



WorldPay plc
the quick and easy way to sell online

Select Junior Integration Guide

Issue 1.21

Software Version 0.15

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About this document

What this document is for

This guide explains how to set up your shopping system to use the WorldPay payment page.

Who should read this document

This guide is aimed at integrators/customers who are using Select Junior to integrate their online store with WorldPay. We have assumed that the integrator and the customer are not one and the same.

In this document the term *customer* refers to a business that is using WorldPay to facilitate the selling of its products/services and the term *integrator* refers to a web developer who is setting up the customer's online store to use WorldPay's software. The term *shopper* refers to an individual who is buying the customer's products/services.

If you are using one of the following packages, you should **NOT** be reading this document:

- ◆ Select Checkout
- ◆ Select Pro
- ◆ Actinic
- ◆ Shop@ssistant
- ◆ Intershop
- ◆ Click and Build

If this is the case, contact our Technical Support Team on **support@uk.worldpay.com** for the relevant documentation, stating which package you wish to use.

What this document covers

This guide explains how to integrate the WorldPay Select Junior software into a web site.



An Activation Request Form (ARF) is included at the back of this document.

We hope we have covered every potential event but, if not, please contact your Regional Centre; Contact Information is on [38](#).

What you need to know

To use this guide, you need to have a thorough working knowledge of HTML, including forms. However, if you want to take advantage of the [Customer Server Call-back](#) function (referred to on page [36](#)), you will need a cgi-script.

Record of issues

Issue	Change
1.1	Document moved into FrameMaker format Addition of ARF
1.2	Country Codes (Appendix C) updated to 1994
1.21	Inclusion of software version

Related documents

Title	Audience	Purpose
CMS User Guide	customer/ customer's integrator	Explains how the WorldPay Customer Management System (CMS) works.
Customer Procedures Guide	customer/ customer's integrator	Explains how your WorldPay account is set up and how to carry out various administrative procedures.

Conventions

Text format

Code Examples

Code examples are shown in Courier Bold font. If there is more than one line of code, they are enclosed by a box.

```
<body bgcolor="aaaa44">  
  
<h1>Daves Company Ltd.</h1>  
<br clear=all>
```

URLs

URLs are shown in bold text:

<https://secure.worldpay.com/app/arf.pl>

Notes

Information that is being emphasised is shown in bold, enclosed by a box and preceded with an exclamation mark in a triangle.



This information is important.

Graphics

Graphics are enclosed by a box; they are numbered as shown below:

Figure 2: Example of using the "Customer Description" (desc) field

Overview

How Select Junior works with your store:

1. A shopper visits the customer's web site and chooses the products/services he would like to buy.
2. At the customer's payment page, the shopper submits his transaction details to WorldPay.
3. WorldPay forwards the shopper's transaction details to the acquiring bank.
4. The bank checks the shopper's creditworthiness and returns an Authorised or Declined reply to the WorldPay Secure Server in real time. The reply is stored on the WorldPay Secure Server Database.
5. WorldPay tells the shopper whether or not the payment has been approved and, if it has, sends an electronic receipt to the shopper.
6. The customer has the option to log in to the secure 'orders received' page to see details of all transactions for his Customer ID. This information is stored on the WorldPay Secure Server Database and is password protected.

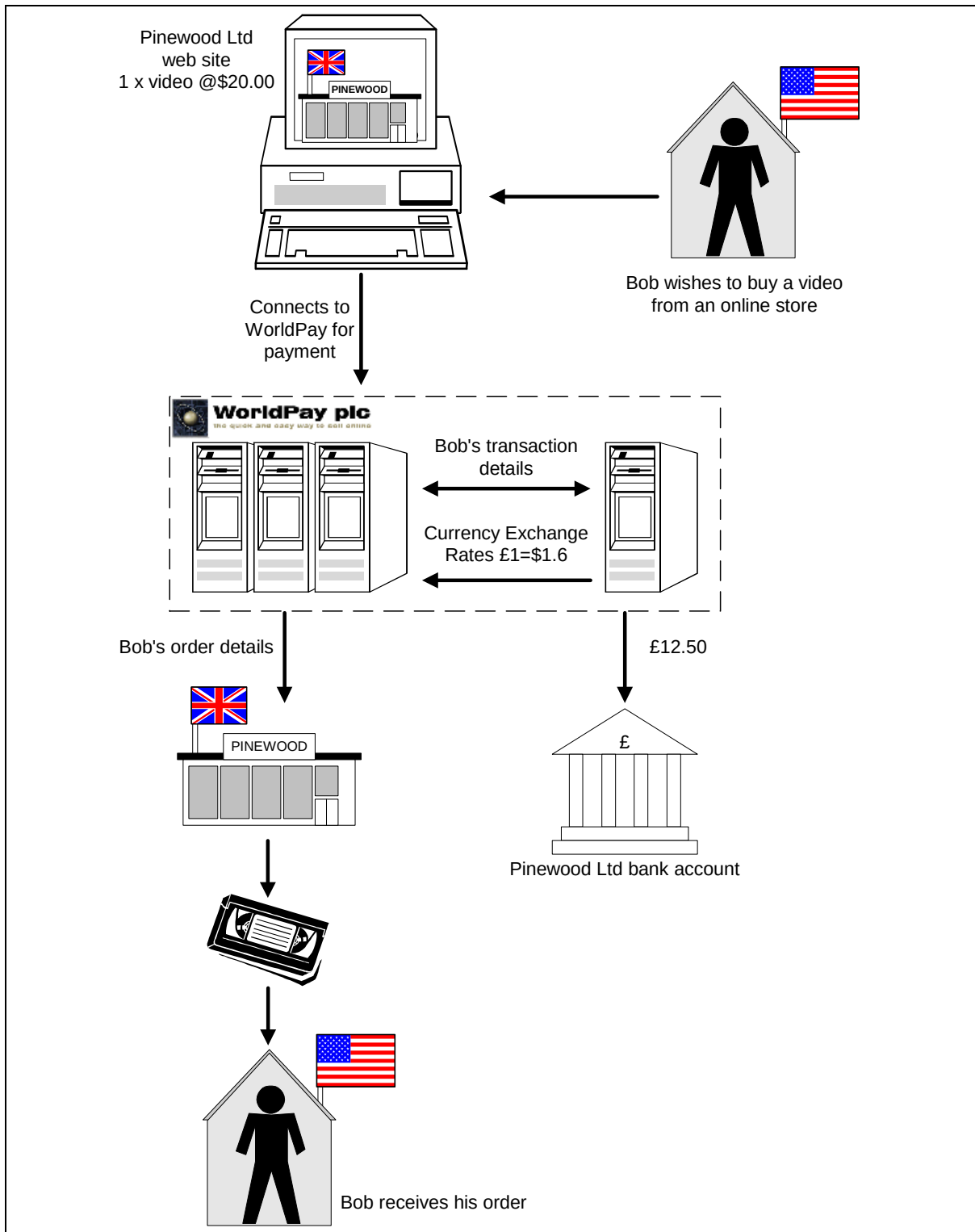


Figure 1: How Select Junior works

Useful features

Select Junior:

- ◆ provides a password-protected call-back to a url on your site which contains all the shopper's information, with the option of displaying the customer's response html on the transaction **resultY** page.
- ◆ makes multi-currency processing available to the customer's store by calculating the exchange rates on the WorldPay secure server.
- ◆ allows customisation of the colours, buttons and HTML of the WorldPay payment pages and allows the wrapping of the core payment page with header and footer html.
- ◆ allows customisation of the 'transaction successful' and 'transaction cancelled' pages.
- ◆ can integrate with the FuturePay and WorldAccount services offered by WorldPay.
- ◆ customer stores can provide HTML form data to integrate with the payment gateway without fuss.
- ◆ provides the shopper and customer with a confirmation email on completion of a successful transaction.
- ◆ allows extensive testing prior to the account being enabled to conduct live transactions.
- ◆ accepts additional variables passed through from the customer's site (subject to adhering to the listed naming convention).

Integration with shopping systems

Select Junior can integrate with all types of shopping cart systems - 'off the shelf' packages or otherwise.

If you are using an 'off the shelf' package, the two essential factors you need to consider are:

1. Its payment model must support real-time credit card authorisation, otherwise the system will need to be rewritten.
2. The shopping cart must be able to send data to the WorldPay servers - certain variables are required to customise it, in order to produce standard HTML form data.

If you are using this type of package and you are not sure if there is already a 'plugin' (or similar) to allow the package to work with WorldPay's software, contact the manufacturer or, failing that, our Customer Support Team.



To use Select Junior you need a good knowledge of the technologies used in your shopping cart.

Getting Started

Prerequisites for integration

Once signed up to WorldPay, we will send you:

- ♦ **installation number**
The installation number is issued by the Support Team and must not be confused with the WorldPay Customer Reference which is sent to you as soon as you are provisionally accepted as a WorldPay Customer.
- ♦ **CMS url, username and password** to access your new account on the Customer Management System (CMS).
This is where you can upload any files for customisation of your payment pages (explained in [Uploading files](#) on page 16).

The following sections describe in detail the process of submitting and processing a transaction and how to carry out testing.

Sending a purchase to WorldPay

How to send the orders

Send the data via an http request using either the 'post' method (preferably) or the 'get' method; conventionally this is done by the shopper's browser using an html form.

Your scripting should construct the html form, which either submits automatically or provides a 'Submit' button.

