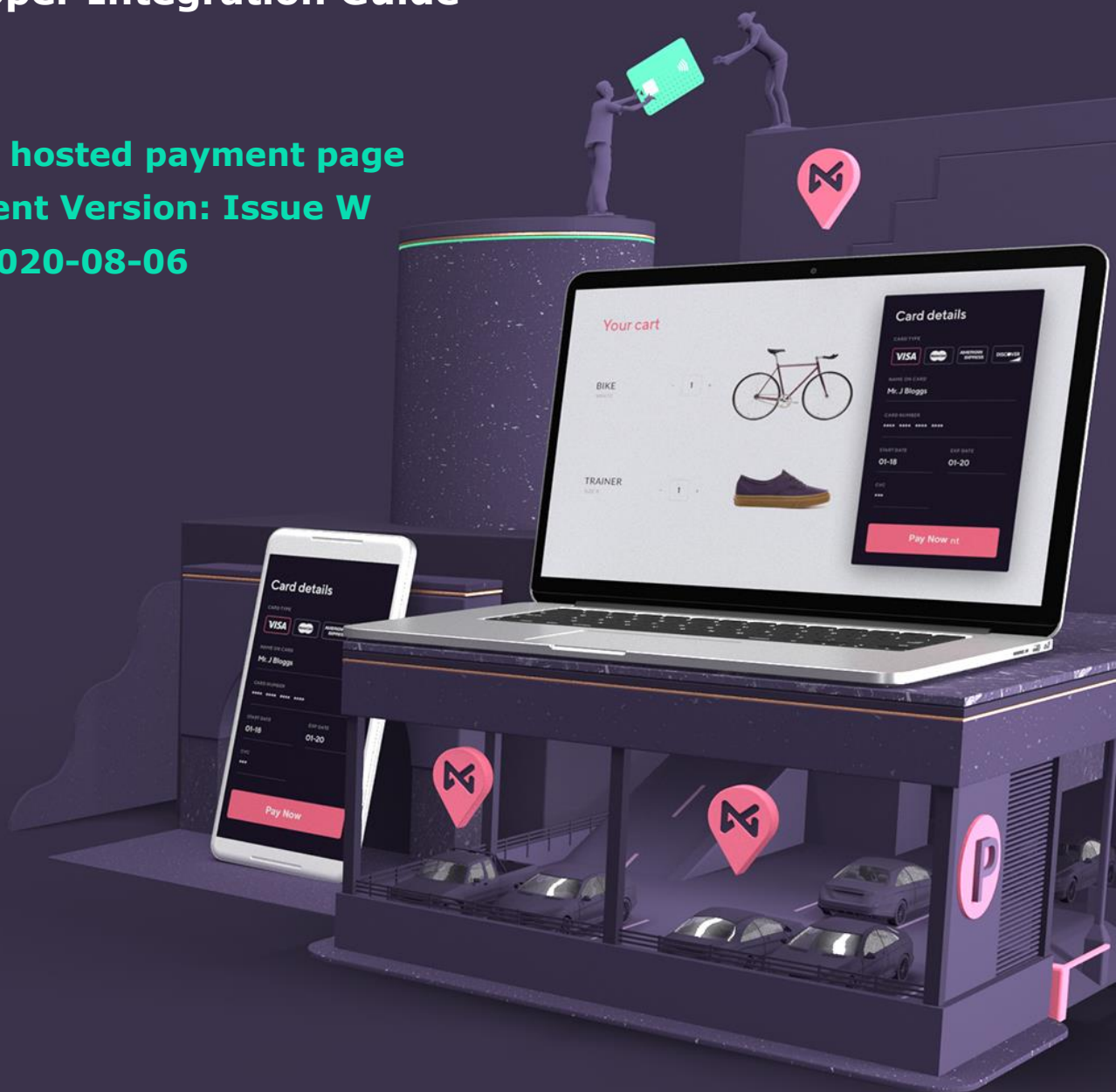


# eKashu

## Developer Integration Guide

An NMI hosted payment page  
Document Version: Issue W  
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## SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION

### EKASHU PAYMENT PAGE FEATURES

eKashu Payment Page is a simple, configurable, checkout page that can be called from any website seeking to offer visitors the facility to pay for goods or services by credit card, debit card and optionally PayPal. It is designed for merchants who use shopping carts, have little experience in server side scripting, or who use shared web servers that do not offer secure database services.

- **Easy to set up:** eKashu Payment Page is readily integrated with most of the major shopping carts.
- **Simple Integration:** with just a few lines of code, the merchant's website can be ready to accept payment.
- **Complete security:** end customers enter their card details on the eKashu payment pages or on the PayPal website and we take care of the transaction security for them – we are certified under the PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard). As the merchant never see the card details, they are not responsible for security.
- **Customisable payment pages:** You can maintain your merchant's brand image by customising the payment pages to the look and feel of their website.

With eKashu Payment Page, all transaction information is held at eKashu including the shopping basket total. The customer is redirected to eKashu or PayPal to enter their card details, so no sensitive information needs to be taken or stored on the merchant's site, thereby removing the need for them to maintain highly secure encrypted databases, or obtain digital certificates.

The final "Pay Now" button on the merchant's website is the link to the eKashu System. The customer selects their purchases, enters delivery details, billing address etc. on the merchant's site or alternatively if required these addresses can be entered on the eKashu payment page or on the PayPal website. They then press the final 'proceed' button and customer's browser calls the eKashu payment page or the PayPal website, where they enter their required contact details and card details. At the bottom of the eKashu payment page is a "Pay Now" button which submits the information to the eKashu Payment Page gateway.

### EKASHU PAYMENT PAGE

The eKashu Payment Page main page optionally carries the merchant's logo and a description of the goods the customer is paying for, so they can remain confident who they are buying from. You can even customise the payment pages to carry the look and feel of the merchant's site at no additional cost.

Once the customer has selected their payment method and confirmed they wish to complete the payment, eKashu requests authorisation from the bank or from PayPal. Once the bank or PayPal have authorised the payment (and assuming the address and card value checks have passed any rules you may have set up), we redirect the customer back to the successful payment page on the merchant's site, or alternatively a default eKashu success page. If the authorisation fails, we redirect the customer to your order failure page, or alternatively a default eKashu failure page. Both pages are sent information which you can access using standard web technology, to find out what happened to the transaction and extract any useful information.



The screenshot shows the eKashu Checkout page in a Windows Internet Explorer browser. The page title is "eKashu Checkout". The main content area is titled "Payment details" and includes the eKashu logo, a sample seller name, a sample product name, and a price of £123. There are logos for MasterCard SecureCode and Verified by Visa. The form is divided into two sections: "Credit or Debit Card Information" and "Card Holder".

