



Accept SDK

Demo & Integration Guide
iOS Version 1.6.150

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0. Revision History

Rev	Date	Author	Description
1.6.057	10-Dec-2014	Francisco Fortes	Initial draft.
1.6.058	12-Dec-2014	Francisco Fortes	callbackURL added to AcceptDataServiceConfig.
1.6.059	17-Dec-2014	Francisco Fortes	Extra receipt values in AcceptDataService. General bug-fixing in Demo App.
1.6.060	18-Dec-2014	Francisco Fortes	BBPOS EmvSwiper: better handling of card removals.
1.6.061	9-Jan-2015	Francisco Fortes, Radoslav Danko	Autoreversals reasons added. Device info extended. Issuer Response tag added. Posmate: signature verification timeout. Posmate: issuer script, auth. data and auth. response corrections.
1.6.062	12-Jan-2015	Francisco Fortes	BBPOS EmvSwiper: signature check and extended info.
1.6.063	12-Jan-2015	Radoslav Danko	Reversals and refunds array in AcceptTransaction.
1.6.064	13-Jan-2015	Francisco Fortes, Radoslav Danko	BBPOS EmvSwiper: default issuer script if empty. Unimag: Swiping timeout message fix.
1.6.065	15-Jan-2015	Francisco Fortes	Signature requirement in CVM fix. Posmate: Signature flow fix when complete transaction and going to standby.
1.6.066	20-Jan-2015	Francisco Fortes	BBPOS EmvSwiper: cleanup of logs. Posmate: stability improvements when Bluetooth disconnects or fails.
1.6.067	27-Jan-2015	Francisco Fortes	Posmate: improved card block handling. Posmate: added online/offline error reversals. Posmate: fixed a bug in swipe without signature that was dispatching a group twice.
1.6.068	28-Jan-2015	Francisco Fortes, Radoslav Danko	Signature verification is done after swiping if no PIN entry. Application cryptogram fixes.
1.6.069	28-Jan-2015	Radoslav Danko	App transaction counter in supplementary tags.
1.6.070	30-Jan-2015	Francisco Fortes	32bits Verifone libraries removed.
1.6.071	30-Jan-2015	Francisco Fortes	Posmate: issuer script fix in goOnlineFinalFullResponse
1.6.072	2-Feb-2015	Radoslav Danko	Supplementary transaction type fix.
1.6.073	3-Feb-2015	Francisco Fortes	Posmate: offline approved transaction flow without signature.
1.6.074	4-Feb-2015	Radoslav Danko	Token expiration is now backend session expiration.

1.6.075	6-Feb-2015	Francisco Fortes, Radoslav Danko	Posmate: offline approved transaction flow with signature. Deprecated few Verifone statuses. PAN sequence number fix when nil. Signature check: data processing message fix. Fix when declined transactions need to go online (i.e. PIN limit exceeded.)
1.6.076	13-Feb-2015	Francisco Fortes	Posmate: fix for completion with PIN after offline approval. EMVSwiper: added timeout when terminal does not respond after going to background.
1.6.077	17-Feb-2015	Francisco Fortes	Posmate: "chip damaged" status also when no app in card is reachable
1.6.078	20-Feb-2015	Radoslav Danko	Posmate: remote firmware update – core
1.6.079	23-Feb-2015	Francisco Fortes	New callback for Signature verification
16.080-801	24-Feb-2015	Radoslav Danko	Posmate: remote firmware update – check on demand
1.6.082	26-Feb-2015	Radoslav Danko	Inventory – core
1.6.083	27-Feb-2015	Radoslav Danko	Inventory – csv
1.6.084	2-Mar-2015	Francisco Fortes	EMVSwiper: Full decline reasons
1.6.085	3-Mar-2015	Francisco Fortes	EMVSwiper: Terminal template check
1.6.086-087	10-Mar-2015	Francisco Fortes, Radoslav Danko	EMVSwiper: Battery level check. Not caching internal requests. 64 bits formatter cleanup.
1.6.088	11-Mar-2015	Francisco Fortes	Posmate: Timeout handling improved
1.6.089	13-Mar-2015	Radoslav Danko	Spire: Detailed error in case of data processing issue (i.e. incorrect TID)
1.6.090	20-Mar-2015	Francisco Fortes Radoslav Danko	More 64 bits cleanup. EMVSwiper: better handling when card removed in improper moment. Token expiration in Configuration data.
1.6.091	25-Mar-2015	Francisco Fortes Radoslav Danko	Posmate: MFI Registration support email Posate: Fix in firmware update
1.6.092	26-Mar-2015	Radoslav Danko	Service Charge in Accept User data
1.6.093	2-Apr-2015	Radoslav Danko	Transaction Type deserialization fix
1.6.094	7-Apr-2015	Radoslav Danko	Update in ZipArchive
1.6.095	9-Apr-2015	Radoslav Danko	Receipt improvements (i.e. transaction type)
1.6.096	10-Apr-2015	Francisco Fortes	EMVSwiper: Fix for dispatch_group problem in swipe+signature
1.6.097-098	14-Apr-2015	Francisco Fortes Radoslav Danko	Posmate: supplementary data by separate chunks. EMVSwiper: Fix for battery indicator issues. Fix for multi token expiration issue. Added terminal id tag in logs.
1.6.099-100	14-Apr-2015	Francisco Fortes Radoslav Danko	Posmate: Supplementary data errors fixed
1.6.101-101	17-Apr-2015	Francisco Fortes Radoslav Danko	Posmate: Field separator fix, and mismatch in config file version fix.