Where to send the orders

Send the order to your account. We will send you the url/ password details by email within two days (if you have not already received it).

The payment url is:

<https://secure.worldpay.com/wcc/purchasepayments/select>

When a shopper is ready to pay for his purchases, your shopping site should present him with a button or link that submits the data describing the payment to the WorldPay server. This data should present the payment as a single total price.

Example Payment Submission page

The following form is an example of the data submitted to WorldPay for a single-item payment. For a full and detailed explanation of what these variables do, refer to [Parameters](#) on page 22.

```
<form action="https://select.worldpay.com/wcc/purchase" method=POST>
<input type=hidden name="instId" value="1234">
<input type=hidden name="cartId" value="101KT0098">
<input type=hidden name="amount" value="25.35">
<input type=hidden name="currency" value="FRF">
<input type=hidden name="desc" value="Socks, Black cotton">
<input type=hidden name="testMode" value="100">
<input type=hidden name="name" value="J. Bloggs">
<input type=hidden name="address" value="4 Any St,&#10;Somewhere">
<input type=hidden name="postcode" value="AB10 5AB">
<input type=hidden name="country" value="GB">
<input type=hidden name="tel" value="0123456789">
<input type=hidden name="email" value="demo@uk.worldpay.com">
<input type=submit value="Buy This">
</form>
```

Shopper contact details

If you supply contact details for the shopper, these are automatically placed into any contact details forms that the shopper would be required to fill in on the WorldPay server.

In order to prevent the shopper from typing his contact information twice, we recommend that you submit that information. Alternatively, you can gather no details on your site and just rely on the contact details that are returned to you in the payment response from WorldPay.

Payment pages

Once WorldPay has received the purchase transaction, the shopper is presented with a series of forms in which to provide the necessary information to process the transaction.

Customising the appearance

You can customise the payment pages by supplying header and footer HTML files to be used before and after the WorldPay forms. You can change the colours of the WorldPay forms by supplying a 'display.properties' file (see below).

For further instructions on the mechanisms for uploading and configuring these files, refer to [Configuring your installation](#) on page 16.

Colours, fonts and button graphics

The 'display.properties' file contains specifications for colours, fonts and button graphics for use in constructing the WorldPay payment forms. You can use the default file as the basis for your own, to ensure that all the required parameters are defined. This file also contains descriptive documentation for the parameters to aid you through its alteration. You can download the default file from:

<https://select.worldpay.com/global/default/display.properties>

Customer Description

If you set the field "Customer Description" (**desc**) in your installation, it displays above the price and description (if you have submitted one) on all the WorldPay payment pages. A typical use of this field would be to display your company name. You can leave this blank if you wish.

The screenshot displays the WorldPay Secure Payment Server interface. At the top, the header reads "Daves Company Ltd." and "WorldPay Secure Payment Server". Below this, a "Welcome" message is shown. A "MAKE PAYMENT" button is prominently displayed. The "CASH/DEBIT PURCHASE" section includes a "Test Item" with a price of "£1.00". The "Customer Description" field is populated with "Daves Company Ltd.". The page also features a "LOG IN" button and a footer with contact information for Daves Company Ltd.

Figure 2: Example of using the "Customer Description" (desc) field

Header and Footer

The header and footer files (**header.html** and **footer.html**) contain the opening and closing HTML BODY tags, plus any additional text or graphics you want, at the top and bottom of the page. They are not complete HTML files, but are fragments that are incorporated into the full payment page.

The payment forms are placed in a table with a white background filling 95% of the page width, with the content of **header.html** before the form, and **footer.html** after.

If either of these files is missing then a standard default header and footer are used.

Graphics

You can use any graphics in your header and footer as long as you upload them to the WorldPay server via the Customer Management System (refer to [Uploading files](#) on page 16. Reference them as:

/i/<installation id>/<file name>

as shown in the examples below. You can also substitute values of any WorldPay parameters.

Links

Do not to include any links to your own or other sites in the header and footer files. This may encourage shoppers to break off from completing their payment and cause them confusion.

The payment forms provided by WorldPay allow a shopper to cancel a payment, in which case they will be given your standard “payment cancelled” page. This page can then contain any links you wish. A link back to the original shopping site is usually a good choice.

header.html

This file should start with a body tag, which can then be followed by anything else you wish to include at the top of the page. As described above, you can also include graphics. For example:

```
<body bgcolor="aaaa44">

<h1>Daves Company Ltd.</h1>
<br clear=all>
```

footer.html

This file should end with a closing body tag, preceded by anything you wish to include at the bottom of the page. For example:

```
<center>  
  
</center>  
</body>
```



The default footer has a substitution tag for the WorldPay banner, which is only relevant on the final results pages and is not displayed on the payment pages.

You do not need to include this tag in your footer.html. It is simply provided in the default templates to give appropriate default banner positioning. If you are doing your own configuration then you can take full control of what appears where.

Configuring your installation

To configure your installation, go to the Customer Management System (CMS) at:

<https://select.worldpay.com/wcc/admin>

Having logged on with your issued username and password, you are taken to the Home Page. In the lower part of the page, there is a list of all your installations. For each installation there is a button to take you to configuration options, such as uploading files and setting the options for call-backs and template files.

Managing Files on the WorldPay server

The Customer Management System is designed for easy use. If you would like further information, refer to the CMS User Guide.

Uploading files

Use the file upload form for the appropriate installation. These files are all placed in a single directory named for your installation id.



You do not need to specially reference the files into any special directory. The only time the image referencing convention is used is if you are calling a uploaded graphic from within your uploaded html pages

WorldPay Administration Server

File Manager

• File uploaded successfully: resultY.html

Upload file:

Name of file at WorldPay:

Only letters, numbers, dot (.), minus (-) and underscore (_) are allowed. If you don't give a filename here, we will try to use the same name as the original file, but with some types of browser this is not possible, so we recommend you always complete this field. Any illegal character will be replaced by '_'. UPLOAD

Files for Installation 6785

Click on the filename to view the file. It will be opened in another browser window. To delete a file, check the box and click the 'DELETE FILE(S)' button. You will be taken to another page to confirm the deletion.

Filename	Size	Last Modified	Check to delete
footer.html	48 Bytes	Thu May 04 15:53:53 GMT 2000	☐
header.html	168 Bytes	Thu May 04 15:54:06 GMT 2000	☐
logo.gif	1.7 KBytes	Thu May 04 15:46:45 GMT 2000	☐
resultC.html	386 Bytes	Thu May 04 16:29:50 GMT 2000	☐
resultY.html	562 Bytes	Thu May 04 16:29:58 GMT 2000	☐

DELETE FILE(S)

HOME

© 2000 WorldPay PLC

Figure 3: Upload files using the File Manager

Viewing and Deleting Files

Choose the required installation and use the File Manager (shown above). For further details, refer to the CMS User Guide.

Referencing Graphics

Any graphics referenced by your display.properties, header, footer or results pages should be referenced as /i/<installation id>/<file name>. For example if your installation id is 1234 and you have uploaded a graphic called 'logo.gif' to your account then your image tag should look like:

```

```

Named Files used by WorldPay

If any of these files is missing then WorldPay defaults are used. The only exception is for 'resultY.html' and 'resultC.html', where there is the alternative of using the result returned from the call-back to the customer's site. This choice is determined by the settings on your installation (set via CMS). All these files, apart from display.properties, are subject to parameter substitution as described below. See [Payment pages](#) and [Payment response](#) for more details and examples of these files.

You can download the WorldPay default versions of these files by using URLs of the form:

<https://select.worldpay.com/global/default/<file name>>

You can use these as the basis for your own versions:

display.properties	Contains colours, fonts and button graphic definitions for the payment pages
header.html	Used for start of body of payment forms
footer.html	Used for end of body of payment forms
resultY.html	Complete html page for returning to shopper if payment succeeds
resultC.html	Complete html page for returning to shopper if payment is cancelled. Default uses your header and footer (if any) wrapped around the standard WorldPay banner.

How to go live

Before you ask to go live, ensure that:

1. You have processed test transactions successfully with the supplied test credit card number;
2. You have paid your first annual fee of £125;
3. You have sent in all the required documents to the Customer Acceptance Team who will have subsequently informed you on passing the assessment;
4. You have a functioning store (development or production) capable of displaying the WorldPay payment system in operation.

Once you have completed the above:

5. Fill out the online activation form at:
<https://secure.worldpay.com/app/arf.pl>

OR

5. Complete the Activation Request Form (ARF) included at the back of this guide or request an ARF from the Technical Support Team (support@uk.worldpay.com).
Complete and sign the ARF.
Fax the ARF to the Technical Support Team on
+44 (0) 1223 715157.
6. The Technical Support Team set the payment system live.
7. The Technical Support Team send you an email, asking you to alter the value of **testMode** to '0' and conduct a few checks to verify that your account is fully functional.

Information services

Certain information is available from the 'info' servlet on the WorldPay server. At the moment the only service available is to return the current exchange rates. Other services will follow as required.

Exchange Rates - Optional Advanced Option

This is purely an option so that if your web site displays in multi-currency you can synchronize your site's pricing with the same exchange rates employed by WorldPay.

