MTS SDK Java Developer Guide

April 2019

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Table of Contents

1 Introduction

To make **M**anaged **T**rading **S**ervice (MTS) integration as quick and easy as possible **S**oftware **D**evelopment **K**it (SDK) was developed.

SDK exposes MTS ticket interface in a more user-friendly way and isolates the client from having to do proper connection handling, throttling, message parsing and sending. It also adds valuable diagnostics information, which in turn can help to solve client support issues.

This document contains info about Java implementation and usage of the SDK.

2 SDK High Level Overview

SDK under the hood is working over AMQP protocol but this could change in the future. While the SDK tries to abstract away as much details as possible, clients should still be familiar with basics of the AMQP protocol.

AMQP specifications are available at https://www.rabbitmq.com/resources/specs/amqp0-9-1.pdf

SDK will be always built against the latest version of the MTS ticket protocol so that a client can simply choose to upgrade the protocol (SDK) whenever he wants to and get all the benefits of new functionality immediately. We still recommend testing each new version of the SDK against the MTS staging (i.e. client integration) environment.

With each new release we will provide release notes where it will be stated if there are any breaking changes in the SDK interface or the protocol itself and what are all the new features and bug fixes.

For further information we also recommend reading “MTS integration with AMQP” and “MTS Ticket Integration” documents, which you should have already received during the course of integration.

3 Start using the SDK

In this document pseudo code is used to give you some basic understanding. For actual working examples please take a look at the accompanied SDK example project.

First create a new instance of MTS SDK

```
MtsSdkApi mtsSdk = new MtsSdk();
```

This creates the SDK but does not start it yet so no connections are established at this point.

To actually initiate a connection with MTS RabbitMQ ticket gateway, you have to open the connection first. There are three possible ways.

First option:

```
MtsSdkApi.open()
```

This will initialize the SDK using the “mts-sdk.properties” file located in your resources folder.

Second option:

```
MtsSdkApi.open(String filePath)
```

This will initialize the SDK using the file found in the path you specified. It can be either an absolute or relative path. Settings format in the file must be the same as in “mts-sdk.properties”.

Third option:

```
MtsSdkApi.open(Properties properties)
```

This will initialize the SDK using provided properties where key-value pairs correspond to contents of the “mts-sdk.properties” file.

It is possible to create multiple SDK instances using different settings, which can prove useful if you want to run multiple SDKs on the same JVM, thus connecting through multiple RabbitMQ virtual hosts.

After SDK is initialized you can create one or more messages senders. There are four different types of senders based on the actual use case:

- TicketSender
- TicketCancelSender
- TicketAcknowledgmentSender
- *TicketCancelAcknowledgmentSender*

3.1 Ticket Sender

The main sender is TicketSender which is used to send tickets to MTS and receive acceptance information in response. You obtain a new instance by calling

```
TicketSender ticketSender =
MtsSdkApi.getTicketSender(TicketResponseListener responseListener)
```

You have to supply your implementation of response handler where you will receive events on whether ticket was successfully published or not (i.e. AMQP publisher confirms) as well as MTS acceptance response, i.e. whether ticket should be accepted or rejected by the client.

There are two ways of sending tickets. The preferred way is asynchronously but you can also send them synchronously. First one is by using

```
TicketSender.send(Ticket ticket)
```

This will send a ticket asynchronously and trigger response in your response listener. This is the recommended way of sending tickets.

Clients who find synchronous interface better suiting to their needs can send tickets in a blocking fashion

```
TicketResponse response = TicketSender.sendBlocking(Ticket ticket) throws
ResponseTimeoutException
```

This method will block calling thread until ticket is either accepted or rejected or throw ResponseTimeoutException if reply is not received in time (usually after 15s). This method returns a TicketResponse. TicketResponseListener will not be triggered in this case. The timeout can be set using the ticketResponseTimeout configuration attribute.

Before sending any ticket you need to generate a Ticket using TicketBuilder. MTS ticket is structured hierarchically but we made the builder flat with only selections as sub objects of the ticket. Below is an example of how a ticket might be constructed.

```
Ticket ticket =  TicketSender.newBuilder()
        .setBookmakerId(10)
        .setTicketId("f2f5b035-7ded-4527-9c3f-73cab71fb15b")
        .setLimitId(2)
        .setChannelId(SourceChannel.INTERNET)
        .setDeviceId("e4fe9bde-caa0-47b6-908d-ffba3fa184f2")
        .setEndCustomerId("User123456")
        .setEndCustomerIp("1.3.3.7")
        .setLanguageId("EN")
        .setCurrency("EUR")
        .setStake(5.0)
        .setSystem(0) // accumulator bet
        .setBonusWin(10.2)
        .addSelection()
          .setLine(LineType.PREMATCH)
          .setMarket("lcoo:10/1/*/1")
          .setMatch(9569629)
          .setOdd(1.1)
          .buildSelection()
        .addSelection()
          .setLine(LineType.PREMATCH)
          .setMarket("lcoo:12/2/*/2")
          .setMatch(5369329)
          .setOdd(1.3)
          .buildSelection()
        .build()
```

To add selections you call

```
TicketBuilder.addSelection()
```

It returns selection builder where you can set various selection properties. When you are done with selection you call

```
SelectionBuilder.buildSelection()
```

It builds the selection, adds the selection to parent object and returns the ticket builder.

