

# Alibaba Cloud

## Short message Service API Reference









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# Document conventions

Style	Description	Example
 <b>Danger</b>	A danger notice indicates a situation that will cause major system changes, faults, physical injuries, and other adverse results.	 <b>Danger:</b> Resetting will result in the loss of user configuration data.
 <b>Warning</b>	A warning notice indicates a situation that may cause major system changes, faults, physical injuries, and other adverse results.	 <b>Warning:</b> Restarting will cause business interruption. About 10 minutes are required to restart an instance.
 <b>Notice</b>	A caution notice indicates warning information, supplementary instructions, and other content that the user must understand.	 <b>Notice:</b> If the weight is set to 0, the server no longer receives new requests.
 <b>Note</b>	A note indicates supplemental instructions, best practices, tips, and other content.	 <b>Note:</b> You can use Ctrl + A to select all files.
>	Closing angle brackets are used to indicate a multi-level menu cascade.	Click <b>Settings&gt; Network&gt; Set network type</b> .
<b>Bold</b>	Bold formatting is used for buttons, menus, page names, and other UI elements.	Click <b>OK</b> .
Courier font	Courier font is used for commands	Run the <code>cd /d C:/window</code> command to enter the Windows system folder.
<i>Italic</i>	Italic formatting is used for parameters and variables.	<code>bae log list --instanceid</code> <i>Instance_ID</i>
[] or [a b]	This format is used for an optional value, where only one item can be selected.	<code>ipconfig [-all -t]</code>
{ } or {a b}	This format is used for a required value, where only one item can be selected.	<code>switch {active stand}</code>

# Table of Contents

1.Overview	05
2.List of operations by function	06
3.Request method	08
4.Common parameters	09
5.Signature method	11
6.Obtain an AccessKey pair	14
7.SendMessageToGlobe	15
8.	18
9.SendMessageWithTemplate	20
10.QueryMessage	23
11.SmsConversion	26
12.Conversion rate data access API	29


# 1. Overview

Short Message Service (SMS) is a messaging service that is provided by Alibaba Cloud. SMS provides an efficient method for you to send one-time passwords and notification messages. SMS provides carrier-grade operations and maintenance (O&M) capabilities, monitors performance of SMS channels in real time, supports automatic channel switchover, and achieves a delivery rate of 99%. SMS provides a wide range of API operations that allow you to send individual text messages, send text messages in batches, and query the delivery statuses of text messages.