The exchange rates used by WorldPay are updated every 24 hours at midnight GMT. These rates are then guaranteed for the next 24 hours for all transactions through WorldPay. You can obtain a file containing the exchange rates that are valid for the current day or, after 18:00 GMT, you can request the file for the next day. To obtain the latest rates file request the following URL:

**`https://select.worldpay.com/wcc/
info?op=rates&instId=<instId>&infoPW=<password>`**

Hence, if your installation ID is 1234 and your info password is "abcd", the URL is:

**`https://select.worldpay.com/wcc/
info?op=rates&instId=1234&infoPW=abcd`**

The **infoPW** is set up via the Customer Management System (CMS) and is initially left blank. Hence you can omit the infoPW parameter if you have not specified a password via CMS.

You can specify different values for 'op' to obtain different exchange rates files as follows:

op=rates or op=rates-latest	returns the latest available exchange rates. This is usually for the current day but if any data is missing then data from previous days is used and the field 'allRatesCurrent' is set to false. 'allRatesCurrent' is true if all the data is for the current day.
op=rates-today	returns the rates for today. If any or all of the data is missing then an error message is returned; 'allRatesCurrent' is always true.
op=rates-tomorrow	returns the rates for tomorrow. If any or all of the data is missing then an error message is returned. This data is only available after 18:00 GMT and is valid from the next midnight GMT; 'allRatesCurrent' is always true.

Response Formats

If a rates file is successfully generated then it is returned as **content-type text/plain** and has the following format:

```
#Exchange rates for installation 1234
#Fri Oct 01 15:53:51 GMT 1999
DEM_CHF=0.8293301380534893
DEM_NLG=1.1267390120015601
DEM_DEM=1.0
DEM_CAD=0.7811273640705966
rateDateString=1999-10-01
DEM_BEF=20.625463396943164
rateDateMillis=938736000000
allRatesCurrent=true
DEM_FRF=3.353854814359919
DEM_GBP=0.3364112383046616
```

This is a standard Java properties file format. The lines prefixed by **#** are comments and are always present at the top of the file. The date in the comment at the head of the file is the date and time of generation of this file.

All other lines are of the form:

<property name>=<value>

The property names for the exchange rates are given as:

<source ISO code>_<destination ISO code>

For example:

DEM_GBP=0.3364112383046616

means that to convert from German Mark to Pounds Sterling you must multiply by the given number. Rates are given for converting from all your settlement currencies to all your acquisition currencies.



The property name=value lines are generated in a random order so you cannot rely on any particular ordering of the items.

The property **rateDateMillis** is the date and time from which the rates are valid (always a midnight GMT), expressed as milliseconds since the start of 1970. This is the standard system date in Java.

rateDateString expresses this date as “yyyy-mm-dd”. The rates are valid for 24 hours (i.e. until the next midnight GMT).

The property **allRatesCurrent** is set to ‘true’ if the rates are all for the date requested. If some rates are from a previous day then it is set to false. This only happens if you request **op=rates** or **op=rates-latest**.

If a rates file cannot be generated then the content type returned is text/html and starts with the string **Error:**. Hence you can check for an error either by testing the content type or parsing the first line of the content. The rest of the content for an error is a human-readable description of the problem.

Multi-currency processing

Because of its global nature, the Internet enables you to make sales all over the world. You may therefore want to offer multi-currency processing to your shoppers.

If you are signed up with WorldDirect or NatWest, multi-currency processing is available to you; however, other banks offer single currency processing only.



If you wish to use the multi-currency facility, you should have already indicated your currency requirements on the application form.

Currencies available

You may choose five currency combinations (five transaction/five remittance) free of charge; additional currencies are charged at a one-off fee of £50 per currency combination.

Transaction currencies

Transaction currencies are the currencies which you would like to make available to shoppers from your web site.

Remittance currencies

Remittance currencies are the currencies which you would like us to pay you in. You must have an account for each remittance currency before applying.

The available remittance currencies are listed below:.

Australian Dollar	Finnish Markka	Norwegian Krone
Austrian Schilling	French Franc	Portuguese Escudo
Belgian Franc	Great British Pound	Spanish Peseta
Canadian Dollar	Hong Kong Dollar	Swedish Krona
Danish Krone	Irish Punt	Swiss Franc
German Mark	Italian Lira	US Dollar
Dutch Guilder	Japanese Yen	
Euro	New Zealand Dollar	

If your chosen remittance currency is not displayed here, contact the Customer Acceptance Team (autorisk@uk.worldpay.com) who can update you on the latest currencies on offer.

Parameters

Notes

- ◆ Each parameter must be named precisely as indicated in these notes, as matching is case-sensitive.
- ◆ All parameters are available for substitution into templates, provided that the transaction has reached that stage e.g. there would not be a transStatus value available before a transaction had been processed to completion.
- ◆ If you use an unavailable parameter in substitution then the default as specified in the substitution tag will be used.

Initiating a Purchase Transaction

You must supply certain parameters to initiate a purchase, others are optional. Where a length in characters is given, this is the maximum length that the Select database can store. Anything longer will be truncated.

Parameter Name	Type	Obligatory?	Description
instId	integer	Yes	The WorldPay Installation ID
cartId	255 char	Yes	A parameter for your own reference number for this purchase. It is returned to you along with the authorisation results by whatever method you have chosen for being informed (email and/or server call-back).
desc	255 char	-	A textual description of this purchase (up to 255 characters). This is used in web pages, statements and emails for yourself and the shopper.
amount	Decimal	Yes	A decimal number giving the cost of the purchase in terms of the major currency unit e.g. 12.56 would mean 12 pounds and 56 pence if the currency were GBP (Pounds Sterling). Note that the decimal separator must be a dot (.), regardless of the typical language convention for the chosen currency. The decimal separator does not need to be included if the amount is an integral multiple of the major currency unit. Do not include other separators, for example between thousands.

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Parameter Name	Type	Obligatory?	Description
currency	3 char	Yes	Three letter ISO code for the currency of this payment e.g. GBP - see Appendix B - Currency Codes .
testMode	integer	-	An integer specifying that this is a test payment. For normal testing you set this to '100', which always results in a successful authorisation for the payment, or '101', which always fails, regardless of card details. The bank is not involved. Set this parameter to '0' or omit it for a live transaction. See Testing your installation for further details.
name	40 char	-	The shopper's full name, including any title, personal name and family name
address	255 char	-	The shopper's address. Encode new lines as '
' (the HTML entity for ASCII 10, the new line character)
postcode	12 char	-	Shopper's postcode
country	2 char	-	Shopper's country, as two character ISO code, uppercase. See Appendix C - Country Codes .
tel	30 char	-	Shopper's telephone number
fax	30 char	-	Shopper's fax number
email	80 char	-	Shopper's email address

Advanced Variables

These variables are only used for the more advanced features in Select Junior:

Parameter Name	Type	Obligatory?	Description
accId<n>	integer	-	Specifies one or more customer accounts as candidates for receiving funds for this payment. The WorldPay server tries accId1 , then accId2 etc. until one is found that is able to take the payment (this is based on testMode and currencies available). There is no need to specify accounts, but this is useful if you have multiple live accounts for different purposes.

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Parameter Name	Type	Obligatory?	Description
M_#####		-	You can also send fields of your own which will be passed back to you in the payment response call-back (if this is enabled in CMS) or which are made available for substitution in the page returned to the shopper once the transaction has been processed. Fields to be returned to you via a call-back should have names starting with: <M_<your_variable_name_here>
C_#####		-	You can also display fields of your own which in the 'resultY.html' page which will be visible to the shopper once the transaction has been processed. When correctly referenced by substitution the fields will display.
MC_#####		-	To display the value to the customer and the shopper, use this variable.
resultFile	string	-	The name of one of your uploaded files, which will be used to format the result. See Configuring your installation . If this is not specified, 'resultY.html' or 'resultC.html' are used as described in Payment response .
authMode	char	-	Specifies the authorisation mode to use. This is only needed if you have accounts with different authorisation modes, in order to specify which type of account to use. If there is no account with a matching authMode, then the transaction is rejected. The values are 'A' for a full auth, or 'E' for a pre-auth. In the response, this parameter can also take the value 'O' when performing a post-auth (on the admin server or otherwise).

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Parameter Name	Type	Obligatory?	Description
authValidFrom	integer	-	Specifies a time window within which the purchase must (or must not) be completed, e.g. if the purchase is a time-limited special offer. Each of these parameters is a time in milliseconds since 1 January 1970 GMT - a Java long date value (as from System.currentTimeMillis() or Date.getTime()), or <i>1000x a C time_t</i>. If <i>from</i> < <i>to</i>, then the authorisation must complete between those two times. If <i>to</i> < <i>from</i>, then the authorisation must complete either before the 'to' time or after the 'from' time. Either may be zero or omitted to give the effect of a simple 'not before' or 'not after' constraint. If both are zero or are omitted, there are no restrictions on how long a shopper can spend making their purchase (although the WorldPay server will time-out their session if it is idle for too long).
authValidTo	integer	-	
lang	6 char	-	The shopper's language choice expressed as a two character ISO 639 code (see Appendix D - Language Codes), with optional regionalisation using two character country code (see Appendix C - Country Codes) separated by hyphen. For example 'en-UK' specifies UK English. The shopper can always choose a language on the WorldPay pages or via browser preferences, but if your site has already made this choice, then you can make things more convenient by submitting it to us.

Payment Pages Variables

All of the above parameters are available. In addition the following are available:

Parameter Name	Type	Description
amountString	Variable length char string	An HTML string produced from the amount and currency that were submitted to initiate this purchase.
countryString	Variable length char string	The full name of the country, derived from the country code submitted to initiate this purchase, or supplied by the shopper.
compName	Variable length char string	Name of the company associated with this installation.

