <status>failure</status>
</activateSIMResults>
```

A query where an error occurs might look like this:

```
<activateSIMResults>
  <status>error</status>
</activateSIMResults>
```



HTTP response codes other than "200" will be treated as an error.

1.5.1 Activate SIM Statuses

The <status> element is the only mandatory element. The following statuses can be returned:

- “success” – indicates that the query was successful
- ‘failure’ – use this status if the SIM activation for the customer failed
- ‘error’ – the application’s error handling path will be followed in the callflow
- any other status – causes the Module to return with that status.