1.6.103	17-Apr-2015	Francisco Fortes	EMVSwiper: Fixed issues with ADVT cards blocked and startEMV timers.
1.6.104	22-Apr-2015	Francisco Fortes Radoslav Danko	Masked Pan with first 6 digits Posmate: Fix for preferred app name and non-ASCII text
1.6.105	27-Apr-2015	Francisco Fortes	Posmate: New payment logs files (EMV data and flow)
1.6.106	29-Apr-2015	Radoslav Danko	Posmate: Fix for session expired error. SDK version ove to header file.
1.6.107	4-May-2015	Radoslav Danko	Posmate: App preferred name now starting with 6 digits. Cocoapods distribution added.
1.6.108-110	6-May-2015	Radoslav Danko	Posmate: better handling when terminal is not set in backend. Posmate: Changed PosEntryMode for swipe. Fix for generic backend error messages.
1.6.111	7-May-2015	Radoslav Danko	Fix for generic errors when password changes.
1.6.112-113	14-May-2015	Francisco Fortes Radoslav Danko	Hosted online payments API added. EMVSwipe: fix for transaction type and receipt. EMVSwipe: Fix for onlineProcessor block.
1.6.114	20-May-2015	Radoslav Danko	Hosted online payment receipt.
1.6.115-120	26-May-2015	Francisco Fortes Radoslav Danko	Removed external dependencies (zip, DDXML, etc) EMVSwipe: Fix for complex cardholder names. Elastic engine payments added. Fix for detecting unsupported cards.
1.6.121	2-Jun-2015	Francisco Fortes	Service charge tax now in place. Posmate: fix for application ID missing when doing offline authentication (MTIP14).
1.6.122	4-Jun-2015	Radoslav Danko	Improved check for terminal connection status.
1.6.123	4-Jun-2015	Radoslav Danko	Unimag: connectivity check
1.6.124	5-Jun-2015	Francisco Fortes Radoslav Danko	Chipper library and status EMVSwipe: connectivity check
1.6.125	16-Jun-2015	Francisco Fortes	Datecs Printer: library update
1.6.126-127	19-Jun-2015	Francisco Fortes Radoslav Danko	EMVSwiper: app selection timer fix.
1.6.128-129	24-Jun-2015	Francisco Fortes Radoslav Danko	EMVSwiper: Second AC Posmate: Signature verification fix

1.6.130-131	26-Jun-2015	Francisco Fortes Radoslav Danko	Unimag: fix for card not supported EMVSwipe: fix for no device connected
1.6.132-134	16-Jul-2015	Francisco Fortes Radoslav Danko	EMVSwipe: battery level check fix EMVSwipe: TC handling fix Inventory warning fix New card scheme recognition Posmate: currency config upload feature
1.6.135-137	20-Jul-2015	Radoslav Danko	BBPOS: new errors codes for app selection Cash payment processing
1.6.138-141	24-Jul-2015	Radoslav Danko	Posmate: fix for autoreversal if BT disconnected
1.6.142-145	27-Jul-2015	Radoslav Danko	Posmate: signature timer fix Posmate: fix for mtip13 and PIN request
1.6.146	28-Jul-2015	Radoslav Danko	Datecs: Image printing enabled
1.6.147-148	31-Jul-2015	Radoslav Danko	Fix in warning when no terminal config available Tip as standalone item in receipt
1.6.149	31-Jul-2015	Radoslav Danko	Unimag: New API added
1.6.150	4-Aug-2015	Radoslav Danko	Fix: No details headers if no card data available

1. Overview

Accept SDK for iOS is a mPOS solution for Apple devices that enables electronic payments through a range of terminals connected using Audio Jack or Bluetooth.

Currently the following terminals are supported:

- Spire Posmate,
- IDTech Unimag,
- BBPOS EMVSwiper,

as well as Apple Airprint compatible printers and Datecs DPP250 printer.

The Accept SDK is delivered together with a Demo App for training and example purposes. The screenshots in this document come from this app.

Note: Do not forget to set your backend URL, client ID and client secret in the initialization of *Utils* instance (more details in next sections) before running the app. Also you should have a user account created in the backend before logging in.

1.1 System Requirement

Target System:

























Accept SDK can only run on an armv7 compatible iOS device (iPhone 3GS or above), and requires iOS 7 or above. Please note that iOS8.1 or above is highly recommended due to Apple Bluetooth bugs.

1.2 Xcode Project Settings

Accept SDK needs several frameworks to be included into your Xcode project, together with the libPodsSDK library that is part of the SDK. The list of mandatory frameworks is included below:

Note: Accept SDK includes zlib library so do not include it again in your project to avoid duplicate symbols.

▼ Linked Frameworks and Libraries

Name	Status
 MediaPlayer.framework	Required ⇅
 libstdc++.dylib	Required ⇅
 CoreData.framework	Required ⇅
 libz.dylib	Required ⇅
 libstdc++.6.dylib	Required ⇅
 AddressBook.framework	Required ⇅
 libsqlite3.dylib	Required ⇅
 libxml2.dylib	Required ⇅
 libxml2.2.dylib	Required ⇅
 UIKit.framework	Required ⇅
 Foundation.framework	Required ⇅
 AudioToolbox.framework	Required ⇅
 AVFoundation.framework	Required ⇅
 CFNetwork.framework	Required ⇅
 CoreAudio.framework	Required ⇅
 CoreGraphics.framework	Required ⇅
 libPodsSDK.a	Required ⇅
 MobileCoreServices.framework	Required ⇅
 Security.framework	Required ⇅
 SystemConfiguration.framework	Required ⇅
 ExternalAccessory.framework	Required ⇅
 QuartzCore.framework	Required ⇅
 CoreBluetooth.framework	Required ⇅
 CoreText.framework	Required ⇅
+ -	

Note: Do not forget to include the flag -ObjC in your *Build Settings* -> *Other Linker Flags* when importing the Accept SDK Library.