Payment Response Variables

All of the parameters in the previous two sections are available. At this stage the contact details for the shopper will be those that were used for authorising the payment. The currency and authorisation mode are set to those of the actual transaction carried out. Note that these could be different from the values submitted to WorldPay to initiate the transaction.

In addition the following are also available:

Parameter Name	Type	Description
transId	integer - 16 digits	The WorldPay ID for this transaction
transStatus	1 char	Result of this transaction - 'Y' for a successful payment authorisation, 'C' for a cancelled payment. Note: As a customer, you will never see a declined payment, since the shopper is always given the option of retrying with another means of payment, or else cancelling the payment.
transTime	long integer	Time of this transaction in milliseconds since the start of 1970 GMT. This is the standard system date in Java and is also 1000x the standard <i>C time_t</i> time.
RawAuthMessage	string	Text received from the bank (typically including an authorisation code, or a reason for failure).
callbackPW	string	The call-back password, if you have set it in the WorldPay database via CMS. This is only available in the parameters sent in the call-back. It is not available for substitution into the page sent to the shopper.

Payment response

As far as you are concerned there are two possible outcomes for a payment, either:

- ♦ it succeeds and the payment is made; or
- ♦ the shopper ultimately cancels the payment.

The shopper can cancel the payment at any point, including if the bank declines a card transaction. The 'card declined' status is never returned to you. The shopper always has the choice of trying another method of payment such as another card or else using a WorldAccount, if you are set up to take WorldAccount payments.

Returning the response to yourself

Once a payment has been processed, either through to success or to cancellation, information about the processed transaction is made available to you through any of the following methods.

- ♦ statements and reports are available on the Customer Management System (CMS)
- ♦ an email receipt sent to a specific address set up by you on CMS
- ♦ an http call-back to a specified URL again set up on CMS, passing the results as http request parameters

Statements and reports are always available to you and are documented in the CMS User Guide. The other two are described further below.

Email Receipt

An email receipt is always sent to the address specified for the account that is receiving the payment.

Returning the response to the Shopper

Once a payment has been processed, a final response page and an email (if the shopper provides an email address) are returned to the shopper.



There is no guarantee that the shopper will receive the email, as WorldPay cannot guarantee the email address, but the shopper will always receive the response page.

Shopper's Response Page

You supply a page that is returned to the shopper once the payment has been processed. This page can either be the page returned in response to the customer server call-back or a locally stored page that you upload to the WorldPay server.

The locally stored page should be named 'resultY.html' for the page to use for a successful payment and 'resultC.html' for a cancelled payment.

If you do not supply a page via the call-back or your own page on the WorldPay server, then a standard page is used. This page will use your header and footer files, if you have provided any. You specify which behaviour you want via the installation configuration options on CMS.



If you want the shopper to be able to return to your site easily after the purchase has been completed, you must ensure that an appropriate link is given on the response page.

Before being passed to the shopper this page is processed by WorldPay for parameter substitution. This enables you to embed details of this particular transaction in the page.

This page can also contain any graphics you wish. These graphics must be uploaded to the WorldPay server even if the page is returned by the call-back to your server to eliminate any browser security warnings for the shopper.

Details of parameter substitution and use of graphics can be found in [Configuring your installation](#).



You can use the file substitution tag to embed your standard header and footer into the result file.

resultY.html

Here is a simple example of HTML for a 'resultY.html' page:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Thank you for your payment</title>
</head>
<WPDISPLAY FILE=header.html DEFAULT="<body bgcolor=#ffffff">
<h1>My Company Ltd.</h1>
<WPDISPLAY ITEM=name>, thank you for your payment of
<WPDISPLAY ITEM=amountString> for
<WPDISPLAY ITEM=desc>. Your goods will be shipped to
you within three working days.
<WPDISPLAY ITEM=banner>
<WPDISPLAY FILE=footer.html DEFAULT="</body>">
</html>
```

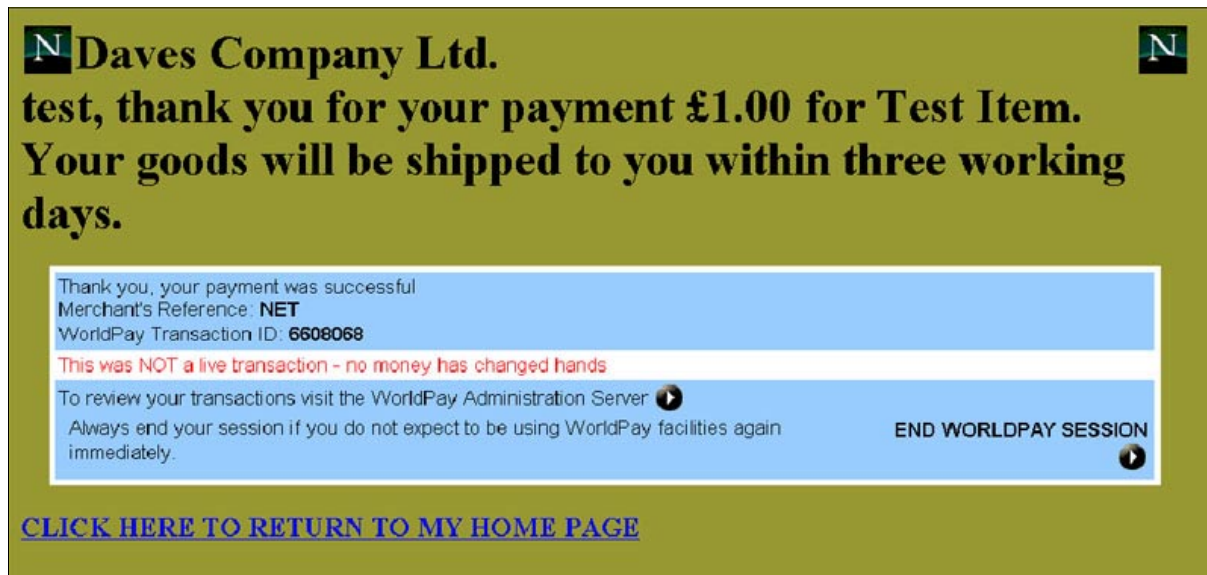


Figure 4: resultY.html Example

resultC.html

*Figure 5: resultC.html Example*

In addition, WorldPay always inserts a standard 'banner' containing certain information that WorldPay must convey to the shopper. The banner is inserted into your page either at the position of the tag **<WPDISPLAY ITEM=banner>** or else directly after the **<BODY>** tag, if the special tag is missing.

Testing your installation

When you register with WorldPay you are given two separate accounts for each method of payment (card payment or WorldAccount) you are using; one is a test account and the other is your live account.

To test your site, you should set the **testMode** parameter for your payment to one of the test mode values listed below (see [Test Modes](#)). Even when your site has gone live you can still continue to submit test transactions by setting the **testMode** parameter for those transactions.

Statements and configuration options for all your accounts, both live and test can found on the Customer Management System (CMS). All your test transactions appear on the test account statement and live transactions on the live account statement.

Test Accounts

WorldPay provides special test accounts to enable you to test your site. These test accounts operate exactly as live accounts, but no funds are actually transferred. Hence you will be able to see statements and test all other account administration without having to involve the bank.

Live Accounts

Initially the live account is not enabled for transactions, so there is no risk of accidentally triggering a live transaction until you and WorldPay have agreed that you are ready to 'go live'. If you try to submit a live payment, you will receive an error message telling you that there are no appropriate accounts to process your payment.



Do not use the live account prior to being set live as it may delay the passing of your site by the Technical Support Team.

Once you are set live you will receive confirmation from the Support Team (support@uk.worldpay.com) and instructions on how to make your account fully live.

Testing WorldAccount

If you are using WorldAccount then you need to open a shopper WorldAccount in order to test your site. You can do this from:

<https://select.worldpay.com/wcc/admin>

When you open a WorldAccount in response to a test transaction, this account will automatically be a test account. The opening of this account requires a card payment to put funds into it and this card payment is carried out in the test mode specified for the purchase. This card does not have to be genuine.

Preferred Accounts (where used)

If you are using the facility to specify the preferred accounts for processing a payment, you can include both live and test accounts in the list. The first account that matches the transaction for test mode and currency will be used for processing.

Test Modes

The test mode is set for each individual transaction and is controlled via the **testMode** parameter when a payment is submitted. Any non-zero mode indicates a test transaction. In addition, the specific value controls the response to the attempt to authorise the payment.



For WorldAccount payments these test modes only refer to card payments that would be processed via the bank, that is, opening or topping up the WorldAccount.

When you are testing your site you should use a value for **testMode** that is greater than '0'. Your transactions will be put through into your test account rather than a live account, and you will be able to access all the WorldPay account management facilities for this test account via CMS. This enables you to get a realistic sense of the whole payment processing procedure via WorldPay, without any money ever changing hands.

For WorldAccount test transactions, the success or otherwise of the overall payment transaction will depend on the availability of funds in the WorldAccount.

Test Mode	Description
101	Always No . Equivalent to a declined authorisation at the bank, but no funds are transferred.
100	Always Yes . Equivalent to a successful authorisation at the bank, but no funds are transferred.
0	Live The transaction is sent to the bank for the standard authorisation process, with resultant funds transfer if successful.

Dummy Card Number

You may use a dummy card number whilst in test mode to avoid having to use any personal cards. The card number is:

5418 5900 1234 5679

with any expiry date up to seven years in the future,

This number will only work in the test environment. To test your live account once your site is confirmed as set live, you must use a genuine valid credit card number.

Parallel Test and Live Installations

Once your site is live you might wish to continue development on a separate test site without affecting your live site. You can do this by asking Technical Support (support@uk.worldpay.com) to set up one or more additional Select Junior installations.



All new installations share the same set of remittance accounts, so you must ensure that your test sites always submit transactions in test mode.

If you accidentally omit the **testMode** value or set it to '0', then you will trigger a live payment.

If you are using a list of preferred accounts, then ensure that this includes only test accounts as an additional safeguard.

Set up a test shop

You can have a test shop up and running within minutes. To do this:

1. Paste the snippet of HTML below somewhere on the page advertising the product you wish to sell.

