

1 PAC Port In Data Contract

1.1 Overview

This section provides information on the flow of data between the PAC Port In product and the web service. The purpose of this REST-ful web service is to allow a back-end system to capture a callers PAC (Port Authorisation Code) and ultimately transfer a telephone number from one provider to another.

1.2 Request

Requests are made using HTTP POST requests, which pass the required caller details to the web service. For the Port In product, the caller is identified using an Identification Module at the start of the callflow. The following parameters are then passed into the Port In web service:

Table 1 PAC Port In 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"
PhoneNumber	The phone number that the customer wishes to port from their previous provider	"07123456789"
Entered_PAC	The PAC number given to the customer from their previous provider	"ABC123456"
RequestedPortDate	The date the customer wishes to complete their Port In. In yyyy-MM-dd format.	"2013-08-30"

A typical URL might look like this:

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

And a typical HTTP POST body might look like this:

```
cli=02890571100&dnis=7896&sessionid=1234%2D3AAF%2D3372&AccountNumber=12345678&PhoneNumber=07123456789&Entered_PAC=ABC123456&RequestedPortDate=2013-08-30
```

1.3 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:

```
<portInResults>
  <status>success</status>
  <variables>
    <variable name="PortInDate" value="2013-08-30"/>
  </variables>
</portInResults>
```

A failed port in attempt might look like this:

```
<portInResults>
  <status>failure</status>
</portInResults>
```

A port in attempt where an error occurs might look like this:

```
<portInResults>
  <status>error</status>
</portInResults>
```



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

1.3.1 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 no details 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.