1.2.2 Activating Developer Mode

Defining the flag `DEV_MODE_ENABLED=1` in your project's Preprocessor Macros, and setting `UIFileSharingEnabled` (*Application Supports iTunes file sharing*) key in the info plist of your app, will allow the creation of log files in your app's document folder every time a transaction is executed (successfully or not).

For accessing to these log files, connect your apple device to a computer with iTunes installed, go to Apps section, selection your app, and import the text file (or files) you find there. Depending on the terminal you were using, the filename will change (i.e. BBPOS/SpirePosmate, etc.).

Note that only non-critical content will be offered unencrypted.

1.3 Background Modes

The application uses the following background modes. These are enabled to improve the stability of the application when moving to background mode

Required background modes	Array	(4 items)
Item 0	String	App downloads content from the network
Item 1	String	App communicates with an accessory
Item 2	String	App shares data using CoreBluetooth
Item 3	String	App communicates using CoreBluetooth

Note: During the AppStore submission process it is important to notify the Apple review officer and explain why you include the above background modes. These background modes allow extra seconds of execution and increase the stability of the communication between the app and the terminal in the payment flow. Please include the above explanation in the review notes for the Apple Review officer in order to avoid the app rejection.

Note: Even though having also Audio Background Mode (apart from the four modes above) in your app would make it more stable (using jack-connected terminals), Apple does not accept it for non-recording audio apps. Trying to add more modes than the specified here risk a rejection in the store.

1.4 Terminals Setup, Protocols and MFI

Terminal Setup

Accept SDK includes a file called *paymentmethods.xml* that should be also included in your own project (within *Resources* folder). This XML file defines the names of the terminals as they are discovered, the blacklisted cards for each terminal, and also defines what terminals are supported by the application.

Note: Take care of keeping the structure of *paymentmethods.xml* when modifying it.

External Accessory Protocol

Your App must inform the operating system what hardware is allowed to establish a safe BT communication. The *Supported External Accessory Protocols* configuration setting defines all protocols that the application will be using when communicating with supported terminals.

In the Demo App, Thyron, IDTech and Datecs protocols are included:

▼ Supported external accessory protocols	▲ Array	(3 items)
Item 0	String	com.valencetech.iBT-02.ibridge
Item 1	String	com.thyron
Item 2	String	com.datecs.printer.escpos

MFI Program

Before submitting your iOS app to iTunes for distribution, Apple requires all iOS apps that communicate with Apple approved MFI devices to be registered with Apple. This registration process officially associates your app with the vendor terminal and can only be registered by the terminal vendor.

When requesting MFI program registration from the vendor, the following info must be part of the requesting email (i.e. for Datecs vendor):

Application name : MyApp

Version : 1.0.1 (version to be released)

Bundle id : com.mycompany.myappname

Device protocol : com.datecs.printer.escpos (see above, External Accessory Protocol)

Vendor contact links

PosMate_Technical_Support.watford@spirepayments.com

<http://www.datecs.bg/en/Contact-us/1>

<http://www.idtechproducts.com/contact.html>

1.5 Microphone Access and Audio Issues

Microphone access must be allowed by the user the first time the application is run in order to use the audio jack for devices such as Unimag and EMVSwiper. In the case this setting is off (iPhone/iPad Settings->Privacy->Microphone), the SDK will display the error *AcceptHardwareAccessPermissionErrorCode*. Make sure to convey this message to the user and inform them to modify their settings to allow the microphone access for your application.

Note: Because of the nature of the audio connector, it is not possible to detect what device is inserted. Always force the user to select manually their terminal, as a mismatch between the hardware and the setting can produce unexpected results.

Note: Volume levels could affect the Audio connector signal, even making the initialization impossible. This is a very rare issue in the latest iOS updates, but the issue still exists nevertheless.

1.6 Bluetooth Issues

Bluetooth devices not only need to be paired before use: they need to be free of previous pairing. If some device was used before in another phone or tablet, make sure that it is unpaired. Trying to pair terminal already paired with different device could produce errors ("Device out of range, etc.") and lead to failures in the initialization process.

Note: Bluetooth stability is highly dependent on the operating system. If after upgrading to latest iOS version you suddenly experience Bluetooth issues please check on forums if they are related to Apple BT bugs.

2. The Accept Class

The Accept class is the core of the Accept SDK and it offers all the methods necessary for user actions, terminal communication and backend requests.

Strings IDs for the different compatible terminals

```
extern NSString * const AcceptSpireVendorUUID;
extern NSString * const AcceptbbPOSVendorUUID;
extern NSString * const AcceptIDTECHVendorUUID;
extern NSString * const AcceptDatecsVendorUUID;
extern NSString * const AcceptVeriFoneVendorUUID; //Deprecated
extern NSString * const AcceptErrorDomain;
```

Main Accept class

```
/**
 * @class Accept
 * @discussion Main SDK class. It contains all public properties and functions
 */
@interface Accept : NSObject

///version Current SDK version
@property (nonatomic, readonly) NSString * version;
```

2.1 Prior steps

The Accept Demo App uses a shared instance of a class called *Utils* for an easy access to basic settings, such as backend configuration and user token. The first time the *Utils* instance is allocated, a backend URL and a clientId/clientSecret are set. The client values are mandatory and should be provided by the backend administrator. These values are used for authentication, so they should be kept secret.

Also notice that the currency and country set in the backend have to match the ones in the app. (Only) if you have problems with declined transactions, ask us the backend setting and then edit, in the file *Utils.h*, the constant `CURRENCY_CODE_DEFAULT_VALUE`.

3. User Actions and Payments

No SIM 12:37

wirecard

Accept Demo

Valid token

login

forgotUId

forgotPw

changePw

Enter

Login

Payment

Request

How to Login

The first action the user should do is login in to the system, as this will provide a session token that allows more specific actions. This token should be stored and used until it expires. Then it must be manually refreshed by logging in again. (The Demo app sets an internal timer of 5 minutes, but in real life this will depend on the backend settings).