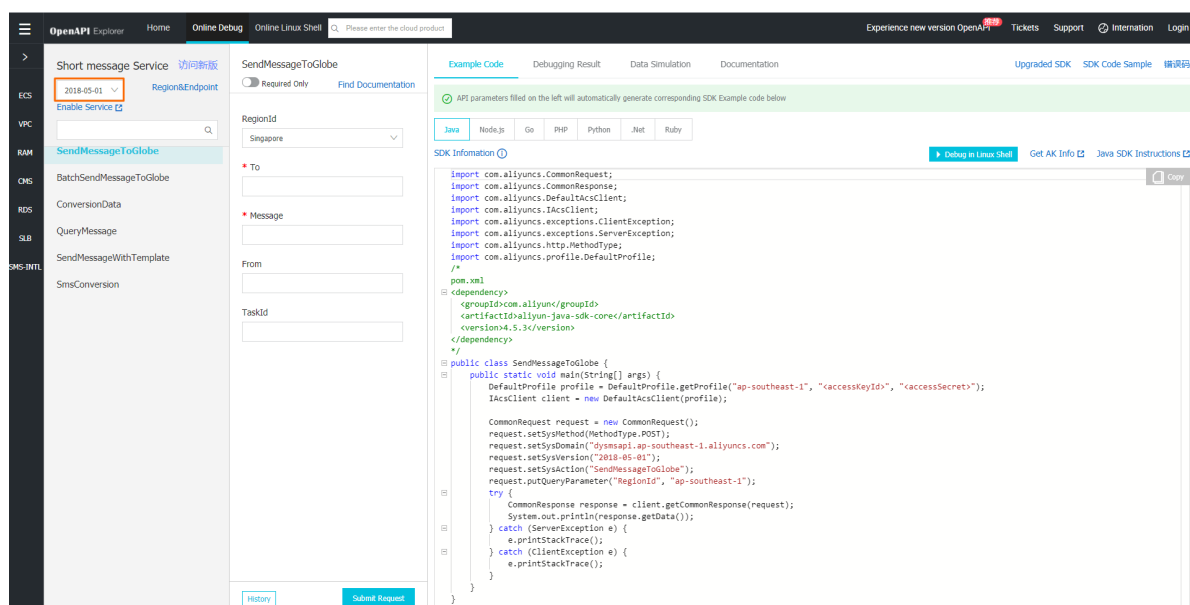
## Request methods

You can use the following methods to call SMS API operations:

- Use the SDKs that are developed by using various programming languages for SMS. We recommend that you use this method.
- Use **OpenAPI Explorer** that is provided by Alibaba Cloud.

 **Notice** OpenAPI Explorer configurations:

- Version: 2018-05-01
- RegionId: ap-south-east-1 (Singapore)
- Site: International



## Usage notes

Take note of the following information before you call API operations:

- Before you call API operations to send text messages to mainland China, you must create signatures and specify the message content in the SMS console. You must also obtain the parameter values for the signatures and the message content.
- The signatures and message content of the text messages sent to mainland China can be used only when they are approved.

## 2. List of operations by function

The following tables list the API operations that are available for use in Short Message Service (SMS). For more information, see the corresponding topic for each API operation.

### Send text messages to the regions outside mainland China

API	Description
<a href="#">SendMessageToGlobe</a>	Sends a text message to a region outside mainland China.

### Send text messages to mainland China

API	Description
<a href="#">SendMessageWithTemplate</a>	Sends a text message by using a template.

### Query text messages

API	Description
<a href="#">QueryMessage</a>	Queries text messages.

### Obtain the conversion information of text messages

API	Description
<a href="#">SmsConversion</a>	Sends Alibaba Cloud the feedback on the reception statuses of text messages. Message IDs are used to identify text messages. Alibaba Cloud calculates and monitors the conversion rates of text messages.
<a href="#">ConversionData</a>	Sends OTP conversion information back to Alibaba Cloud.

### Obtain a delivery receipt

API	Description
<a href="#">SmsReport</a>	Pulls SMS delivery reports.

## 3. Request method

To send a Short Message Service (SMS) API request, you must send an HTTP GET request to the SMS endpoint. You must add the request parameters that correspond to the API operation being called. After you call the API, the system returns a response.


### Request syntax

SMS API operations use the RPC protocol. You can call SMS API operations by sending HTTP GET requests. SMS supports both HTTP and HTTPS requests. For data security, we recommend that you send HTTPS requests. All requests and responses are encoded in UTF-8. The request syntax is described as follows:

```
https://Endpoint/?Action=xx&Version=xx&Parameters
```

- **Endpoint:** the endpoint of the SMS API. The endpoint is `dysmsapi.ap-southeast-1.aliyuncs.com`.
- **Action:** the name of the operation being performed. For example, to send text messages, you must set the Action parameter to `SendMessageToGlobe`.
- **Version:** the version of the SMS API. The current SMS API version is `2018-05-01`.
- **Parameters:** the request parameters for the operation. Separate multiple parameters with ampersands ( `&` ). Request parameters include both common parameters and operation-specific parameters. Common parameters specify the information such as the API version and identity credentials. For more information, see [Common parameters](#).

The following example demonstrates how to call the `SendMessageToGlobe` operation in SMS to send text messages:

 **Note** The following sample code has been formatted to improve readability.


```
http(s)://dysmsapi.ap-southeast-1.aliyuncs.com/?Action=SendMessageToGlobe
&Message=Hello
&To=12455xxx67
&<Common request parameters>
```



## 4.Common parameters

Common parameters include common request parameters and common response parameters. To send a Short Message Service (SMS) API request, you must send an HTTP GET request to the SMS endpoint. You must add the request parameters that correspond to the API operation being called. After the request is processed, the system returns a result.