**Payment details**  
A sample seller  
A sample product  
£123

**Credit or Debit Card Information**

- \* Card Number:
- \* Expires End:
- \* Card Verification Value:
- Issue Number:
- Valid From:

**Card Holder**

- \* Email Address:
- \* Title:
- \* First Name:
- \* Last Name:
- \* Address 1:
- Address 2:
- \* Town/City:
- County:
- \* Post Code:
- \* Country:
- \* Telephone Number:
- \* Type:

## SECTION 2 – EKASHU CHECKOUT INTEGRATION GUIDE

### INTEGRATION OVERVIEW

eKashu is a flexible and secure internet payment gateway that conforms to Internet standards and common integration methods. It allows for a large amount of customisation so that it can be specifically tailored to the seller's needs.

eKashu has the following major features:

- Optional validation of 3-D Secure enabled cardholders for qualified merchant accounts
- Customisation of payment pages using Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)
- Standards compliant web pages (HTTPS, HTML 4.01 Strict, CSS 2 and JavaScript)
- Supports the internationalisation of the payment process (Zip Code, Post Code, Code Postal ...)
- Email confirmation for the buyer and seller of a successful order
- Optional integration with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Man fraud screening service
- URL redirection to success and failure pages at the conclusion of an authorisation (with POST data)
- Optional integration with PayPal Express Checkout as an alternative payment method

Integrating eKashu Checkout with an existing website is extremely easy and can be achieved with a few simple steps. The only requirement is to create a HTML form in the referring web page that contains a small number of mandatory fields. Once you have completed integration and performed your own testing we will provide you with the connection credentials to our live platform.

Test credentials consisting of a Terminal ID and Transaction Key can be obtained by registering with the Test WebMIS Platform at <https://testwebmis.creditcall.com>. The Test WebMIS Platform will allow for an integrator to view test transactions that have been submitted to the test eKashu platform. If a hash key is required (as described later) this should be requested from eKashu Support ([support@ekashu.com](mailto:support@ekashu.com)).

### FORM CREATION

- Create a form in the location that the “Pay” button should appear
- Set the form's action to <https://test.ekashu.com>

- Set the form's method to POST
- Create a hidden field in the form called `ekashu_seller_id` containing the eKashu ID of the seller. The `ekashu_seller_id` is the entire Terminal ID supplied and registration
- Create a hidden field in the form called `ekashu_seller_key` containing the eKashu key of the seller. The `ekashu_seller_key` is the first eight characters of the Transaction Key supplied at registration
- Create a hidden field in the form called `ekashu_amount` containing the amount required from the buyer
- Create a hidden field in the form called `ekashu_currency` containing the currency associated with the amount
- Create a submit button in the form

More information regarding the content of these fields can be found below.

Note; for live transactions the URL should be set to <https://live.ekashu.com>. A different Terminal ID and Transaction Key will be supplied when live registration is performed.

## EXAMPLE

The following sample shows a HTML form that will initiate the eKashu Checkout process for the Terminal ID 12345678 with the Transaction Key `paiipH9yigs4zvRI` with a value of £123.00.

```
<form action="https://test.ekashu.com" method="post">
  <input type="hidden" name="ekashu_seller_id" value="12345678"/>
  <input type="hidden" name="ekashu_seller_key" value="paiipH9y"/>
  <input type="hidden" name="ekashu_amount" value="123.00"/>
  <input type="hidden" name="ekashu_currency" value="GBP"/>
  <input type="submit" value="Pay"/>
</form>
```

## INPUT PROPERTIES

The following fields can be hidden within the eKashu Checkout form in order to pre-fill the checkout details or customise the buyer's experience. Apart from the four fields listed above, they are all optional.

In addition to the predefined eKashu fields listed, any number of seller fields can also be specified in the form as POST data. These fields will be passed through the eKashu checkout process and returned to the success and failure pages as POST data. In order to ensure that future enhancements do not disrupt your checkout process, they cannot begin with the prefix `"ekashu_"`.



**PLEASE NOTE:** It is not valid to have POST fields named “submit” or “reset”. Forms with these names conflict with the JavaScript methods form.submit() and form.reset().

## MANDATORY PROPERTIES

Each of these properties must be specified for the transaction to take place as they are used to identify the seller and determine the value of the transaction.

Field Name	Purpose	Example
<b>ekashu_amount</b>	<p>The amount that the seller requires from the buyer. This should be expressed in the major format required for the currency and should be greater than zero. For example, one British pound (one hundred pence) would be expressed as 1.00, not 100.</p> <p>Please note that on the test platform a minimum and maximum amount are configured and an amount of 5.00 automatically declines. The minimum and maximum amounts can be specified for the live platform at registration.</p>	123.00
<b>ekashu_currency</b>	<p>The ISO country code or mnemonic for the currency of the amount specified. This will be displayed to the buyer in an appropriate format and therefore it should be supplied even if it is the same as the default currency associated with your ID.</p>	EUR or 978
<b>ekashu_seller_id</b>	<p>The seller’s eKashu ID. This is required to identify the account that should receive the payment. It is the same as the Terminal ID assigned by CreditCall at registration.</p>	12345678
<b>ekashu_seller_key</b>	<p>The seller’s eKashu key. This is required to identify the account that should receive the payment. It is the first eight digits of the Transaction Key assigned by CreditCall at registration.</p>	paiipH9y

## OPTIONAL PROPERTIES

Each of these properties is optional and is used to configure behavioural options with the payment page.

Field Name	Purpose	Example
<b>ekashu_auto_confirm</b>	Whether the transaction should be automatically confirmed and committed for settlement when approved. If this is not enabled, each transaction must be manually checked using WebMIS before the authorisation is committed for settlement. This should only be enabled in situations where there are no physical goods to deliver as payment should not taken before the items are shipped.	false ( <b>default</b> )
<b>ekashu_duplicate_check</b>	Whether the eKashu payment page should identify duplicate payment requests and automatically respond to these without payment taking place. This can occur when the cardholder uses their “back” button and tries to re-enter their card details. A duplicate is identified by looking for previous transactions that have occurred with the same amount, currency and reference in a specified period. Valid values are “false”, “error” or “resend”. If it is set to “error” and a duplicate is identified the cardholder is informed of the error, if it is set to “resend” the payment page replicates the previous result by redirecting the cardholder to the success or failure page.	false ( <b>default</b> )
<b>ekashu_duplicate_minutes</b>	The number of minutes over which the duplicate check takes place. This must be greater than zero.	60 ( <b>default</b> )
<b>ekashu_hash_code</b>	A hash code with which eKashu can validate the source of the message. <b>Important details can be found at the end of this document</b> along with an example of how to generate the hash code in C# and PHP.	3nftLyY7VIkh4f CZGO88U5h9f AYJSbZX+Pyc0 0Wpulo=
<b>ekashu_hash_code_format</b>	The format of the hash code present in ekashu_hash_code. This should be “base64”.	base64 ( <b>default</b> )

