Provisioning API

In this article

Section overview

The following section allows **configuring and monitoring of hooks for Provisioning API**.

Provisioning API provides a mechanism for real-time integration with 3rd party systems, including softswitches, gateways, and CRM systems. It calls pre-defined handlers on an occurrence of specific events in the system. The handlers are allowed to modify data, forbid or allow the action or simply process given event.

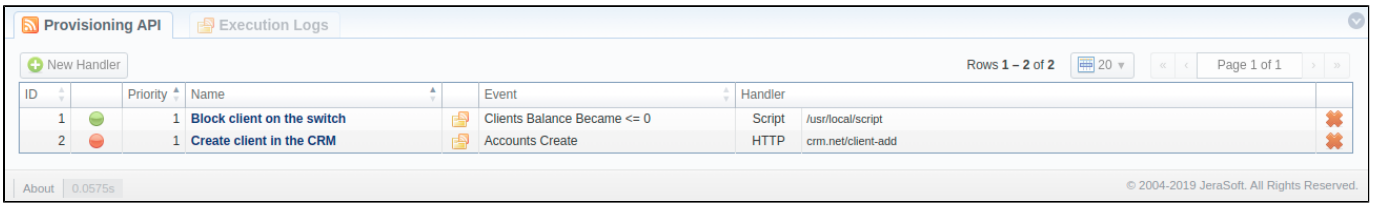
For detailed information about Provisioning API functionality, go to APIs section of our User Guide.

To configure handlers and check their call log, go to the ***Integration > Provisioning API.***

Tip

The full list of ***Provisioning API*** parameters matches with CoreAPI and they are available upon an individual request of your current clients.

Screenshot: Provisioning section



Column Name	Description
ID	Handler's identification number
Priority	Priority of handlers execution
Name	Handler's title
Event	Description of the handler event
Handler	Category of the handler that is used and location. There are two types of handlers that can be used: • **HTTP** scripts, called via POST requests (used in most cases) • **Local server scripts**, called locally on the server (used in very specific cases)

The list of section functional **buttons/icons** is as follows:

Button/Icon	Description
New Handler	Allows creating a new handler
	Identifies a ***disabled*** status of a handler
	Identifies an ***enabled*** status of a handler
	Identifies an ***archived*** status of a handler
	Allows viewing details of a target handlers' performance **Execution Logs** tab for a respective handler
	Allows deleting a handler from the system

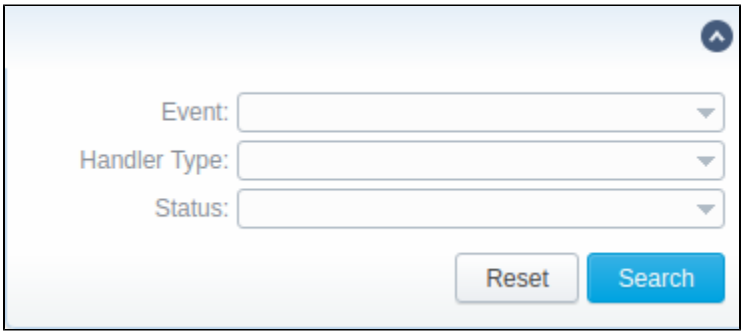
Tip

For a quick switch between ***enabled*** and ***disabled*** statuses, click on a respective *status icon* in the section. However, to change ***archived*** status, you need to do it from a handler edit form

Advanced Search

Advanced Search drop-down menu, located in the top right corner of the section, is called to facilitate easy access to required information. By clicking on a red downward arrow icon, the following drop-down menu is displayed:

Screenshot: Advanced Search drop-down menu

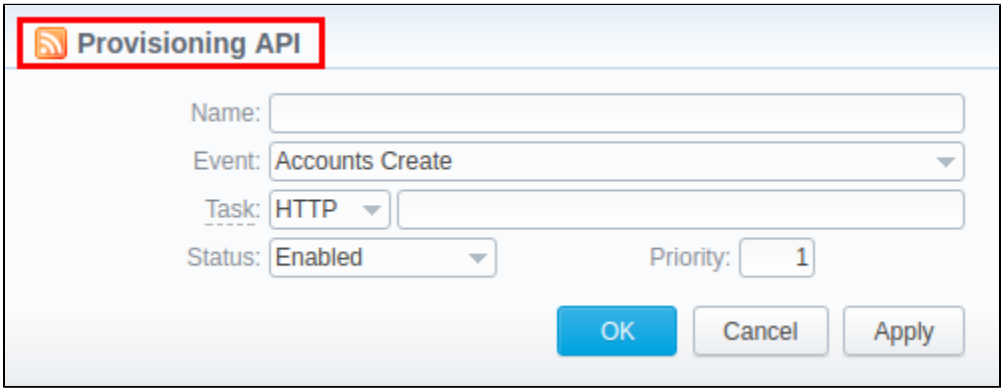


Field	Description
Event	Select from a list of all possible handler events
Handler Type	Indicate a type of handler: • ***script*** • ***HTTP***
Status	Choose a target status: • ***Enabled*** • ***Disabled*** • ***Archived*** or leave this field blank. In this case, both ***enabled*** and ***disabled*** handlers will be displayed. This field is empty by default

Creating a New Handler

To start with provisioning, you need to create a handler manually. Click the **New Handler** button and specify respective parameters in the appeared pop-up window:

Screenshot: Provisioning section/Handler adding form



Field	Description	
Name	Specify a particular title for a handler	
Event	Specify a handler event from the following list:	
	Clients	• *create* • *update* • *delete* • *archive* • *custom fields update* • *balance became >=0* • *balance became <=0*
	Accounts	• *create* • *update* • *delete*
	Clients Packages	• *assign* • *activate* • *deactivate* • *renew* • *close*
Task	Determine a type of handler and details: • ***script*** - here you need to specify the path where the following script is located, for example, ***user/local/vcs/script.py.*** • ***http://*** - here specify the port and method, for example: ***120.0.0.1:5000/api.***	
Status	Choose the state of the handler: • ***enabled*** - select it to make a handler active; • ***disabled*** - select it to unable a handler; • ***archived*** - select it to archive a handler.	
Priority	Establish an order of handler performing. **Note**: The handler with ***1 priority*** will precede all other handlers in order.	

Attention

In **VCS 3.17.0**, to prevent performance degradation and data inconsistency, affected by external side, **Before** event type has been removed from the se ction.

Best practice example

There is an example based on **http://handler** usage.

2. Open the **Provisioning section** and start creating a handler.

    a. Specify the name, type, and status.
    b. In the ***Event*** field, select **Clients Create** event from the drop-down list.
    c. In the ***Task*** field, indicate ***http://*** type and determine the port and method, for example, ***120.0.0.1:5000/api.***
    d. Click **Apply**.

Find an example of the **http://handler below**:

```
from flask import Flask, request
import json
app = Flask(__name__)
@app.route("/api", methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def api():
    data = json.loads(request.data)
    return json.dumps(data)
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run()
```

Attention

To put a handler into action, you need to **restart** the **Cache Manager**. To do so, click on the corresponding icon in **Task Scheduler** section

Execution Logs tab

You can access the details about handler execution in this tab. For more details, check out a related article: **Execution Logs.**

Warning

Please note, the Provisioning functionality is experimental and may be changed completely in future releases.