

# Auto-Payments

The functionality of auto payments allows you to make the next payment without re-entering the card details.

- [Initial payment scenario \(REST\)](#)
- [Auto payment scenario \(REST\)](#)
- [Initial payment scenario \(WSDL\)](#)
- [Auto payment scenario \(WSDL\)](#)

## Initial Payment Scenario (REST)

	One-phase payment	Two-phase payment
1	The payer chooses goods or services on the merchant website and picks bank card as a payment option.	
2	<p>The merchant sends an order registration request to the payment gateway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">register.do</a>.</li></ul> <p>Among others, the following parameters are passed in the request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>clientId</code> - unique identifier of the Customer in the store system;</li><li>• <code>returnUrl</code> - the URL to which the payer will be redirected if payment is successful;</li><li>• <code>failUrl</code> - the URL to which the payer will be redirected if payment is unsuccessful.</li></ul>	<p>The merchant sends an order registration with pre-authorization request to the payment gateway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">registerPreAuth.do</a>.</li></ul> <p>Among others, the following parameters are passed in the request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>clientId</code> - unique identifier of the Customer in the store system;</li><li>• <code>amount</code> - amount to be debited;</li><li>• <code>orderNumber</code> - order number in the store system;</li><li>• <code>returnUrl</code> - the URL to which the payer will be redirected if payment is successful;</li><li>• <code>failUrl</code> - the URL to which the payer will be redirected if payment is unsuccessful.</li></ul>
3	<p>Payment gateway returns a response which, among others, includes the following parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>orderId</code> - unique identifier of the order in the payment system;</li><li>• <code>formUrl</code> - URL of the form for entering card details (the payment form).</li></ul>	
4	Merchant passes to payer the URL specified in <code>formUrl</code> parameter of the response.	
5	Payer's browser opens a form for entering card details. The payer fills in the received form and sends the data to the payment gateway server.	
6	<p>Further actions depend on whether the customer's card supports 3-D Secure or not.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 3-D Secure not supported - go to next step;</li><li>• 3-D Secure supported - the Payment Gateway redirects the payer to authentication form (in most cases, this is a page where SMS code must be entered) stored on the Access Control Server which belongs to issuing bank. If authentication is successful, next step is carried out.</li></ul>	
7	Payment gateway debits funds from payer's account.	Payment gateway holds (reserves) funds on payer's account.

	One-phase payment	Two-phase payment
8	After the payment is carried out, the Payment Gateway redirects the Customer to the return URL (the return URL that is passed by the Store in request for order registration).	
9	Customer's browser requests from the Store the payment result page.	
10	The merchant requests from payment gateway the order payment status by passing a unique identifier that was received upon order registration in orderId parameter: • <a href="#">getOrderStatusExtended.do</a> .	
11	The payment gateway returns payment status and the merchant passes to the customer's browser the page with payment result. In this case, in the response, the payment gateway returns the binding identifier in the payment gateway – bindingId.	
12	Not applicable	To debit funds from the Customer's account, the Merchant needs to send to the Payment Gateway an order completion request: • <a href="#">deposit.do</a> .
13	Not applicable	The payment gateway returns the result of processing the request. The order status is not returned. To get the status of the order, an order status request should be sent to the gateway: • <a href="#">getOrderStatusExtended.do</a> . In this case, in the response, the payment gateway returns the binding identifier in the payment gateway – bindingId.

There is an option to set up [callback notifications](#) about order status instead of sending the `getOrderStatusExtended` request. These notifications will be sent to you automatically after the order status changes.

## Scenario of executing an auto-payment (REST)

	One-phase payment	Two-phase payment
1	The merchant sends an order registration request to the payment gateway: • <a href="#">register.do</a> . Among others, the following parameters are passed in the request: • clientId – unique identifier of the Customer in the store system; The value AUTO_PAYMENT must be passed in features block.	The merchant sends an order registration with pre-authorization request to the payment gateway: • <a href="#">registerPreAuth.do</a> . Among others, the following parameters are passed in the request: • clientId – unique identifier of the Customer in the store system; • amount – amount to be debited; • orderNumber – order number in the store system; The value AUTO_PAYMENT must be passed in features block.
2	Payment gateway returns a response which, among others, includes the following parameters: • orderId – unique identifier of the order in the payment system; In the process of making an auto payment, it is not necessary to use the received parameter returnUrl.	
3	The store sends a request for payment by binding: <a href="#">paymentOrderBinding.do</a> .	

	One-phase payment	Two-phase payment
4	Payment gateway debits funds from payer's account.	Payment gateway holds (reserves) funds on payer's account.
5	The merchant requests from payment gateway the order payment status by passing a unique identifier that was received upon order registration in orderId parameter:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">getOrderStatusExtended.do</a>.</li> </ul>	
6	The payment gateway returns the payment status.	
7	<b>Not applicable</b>	To debit funds from the Customer's account, the Merchant needs to send to the Payment Gateway an order completion request: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">deposit.do</a>.</li> </ul>
8	<b>Not applicable</b>	The payment gateway returns the result of processing the request. The order status is not returned. To get the status of the order, an order status request should be sent to the gateway: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">getOrderStatusExtended.do</a>.</li> </ul>

There is an option to set up [callback notifications](#) about order status instead of sending the `getOrderStatusExtended` request. These notifications will be sent to you automatically after the order status changes.