<b>ekashu_hash_code_type</b>	<p>The type of the hash code present in ekashu_hash_code. This should be “SHA1” or “SHA256HMAC”.</p> <p><b>Important details can be found at the end of this document.</b></p>	<p>SHA1 (default until 4th October 2021) or SHA256HMAC (default from 4th October 2021)</p>
<b>ekashu_hash_code_version</b>	<p>The version of the hash code present in ekashu_hash_code. This should be “1.0.0” or “2.0.0”.</p> <p><b>Important details can be found at the end of this document.</b></p>	<p>1.0.0 (default until 4th October 2021) or 2.0.0 (default from 4th October 2021)</p>
<b>ekashu_locale</b>	<p>The locale that the browser should be forced to use. If this is not specified the locale is determined from the primary language configured in the browser. Currently supported locales include: da_DK, de_DE, en_CA, en_GB, en_US, es_ES, fr_FR, nb_NO, nl_NL, pt_BR and sv_SE. If the language is not supported the locale falls back to en_GB.</p>	
<b>ekashu_reference</b>	<p>A unique seller reference for order tracking. This will be returned as an output property without any modifications and recorded against the transaction by the eKashu system. If the request type is “recurring” the stored reference will have the date and time appended for uniqueness.</p>	<p>0987654321A</p>
<b>ekashu_request_type</b>	<p>The type of request to perform. Can either be “auth” which is a full authorisation that can be settled, , “preauth” which is an authorisation that is used to confirm that the card details are valid, or “recurring” which is used to set up a continuous authority payment for use with CardEaseXML. A preauth cannot be settled and the amount is fixed to a small value by the eKashu platform.</p>	<p>auth (default)</p>
<b>ekashu_seller_email_address</b>	<p>The email address of the seller.</p>	<p>seller@example.com</p>

<b>ekashu_viewport</b>	What to set the viewport meta tag to. This is useful if the payment page is to be used on a mobile device, such as a smart phone.	device-width, initial-scale=1.0, maximum-scale=1.0, user-scalable=no
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## CARDHOLDER PROPERTIES

Each of these properties is used to provide information about the cardholder, if it is known. If supplied, and AVS is required these properties are used as input to the AVS process.

Field Name	Purpose	Example
<b>ekashu_card_address_required</b>	Whether the cardholder's address is required by the seller. If AVS checks are required, this optional value is overridden and the address will always be obtained however this option should be set if you require that we store the address.	false (default)
<b>ekashu_card_address_editable</b>	Whether the cardholder's address can be edited by the user. When specified the address will not be validated for completeness.	true (default)
<b>ekashu_card_email_address</b>	The cardholder's email address. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the buyer.	card@example.com
<b>ekashu_card_email_address_mandatory</b>	Whether collection of the cardholder's email address is a requirement.	true (default)
<b>ekashu_card_title</b>	The cardholder's title. This can be specified as "Mr", "Mrs", "Ms" or "Miss". This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the buyer.	Ms
<b>ekashu_card_title_mandatory</b>	Whether the specification of the cardholder's title is mandatory.	true (default)

<b>ekashu_card_first_name</b>	The cardholder's first name. This is used for optional fraud screening and is used to provide the seller with contact information for the buyer.	Anne
<b>ekashu_card_last_name</b>	The cardholder's last name. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the buyer.	Other
<b>ekashu_card_address_1</b>	The first line of cardholder's address. This is used for optional AVS/fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the buyer.	Any Street
<b>ekashu_card_address_2</b>	The second line of the cardholder's address. This is used for optional AVS/fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the buyer.	
<b>ekashu_card_city</b>	The town/city of the cardholder's address. This is used for optional AVS/fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the buyer.	Any town
<b>ekashu_card_state</b>	The county/state of the cardholder's address. This is used for optional AVS/fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the buyer.	
<b>ekashu_card_zip_code</b>	The post/zip code of the cardholder's address. This is used for optional AVS/fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the buyer.	AN1 2OTH

<b>ekashu_card_country</b>	The country of the cardholder's address. This is used for optional AVS/fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the buyer.	United Kingdom ( <b>the default is determined from the buyer's IP address</b> )
<b>ekashu_card_phone_number</b>	The telephone number of the cardholder's address. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the buyer.	+12 (1234) 12345678 ext 123
<b>ekashu_card_phone_number_mandatory</b>	Whether collection of the cardholder's telephone number is a requirement.	false ( <b>default</b> )
<b>ekashu_card_phone_number_type</b>	The type of telephone number for the cardholder's address. Can either be "Home", "Work", "Mobile" or "Other". This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the buyer.	Home

## DELIVERY ADDRESS PROPERTIES

Each of these properties is used to provide information about the delivery address, if it is known.

Field Name	Purpose	Example
<b>ekashu_delivery_address_required</b>	Whether the buyer's delivery address is required by the seller. This facility should be used with care as a fraudulent buyer may use this to send goods to their own address rather than that of the cardholder.	false ( <b>default</b> )

<b>ekashu_delivery_address_is_card_address</b>	Whether by default, the delivery address provided is the same as the card address.	true (default)
<b>ekashu_delivery_address_editable</b>	Whether the buyer's delivery address can be edited by the user. When specified the address will not be validated for completeness.	true (default)
<b>ekashu_delivery_email_address</b>	The buyer's delivery email address. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the delivery.	delivery@example.com
<b>ekashu_delivery_email_mandatory</b>	Whether collection of the delivery email address is a requirement.	true (default)
<b>ekashu_delivery_title</b>	The buyer's title. This can be specified as "Mr", "Mrs", "Ms" or "Miss". This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the delivery.	Ms
<b>ekashu_delivery_title_mandatory</b>	Whether the specification of the buyer's title is mandatory	true (default)
<b>ekashu_delivery_first_name</b>	The buyer's first name. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the delivery.	Anne
<b>ekashu_delivery_last_name</b>	The buyer's last name. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the	Other

seller with contact information for the delivery.

**ekashu\_delivery\_address\_1**

The first line of the buyer's delivery address. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the delivery.

Any Street

**ekashu\_delivery\_address\_2**

The second line of the buyer's delivery address. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the delivery.

**ekashu\_delivery\_city**

The town/city if the buyer's delivery address. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the delivery.

Any town

**ekashu\_delivery\_state**

The state of the buyer's delivery address. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the delivery.

**ekashu\_delivery\_zip\_code**

The zip code of the buyer's delivery address. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the delivery.

AN1 2OTH



<b>ekashu_delivery_country</b>	The country of the buyer's delivery address. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the delivery.	United Kingdom ( <b>the default is determined from the buyer's IP address</b> )
<b>ekashu_delivery_phone_number</b>	The telephone number of the buyer's delivery address. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the delivery.	+12 (1234) 12345678 ext 123
<b>ekashu_delivery_phone_number_mandatory</b>	Whether collection of the delivery telephone number is a requirement.	false ( <b>default</b> )
<b>ekashu_delivery_phone_number_type</b>	The type of telephone number for the buyer's delivery address. Can either be "Home", "Work", "Mobile" or "Other". This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the delivery.	Home

## INVOICE ADDRESS PROPERTIES

Each of these properties is used to provide information about the invoice address, if it is known.