Note: Tokens in backend side are kept alive for the time the user is performing requests and transactions, and it expires after a period of inactivity. For usability reason, it is recommended to show the login screen automatically after the expiration, and to save the payment basket so the user can recover the unfinished transaction later.

In the screenshot above it is shown the Demo App's first view, the Login screen. The segmented controller under the *token info* label allows the selection of the proper Login request, the request to recover the User ID, the request to reset the password, or the request to change the current password. These options are executed by the following Accept methods:

```
/**
 * @brief Request the user session access token (that will expire if no activity is
 * executed after several minutes)
 * @param username unique username for login in
 * @param password user password
 * @param config Instance needed to use backend services
 * @param completion Block that receives the server response or an error
 */
- (void) requestAccessToken:(NSString*)username
    password:(NSString*)password
    config:(AcceptDataServiceConfig*)config
    completion:(void (^)(AcceptAccessToken*, NSError*))completion;
```

```
/**
 * @class AcceptAccessToken
 * @discussion Access Token info class. access token and its expiration time
 */
@interface AcceptAccessToken : NSObject
@property (nonatomic, strong) NSString * accessToken;
@property (nonatomic) NSNumber * expireInSeconds;
@end
```

requestAccessToken:password:config:completion accepts the username and password as strings, the backend configuration previously defined, and a completion block that in our case saves the response data and the terminal configuration. Accept Demo app, as can be seen in the code, is a very simple example, but in a real world scenario, the completion block would be also saving info such as tax rates, currencies available, amount limits, etc.

```
/**
 * @brief Request merchant info from an user session token
 * @param accessToken The user session token for authentication
 * @param config Instance needed to use backend services
 * @param completion Block that receives the merchant info or an error
 */
- (void) requestMerchantInfo:(NSString *)accessToken
    config:(AcceptDataServiceConfig*)config
    completion:(void (^)(AcceptUserResponse *, NSError *))completion;
```

```
/**
 * @brief Request for the config file in backend
 * @param accessToken The user session token for authentication
 * @param config Instance needed to use backend services
 * @param version Current version already downloaded. This can be hardcoded to zero
 * for simplification.
 * @param completion Block that receives the config file or an error
```

```

* @return
**/
- (void) queryConfigFile:(NSString*)accessToken
    config:(AcceptDataServiceConfig*)config
    andCurrentVersion:(NSString*)version
    completion:(void (^)(AcceptTerminalConfigFiles*, NSError*))completion;

```

requestMerchantInfo:accessToken:config:completion and ***queryConfigFile:config:andCurrentVersion:completion*** are functions usually called once the user token has been retrieved and the merchant info and configuration files are needed.

forgotUserID, ***resetPassword***, ***changePasswordForToken*** are three user-related methods that require different parameters but are handled in a similar way:

```

/**
 * @brief Request for email with the userId on it
 * @param email email address to receive the content
 * @param config Instance needed to use backend services
 * @param completion Block that will receive a boolean indicating the success or an error
 **/
- (void) forgotUserId:(NSString *)email
    config:(AcceptDataServiceConfig*)config
    completion:(void (^)(BOOL, NSError*))completion;

```

forgetUserID:config:completion accepts email address as string, for the backend to send the UserID reminder to. This email address should be the same as the user's defined email address in backend. This method also requires the backend configuration and a completion block to handle the response.

```

/**
 * @brief Resetting the password of a user
 * @param userId the unique user id
 * @param config Instance needed to use backend services
 * @param completion Block that will receive a boolean indicating the success or an error
 **/
- (void) resetPassword:(NSString*)userId
    config:(AcceptDataServiceConfig*)config
    completion:(void (^)(BOOL, NSError*))completion;

```

resetPassword:config:completion accepts the userID as a string. The new password will be send to the user email address as set in the backend. Also requires the backend configuration and completion block to handle the response.

```

/**

```

```

* @brief Request for changing the password
* @param userToken The user session token for authentication
* @param newPassword The new password following the specs of the backend
* @param reNewPassword Confirmation for the password (second input of the same
string to be accepted)
* @param config Instance needed to use backend services
* @param completion Block that will receive a boolean indicating the success or an
error
**/
- (void) changePasswordForToken:(NSString*)userToken
    newPassword:(NSString*)newPassword
    reNewPassword:(NSString*)reNewPassword
    config:(AcceptDataServiceConfig*)config
    completion:(void (^)(BOOL, NSError*))completion;



```

changePasswordForToken:newPassword:reNewPassword:config:completion

must receive a bigger set of parameters, that includes the user's token, the new one the user has chosen, as well as a confirmation of the new password. It also receives, as usual in these methods, the configuration of the backend and a completion block to handle the response.


Note: For security reasons, it is recommended to ask for the current password and do the change password action in a new requested token. The nesting of requesting token + changing password is implemented as example in the Demo App for you to check.


3.1 Discovering and updating hardware


No SIM  12:37 

Valid token

Progress will be shown here

 Login

 Payment

 Request

The second screen in the Demo App is the Payment view, which shows the amount entry (note that all amounts appear as multiplied by 100; this will be explained in the section *Creating and executing a transaction*); the terminal selector; the currency selector (though the Demo App has euro hardcoded); a button for paying; a button for reversing an already approved and executed payment; a printer selector; a button for printer; and two labels: one with the status of the token, and a second at the bottom with the progress of the payment flow.