```
<form action="https://select.worldpay.com/wcc/purchase" method=POST>
<input type=hidden name="instId" value="Your installation ID">
<input type=hidden name="cartId" value="Your ID for the product">
<input type=hidden name="cost" value="The cost of the product">
<input type=hidden name="currency" value="GBP">
<input type=hidden name="desc" value="what you are selling">
<input type=hidden name="testMode" value="100">
<input type=hidden name="email" value="your email">
<input type=submit value="Buy This">
</form>
```

2. Click on the **Submit** button.
You are taken to the WorldPay server and can then follow through the payment pages.

This transaction is set to testmode 100, which means that it will 'succeed' whatever card details you supply. Because this is a test transaction no money ever changes hands.

Advanced features

You may want to consider some advanced techniques:

- ◆ [Remote calls](#)
- ◆ [Exchange rate updates](#)
- ◆ [Passing your own data through the WorldPay server](#)
- ◆ [Preferred accounts](#)
- ◆ [WorldPay tags used in file substitution](#)
- ◆ [Customer Server Call-back](#)

Remote calls

Customer server call-back, server to server call to inform your site of all the transaction details.

Exchange rate updates

The ability to synchronize your site's exchange rates with WorldPay (only if you are displaying your products in different currencies).

Passing your own data through the WorldPay server

You can also send fields of your own which will be passed back to you in the payment response call-back (if this is enabled in the Customer Management System (CMS)) or which are made available for substitution in the page returned to the shopper once the transaction has been processed.

Fields to be returned to you via a call-back should have names starting with:

M_<your_variable_name_here> (for you)

and fields for substitution in the shopper's page should start with:

C_<your_variable_name_here> (for the shopper)

For both, use a prefix of:

MC_<your_variable_name_here>

For further details, see [Configuring your installation](#).

Preferred accounts

'Preferred accounts' are required when you have accounts with identical characteristics to be used for different purposes. For example: you may have one Sterling account for software sales and another for hardware, so you will need to specify the software account for payments submitted to WorldPay for software and similarly for hardware.

WorldPay automatically selects which account is suitable for processing the transaction, based on the test mode and the currency of the transaction.

If you do not specify which, WorldPay selects whichever is first found in the database.

To specify accounts to be used, set the parameters **accId1**, **accId2**, etc.

The specified accounts are checked in the relevant order until a suitable one is found for the payment.

If none of the specified accounts matches then WorldPay goes on to try any others you may have. Hence these parameters specify a preference rather than an absolute list of accounts to use.

WorldPay tags used in file substitution

All files that WorldPay uses in the construction of pages are subject to parameter and file substitution. Substitution is carried out using special WorldPay tags as described below. These tags can be placed anywhere, including within HTML tags.

Substituting the value of a parameter

The parameters available provide various information about the transaction, for example the cost (formatted as HTML with appropriate currency symbols), description, shopper's contact details and transaction status. See the 'Appendix' for details. Any **C_** parameters that you supplied in the initial submission to WorldPay are also available.

```
<WPDISPLAY ITEM="abcd" DEFAULT="def" PRE="Mr." POST="Phd">
```

This tag is substituted with the value of the parameter named by ITEM. Substitution is done as follows:

- ◆ if the parameter value is available then prints "Mr.<value>Phd"
- ◆ if the parameter value is not available then prints "def" (or " " if no default given)

Substituting the value of a display property

```
<WPDISPLAY DISP="title.fg" DEFAULT="<font color=#000000>"
PRE="<font color=" POST=">">
```

This will construct a font tag containing the value of the parameter named **title.bg** from display.properties. This means that you can use the same parameters that are used in the payment pages in your own templates. You can also add parameters of your own to display.properties and use these in your templates.

Embedding the contents of a file

```
<WPDISPLAY FILE="inner.txt" DEFAULT="not found">
```

This tag is substituted with the contents of the named file, which should be in your upload area. The embedded file can contain any WorldPay tags except for another file embedding command.

**Embedding
WorldPay tags
within other
WorldPay tags**

The strings given as the values of WPDISPLAY attributes can themselves contain WPDISPLAY tags (except for file embedding tags). For example, given a cartId of 123:

```
<WPDISPLAY FILE="blurb<WPDISPLAY ITEM=cartId>.txt">
```

expands to:

```
<WPDISPLAY FILE="blurb123.txt">
```

which then results in the embedding of the file “blurb123.txt”.



Do not use the same type of quotes in the inner tag: either omit them altogether as in the example above (only viable for single words) or use the other kind (single versus double quote):

```
<WPDISPLAY FILE="blurb<WPDISPLAY ITEM='cartId'>.txt">
```

**WorldPay Banner
placement**

WorldPay always puts a standard banner into the final payment response page containing certain information that must be conveyed to the shopper such as reference numbers. The rest of this page is under the control of the customer, as described in the section ‘Payment Response Page’. This banner is inserted at the point of the following tag:

```
<WPDISPLAY ITEM="banner">
```

This inserts the value of the variable **banner**, which is the text of the WorldPay banner. If the customer forgets to include that tag, it defaults to immediately after the **BODY** tag. If there is no **BODY** tag, then the banner goes at the top of the output.

Customer Server Call-back

A request is made to a call-back URL that you provide, passing the utilised parameters specified in the section [Payment Response Variables](#).

In addition, any **M_** parameters that you supplied in the initial submission to WorldPay are passed back.

The contact details that are passed back are those that were used for processing the payment.



The shopper may have changed any details that you sent over with the original payment transaction.

Your script or servlet listening on this URL can do whatever it pleases with the parameters passed to it. For example, you might log the transaction to your own database.

You can choose whether the page returned to WorldPay in response to this request is used as the basis of the response sent to the shopper.

For Select Junior, the call-back can be handled by an ordinary cgi script or any other kind of server-side form processing.:

If you accept a call-back, you should carry out additional checks to ensure that it relates to a valid transaction. Set the call-back password on your installation (via the CMS), then this is passed back as a URL parameter in the call-back; provided this is a string (password) that is not known to anyone else, then you can have high degree of confidence that a call-back containing the correct password has indeed come from WorldPay.

Setting up a call-back

You can set the call-back URL and specify that it be used for payment responses via the CMS. To do this, at the Home page, click on the 'Configuration Options' button for the required installation.

If it is relevant for your type of integration there is an input box for supplying the call-back password. To unset this password select the 'Use Default' check box, which sets it back to an empty string.

Appendix A - Contact Information

If you have any integration problems or would like to check your site status, contact your regional office, stating:

1. Your company name
2. Your WorldPay Customer Reference (WCR)
3. The url to your site
4. The purpose of your query



Emails are given priority. You must email first to get a Customer Support Reference, which you should use for all communications regarding the same query.

Europe, Middle East and Africa

Email

Information: info@worldpay.com
Technical assistance: support@uk.worldpay.com

Fax +44 (0) 1223 715157

The Americas

Email

Information: info@usa.worldpay.com
Technical assistance: support@usa.worldpay.com

Fax + 1 703 375 1626

Asia Pacific and Australasia

Email

Information: info@asiapac.worldpay.com
Technical assistance: support@asiapac.worldpay.com

Fax + 44 (0) 1223 715157

Appendix B - Currency Codes

Country	Currency Code	Currency Name	Currency Exponent
Afghanistan	AFA	Afghani	2
Albania	ALL	Lek	2
Algeria	DZD	Algerian Dinar	2
Angola	AON	New Kwanza	2
Argentina	ARS	Argentine Peso	2
Aruba	AWG	Aruban Guilder	2
Australia	AUD	Australian Dollar	2
Austria	ATS	Schilling	2
Bahamas	BSD	Bahamian Dollar	2
Bahrain	BHD	Bahraini Dinar	3
Bangladesh	BDT	Taka	2
Barbados	BBD	Barbados Dollar	2
Belgium	BEF	Belgian Franc	0
Belize	BZD	Belize Dollar	2
Bermuda	BMD	Bermudian Dollar	2
Bolivia	BOB	Boliviano	2
Bosnia & Herzegovina	BAD	Bosnian Dinar	2
Botswana	BWP	Pula	2
Brazil	BRL	Real	2
Brunei	BND	Brunei Dollar	2
Bulgaria	BGL	Lev	2
Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal	XOF	CFA Franc BCEAO	0
Burundi	BIF	Burundi Franc	0
Cambodia	KHR	Cambodia Riel	2
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon	XAF	CFA Franc BEAC	0
Canada	CAD	Canadian Dollar	2

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Country	Currency Code	Currency Name	Currency Exponent
Cape Verde	CVE	Cape Verde Escudo	2
Cayman Islands	KYD	Cayman Islands Dollar	2
Chile	CLP	Chilean Peso	2
China	CNY	Yuan Renminbi	2
Colombia	COP	Colombian Peso	2
Comoros	KMF	Comoro Franc	0
Costa Rica	CRC	Costa Rican Colon	2
Croatia	HRK	Croatian Kuna	2
Cuba	CUP	Cuban Peso	2
Cyprus	CYP	Cyprus Pound	2
Czech Republic	CZK	Czech Koruna	2
Denmark	DKK	Danish Krone	2
Djibouti	DJF	Djibouti Franc	0
Dominica	XCD	East Caribbean Dollar	2
Dominican Republic	DOP	Dominican Peso	2
East Timor	TPE	Timor Escudo	2
Ecuador	ECS	Ecuador Sucre	2
Egypt	EGP	Egyptian Pound	2
El Salvador	SVC	El Salvador Colon	2
Estonia	EEK	Kroon	2
Ethiopia	ETB	Ethiopian Birr	2
European Union (EMU)	EUR	Euro	2
Falkland Islands	FKP	Falkland Islands Pound	2
Fiji	FJD	Fiji Dollar	2
Finland	FIM	Markka	2
France	FRF	French Franc	2
French Polynesia	XPF	CFP Franc	0
Gambia	GMD	Dalasi	2
Germany	DEM	German Mark	2

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Country	Currency Code	Currency Name	Currency Exponent
Ghana	GHC	Cedi	2
Gibraltar	GIP	Gibraltar Pound	2
Greece	GRD	Drachma	0
Guatemala	GTQ	Quetzal	2
Guinea	GNF	Guinea Franc	0
Guinea Bissau	GWP	Guinea - Bissau Peso	2
Guyana	GYD	Guyana Dollar	2
Haiti	HTG	Gourde	2
Honduras	HNL	Lempira	2
Hong Kong	HKD	Hong Kong Dollar	2
Hungary	HUF	Forint	2
Iceland	ISK	Iceland Krona	2
India	INR	Indian Rupee	2
Indonesia	IDR	Rupiah	2
Iran	IRR	Iranian Rial	2
Iraq	IQD	Iraqi Dinar	2
Ireland	IEP	Irish Pound	2
Israel	ILS	Shekel	2
Italy	ITL	Italian Lira	0
Jamaica	JMD	Jamaican Dollar	2
Japan	JPY	Yen	0
Jordan	JOD	Jordanian Dinar	3
Kazakhstan	KZT	Tenge	2
Kenya	KES	Kenyan Shilling	2
Korea	KRW	Won	0
Korea, Democratic Peoples Republic of	KPW	North Korean Won	2
Kuwait	KWD	Kuwaiti Dinar	3
Kyrgyzstan	KGS	Som	2

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Country	Currency Code	Currency Name	Currency Exponent
Lao Peoples	LAK	Kip	2
Latvia	LVL	Latvian Lats	2
Lebanon	LBP	Lebanese Pound	2
Lesotho	LSL	Loti	2
Liberia	LRD	Liberian Dollar	2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	LYD	Libyan Dinar	3
Lithuania	LTL	Lithuanian Litas	2
Luxembourg	LUF	Luxembourg Franc	0
Macau	MOP	Pataca	2
Macedonia (the former Yugoslav)	MKD	Denar	2
Madagascar	MGF	Malagasy Franc	0
Malawi	MWK	Kwacha	2
Malaysia	MYR	Malaysian Ringitt	2
Maldives	MVR	Rufiyaa	2
Malta	MTL	Maltese Lira	2
Mauritania	MRO	Ouguiya	2
Mauritius	MUR	Mauritius Rupee	2
Mexico	MXN	Mexico Peso	2
Mongolia	MNT	Mongolia Tugrik	2
Morocco	MAD	Moroccan Dirham	2
Mozambique	MZM	Metical	2
Myanmar	MMK	Myanmar Kyat	2
Namibia	NAD	Namibian Dollar	2
Nepal	NPR	Nepalese Rupee	2
Netherland Antilles	ANG	Netherlands Antilles Guilder	2
Netherlands	NLG	Netherlands Guilder	2
New Zealand	NZD	New Zealand Dollar	2
Nicaragua	NIO	Cordoba Oro	2

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Country	Currency Code	Currency Name	Currency Exponent
Nigeria	NGN	Naira	2
Norway	NOK	Norwegian Krone	2
Oman	OMR	Rial Omani	3
Pakistan	PKR	Pakistan Rupee	2
Panama	PAB	Balboa	2
Papua, New Guinea	PGK	New Guinea Kina	2
Paraguay	PYG	Guarani	0
Peru	PEN	Nuevo Sol	2
Philippines	PHP	Philippine Peso	2
Poland	PLN	New Zloty	2
Portugal	PTE	Portugese Escudo	0
Qatar	QAR	Qatari Rial	2
Romania	ROL	Leu	2
Russian Federation	RUR	Russian Ruble	0
Rwanda	RWF	Rwanda Franc	2
Samoa	WST	Tala	2
Sao Tome & Principe	STD	Dobra	2
Saudi Arabia	SAR	Saudi Riyal	2
Seychelles	SCR	Seychelles Rupee	2
Sierra Leone	SLL	Leone	2
Singapore	SGD	Singapore Dollar	2
Slovakia	SKK	Slovak Koruna	2
Slovenia	SIT	Tolar	2
Solomon Islands	SBD	Solomon Islands Dollar	2
Somalia	SOS	Somalia Shilling	2
South Africa	ZAR	Rand	2
Spain	ESP	Spanish Peseta	0
Sri Lanka	LKR	Sri Lanka Rupee	2
St Helena	SHP	St Helena Pound	2

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Country	Currency Code	Currency Name	Currency Exponent
Sudan	SDP	Sudanese Pound	2
Suriname	SRG	Suriname Guilder	2
Swaziland	SZL	Swaziland Lilangeni	2
Sweden	SEK	Sweden Krona	2
Switzerland	CHF	Swiss Franc	2
Syrian Arab Republic	SYP	Syrian Pound	2
Taiwan, Province of China	TWD	New Taiwan Dollar	2
Tajikistan	TJR	Tajik Ruble	0
Tanzania	TZS	Tanzanian Shilling	2
Thailand	THB	Baht	2
Tonga	TOP	Tonga Pa'anga	2
Trinidad & Tobago	TTD	Trinidad & Tobago Dollar	2
Tunisia	TND	Tunisian Dinar	3
Turkey	TRL	Turkish Lira	2
Uganda	UGX	Uganda Shilling	0
Ukraine	UAH	Ukrainian Hryvnia	2
United Arab Emirates	AED	United Arab Emirates Dirham	2
United Kingdom	GBP	Pounds Sterling	2
United States of America	USD	US Dollar	2
Uruguay	UYU	Uruguayan Peso	2
Vanuatu	VUV	Vanuatu Vatu	0
Venezuela	VEB	Venezuela Bolivar	2
Vietnam	VND	Viet Nam Dong	2
Yemen	YER	Yemeni Rial	2
Yugoslavia	YUM	Yugoslavian New Dinar	2
Zaire	ZRN	New Zaire	2
Zambia	ZMK	Zambian Kwacha	2
Zimbabwe	ZWD	Zimbabwe Dollar	2

Appendix C - Country Codes

This is a list of all the countries represented in the 1994 version of ISO-3166 along with their two letter, three letter, and numeric codes. Select uses the two letter code.