Field Name	Purpose	Example
<b>ekashu_invoice_address_required</b>	Whether the buyer's invoice address is required by the seller.	false ( <b>default</b> )

<b>ekashu_invoice_address_is_card_address</b>	Whether by default, the invoice address provided is the same as the card address.	<b>true (default)</b>
<b>ekashu_invoice_address_editable</b>	Whether the buyer's invoice address can be edited by the user. When specified the address will not be validated for completeness.	<b>true (default)</b>
<b>ekashu_invoice_email_address</b>	The buyer's invoice email address. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the invoice.	delivery@example.com
<b>ekashu_invoice_email_address_mandatory</b>	Whether collection of the invoice email address is a requirement	<b>true (default)</b>
<b>ekashu_invoice_title</b>	The buyer's invoice title. This can be specified as "Mr", "Mrs", "Ms" or "Miss". This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the invoice.	Ms
<b>ekashu_invoice_title_mandatory</b>	Whether the specification of the buyer's invoice title is mandatory	<b>true (default)</b>
<b>ekashu_invoice_first_name</b>	The buyer's invoice first name. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the invoice.	Anne
<b>ekashu_invoice_last_name</b>	The buyer's invoice last name. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the invoice.	Other

<b>ekashu_invoice_address_1</b>	The first line of the buyer's invoice address. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the invoice.	Any Street
<b>ekashu_invoice_address_2</b>	The second line of the buyer's invoice address. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the invoice.	
<b>ekashu_invoice_city</b>	The town/city if the buyer's invoice address. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the invoice.	Any town
<b>ekashu_invoice_state</b>	The state of the buyer's invoice address. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the invoice.	
<b>ekashu_invoice_zip_code</b>	The zip code of the buyer's invoice address. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the invoice.	AN1 2OTH
<b>ekashu_invoice_country</b>	The country of the buyer's invoice address. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the invoice.	United Kingdom (the default is determined from the buyer's IP address)
<b>ekashu_invoice_phone_number</b>	The telephone number of the buyer's invoice address. This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the invoice.	+12 (1234) 12345678 ext 123

<b>ekashu_invoice_phone_number_mandatory</b>	Whether collection of the invoice telephone number is a requirement	false ( <b>default</b> )
<b>ekashu_invoice_phone_number_type</b>	The type of telephone number for the buyer's invoice address. Can either be "Home", "Work", "Mobile" or "Other". This is used for optional fraud screening and to provide the seller with contact information for the invoice.	Home

### VERIFICATION PROPERTIES

Each of these properties is used to verify the authenticity of the cardholder. Different combinations of 3-D Secure, Address Verification System (AVS) and Card Verification Value (CVV) can be used. Please note the ability to use such functionality is dependant upon the merchant agreement with the acquiring bank.

Field Name	Purpose	Example
<b>ekashu_3d_secure_verify</b>	<p>This option should be enabled if the seller requires that the cardholder is verified using 3-D Secure (Verified by Visa or MasterCard SecureCode). If the verification does not match, the transaction will not be processed.</p> <p>For finer control this can be set to be a mask of:</p> <p>Visa = 1</p> <p>MasterCard = 2</p> <p>Maestro = 4</p>	true ( <b>default</b> )

For example to just verify Visa and Maestro cards set this to be “5”.

Due to card scheme rules Maestro cards will always be authenticated with SecureCode even if the option is disabled.

**ekashu\_card\_address\_verify**

This option should be enabled if the seller requires that the cardholder’s address is verified using the Address Verification System (AVS). It can have the value “true”, “false” or “check”. If the address does not match and verification is required (true) the transaction is voided and reported as being declined. If the value is “check” the result of the authorisation will be as returned by the bank and the result of the address check will be visible within WebMIS.

true (**default**)

**ekashu\_card\_zip\_code\_verify**

This option should be enabled if the seller requires that the cardholder’s post/zip code is verified using the Address Verification System (AVS). It can have the value “true”, “false” or “check”. If the post/zip code does not match and verification is required (true) the transaction is voided and reported as being declined. If the value is “check” the result of the authorisation will be as returned by the bank and the result of the post/zip code check will be visible within WebMIS.

true (**default**)

<b>ekashu_verification_value_verify</b>	<p>The option should be enabled if the seller requires that the Card Verification Value (CVV) is verified. It can have the value “true”, “false” or “check”. If the verification value does not match and verification is required (true) the transaction is voided and reported as being declined. If the value is “check” the result of the authorisation will be as returned by the bank and the result of the verification value check will be visible within WebMIS. In most cases the bank will automatically decline a transaction where the CVV does not match.</p>	<b>true (default)</b>
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## PRODUCT PROPERTIES

eKashu will accept as input a list of products which the buyer is purchasing. The list of products can be retrieved in WebMIS and it used an input to the fraud profiling service. Each product field is optional. As any number of products can be specified, the products must be specified in the form:

`ekashu_products[index][field]`

for example, in HTML:

```
<input type="hidden" name="ekashu_products[0][amount]" value="19.99"/>
<input type="hidden" name="ekashu_products[0][name]" value="Hat"/>
<input type="hidden" name="ekashu_products[1][amount]" value="89.99"/>
<input type="hidden" name="ekashu_products[1][name]" value="Coat"/>
```

... and so on

The product fields are shown below.

Field Name	Purpose	Example
<b>amount</b>	The cost of the product.	1.00
<b>category</b>	The category of the product.	Category

<b>currency</b>	The ISO country code or mnemonic for the currency of the product amount specified.	EUR
<b>code</b>	The product code.	12345
<b>description</b>	The product description.	Description
<b>name</b>	The name of the product.	Product
<b>quantity</b>	The quantity of the product. This must be numeric.	2
<b>risk</b>	The risk of the product. The valid values are "VeryLow", "Low", "Medium", "High" and "VeryHigh".	High
<b>type</b>	The type of the product.	Type

## BROWSER PROPERTIES

Each of these properties is used to customise the experience for the seller by using the browser. The overall look and feel can be customised as well as more subtle items such as the browser title.