The task of populating the UI with the available terminals, printers, etc. is executed by the methods:

```
/**
 * @brief Acquire an array of available terminal vendors
 * @param completion The array of vendors found, returned with objects of class
AcceptTerminalVendor
 */
- (void) discoverSupportedVendors:(void (^)(NSArray *))completion;

/**
 * @brief Acquire an array of terminal models for a single vendor
```

```

* @param vendorUUID The Unique vendor id string. vendorUUIDs are adquired using
discoverSupportedVendors
* @param completionBlock Block that receives the array of AcceptTerminal objects or
an error
**/
- (void) discoverTerminalsForVendor:(NSString*)vendorUUID
    completion:(void (^)(NSArray *, NSError*))completionBlock;

/**
* @brief Discover supported printer vendors
* @param completion Block that will receive an array of AcceptPrinterVendor objects
**/
- (void) discoverSupportedPrinterVendors:(void (^)(NSArray *))completion;

/**
* @brief Discover the printer types for a brand/vendor
* @param vendorUUID The Unique vendor id string. vendorUUIDs are adquired using
discoverSupportedPrinterVendors
* @param completion Block that will receive an array of AcceptPrinter objects and an
error if it exists
**/
- (void) discoverPrintersForVendor:(NSString*)vendorUUID
    completion:(void (^)(NSArray *, NSError*))completion;

```

Once a terminal has been selected, there is a check of the configuration file version installed on the device. This operation (only necessary by EMV capable terminals such as Posmate), is done by the method *updateTerminalsForVendor*. If the version available in the server is newer than the installed one (or the terminal was never updated), a configuration zip file will be downloaded to the app, unzipped and transferred to the device.

As a developer, it is your responsibility to decide when an update is required or not. The Demo app shows a simple version tracking as example (and actually we use the same in our apps): the unique Posmate name combine with `NSUserDefaults`.

The first time the app runs -> nothing in user default was set, thus a configuration update is required.

If the number provided by `getVersion` is bigger than the saved -> configuration update is required.

Else, ignore.

If for some hypothetical reason the Posmate name changes through firmware (and the firmware can be only updated through the backend+SDK, so we know about it) -> configuration update is required, as firmware update resets everything.

```

/**
 * @brief Update terminals for a vendor. Chip compatible terminals receive config files
 * from backend; this function will decide if the updates are needed according current
 * version
 * @param vendorUUID The Unique vendor id string. vendorUUIDs are adquired using
 * discoverSupportedVendors
 * @param token The user session token for authentication
 * @param config Instance needed to use backend services
 * @param completionAlertUI Block that receives the latest updated version or an error
 */
- (void)updateTerminalsForVendor:(NSString*)vendorUUID
    andToken:(NSString*)token andConfig:(AcceptDataServiceConfig*)config
    completion:(void (^)(NSInteger, NSError*))completionAlertUI;

```

Some terminals (i.e. BBPOS EMVSwiper) have no screen to show the battery levels. Though they have a critical “very low battery” status that stops the payment flow with the consequent error, it is convenient to inform in the UI of your app that the battery is getting too empty. The following function sends the ID of the vendor of the terminal we are requesting the battery level, and returns an integer in its completionBlock, which is the percentage of battery remaining. NOTE: never check for the battery level of a terminal if the terminal is processing a payment, because the payment will be interrupted.

```

/**
 * @brief Request the battery level of the connected terminal. NOTE: this function
 * should NOT be called if an operation in the terminal is ongoing (ie startPay has not
 * finished)
 * @param vendorID Unique id of the terminal's vendor we are requesting the info
 * @param completionBlock Block that will receive the battery level as an integer. If
 * negative, then it indicates an error between three possible cases: "-1" for showing that
 * the selected terminalID is wrong or that the terminal does not support battery level info.
 * "-2" for indicating that the terminal does not respond (not ready or not connected). "-3"
 * for indicating that the terminal is currently charging through a cable.
 */
- (void)percentageBatteryRemainingForTerminal:(NSString*)vendorID
    completion:(void (^)(NSInteger))completionBlock;

```

```

/**
 * @brief Request the battery level of the connected terminal. NOTE: this function
 * should NOT be called if an operation in the terminal is ongoing (ie startPay has not
 * finished)
 * @param vendorID Unique id of the terminal's vendor we are requesting the info
 * @param completionBlock Block that will receive the battery level as a signed integer.
 * If negative, then it indicates an error between three possible cases: "-1" for showing that
 * the selected terminalID is wrong or that the terminal does not support battery level info.
 * "-2" for indicating that the terminal does not respond (not ready or not connected). "-3"
 * for indicating that the terminal is currently charging through a cable.
 */
- (void)percentageBatteryRemainingForTerminal:(NSString*)vendorID
    completion:(void (^)(NSInteger))completionBlock;

```

3.1.1 Updating firmware

Some terminals (i.e. Spire Posmate) allow the remote update of new firmware; this is, the firmware is requested to Accept backend, and the app uploads it to the terminal. This can be done with the functions below.

```
/**
 * @brief Request for the firmware file in backend
 * @param config Instance needed to use backend services
 * @param completion Block that receives the config file or an error
 * @return
 */
- (void) queryFirmware:(AcceptPaymentConfig*)config completion:(void (^)(BOOL,
AcceptTerminalFirmware*, NSError*))completion;
```

The function *queryFirmware:completion* first ask the backend if there is a firmware available and that version of the firmware is. It is your task, as a developer, to decide if the firmware should be installed.