Country Name	Two Letter Code	Three Letter Code	Numeric Code
Afghanistan	AF	AFG	004
Albania	AL	ALB	008
Algeria	DZ	DZA	012
American Samoa	AS	ASM	016
Andorra	AD	AND	020
Angola	AO	AGO	024
Anguilla	AI	AIA	660
Antarctica	AQ	ATA	010
Antigua and Barbuda	AG	ATG	028
Argentina	AR	ARG	032
Armenia	AM	ARM	051
Aruba	AW	ABW	533
Australia	AU	AUS	036
Austria	AT	AUT	040
Azerbaijan	AZ	AZE	031
Bahamas	BS	BHS	044
Bahrain	BH	BHR	048
Bangladesh	BD	BGD	050
Barbados	BB	BRB	052
Belarus	BY	BLR	112
Belgium	BE	BEL	056
Belize	BZ	BLZ	084
Benin	BJ	BEN	204

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Country Name	Two Letter Code	Three Letter Code	Numeric Code
Bermuda	BM	BMU	060
Bhutan	BT	BTN	064
Bolivia	BO	BOL	068
Bosnia and Herzegowina	BA	BIH	070
Botswana	BW	BWA	072
Bouvet Island	BV	BVT	074
Brazil	BR	BRA	076
British Indian Ocean Territory	IO	IOT	086
Brunei Darussalam	BN	BRN	096
Bulgaria	BG	BGR	100
Burkina Faso	BF	BFA	854
Burundi	BI	BDI	108
Cambodia	KH	KHM	116
Cameroon	CM	CMR	120
Canada	CA	CAN	124
Cape Verde	CV	CPV	132
Cayman Islands	KY	CYM	136
Central African Republic	CF	CAF	140
Chad	TD	TCD	148
Chile	CL	CHL	152
China	CN	CHN	156
Christmas Island	CX	CXR	162
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	CC	CCK	166
Colombia	CO	COL	170
Comoros	KM	COM	174
Congo	CG	COG	178
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	CD	COD	180

Appendix C - Country Codes**Select Junior Integration Guide**

Country Name	Two Letter Code	Three Letter Code	Numeric Code
Cook Islands	CK	COK	184
Costa Rica	CR	CRI	188
Cote d'Ivoire	CI	CIV	384
Croatia (local name: Hrvatska)	HR	HRV	191
Cuba	CU	CUB	192
Cyprus	CY	CYP	196
Czech Republic	CZ	CZE	203
Denmark	DK	DNK	208
Djibouti	DJ	DJI	262
Dominica	DM	DMA	212
Dominican Republic	DO	DOM	214
East Timor	TP	TMP	626
Ecuador	EC	ECU	218
Egypt	EG	EGY	818
El Salvador	SV	SLV	222
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	FK	FLK	238
Faroe Islands	FO	FRO	234
Fiji	FJ	FJI	242
Finland	FI	FIN	246
France	FR	FRA	250
France, Metropolitan	FX	FXX	249
French Guiana	GF	GUF	254
French Polynesia	PF	PYF	258
French Southern Territories	TF	ATF	260
Gabon	GA	GAB	266
Gambia	GM	GMB	270
Georgia	GE	GEO	268

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Country Name	Two Letter Code	Three Letter Code	Numeric Code
Germany	DE	DEU	276
Ghana	GH	GHA	288
Gibraltar	GI	GIB	292
Greece	GR	GRC	300
Greenland	GL	GRL	304
Grenada	GD	GRD	308
Guadeloupe	GP	GLP	312
Guam	GU	GUM	316
Guatemala	GT	GTM	320
Guinea	GN	GIN	324
Guinea-Bissau	GW	GNB	624
Guyana	GY	GUY	328
Haiti	HT	HTI	332
Heard and Mc Donald Islands	HM	HMD	334
Holy see (Vatican City State)	VA	VAT	336
Honduras	HN	HND	340
Hong Kong	HK	HKG	344
Hungary	HU	HUN	348
Iceland	IS	ISL	352
India	IN	IND	356
Indonesia	ID	IDN	360
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IR	IRN	364
Iraq	IQ	IRQ	368
Ireland	IE	IRL	372
Israel	IL	ISR	376
Italy	IT	ITA	380
Jamaica	JM	JAM	388

Appendix C - Country Codes***Select Junior Integration Guide***

Country Name	Two Letter Code	Three Letter Code	Numeric Code
Japan	JP	JPN	392
Jordan	JO	JOR	400
Kazakhstan	KZ	KAZ	398
Kenya	KE	KEN	404
Kiribati	KI	KIR	296
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	KP	PRK	408
Korea, Republic of	KR	KOR	410
Kuwait	KW	KWT	414
Kyrgyzstan	KG	KGZ	417
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LA	LAO	418
Latvia	LV	LVA	428
Lebanon	LB	LBN	422
Lesotho	LS	LSO	426
Liberia	LR	LBR	430
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	LY	LBY	434
Liechtenstein	LI	LIE	438
Lithuania	LT	LTU	440
Luxembourg	LU	LUX	442
Macau	MO	MAC	446
Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	MK	MKD	807
Madagascar	MG	MDG	450
Malawi	MW	MWI	454
Malaysia	MY	MYS	458
Maldives	MV	MDV	462
Mali	ML	MLI	466
Malta	MT	MLT	470

Appendix C - Country Codes***Select Junior Integration Guide***

Country Name	Two Letter Code	Three Letter Code	Numeric Code
Marshall Islands	MH	MHL	584
Martinique	MQ	MTQ	474
Mauritania	MR	MRT	478
Mauritius	MU	MUS	480
Mayotte	YT	MYT	175
Mexico	MX	MEX	484
Micronesia, Federated States of	FM	FSM	583
Moldova, Republic of	MD	MDA	498
Monaco	MC	MCO	492
Mongolia	MN	MNG	496
Montserrat	MS	MSR	500
Morocco	MA	MAR	504
Mozambique	MZ	MOZ	508
Myanmar	MM	MMR	104
Namibia	NA	NAM	516
Nauru	NR	NRU	520
Nepal	NP	NPL	524
Netherlands	NL	NLD	528
Netherlands Antilles	AN	ANT	530
New Caledonia	NC	NCL	540
New Zealand	NZ	NZL	554
Nicaragua	NI	NIC	558
Niger	NE	NER	562
Nigeria	NG	NGA	566
Niue	NU	NIU	570
Norfolk Island	NF	NFK	574
Northern Mariana Islands	MP	MNP	580

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Country Name	Two Letter Code	Three Letter Code	Numeric Code
Norway	NO	NOR	578
Oman	OM	OMN	512
Pakistan	PK	PAK	586
Palau	PW	PLW	585
Palestinian Territory, occupied	PS	PSE	275
Panama	PA	PAN	591
Papua New Guinea	PG	PNG	598
Paraguay	PY	PRY	600
Peru	PE	PER	604
Philippines	PH	PHL	608
Pitcairn	PN	PCN	612
Poland	PL	POL	616
Portugal	PT	PRT	620
Puerto rico	PR	PRI	630
Qatar	QA	QAT	634
Reunion	RE	REU	638
Romania	RO	ROM	642
Russian Federation	RU	RUS	643
Rwanda	RW	RWA	646
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KN	KNA	659
Saint Lucia	LC	LCA	662
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VC	VCT	670
Samoa	WS	WSM	882
San Marino	SM	SMR	674
Sao Tome and Principe	ST	STP	678
Saudi Arabia	SA	SAU	682
Senegal	SN	SEN	686

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Country Name	Two Letter Code	Three Letter Code	Numeric Code
Seychelles	SC	SYC	690
Sierra Leone	SL	SLE	694
Singapore	SG	SGP	702
Slovakia (Slovak Republic)	SK	SVK	703
Slovenia	SI	SVN	705
Solomon Islands	SB	SLB	090
Somalia	SO	SOM	706
South Africa	ZA	ZAF	710
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	GS	SGS	239
Spain	ES	ESP	724
Sri Lanka	LK	LKA	144
St. Helena	SH	SHN	654
St. Pierre and Miquelon	PM	SPM	666
Sudan	SD	SDN	736
Suriname	SR	SUR	740
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	SJ	SJM	744
Swaziland	SZ	SWZ	748
Sweden	SE	SWE	752
Switzerland	CH	CHE	756
Syrian Arab Republic	SY	SYR	760
Taiwan, Province of China	TW	TWN	158
Tajikistan	TJ	TJK	762
Tanzania, United Republic of	TZ	TZA	834
Thailand	TH	THA	764
Togo	TG	TGO	768
Tokelau	TK	TKL	772

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Tonga	TO	TON	776
Trinidad and Tobago	TT	TTO	780
Tunisia	TN	TUN	788
Turkey	TR	TUR	792
Turkmenistan	TM	TKM	795
Turks and Caicos Islands	TC	TCA	796
Tuvalu	TV	TUV	798
Uganda	UG	UGA	800
Ukraine	UA	UKR	804
United Arab Emirates	AE	ARE	784
United Kingdom	GB	GBR	826
United States	US	USA	840
United States minor outlying islands	UM	UMI	581
Uruguay	UY	URY	858
Uzbekistan	UZ	UZB	860
Vanuatu	VU	VUT	548
Venezuela	VE	VEN	862
Viet Nam	VN	VNM	704
Virgin Islands (British)	VG	VGB	092
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	VI	VIR	850
Wallis and Futuna Islands	WF	WLF	876
Western Sahara	EH	ESH	732
Yemen	YE	YEM	887
Yugoslavia	YU	YUG	891
Zambia	ZM	ZMB	894
Zimbabwe	ZW	ZWE	716

Taken from <ftp://ftp.ripe.net/iso3166-countrycodes>.

Appendix D - Language Codes

This list of language codes is excerpted from a complete listing available from <ftp://ds.internic.net/rfc/rfc1766.txt>. It is also known as ISO639. The language codes are presented using the english spelling for the languages and language names.

Language Name	Code	Language Family
Abkhazian	AB	Ibero-Caucasian
Afan (Oromo)	OM	Hamitic
Afar	AA	Hamitic
Afrikaans	AF	Germanic
Albanian	SQ	Indo-european (other)
Amharic	AM	Semitic
Arabic	AR	Semitic
Armenian	HY	Indo-european (other)
Assamese	AS	Indian
Aymara	AY	Amerindian
Azerbaijani	AZ	Turkic/altaic
Bashkir	BA	Turkic/altaic
Basque	EU	Basque
Bengali;bangla	BN	Indian
Bhutani	DZ	Asian
Bihari	BH	Indian
Bislama	BI	[not given]
Breton	BR	Celtic
Bulgarian	BG	Slavic
Burmese	MY	Asian
Byelorussian	BE	Slavic
Cambodian	KM	Asian
Catalan	CA	Romance
Chinese	ZH	Asian
Corsican	CO	Romance
Croatian	HR	Slavic

Language Name	Code	Language Family
Czech	CS	Slavic
Danish	DA	Germanic
Dutch	NL	Germanic
English	EN	Germanic
Esperanto	EO	International aux.
Estonian	ET	Finno-ugric
Faroese	FO	Germanic
Fiji	FJ	Oceanic/indonesian
Finnish	FI	Finno-ugric
French	FR	Romance
Frisian	FY	Germanic
Galician	GL	Romance
Georgian	KA	Ibero-caucasian
German	DE	Germanic
Greek	EL	Latin/greek
Greenlandic	KL	Eskimo
Guarani	GN	Amerindian
Gujarati	GU	Indian
Hausa	HA	Negro-african
Hebrew	IW	Semitic
Hindi	HI	Indian
Hungarian	HU	Finno-ugric
Icelandic	IS	Germanic
Indonesian	IN	Oceanic/indonesian
Interlingua	IA	International aux.
Interlingue	IE	International aux.
Inupiak	IK	Eskimo
Irish	GA	Celtic
Italian	IT	Romance
Japanese	JA	Asian
Javanese	JV	Oceanic/indonesian

Language Name	Code	Language Family
Kannada	KN	Dravidian
Kashmiri	KS	Indian
Kazakh	KK	Turkic/altaic
Kinyarwanda	RW	Negro-african
Kirghiz	KY	Turkic/altaic
Kurundi	RN	Negro-african
Korean	KO	Asian
Kurdish	KU	Iranian
Laothian	LO	Asian
Latin	LA	Latin/greek
Latvian;lettish	LV	Baltic