Field Name	Purpose	Example
<b>ekashu_title</b>	The web page title text to be used for the eKashu checkout process.	eKashu Checkout <b>(default)</b>
<b>ekashu_description</b>	The description of the goods being purchased. This text will be displayed in the checkout page.	A Personal Computer
<b>ekashu_seller_address</b>	The address of the seller. This text will be displayed on the checkout page.	1 High Street, City, Country

<b>ekashu_seller_name</b>	The name of the seller. This text will be displayed on the checkout page.	Anne Other Shop
<b>ekashu_style_sheet</b>	This specifies the URL of a CSS file to use for the checkout's style sheet. This file should contain visual settings for all of the classes and ID's present on the checkout pages. The default eKashu CSS file can be used as a guide. The CSS file should be hosted on a HTTPS server in order to avoid browser warnings.	<a href="https://example.com/stylesheet.css">https://example.com/stylesheet.css</a>
<b>ekashu_shortcut_icon</b>	The URL of an icon to use as the webpage shortcut icon (also known as a favicon or favourites icon). This will be displayed by compatible browsers. The icon should be hosted on a HTTPS server in order to avoid browser warnings.	<a href="https://example.com/favicon.ico">https://example.com/favicon.ico</a>
<b>ekashu_failure_url</b>	The URL of a web page that the buyer should be directed to if the checkout process fails 3 times. This URL will be sent a set of POST data. This is described below.	http://example.com/failure.html
<b>ekashu_failure_return_text</b>	The text to display as the link that allows the buyer to return to another URL if the checkout fails. Also see: ekashu_return_url.	Return ( <b>default</b> )
<b>ekashu_return_text</b>	The text to display as the link that allows the buyer to cancel the checkout process and return to another URL. Also see: ekashu_return_url.	Cancel and return ( <b>default</b> )
<b>ekashu_return_url</b>	The URL of a web page that a buyer can return to if they decide to cancel the checkout process. The URL will not be sent any POST data. Also see: ekashu_return_text.	http://example.com/shop.html
<b>ekashu_success_url</b>	The URL of a web page that the buyer should be directed to if the checkout process succeeds. This	http://example.com/success.html



	URL will be sent a set of POST data. This is described below.	
<b>ekashu_include_post</b>	Whether to include POST data in the directions to the success and failure URL. This is useful when it is a requirement to return the status by a call-back rather than via a redirection.	true ( <b>default</b> )
<b>ekashu_callback_failure_url</b>	The URL of a web page the eKashu server should perform a background call to if the checkout process fails 3 times. This is useful when it is a requirement to return the status via a call-back rather than by a redirection.	http://example.com/c_failure.html
<b>ekashu_callback_success_url</b>	The URL of a web page the eKashu server should perform a background call to if the checkout process succeeds. If the URL cannot be reached, the eKashu server will attempt to reach the URL at increasing intervals over 3 days.	http://example.com/c_success.html
<b>ekashu_callback_include_post</b>	Whether to include POST data in the call-backs to the success and failure callback URLs. This is useful when it is a requirement to return the status by a call-back rather than by a redirection.	true ( <b>default</b> )

## OUTPUT PROPERTIES

The following properties will be sent by the eKashu Checkout process to the success and failure URLs in order for a seller's website to display, store or process the collected information. These properties are returned in addition to those sent by the seller as input properties.

As well as the predefined eKashu fields listed, any number of seller fields could have been specified in the eKashu Checkout form as POST data. These fields will be passed through the eKashu checkout process and returned to the success and failure URLs as POST data. In order to ensure that future enhancements do not disrupt your checkout process, they will not begin with the prefix "ekashu\_".

Field Name	Purpose	Example
<b>ekashu_auth_code</b>	The authorisation code received from the acquiring bank for this transaction.	12C456
<b>ekashu_auth_result</b>	The result of the payment authorisation. This can either be “failure” or “success”.	failure
<b>ekashu_card_hash</b>	The hash of the card used. This can be used in conjunction with CardEaseXML for additional payments.	f19Y+uHNkXyzlkxaC Ubc3sUYYOc=
<b>ekashu_card_reference</b>	The reference of the card used. This can be used with CardEaseXML for additional payments.	5757a17e-a1d7- db11-bc1d- 001422187e37
<b>ekashu_card_scheme</b>	The recognised card scheme that the card number belongs to. The text used for this field could change as receipting requirements are updated by the card schemes and card types change.	VISA
<b>ekashu_date_time_local</b>	The date and time at which the transaction took place. This is the number of seconds since the Unix Epoch (January 1 1970 00:00:00 GMT).	1245072170
<b>ekashu_date_time_local_fmt</b>	The date and time at which the transaction took place. This is in the time zone local to the seller’s terminal. It is in the format: yyyyMMddHHmmss.	20070101010101
<b>ekashu_date_time_utc</b>	The date and time at which the transaction took place. This is the number of seconds since the Unix Epoch (January 1 1970 00:00:00 GMT).	1245072170
<b>ekashu_date_time_utc_fmt</b>	The date and time at which the transaction took place. This is in Universal Coordinated Time. It is in the format: yyyyMMddHHmmss.	20070101010101

<b>ekashu_expires_end_month</b>	The two digit month of the card expiry date as entered by the cardholder.	01
<b>ekashu_expires_end_year</b>	The four digit year of the card expiry date as entered by the cardholder.	2020
<b>ekashu_issue_number</b>	The issue number of the card as entered by the cardholder.	02
<b>ekashu_masked_card_number</b>	A masked version of the card number that the cardholder used for the transaction.	XXXXXXXXXXXX1234
<b>ekashu_transaction_id</b>	A unique eKashu identifier than can be used to track this transaction.	85761ABA-5415-DE11-9A1E-000F1F660B7C
<b>ekashu_valid_from_month</b>	The two digit month of the card valid from date as entered by the cardholder.	10
<b>ekashu_valid_from_year</b>	The four digit year of the card valid from date as entered by the cardholder.	2006
<b>ekashu_hash_code_result</b>	A hash code with which the calling website can validate the source of the message. <b>Important details can be found at the end of this document</b> along with an example of how to validate the hash code in C# and PHP.	VWqNER55xvoqu+u7QwvQwGDNCyYXY7yo7Fc5G2mUM4A=
<b>ekashu_hash_code_result_format</b>	The format of the hash code present in the ekashu_hash_code_result. This should be "base64".	base64
<b>ekashu_hash_code_result_type</b>	The type of the hash code present in ekashu_hash_code_result. This should be "SHA1" or "SHA256HMAC". <b>Important details can be found at the end of this document.</b>	SHA1 (default until 4th October 2021) or SHA256HMAC (default from 4th October 2021)
<b>ekashu_hash_code_result_version</b>	The version of the hash code present in	1.0.0 (default until 4th October 2021) or

	ekashu_hash_code_result. This should be "1.0.0" or "2.0.0". <b>Important details can be found at the end of this document.</b>	2.0.0 (default from 4th October 2021)
ekashu_card_address_result	The result of the cardholder's address verification. This can either be "matched", "not_checked", "partial_match" or "not_matched".	not_checked
ekashu_card_zip_code_result	The result of the cardholder's zip code verification. This can either be "matched", "not_checked", "partial_match" or "not_matched".	matched
ekashu_verification_value_result	The result of the card verification value verification. This can either be "matched", "not_checked" or "not_matched".	not_matched
ekashu_paypal_transaction_id	The transaction id returned by PayPal when this is a PayPal transaction.	7HT7799849755132 C
ekashu_3d_secure_enrolled	The result of the 3-D Secure enrolment check. The result can be "none", "yes", "no" or "unknown".	yes
ekashu_3d_secure_result	The result of the 3-D Secure authentication. This can either be "none", "success", "failure", "unknown" or "attempted".	success
ekashu_3d_secure_eci	The generated 3-D Secure E-Commerce Indicator. This will be only present in authorised 3-D Secure transactions.	6
ekashu_3d_secure_iav	The generated 3-D Secure CAVV (Verified by Visa) or AAV (Mastercard SecureCode). This will be only present in authorised 3-D Secure transactions and will be base64 encoded.	AAACAkZQV1EWNV aHOVBXAAAAAAAAA=
ekashu_3d_secure_xid	The generated 3-D Secure transaction ID. This will be only present in authorised 3-D Secure transactions and will be base64 encoded.	QWt1dnNjZGF0SXgz OHVKV3RHMno=