Installing the terminal can be done with the function

updateTerminalFirmwareForVendor:andToken:andConfig:andFirmware:completion

```
/**
 * @brief Update terminals firmware for a vendor. Chip compatible terminals receive
firmware files from backend; this function will decide if the updates are needed
according current version
 * @param vendorUUID The Unique vendor id string. vendorUUIDs are adquired using
discoverSupportedVendors
 * @param token The user session token for authentication
 * @param config Instance needed to use backend services
 * @param firmware Firmware details
 * @param completionAlertUI Block that receives the latest updated version or an error
 */
- (void) updateTerminalFirmwareForVendor:(NSString*)vendorUUID
andToken:(NSString*)token
andConfig:(AcceptDataServiceConfig*)config
andFirmware:(AcceptTerminalFirmware *)firmware
completion:(void (^)(NSInteger, NSError*))completionAlertUI;
```

```
/**
 * @class AcceptTerminalFirmware
 * @discussion Terminal firmware class. Content required for the Accept terminal
firmware version
 */
@interface AcceptTerminalFirmware : NSObject
@property (nonatomic, strong) NSString * vendorUUID;
@property (nonatomic, strong) NSString * terminalUUID;
@property (nonatomic, strong) NSString *firmwareUrl;
@property (nonatomic, strong) NSString *firmwareVersion;
@property (nonatomic, strong) NSString *firmwareMD5;
@end
```

3.2 Creating and executing a transaction

The main methods for executing a transaction in the demo App are *startPayment*, which provides an example of all callbacks blocks to communicate with the Accept SDK, and *doPaymentThroughVendor*, that prepares the payment configuration and the basket of the transaction.

Note that the example provided in the Demo App is a simplification of real needs. For example, *allowGratuity*, not used, is a way to provide tips, and your app may need first to enable it as a setting, and then provide the tip value as part of the total amount of the basket. Also notice that there could be a need for different tax values (the Demo App applies no tax at all), and that the basket has a feature for latitude and longitude, not used, in case you want to track GPS location of the device from which the payment originated.

All payments executed by the demo App reproduce the simplest transaction possible: a single item, no charge, no tax.

When presenting the payment view, it was said that all amounts in the Demo are multiplied by 100. The reason is that most currencies have decimal places, generally two of them (i.e. euro and dollar). This multiplication transform an amount of 2000 to the equivalent of 20.00 as backend and payment engines do not work with decimals.

Note: The same is applied to taxes. A tax of 7% is represented by the value 700, as the value 7 represents 0,07%. This multiplied value in the Demo App should be masked in your App UI, though, for usability.

The Accept method that execute the transaction is *startPay*. Its opposite is *cancelPay*:

```
/**
 * @brief Start the payment process
 * @param config Instance needed to use backend services
 * @param completion Block that will be called at the very end of payment flow. It
 provides an AcceptTransaction object (that may be nil if unauthorised) or a descriptive
 error
 * @param progress Block with info to update the UI in base of alerts, errors or general
 info messages. Pure feedback for the user
 * @param signatureRequest Block that needs to execute the option to capture a
 signature an return the signature data
 * @param signatureVerification Block that informs that a signature needs to be
 verified. This is done after the transaction has been already send to background, but the
 final approval depends on the merchant. Only terminals with signature verification built
 it (i.e. Spire Posmate) requires actions here. And signatureVerification block can be
 handled in the same way as the completion block, as indicates a completion itself (just
 lacking the second generate AC)
```

```

* @param appSelection Block informs that an application selection is needed with the
chip card inserted.
**/
- (void) startPay:(AcceptPaymentConfig*)config
    completion:(void (^)(AcceptTransaction*, NSError*))completion
    progress:(void (^)(AcceptStateUpdate))progress
    signature:(void (^)(AcceptSignatureRequest*))signatureRequest
    signatureVerification:(void (^)(AcceptTransaction*, NSError*))signatureVerification
    appSelection:(void (^)(AcceptAppSelectionRequest*))appSelection;

/**
* @brief Cancel the payment flow. This is usually called from UI (cancel button when
available) or some error from signature or completion block. Notice that an improper
usage of this function (for example during online communication or level 2 flow in
terminal) can produce unexpected errors
**/
- (void) cancelPay;

```

The progress of the payment flow and the possible failures are received in the *progress* and *completion* blocks of *startPay*. In the Demo App you can see all available codes and what possible natural sentences could go with them.

The other two callback blocks in *startPay* are *signature* and *appSelection*. The signature block provides an *AcceptSignatureRequest* with the data of an image that represents the customer signature. For simplification, the Demo app uses a dummy picture (*signature_sample.png*) for this purpose, but your app will need to display a view where the user could sign, and this signature should be compressed to a proper size and send back to the *AcceptSignatureRequest*.

The other block, *appSelection*, is called from the SDK only when the EMV card inserted has more than one application in its chip. In that case, your app would have to show some kind of picker view, to allow the selection of what app to use (ie. Mastercard or Maestro). For simplification, the demo App automatically selects the first application from the chip (index zero).

Note: You have the option of setting a callback URL for your transaction, meaning that once a payment is executed, there will be a call to the address of your choice. For doing so:

- Check the parameter (*AcceptPaymentConfig**)*config* in *startPay* function.
- Go within its instance *backendConfig*.
- Edit the string variable *callbackURL* on it.

Accept backend will make POST request to *callback_url* with following parameters:

- *unique_id*
- *guwid*

- merchant_id
- user_id
- terminal_id
- terminal_sn
- amount
- currency
- created_at
- merchant_name
- card_brand
- card_number
- state
- error_code
- error_message
- aid_label
- aid
- card_holder

3.3 Actions on a Payment

The method *requestOperationOnPaymentWithID* allows the execution of three different operations in a payment, from which only one is shown in the Demo: transaction reversals.

The method chosen as an example (*AcceptOperationOnPaymentReverse*), is the most common one, as *AcceptOperationOnPaymentRefund* is similar, but with an extra cost for the merchant.

Note: A reversal, in a real world scenario, should only be accessible before 24 hours has passed since the payment was approved.