## Initial Payment Scenario (WSDL)

	One-phase payment	Two-phase payment
1	The payer chooses goods or services on the merchant website and picks bank card as a payment option.	
2	<p>The merchant sends an order registration request to the payment gateway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">registerOrder</a>.</li> </ul> <p>Among others, the following parameters are passed in the request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>clientId</code> - unique identifier of the Customer in the store system;</li> <li>• <code>returnUrl</code> - the URL to which the payer will be redirected if payment is successful;</li> <li>• <code>failUrl</code> - the URL to which the payer will be redirected if payment is unsuccessful.</li> </ul>	<p>The merchant sends an order registration with pre-authorization request to the payment gateway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">registerPreAuth.do</a>.</li> </ul> <p>Among others, the following parameters are passed in the request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>clientId</code> - unique identifier of the Customer in the store system;</li> <li>• <code>amount</code> - amount to be debited;</li> <li>• <code>orderNumber</code> - order number in the store system;</li> <li>• <code>returnUrl</code> - the URL to which the payer will be redirected if payment is successful;</li> <li>• <code>failUrl</code> - the URL to which the payer will be redirected if payment is unsuccessful.</li> </ul>

	One-phase payment	Two-phase payment
	Payment gateway returns a response which, among others, includes the following parameters:	
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>orderId</code> - unique identifier of the order in the payment system;</li> <li>• <code>formUrl</code> - URL of the form for entering card details (the payment form).</li> </ul>	
4	Merchant passes to payer the URL specified in <code>formUrl</code> parameter of the response.	
5	Payer's browser opens a form for entering card details. The payer fills in the received form and sends the data to the payment gateway server.	
6	<p>Further actions depend on whether the customer's card supports 3-D Secure or not.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3-D Secure not supported - go to next step;</li> <li>• 3-D Secure supported - the Payment Gateway redirects the payer to authentication form (in most cases, this is a page where SMS code must be entered) stored on the Access Control Server which belongs to issuing bank. If authentication is successful, next step is carried out.</li> </ul>	
7	Payment gateway debits funds from payer's account.	Payment gateway holds (reserves) funds on payer's account.
8	After the payment is carried out, the Payment Gateway redirects the Customer to the return URL (the return URL that is passed by the Store in request for order registration).	
9	Customer's browser requests from the Store the payment result page.	
10	<p>The merchant requests from payment gateway the order payment status by passing a unique identifier that was received upon order registration in <code>orderId</code> parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">getOrderStatusExtended</a>.</li> </ul>	
11	The payment gateway returns payment status and the merchant passes to the customer's browser the page with payment result. In this case, in the response, the payment gateway returns the binding identifier in the payment gateway - <code>bindingId</code> .	
12	Not applicable	<p>To debit funds from the Customer's account, the Merchant needs to send to the Payment Gateway an order completion request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">depositOrder</a>.</li> </ul>
13	Not applicable	<p>The payment gateway returns the result of processing the request. The order status is not returned. To get the status of the order, an order status request should be sent to the gateway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">getOrderStatusExtended</a>. In this case, in the response, the payment gateway returns the binding identifier in the payment gateway - <code>bindingId</code>.</li> </ul>

There is an option to set up [callback notifications](#) about order status instead of sending the `getOrderStatusExtended` request. These notifications will be sent to you automatically after the order status changes.

## Scenario of executing an auto-payment (WSDL)

One-phase payment	Two-phase payment
<p>The merchant sends an order registration request to the payment gateway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">registerOrder</a>.</li> </ul> <p>Among others, the following parameters are passed in the request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>clientId</code> - unique identifier of the Customer in the store system;</li> </ul> <p>The value <code>AUTO_PAYMENT</code> must be passed in features block.</p>	<p>The merchant sends an order registration with pre-authorization request to the payment gateway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">registerOrderPreAuth</a>.</li> </ul> <p>Among others, the following parameters are passed in the request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>clientId</code> - unique identifier of the Customer in the store system;</li> <li>• <code>amount</code> - amount to be debited;</li> <li>• <code>orderNumber</code> - order number in the store system;</li> </ul> <p>The value <code>AUTO_PAYMENT</code> must be passed in features block.</p>
<p>Payment gateway returns a response which, among others, includes the following parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>orderId</code> - unique identifier of the order in the payment system;</li> </ul> <p>You do not need to use the received <code>formUrl</code> parameter during the auto payment process.</p>	
<p>The store sends a request for payment by binding: <a href="#">paymentOrderBinding</a>.</p>	
<p>Payment gateway debits funds from payer's account.</p>	<p>Payment gateway holds (reserves) funds on payer's account.</p>
<p>The merchant requests from payment gateway the order payment status by passing a unique identifier that was received upon order registration in <code>orderId</code> parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">getOrderStatusExtended</a>.</li> </ul>	
<p>The payment gateway returns the payment status.</p>	
<p><b>7 Not applicable</b></p>	<p>To debit funds from the Customer's account, the Merchant needs to send to the Payment Gateway an order completion request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">depositOrder</a>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>8 Not applicable</b></p>	<p>The payment gateway returns the result of processing the request. The order status is not returned. To get the status of the order, an order status request should be sent to the gateway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">getOrderStatusExtended</a>.</li> </ul>

There is an option to set up [callback notifications](#) about order status instead of sending the `getOrderStatusExtended` request. These notifications will be sent to you automatically after the order status changes.

Was this page helpful?

(1) (1)