<b>ekashu_3d_secure_v2_enrolled</b>	The result of the 3-D Secure version 2 enrolment check. The result can be “none”, “yes”, “no” or “unknown”.	yes
<b>ekashu_3d_secure_v2_requestor_transaction_id</b>	The generated 3-D Secure version 2 Requestor Transaction ID. This will be only present in authorised 3-D Secure version 2 transactions and will be a 36 character string in UUID format.	07AAFBF3-A368-4F74-94CA-50A969645E18
<b>ekashu_3d_secure_v2_server_transaction_id</b>	The generated 3-D Secure version 2 Server Transaction ID. This will be only present in authorised 3-D Secure version 2 transactions and will be a 36 character string in UUID format.	707377EF-DB01-4035-B1F8-1D8E95395B33
<b>ekashu_3d_secure_v2_acs_transaction_id</b>	The generated 3-D Secure version 2 ACS Transaction ID. This will be only present in authorised 3-D Secure version 2 transactions and will be a 36 character string in UUID format.	24DB2C62-64CA-4F13-8B4E-B4851476E22A
<b>ekashu_3d_secure_v2_directory_server_transaction_id</b>	The generated 3-D Secure version 2 Directory Server Transaction ID. This will be only present in authorised 3-D Secure version 2 transactions and will be a 36 character string in UUID format.	53F75BBE-B094-49A0-AD9B-84D59E01A51B
<b>ekashu_3d_secure_v2_result</b>	The result of the 3-D Secure version 2 authentication. This can either be “none”, “success”, “failure”, “unknown” or “attempted”.	success
<b>ekashu_3d_secure_v2_eci</b>	The generated 3-D Secure E-Commerce Indicator. This will be only present in authorised 3-D Secure version 2 transactions.	6
<b>ekashu_3d_secure_v2_iav</b>	The generated 3-D Secure CAVV (Visa Secure) or AAV (Mastercard Identity Check). This will be only present in authorised 3-D version 2 Secure transactions and will be base64 encoded.	AAACAKZQV1EWNV aHOVBXAAAAAA=

## TECHNICAL SUPPORT

eKashu provide business-hours technical support to web developers integrating the eKashu Payment Page with a customer's website. Email to [support@ekashu.com](mailto:support@ekashu.com) and we will endeavour to assist within the shortest possible time.

## HASH CODE INPUT GENERATION

eKashu currently supports two versions of hash code that can be used for validation of the messages being sent to eKashu and the validation of the responses returned.

**PLEASE NOTE:** The version 2.0.0 hash code will be enabled by default on all new accounts from 4th January 2021 in the live environment, and from 5th October 2020 in the test environment. All existing integrations to the eKashu Payment Page also need to support the version 2.0.0 hash code by 4th October 2021 in the live environment and 4th January 2021 in the test environment.

The version 1.0.0 hash code to be sent to eKashu is constructed from the base64 encoded SHA1 hash of: hash\_key + ekashu\_seller\_id + ekashu\_reference + ekashu\_amount. By default, this functionality is not enabled, however it is highly recommended that a hash key is requested from eKashu Support. Once the hash key has been assigned ekashu\_hash\_code will have to be populated. Examples are provided below.

The version 2.0.0 hash code to be sent to eKashu is constructed from the base64 encoded SHA256HMAC hash of a number of input properties in alphabetical order with a delimiter of '&'. These properties are:

- ekashu\_3d\_secure\_verify
- ekashu\_amount
- ekashu\_amount\_format
- ekashu\_auto\_confirm
- ekashu\_callback\_failure\_url
- ekashu\_callback\_include\_post
- ekashu\_callback\_success\_url
- ekashu\_card\_address\_editable
- ekashu\_card\_address\_required
- ekashu\_card\_address\_verify

- ekashu\_card\_email\_address\_mandatory
- ekashu\_card\_phone\_number\_mandatory
- ekashu\_card\_title\_mandatory
- ekashu\_card\_zip\_code\_verify
- ekashu\_currency
- ekashu\_delivery\_address\_editable
- ekashu\_delivery\_address\_required
- ekashu\_delivery\_email\_address\_mandatory
- ekashu\_delivery\_phone\_number\_mandatory
- ekashu\_delivery\_title\_mandatory
- ekashu\_description
- ekashu\_device
- ekashu\_duplicate\_check
- ekashu\_duplicate\_minutes
- ekashu\_failure\_return\_text
- ekashu\_failure\_url
- ekashu\_hash\_code\_format
- ekashu\_hash\_code\_type
- ekashu\_hash\_code\_version
- ekashu\_include\_post
- ekashu\_invoice\_address\_editable
- ekashu\_invoice\_address\_required
- ekashu\_invoice\_email\_address\_mandatory
- ekashu\_invoice\_phone\_number\_mandatory
- ekashu\_invoice\_title\_mandatory

- ekashu\_locale
- ekashu\_payment\_methods
- ekashu\_reference
- ekashu\_request\_type
- ekashu\_return\_text
- ekashu\_seller\_address
- ekashu\_seller\_email\_address
- ekashu\_seller\_id
- ekashu\_seller\_key
- ekashu\_seller\_name
- ekashu\_shortcut\_icon
- ekashu\_style\_sheet
- ekashu\_success\_url
- ekashu\_title
- ekashu\_verification\_value\_mask
- ekashu\_verification\_value\_verify
- ekashu\_viewport

Examples are provided below.

### HASH CODE INPUT GENERATION IN C#

Version 1.0.0. The following snippet of C# code demonstrates how to generate the ekashu\_hash\_code based upon some sample data. The same process can be performed in other languages that support SHA1 and Base64 encoding.

```
using System;
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using System.Text;

public class Program
{
    public static void Main()
```



```
{
    string hashKey = "trVxrnoz22bvwnV";
    string terminalId = "99999999";
    string reference = "0000000765";
    string amount = "1.23";

    // 7PtU022473m+ntcZY2wt6pXzKWc=
    Console.WriteLine(
        Convert.ToBase64String(
            new SHA1CryptoServiceProvider().ComputeHash(
                Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(
                    string.Concat(hashKey, terminalId, reference, amount)))));
}
```

Version 2.0.0. The following snippet of C# code demonstrates how to generate the `ekashu_hash_code` based upon some sample data. The same process can be performed in other languages that support SHA256HMAC and Base64 encoding.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using System.Text;

public class Program
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        string hashKey = "trVxrnoz22bvwnV";