The third operation is a little bit different, *AcceptOperationOnPaymentReceipt*. This operation receives as well the payment unique ID and updates the payment with the email address or phone number to send the receipt to. This is done by sending an instance of the *AcceptPaymentParameters* class to this API. Either the customers email address or their phone number needs to be set in this instance.

Note: It is important to validate the strings as correct phone numbers and email address before sending them.

Example for sending the receipt to an email address:

```
AcceptPaymentParameters *paymentParams = [[AcceptPaymentParameters alloc] init];
paymentParams.receiptRequested = true;
paymentParams.customerEmail = @"asd@asd.com";
//paymentParams.customerPhone = @"987654321"; //it checks first if email is defined,
and if not, it sends the receipt through sms if defined
[acceptAPI operationOnPaymentWithID:self.payment.uniqueId
operationMode:AcceptOperationOnPaymentReceipt paymentUpdateParameters:paymentParams
completionBlock:completionBlock];
```

```

/**
 * @brief Request of one of the available operations: reverse, refund, or prepare a
receipt for a payment
 * @param paymentID Unique id of the transaction to apply the operation
 * @param accessToken The user session token for authentication
 * @param config Instance needed to use backend services
 * @param operation enumerator indicating the operation to be applied
 * @param paymentUpdateParameters Extra parameters are needed in the case of the
receipt: where to send it, email, phone number, etc
 * @param completion Block that will receive the transaction as the result of the
operation an error if it exists. NOTE: The success of the operation is calculated by
comparing the current status of the transaction to the previous one.
**/
- (void) requestOperationOnPaymentWithID:(NSString*)paymentID
    andAccessToken:(NSString*)accessToken
    config:(AcceptDataServiceConfig*)config
    operation:(AcceptOperationOnPayment)operation
    paymentUpdateParameters:(AcceptPaymentParameters
*)paymentUpdateParameters
    completion:(void (^)(AcceptTransaction*, NSError*))completion;

```

3.4 Enumerators and Classes

Please check </Documents/index.html>

4. Printing Methods

The main method for printing is *startPrint*, and following the same methodology of *startPay*, the printing progression and possible failure handling is done with the respective blocks and methods *printProgress* and *printFailure*.

The SDK allows the printing using Airplay compatible printers as well as Datecs DPP250 printer (iOS compatible ones). In case of problems with the second, please check the battery levels and the Bluetooth pairing.

```

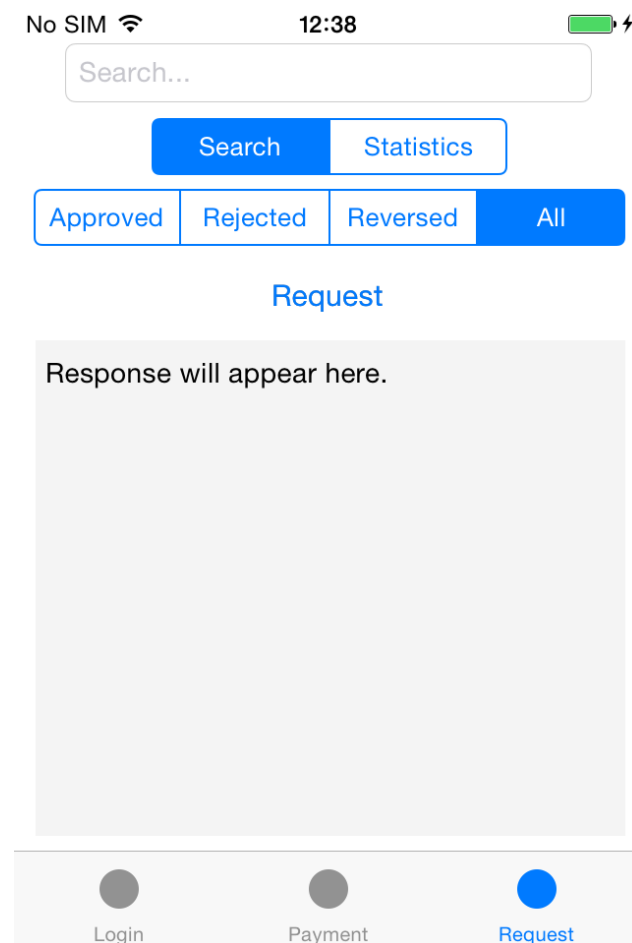
/**
 * @brief Start the printing flow
 * @param config Instance needed to use the printer
 * @param completion Block that will receive the success as a boolean and an error if it
exists
 * @param progress Block with the progress status
 * @return
**/
- (void) startPrint:(AcceptPrinterConfig*)config
    completion:(void (^)(BOOL, NSError*))completion
    progress:(void (^)(AcceptPrinterStateUpdate))progress;

```


4.1 Enumerators and classes

Please check `/Documents/index.html`

5. Search Methods



The method for receiving existing transactions data is ***queryTransactions:config:query:completion***, that receives the already explained token, configuration and completion. What is new is the *AcceptTransactionsQuery* instance sent as parameter that sets the page, page size, order-by method, status and search strings for the query.