Lingala	LN	Negro-african
Lithuanian	LT	Baltic
Macedonian	MK	Slavic
Malagasy	MG	Oceanic/indonesian
Malay	MS	Oceanic/indonesian
Malayalam	ML	Dravidian
Maltese	MT	Semitic
Maori	MI	Oceanic/indonesian
Marathi	MR	Indian
Moldavian	MO	Romance
Mongolian	MN	[not given]
Nauru	NA	[not given]
Nepali	NE	Indian
Norwegian	NO	Germanic
Occitan	OC	Romance
Oriya	OR	Indian
Pashto;pushto	PS	Iranian
Persian	(farsi)	Fa iranian
Polish	PL	Slavic
Portuguese	PT	Romance

Language Name	Code	Language Family
Punjabi	PA	Indian
Quechua	QU	Amerindian
Rhaeto-romance	RM	Romance
Romanian	RO	Romance
Russian	RU	Slavic
Samoan	SM	Oceanic/indonesian
Sangho	SG	Negro-african
Sanskrit	SA	Indian
Scots	GAELIC	Gd celtic
Serbian	SR	Slavic
Serbo-croatian	SH	Slavic
Sesotho	ST	Negro-african
Setswana	TN	Negro-african
Shona	SN	Negro-african
Sindhi	SD	Indian
Singhalese	SI	Indian
Siswati	SS	Negro-african
Slovak	SK	Slavic
Slovenian	SL	Slavic
Somali	SO	Hamitic
Spanish	ES	Romance
Sundanese	SU	Oceanic/indonesian
Swahili	SW	Negro-african
Swedish	SV	Germanic
Tagalog	TL	Oceanic/indonesian
Tajik	TG	Iranian
Tamil	TA	Dravidian
Tatar	TT	Turkic/altaic
Telugu	TE	Dravidian
Thai	TH	Asian
Tibetan	BO	Asian

Appendix D - Language Codes

Select Junior Integration Guide

Language Name	Code	Language Family
Tigrinya	TI	Semitic
Tonga	TO	Oceanic/indonesian
Tsonga	TS	Negro-african
Turkish	TR	Turkic/altaic
Turkmen	TK	Turkic/altaic
Twí	TW	Negro-african
Ukrainian	UK	Slavic
Urdu	UR	Indian
Uzbek	UZ	Turkic/altaic
Vietnamese	VI	Asian
Volapuk	VO	International aux.
Welsh	CY	Celtic
Wolof	WO	Negro-african
Xhosa	XH	Negro-african
Yiddish	JI	Germanic
Yoruba	YO	Negro-african
Zulu	ZU	Negro-african

Glossary

A

Actinic

A method of integrating with WorldPay.

Activation Request Form (ARF)

Submit this form to the Technical Support Team when you are ready to make your site live.

B

Bank Compliance Form

You must complete this document and get it stamped by your bank to confirm your business details. It is a requirement of our acceptance process.

C

Click and Build

A method of integrating with WorldPay. WorldPay's multi-currency and multilingual online shopping system and catalogue builder.

Company Number

The unique reference for the customer/company. This number is assigned by the acquiring bank.

Not to be confused with WorldPay Customer Reference which is assigned by us.

Customer

A business that is using WorldPay to facilitate the selling of its products/services.

Customer ID

See [WorldPay Customer Reference \(WCR\)](#).

Customer Management System (CMS)

URL: <https://select.worldpay.com/wcc/admin>

A tool for WorldPay customers to manage their WorldPay accounts. Previously known as MAMS or WAS.

D

Direct Debit Authority Form

UK customers must fill out a direct debit authority, so that WorldPay can debit any fees that are due (for example the annual set-up fee).

I

Installation ID

The unique reference number, assigned by WorldPay, for a particular Select installation. This is the number you send to WorldPay in your payment form. You will probably have at least two of these, one for the live installation and one for testing.

Integration Guide

The technical guide that helps you to set up your Shopping System to use the WorldPay Internet payment mechanism. You can view or download this document when you have paid for WorldPay. You can also view or download the document from the Customer Support Extranet.

Intershop

A method of integrating with WorldPay.

L

Live Server

The secure server onto which the WorldPay Integration Team transfers your payment page files to make them live.

O

Orders page

The web page at which the shopper chooses the products/services to buy.

P

Payment page

The web page at which the shopper chooses the payment method or enters credit/debit card details.

R

Real time

‘In real time’: instantaneously, immediately

Remittance currency

The currency in which a business can accept payment. The currency into which foreign currency payments are converted.

S

Secure Server

See [Live Server](#).

Select Checkout

A method of integrating with WorldPay. Select Checkout lets you have multilingual and configurable payment pages, but does not offer WorldAccount. Checkout allows you to have repeat billing, a delivery address and call-backs. To integrate with Select Checkout you need knowledge of HTML forms. No scripts need to run on your server.

Select Junior

A method of integrating with WorldPay. Select Junior enables brandable and configurable payment pages, repeat billing and call-backs. It is already integrated into WorldAccount. To integrate with Select Junior you require knowledge of HTML forms. No scripts need to run on your server.

Select Pro

A method of integrating with WorldPay. Select Pro lets you have brandable and configurable payment pages, repeat billing, call-backs, and is already integrated into WorldAccount. It also features additional security measures and automatic exchange rate updates. To integrate with Select Pro you need basic Java programming and web server administration skills, and preferably a server supporting Java servlets.

Shop@ssistant

A method of integrating with WorldPay.

Shopper

An individual who is using WorldPay to buy a customer’s products/services.

Shopping System

The web pages at which the shopper chooses the products/services to buy.

Staging Server

Accessible to customers using Select Checkout, Intershop or Shop@ssistant. The server to which you must move your payment page files (from your local machine) so that the Integration Team can transfer them to the Live server. Refer to the Integration Guide for more detailed information.

You can also access the WorldPay Support Extranet on the Staging Server.

Your area on the Staging Server is `username.staging.worldpay.com`.

W**WorldAccount**

An additional option for WorldPay customers who are using Select Pro or Select Junior. A WorldAccount allows you to make low value purchases in the lowest denomination of up to 19 currencies. The shopper sets up a virtual account with WorldPay, a *WorldAccount*, in the currency of his choice and “loads” his account using a credit or debit card. With his WorldAccount username and password, he can then buy goods and services from participating customers in his preferred currency.

WorldPay

Secure server payments and multi-currency system

WorldPay Banner

The portion of the page containing the payment details and other essential information which needs to be displayed to the shopper.

WorldPay Customer Agreement

The Agreement that you signed when accepted as a WorldPay customer. Both the customer and WorldPay hold a copy of this agreement.

WorldPay Customer Reference (WCR)

Sometimes called *WorldPay Customer ID*.

The unique number that is given to you when you first apply to use WorldPay. This number identifies you on WorldPay’s database. It stays with you for as long as you are a WorldPay customer.

WorldPay Select

A version of the WorldPay system that allows you to use WorldPay's multi-currency and credit card authorisation system in conjunction with your own shopping system. The customer's shopping system has its own order pages but utilises WorldPay's payment page.

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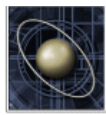
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ACTIVATION REQUEST FORM

Complete, **sign** and fax this form to WorldPay Customer Support on **+44 (0) 1223 715157**

Our Support Team will then contact you within two working days to advise you of your status and anticipated date for going live; please take into account that we cannot activate your site on Fridays.

Note: Please make sure you have completed integration and sent all relevant documentation to Customer Acceptance before applying to go live (refer to Setup details in the Customer Procedures Guide)

Company Name		WorldPay Customer Reference				
Contact Name		Contact E-mail Address				
Contact Telephone Number		Contact Fax Number				
Authorised By (Name)		Customer's Signature				
Date			Web Site URL		Payment Page URL	
(Your page that links to WorldPay)						

Staging Server Username (Select Checkout users only)		Staging Server Password (Select Checkout users only)	
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Special Instructions

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FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

QUALITY AND CUSTOMER ACCEPTANCE

QA DATE				QAed BY		SIGNATURE	
PASS		FAIL		REASON FOR FAILURE (attach relevant documentation)			
CONTACTED CUSTOMER		DATE					
TEST FLAGS OFF		CONTACTED CUSTOMER		DATE			

ACTIVATION TEAM

MADE LIVE		DATE				CONTACTED CUSTOMER		DATE			
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