        SortedDictionary<string, string> hashcodeInput = new SortedDictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "ekashu_3d_secure_verify", null },
            { "ekashu_amount", "1.23" },
            { "ekashu_amount_format", null },
            { "ekashu_auto_confirm", null },
            { "ekashu_callback_failure_url", null },
            { "ekashu_callback_include_post", null },
            { "ekashu_callback_success_url", null },
            { "ekashu_card_address_editable", null },
            { "ekashu_card_address_required", null },
            { "ekashu_card_address_verify", null },
            { "ekashu_card_email_address_mandatory", null },
            { "ekashu_card_phone_number_mandatory", null },
            { "ekashu_card_title_mandatory", null },
            { "ekashu_card_zip_code_verify", null },
            { "ekashu_currency", "GBP" },
            { "ekashu_delivery_address_editable", null },
            { "ekashu_delivery_address_required", null },
            { "ekashu_delivery_email_address_mandatory", null },
            { "ekashu_delivery_phone_number_mandatory", null },
            { "ekashu_delivery_title_mandatory", null },
        }
    }
}
```

```
        { "ekashu_description", null },
        { "ekashu_device", null },
        { "ekashu_duplicate_check", null },
        { "ekashu_duplicate_minutes", null },
        { "ekashu_failure_return_text", null },
        { "ekashu_failure_url", null },
        { "ekashu_hash_code_format", null },
        { "ekashu_hash_code_type", "SHA256HMAC" },
        { "ekashu_hash_code_version", "2.0.0" },
        { "ekashu_include_post", null },
        { "ekashu_invoice_address_editable", null },
        { "ekashu_invoice_address_required", null },
        { "ekashu_invoice_email_address_mandatory", null },
        { "ekashu_invoice_phone_number_mandatory", null },
        { "ekashu_invoice_title_mandatory", null },
        { "ekashu_locale", null },
        { "ekashu_payment_methods", null },
        { "ekashu_reference", "0000000765" },
        { "ekashu_request_type", null },
        { "ekashu_return_text", null },
        { "ekashu_seller_address", null },
        { "ekashu_seller_email_address", null },
        { "ekashu_seller_id", "99999999" },
        { "ekashu_seller_key", "klhy2V81" },
        { "ekashu_seller_name", null },
        { "ekashu_shortcut_icon", null },
        { "ekashu_style_sheet", null },
        { "ekashu_success_url", null },
        { "ekashu_title", null },
        { "ekashu_verification_value_mask", null },
        { "ekashu_verification_value_verify", null },
        { "ekashu_viewport", null }
    };

    byte[] hashcodeInputBytes = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(string.Join("&",
hashcodeInput.Values));

    using (HMACSHA256 hmac = new HMACSHA256(Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(hashKey)))
    {
        byte[] hash = hmac.ComputeHash(hashcodeInputBytes);

        // ht3mNZVxrX+jUIN6C99ufuf3g/gfGY5JmXwCBi7nbq0=
        Console.WriteLine(Convert.ToBase64String(hash));
    }
}
```

## HASH CODE INPUT GENERATION IN PHP

Version 1.0.0. The following snippet of PHP code demonstrates how to generate the `ekashu_hash_code` based upon some sample data. The same process can be performed in other languages that support SHA1 and Base64 encoding.

```
<?php
    $hash_key = 'trVxrnoz22bvwnV';
    $terminal_id = '99999999';
    $reference = '0000000765';
    $amount = '1.23';

    // 7PtU022473m+ntcZY2wt6pXzKWc=
    echo base64_encode(pack('H*', sha1($hash_key.$terminal_id.$reference.$amount)))."\n";
?>
```

Version 2.0.0. The following snippet of PHP code demonstrates how to generate the `ekashu_hash_code` based upon some sample data. The same process can be performed in other languages that support SHA256HMAC and Base64 encoding.

```
<?php
    $hash_key = 'trVxrnoz22bvwnV';

    $hashcode_input['ekashu_3d_secure_verify'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_amount'] = '1.23';
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_amount_format'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_auto_confirm'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_callback_failure_url'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_callback_include_post'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_callback_success_url'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_card_address_editable'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_card_address_required'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_card_address_verify'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_card_email_address_mandatory'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_card_phone_number_mandatory'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_card_title_mandatory'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_card_zip_code_verify'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_currency'] = 'GBP';
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_delivery_address_editable'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_delivery_address_required'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_delivery_email_address_mandatory'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_delivery_phone_number_mandatory'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_delivery_title_mandatory'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_description'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_device'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_duplicate_check'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_duplicate_minutes'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_failure_return_text'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_failure_url'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_hash_code_format'] = null;
    $hashcode_input['ekashu_hash_code_type'] = 'SHA256HMAC';
```

```
$hashcode_input['ekashu_hash_code_version'] = '2.0.0';
$hashcode_input['ekashu_include_post'] = null;
$hashcode_input['ekashu_invoice_address_editable'] = null;
$hashcode_input['ekashu_invoice_address_required'] = null;
$hashcode_input['ekashu_invoice_email_address_mandatory'] = null;
$hashcode_input['ekashu_invoice_phone_number_mandatory'] = null;
$hashcode_input['ekashu_invoice_title_mandatory'] = null;
$hashcode_input['ekashu_locale'] = null;
$hashcode_input['ekashu_payment_methods'] = null;
$hashcode_input['ekashu_reference'] = '0000000765';
$hashcode_input['ekashu_request_type'] = null;
$hashcode_input['ekashu_return_text'] = null;
$hashcode_input['ekashu_seller_address'] = null;
$hashcode_input['ekashu_seller_email_address'] = null;
$hashcode_input['ekashu_seller_id'] = '99999999';
$hashcode_input['ekashu_seller_key'] = 'klhy2V81';
$hashcode_input['ekashu_seller_name'] = null;
$hashcode_input['ekashu_shortcut_icon'] = null;
$hashcode_input['ekashu_style_sheet'] = null;
$hashcode_input['ekashu_success_url'] = null;
$hashcode_input['ekashu_title'] = null;
$hashcode_input['ekashu_verification_value_mask'] = null;
$hashcode_input['ekashu_verification_value_verify'] = null;
$hashcode_input['ekashu_viewport'] = null;

ksort($hashcode_input);

$hash_code = null;

foreach ($hashcode_input as $name => $value)
{
    $hash_code .= $value;
    $hash_code .= '&';
}

$hash_code = substr($hash_code, 0, -1);