As seen in the screenshot above, a text field will help us to search for a date, an amount (without decimals), an ID or even a customer name, while the second segmented control indicates what filter is being applied (regarding the status of the transaction: approved, rejected, reversed or all)

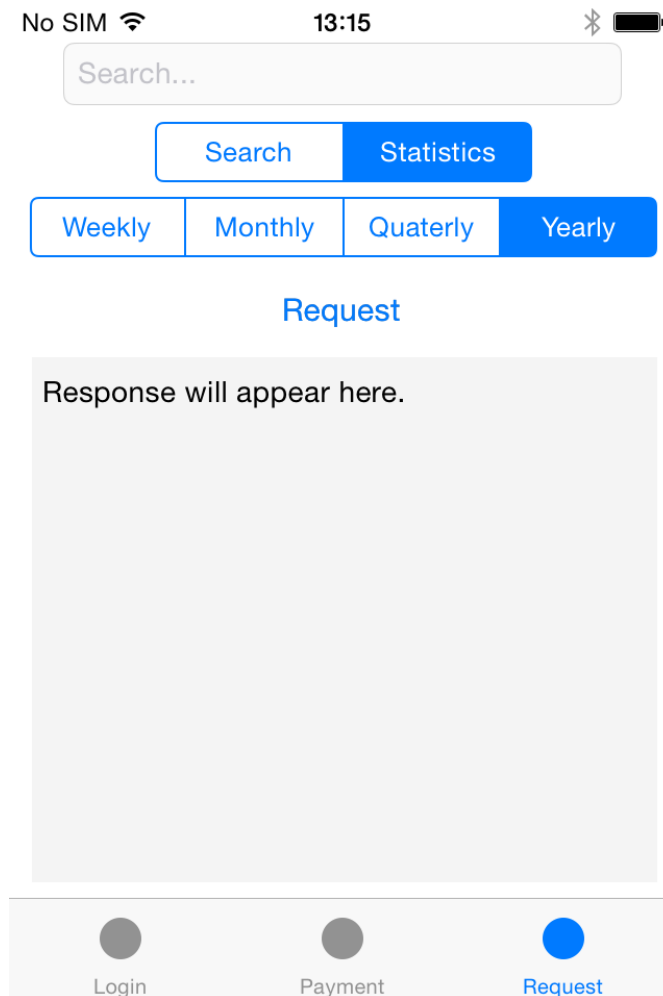
Note: Refunded status is not used in this Demo, but could be used as a fifth filter.

```
/**
 * @brief Search for transactions from a specify query
 * @param accessToken The user session token for authentication
 * @param config Instance needed to use backend services
 * @param query Query for the search
 * @param completion Block that will receive the array of transaction objects (type
AcceptTransaction) or an error
 */
- (void) queryTransactions:(NSString*)accessToken
    config:(AcceptDataServiceConfig*)config
    query:(AcceptTransactionsQuery*)query
    completion:(void (^)(NSArray*, NSError*))completion;
```

5.1 Enumerators and classes

Please check </Documents/index.html>

6. Statistics Methods



Requesting statistics allows a wide set of options which include nesting (subcategories according the transactions status) as well as group-by periods of time (Daily, monthly, quarterly and yearly).

The method for statistic request is

queryStatistics:config:from:groupBy:statusNesting:completion, that together with the common token, configuration and completion block, accepts the following parameters: the starting and end dates of the interval we want, the groupBy option referring to time measure, an array with the type-grouping (referring to the statistics method: max, min, average, etc) and the Boolean for setting nesting (subcategory by status).

As can be seen in the Demo app, a query statistics call will look like:

```
[self.accept queryStatistics:
[[Utils sharedInstance] accessToken] config:[[Utils sharedInstance] backendConfig]
from:[NSDate dateWithTimeInterval:-1036800 sinceDate:[NSDate date]] //one year ago
to:[NSDate date]
groupBy:AcceptStatisticsGroupByDay
resultsGroup:@[AcceptStatisticsOnlyMaxMin],AcceptStatisticsOnlyAverage,AcceptSt
atisticsOnlyTurnover]
statusNesting:YES //set to NO for a simpler response
completion:^(AcceptStatistics *dict, NSError *error) { compBlock(dict, error); }];
```

```

/**
 * @brief Request of statistic data
 * @param accessToken The user session token for authentication
 * @param config Instance needed to use backend services
 * @param from starting date of the statistic range (note: response will include
automatically only dates after user's account creation day)
 * @param to end date of the statistic range
 * @param groupBy option to group the data by type
 * @param resultsGroup array of the grouped statistic data
 * @param isNesting boolean indicating that we want a status dictionary (authorised,
rejected, reversed, etc.) per each groupBy element. NO as default
 * @param completion Block that will receive the rest of statistic data or an error
**/
- (void) queryStatistics:(NSString*)accessToken
    config:(AcceptDataServiceConfig*)config
    from:(NSDate*)from to:(NSDate*)to
    groupBy:(AcceptStatisticsGroupBy)groupBy
    resultsGroup:(NSArray *)resultsGroup
    statusNesting:(BOOL)isNesting
    completion:(void (^)(AcceptStatistics*, NSError*))completion;

```

6.1 Enumerators and classes

Please check </Documents/index.html>

7. Inventory Methods

Accept backend has the option to store inventories (sets of texts, prices, ids, photos, etc) in csv, and provide the inventories through request (of course, inventories must be enabled in the backend at your disposal).

The *queryInventoryFile* method retrieves the information about inventory data available for download from the accept backend. If the inventory CSV file was uploaded to the accept backend this method returns the information about the inventory version and inventory URL it can be downloaded from.

The inventory URL can be then used in *getInventoryData* inventory to download the actual inventory data.

```
/**
 * @brief Request for the inventory file in backend
 * @param config Instance needed to use backend services
 * @param completion Block that receives the config file or an error
 * @return
 */
- (void) queryInventoryFile:(NSString*)accessToken
    config:(AcceptDataServiceConfig*)config
andCurrentVersion:(NSString*)version
    completion:(void (^)(AcceptInventory*, NSError*))completion;

/**
 * @brief Request to download inventory data
 * @param config:(AcceptDataServiceConfig*)config
 * @param url to download the inventory data from
 * @param completion Block that receives the data file or an error
 * @return
 */
- (void) getInventoryData:(AcceptDataServiceConfig *)config
    theURL:(NSString *)theURL
    completion:(void (^)(BOOL, NSInteger, NSData *,
NSError*))completionAlertUI;
```

7.1 Enumerators and classes

Please check </Documents/index.html>