3.2 Ticket Cancellation Sender

If you want to cancel a ticket use TicketCancelSender. Similar to ticket sender both synchronous and asynchronous types of interfaces are supported. Synchronous calls are discouraged because response for ticket cancellation could be send several minutes after the initial request. The timeout for ticket cancellation can be set using ticketCancellationResponseTimeout configuration attribute.

New instance is created by

```
TicketCancelSender ticketSender = MtsSdkApi.getTicketCancelSender(
TicketCancelResponseListener responseListener)
```

You should supply ***ResponseListener*** where you will receive notifications of whether ticket cancellation was successfully published on RabbitMQ and to get a final ticket cancellation response from MTS, i.e. cancellation accepted or rejected.

Example of ticket cancellation

```
TicketCancel ticketCancel = TicketCancelSender.newBuilder()
        .setCancelMessageId("messageID")
        .setTicketId("ticket id")
        .setBookmakerId(1)
        .setCancellationReason(101)
        .setReasonMessage("customer cancelled ticket")
        .build()
```

After you have constructed a TicketCancel object you have to send it with TicketCancelSender

```
TicketCancelSender.send(TicketCancel ticketCancel)
```

3.3 Ticket Acknowledgement Sender

Ticket acknowledgment sender can be used to acknowledge back to MTS of whether preceding MTS ticket acceptance suggestion was followed or not by the client which in turn makes it easier to reconcile the records on both sides.

As acknowledgments are one-way you will only be able to receive confirmations of whether acknowledgement was successfully delivered to MTS or not. There will be no other replies.

Acknowledgement sender creation:

```
TicketAcknowledgmentSender ticketAckSender =
MtsSdkApi.getTicketAcknowledgmentSender (
TicketAcknowledgmentResponseListener responseListener)
```

Acknowledgement message creation:

```
TicketAcknowledgment ticketAcknowledgment =
TicketAcknowledgmentSender.newBuilder()
        .setTicketId("ticket id")
        .setAckStatus(TicketAckStatus.ACCEPTED)
        .setBookmakerId(1)
        .setSourceCode(100)
        .build();
```

Acknowledgement sending:

```
TicketAcknowledgmentSender.send(TicketAcknowledgment  ticketAcknowledgment);
```

3.4 Ticket Cancel Acknowledgement Sender

Ticket cancellation acknowledgment sender can be used to acknowledge back to MTS of whether preceding MTS ticket cancellation response was followed or not by the client which in turn makes it easier to reconcile the records on both sides.

Sender creation:

```
TicketCancelAcknowledgmentSender ticketCancelAckSender =
MtsSdkApi.getTicketCancelAcknowledgmentSender (
TicketCancelAcknowledgmentResponseListener responseListener)
```

Message creation:

```
TicketCancelAcknowledgment ticketCancelAcknowledgment =
TicketCancelAcknowledgmentSender.newBuilder()
        .setTicketId("ticket id")
        .setAckStatus(TicketCancelAckStatus.CANCELLED)
        .setBookmakerId(1)
        .setSourceCode(101)
        .build();
```

Message sending:

```
TicketCancelAcknowledgmentSender.send(TicketCancelAcknowledgment
ticketCancelAcknowledgment);
```

4 SDK Configuration Settings

Setting	Mandatory	Default	Description
mts.sdk.username	yes		AMQP username
mts.sdk.password	yes		AMQP password
mts.sdk.hostname	yes		Hostname CI: mtsgate-ci.betradar.com Prod: mtsgate-t1.betradar.com
mts.sdk.vhost	no		AMQP virtual host (default: /username)
mts.sdk.ssl	no	true	Use SSL for communication
mts.sdk.port	no	5671	Port 5671 if ssl=true, else 5672
mts.sdk.node	no	1	Node id to be used when creating routing key
mts.sdk.bookmakerId	no	0	When provided, it is used as the default value for the BookmakerId on the ticket.
mts.sdk.limitId	no	0	When provided, it is used as the default value for the LimitId property on the ticket.
mts.sdk.currency	no		When provided, it is used as the default value for the Currency property on the ticket.
mts.sdk.channel	no		When provided, it is used as the default value for the SenderChannel property on the ticket.
mts.sdk.accessToken	no		When selections are build using UnifiedOdds ids, the accessToken is used to access sports API.
mts.sdk. provideAdditionalMarket Specifiers	no	true	This value is used to indicate if the sdk should add market specifiers for specific markets. Only used when building selection using UnifiedOdds ids.
mts.sdk. exclusiveConsumer	no	true	The value specifying whether the rabbit consumer channel should be exclusive.
mts.sdk.keycloakHost	no		The auth server for accessing MTS Client API.
mts.sdk. keycloakUsername	no		The default username used to get access token from the auth server. It can be overridden when the MTS Client API methods are called.
mts.sdk. keycloakPassword	no		The default password used to get access token from the auth server. It can be overridden when the MTS Client API methods are called.
mts.sdk.keycloakSecret	no		The secret used to get access token from the auth server.
mts.sdk. mtsClientApiHost	no		The MTS Client API host.
mts.sdk.ticketResponse Timeout	no	15000	The ticket response timeout(ms).
mts.sdk.ticketCancellati onResponseTimeout	no	600000	The ticket cancellation response timeout(ms).

mts.sdk.ticketCashoutResponseTimeout	no	600000	The ticket cashout response timeout(ms).
mts.sdk.ticketNonSrSettleResponseTimeout	no	600000	The ticket non-Sportradar response timeout(ms).