// ht3mNZVxrX+jUIN6C99ufuf3g/gfGY5JmXwCBi7nbq0=
echo base64_encode(hash_hmac('sha256', $hash_code, $hash_key, true))."\n";
?>
```

## HASH CODE RESULT VALIDATION

eKashu currently supports two versions of hash code that can be used for validation of the messages being sent to eKashu and the validation of the responses returned.

**PLEASE NOTE:** The version 2.0.0 hash code will be enabled by default on all new accounts from 4th January 2021 in the live environment, and from 5th October 2020 in the test environment. All existing

integrations to the eKashu Payment Page also need to support the version 2.0.0 hash code by 4th October 2021 in the live environment and 4th January 2021 in the test environment.

The version 1.0.0 hash code returned from eKashu is constructed from the base64 encoded SHA1 hash of: hash\_key + ekashu\_seller\_id + ekashu\_transaction\_id + auth\_result. Where “auth\_result” is 0 for success or 1 for failure. By default, this functionality is not enabled, however it is highly recommended that a hash key is requested from eKashu Support. Once the hash key has been assigned ekashu\_hash\_code\_result should be checked to ensure that the parameters received result in the value expected. Examples are provided below.

The version 2.0.0 hash code returned from eKashu is constructed from the base64 encoded SHA256HMAC hash of a number of parameters with delimiters of '&'. Due to the large number of parameters an endpoint is provided for an integrator to check that the hash code result matches what eKashu would generate from the parameters without having to calculate it themselves.

Test transactions:

[https://test.ekashu.com/validate\\_hash\\_code.php](https://test.ekashu.com/validate_hash_code.php)

Live transactions:

[https://live.ekashu.com/validate\\_hash\\_code.php](https://live.ekashu.com/validate_hash_code.php)

If the validation succeeds a HTTP Status Code of 200 will be returned. Examples are provided below.

## HASH CODE RESULT VALIDATION IN C#

Version 1.0.0. The following snippet of C# code demonstrates how to validate the ekashu\_hash\_code\_result based upon returned data. The same process can be performed in other languages that support SHA1 and Base64 encoding. The Version 2.0.0 validation process can also be used to validate Version 1.0.0 ekashu\_hash\_code\_result if required.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Specialized;
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using System.Text;
using System.Web;

public class HashCodeResultValidator
{
    public void CheckHashCode(HttpContext httpContext)
    {
        string hashKey = "trVxrnoz22bvwnV";
```

```
NameValueCollection eKashuData = httpContext.Request.Form;
string terminalId = eKashuData["ekashu_seller_id"];
string reference = eKashuData["ekashu_transaction_id"];
string authResult = eKashuData["ekashu_auth_result"] == "success" ? "0" : "1";

string hashResult = Convert.ToBase64String(
    new SHA1CryptoServiceProvider().ComputeHash(
        Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(
            string.Concat(hashKey, terminalId, reference, authResult))));

if (hashResult != eKashuData["ekashu_hash_code_result"])
{
    // Code to handle validation failure
}
}
```

Version 2.0.0. The following snippet of C# code demonstrates how to validate the `ekashu_hash_code_result` based upon returned data. The same process can be performed in other languages that support SHA256HMAC and Base64 encoding. The Version 2.0.0 validation process can also be used to validate Version 1.0.0 `ekashu_hash_code_result` if required.

```
using System.Collections.Specialized;
using System.IO;
using System.Net;
using System.Text;
using System.Web;

public class HashCodeResultValidator
{
    public void CheckHashCode(HttpContext httpContext)
    {
        NameValueCollection eKashuData = httpContext.Request.Form;
        StringBuilder requestContent = new StringBuilder();

        foreach (string key in eKashuData)
        {
            requestContent.Append(key + "=" + eKashuData[key]);
            requestContent.Append("&");
        }

        requestContent.Length--;

        byte[] requestBuffer = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(requestContent.ToString());

        HttpWebRequest webRequest =
        (HttpWebRequest)WebRequest.Create(@"https://test.ekashu.com/validate_hash_code.php");
        webRequest.ContentLength = requestBuffer.Length;
        webRequest.ContentType = "x-www-form-urlencoded";
        webRequest.Method = "POST";
    }
}
```

```
using (Stream requestStream = webRequest.GetRequestStream())
{
    requestStream.Write(requestBuffer, 0, requestBuffer.Length);
}

HttpWebResponse result = (HttpWebResponse)webRequest.GetResponse();
result.Close();

if (result.StatusCode != HttpStatusCode.OK)
{
    // Code to handle validation failure
}
}
```

## HASH CODE RESULT VALIDATION IN PHP

Version 1.0.0. The following snippet of PHP code demonstrates how to validate the `ekashu_hash_code_result` based upon returned data. The same process can be performed in other languages that support SHA1 and Base64 encoding. The Version 2.0.0 validation process can also be used to validate Version 1.0.0 `ekashu_hash_code_result` if required.

```
<?php
    $hash_key = 'trVxrnoz22bvwnV';

    if (base64_encode(pack('H*', sha1(
        $hash_key.
        $_POST['ekashu_seller_id'].
        $_POST['ekashu_transaction_id'].
        ($POST['ekashu_auth_result'] == 'success' ? 0 : 1)
    ))) != $_POST['ekashu_hash_code_result'])
    {
        // Code to handle validation failure
        // ...
    }
?>
```

Version 2.0.0. The following snippet of PHP code demonstrates how to validate the `ekashu_hash_code_result` based upon returned data. The same process can be performed in other languages that support SHA256HMAC and Base64 encoding. The Version 2.0.0 validation process can also be used to validate Version 1.0.0 `ekashu_hash_code_result` if required.

```
<?php
    $post_data = null;

    foreach ($_POST as $name => $value)
    {
        if (preg_match('/^ekashu_', $name) == 1)
        {
```

```
        $post_data .= urlencode($name).'='.urlencode($value);
        $post_data .= '&';
    }
}

$post_data = substr($post_data, 0, -1);

$curl = curl_init();

curl_setopt($curl, CURLOPT_URL, 'https://test.ekashu.com/validate_hash_code.php');
curl_setopt($curl, CURLOPT_POST, true);
curl_setopt($curl, CURLOPT_POSTFIELDS, $post_data);
curl_setopt($curl, CURLOPT_HEADER, true);
curl_setopt($curl, CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER, true);

curl_exec($curl);

$http_code = curl_getinfo($curl, CURLINFO_HTTP_CODE);

curl_close($curl);

if ($http_code != 200)
{
    // Code to handle validation failure
    // ...
}
?>
```

## NMI BRANDING

The NMI brand is respected as being synonymous with security and reliability. You may wish to include the NMI logo on your website using the following HTML:

```
<a href="https://www.nmi.com">
    
</a>
```



## TEST CARDS

The following cards can be used to perform test transactions on the test platform:

Scheme	Card Number	Password	CSC	Address	Postcode
Amex	341111597241002		1111	27 Broadway, New York	10004-1601
Maestro	6761000000000006	123456	676	6 Maestro Street, Exeter	EX16 7EF
Maestro	6333000023456788		888	1 Bd Victor, Paris, France	75015
MasterCard	5761000000000008	123456	576	8 MasterCard Street, Highbridge	TA6 4GA
MasterCard	5301250070000191		999	73 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol	BS8 2NT
Visa	476100000000000001	123456	476	1 Visa Street, Crewe	CW4 7NT
Visa	411111111111111111			28 Bishopgate Street, Sedgeford	PE36 4AW