### Common request parameters

 **Note** The sample code in this topic has been formatted to improve readability.

Parameter	Type	Required	Description
Format	String	No	The format in which to return the response. Valid values: <i>JSON</i> and <i>XML</i> .
Version	String	Yes	The version number of the API, in the format of YYYY-MM-DD. Set this value to <i>2018-05-01</i> .
AccessKeyId	String	Yes	The AccessKey ID provided to you by Alibaba Cloud.
Timestamp	String	Yes	The timestamp of the request. Specify the time in the ISO 8601 standard in the yyyy-MM-ddTHH:mm:ssZ format. The time must be in UTC.  For example, you can set this parameter to 2013-01-10T12:00:00Z, which indicates 20:00:00 on January 10, 2013 (UTC+8).
SignatureNonce	String	Yes	A unique, random number used to prevent replay attacks.  You must use different numbers for different requests.
Signature	String	Yes	The signature string of the current request. For more information about how signatures are calculated, see <a href="#">Signature method</a> .
SignatureMethod	String	Yes	The encryption method of the signature string. Set the value to HMAC-SHA1.
SignatureVersion	String	Yes	The version of the signature encryption algorithm. Set the value to 1.0.

### Sample requests

```
https://dysmsapi.ap-southeast-1.aliyuncs.com/?Format=xml
&Version=2018-05-01
&Signature=Pc5WB8gokVn0xfeu%2FZV%2BiNMldgI%3D
&SignatureMethod=HMAC-SHA1
&SignatureNonce=15215528852396
&SignatureVersion=1.0
&AccessKeyId=key-test
&OwnerId=12345678
&Timestamp=2014-10-10T12:00:00Z
```

## Common response parameters

After you send an API request, the system returns a response in a uniform format. A returned HTTP status code 2xx indicates that the request is successful. A returned HTTP status code 4xx or 5xx indicates that the request fails. Responses can be returned in either the JSON or XML format. You can specify the response format in the request. The default response format is XML. For ease of reading, the sample responses are formatted. The actual responses do not include line breaks or indentations.

Every response returns a unique RequestId regardless of whether the call is successful.

- XML format

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
  <!--Result Root Node-->
  <Interface Name+Response>
    <!--Return Request Tag-->
    <RequestId>4C467B38-3910-447D-87BC-AC049166F216</RequestId>
    <!--Return Result Data-->
  </Interface Name+Response>
```

- JSON format

```
{
  "RequestId": "4C467B38-3910-447D-87BC-AC049166F216",
  /*Return Result Data*/
}
```

# 5. Signature method

This topic describes how requests are signed. You must sign all HTTP or HTTPS API requests to ensure security. Alibaba Cloud uses the request signature to verify the identity of the request sender. Alibaba Cloud implements symmetric encryption with an AccessKey pair to verify the identity of the request sender. An AccessKey pair consists of an AccessKey ID and an AccessKey secret.

## AccessKey pairs

You can obtain the AccessKey ID and AccessKey secret on the AccessKey Management page in the Alibaba Cloud Management Console. The AccessKey ID is used to verify the identity of the user, while the AccessKey secret is used to encrypt and verify the signature string. You must keep your AccessKey secret strictly confidential.

For more information, see [Obtain an AccessKey pair](#).

## Procedure

1. Create a canonicalized query string.
  - i. Arrange the request parameters (including [common parameters](#) and operation-specific parameters except Signature) in alphabetical order.

**Note** If you use the GET method to send a request, the request parameters are included as a part of the request URL. The first parameter follows the question mark ( ? ) in the URL and the other parameters follow an ampersand ( & ).

- ii. Encode the canonicalized query string in UTF-8 based on [RFC 3986](#).
  - Uppercase letters, lowercase letters, digits, and some special characters such as hyphens ( - ), underscores ( \_ ), periods ( . ), and tildes ( ~ ) do not need to be encoded.
  - Other characters must be percent encoded in %XY format. XY represents the ASCII code of the characters in hexadecimal notation.  
For example, double quotation marks ( " ) are encoded as %22 .
  - Extended UTF-8 characters are encoded in the %XY%ZA... format.
  - Spaces must be encoded as %20 . Do not encode spaces as plus signs ( + ). The preceding encoding method is slightly different from the *application/x-www-form-urlencoded* MIME-type encoding algorithm. If you use `java.net.URLEncoder` in the Java standard library, use `percentEncode` to encode request parameters and their values. In the encoded query string, replace the plus sign ( + ) with %20 , the asterisk ( \* ) with %2A , and %7E with a tilde ( ~ ). This way, you can obtain an encoded string that matches the preceding encoding rules.
- iii. Use an equal sign ( = ) to concatenate each encoded request parameter and its value.
- iv. Use an ampersand ( & ) to concatenate the encoded request parameters. These parameters must be arranged in the same order as those in **Step 1**.

2. Create a string-to-sign.


- i. Create a string-to-sign (Signature) from the encoded canonicalized query string.

You can also use `percentEncode` to encode the canonicalized query string created in the previous step. Perform the following steps to create a string-to-sign:

```
StringToSign=
HTTPMethod + "&" + //HTTPMethod: the HTTP method that is used to send a request, su
ch as GET.
percentEncode("/") + "&" + //percentEncode("/"): Encode the forward slash (/) in UT
F-8 as %2F.
percentEncode(CanonicalizedQueryString) // Encode the canonicalized query string cr
eated in Step 1.
```

- ii. Calculate the HMAC value of the string-to-sign by using the AccessKey secret as the key.

Calculate the hash-based message authentication code (HMAC) value of the string-to-sign based on [RFC 2104](#).

 **Note** Use the Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA1) algorithm to calculate the HMAC value of the string-to-sign. The AccessKey secret appended with an ampersand ( `&` ) (ASCII: 38) is used as the key for the HMAC calculation.

- iii. Obtain the signature string.

Encode the HMAC value in [Base64](#) to obtain the signature string (Signature).

- iv. Add the signature string to the request.

Add the signature string to the request as the Signature parameter. The result is the signed API request.

 **Note** The signature string is submitted to the server based on [RFC 3986](#).

## Sample request

Take the `SendMessageToGlobe` operation as an example. The following request URL is used before signing:

```
http://dysmsapi.ap-southeast-1.aliyuncs.com/?AccessKeyId=testid&Action=SendMessageToGlobe&F
ormat=XML&From=Alicloud&Message=Hello&RegionId=ap-southeast-1&SignatureMethod=HMAC-SHA1&Sig
natureNonce=57acef20-c1d8-11eb-8c08-db81fda24dcc&SignatureVersion=1.0&Timestamp=2021-05-31T
06%3A20%3A49Z&To=861245567%2A%2A%2A%2A&Version=2018-05-01
```

The following string is the string-to-sign:

```
GET%2F&AccessKeyId%3Dtestid%26Action%3DSendMessageToGlobe%26Format%3DXML%26From%3DAlicloud
%26Message%3DHello%26RegionId%3Dap-southeast-1%26SignatureMethod%3DHMAC-SHA1%26SignatureNon
ce%3D57acef20-c1d8-11eb-8c08-db81fda24dcc%26SignatureVersion%3D1.0%26Timestamp%3D2021-05-31
T06%253A20%253A49Z%26To%3D861245567%252A%252A%252A%252A%26Version%3D2018-05-01
```

Assume that the AccessKey ID is `testid` and the AccessKey secret is `testsecret`. Then, the key used to calculate the HMAC value of the signature is `testsecret&`. The calculated signature string is

```
uRpHwaSEt3J+6KQD//svCh/x+pI= .
```

The following URL is the signed request URL after the signature string is added to the request as the Signature parameter:

```
http://dysmsapi.ap-southeast-1.aliyuncs.com/?Signature=Lh%2FxyzDi5tn8DXfqatBONMXLErg%3D&AccessKeyId=testid&Action=SendMessageToGlobe&Format=XML&From=Alicloud&Message=Hello&RegionId=ap-southeast-1&SignatureMethod=HMAC-SHA1&SignatureNonce=57acef20-c1d8-11eb-8c08-db81fda24dcc&SignatureVersion=1.0&Timestamp=2021-05-31T06%3A20%3A49Z&To=861245567%2A%2A%2A&Version=2.018-05-01
```


## 6. Obtain an AccessKey pair

This topic describes how to obtain an AccessKey pair for your Alibaba Cloud account and Resource Access Management (RAM) user. When you call the Alibaba Cloud Short Message Service (SMS) API, you must use the AccessKey pair to complete identity verification.

### Context

An AccessKey pair consists of an AccessKey ID and an AccessKey secret.

- The AccessKey ID is used to verify the identity of a user.
- The AccessKey secret is used to encrypt and verify the signature string for identity authentication. You must keep your AccessKey secret confidential.

 **Warning** If the AccessKey pair of your Alibaba Cloud account is disclosed, your resources are at risk. We recommend that you call API operations as a RAM user. This minimizes the possibility of disclosing the AccessKey pair of your Alibaba Cloud account.

For more information, see [Obtain an AccessKey pair](#).

# 7.SendMessageToGlobe

Sends messages to the countries or regions outside the Chinese mainland.

## QPS limit

You can call this operation up to 30 times per second. If the number of the calls per second exceeds the limit, throttling is triggered. As a result, your business may be affected. We recommend that you take note of the limit when you call this operation.

## Debugging

OpenAPI Explorer automatically calculates the signature value. For your convenience, we recommend that you call this operation in OpenAPI Explorer. OpenAPI Explorer dynamically generates the sample code of the operation for different SDKs.

## Request parameters

Parameter	Type	Required	Example	Description
Action	String	Yes	SendMessageToGlobe	The operation that you want to perform. Set the value to <b>SendMessageToGlobe</b> .
To	String	Yes	861245567****	The mobile phone number of the recipient. You must add the country code to the beginning of each mobile phone number. Example: 861245567****.
From	String	No	Alicloud	The mobile phone number of the sender. You can specify the sender ID when you call the API operation. The sender ID can contain digits and letters. If the sender ID contains letters and digits, it can be a maximum of 11 characters in length. If the sender ID contains only digits, it can be a maximum of 15 characters in length.
Message	String	Yes	Hello	The content of the message.

Parameter	Type	Required	Example	Description
TaskId	String	No	123****789	The ID of the task. It must be 1 to 255 characters in length.

## Response parameters

Parameter	Type	Example	Description
ResponseCode	String	OK	The status code that indicates whether the message was sent.
NumberDetail	Object		The details about the recipient phone number.
Carrier	String	CMI	The carrier that provides the recipient phone number.
Region	String	HongKong	The region to which the recipient phone number belongs.
Country	String	Hongkong, China	The country to which the recipient phone number belongs.
RequestId	String	F655A8D5-B967-440B-8683-DAD6FF8DE990	The ID of the request.
Segments	String	1	The number of the messages that incurred fees.
ResponseDescription	String	The SMS Send Request was accepted	The description of the status code that indicates whether the message was sent.
From	String	Alicloud	The sender ID that was returned. The API operation returns the sender ID that you have specified in the request parameters.
To	String	"123"	The mobile phone number of the recipient.
MessageId	String	1008030300****	The ID of the message.

## Examples



## Sample requests

```
http(s)://dysmsapi.ap-southeast-1.aliyuncs.com/?Action=SendMessageToGlobe
&To=861245567****
&From=Alicloud
&Message=Hello
&TaskId=123****789
&Common request parameters
```

## Sample success responses

XML format

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type:application/xml
<SendMessageToGlobeResponse>
  <ResponseCode>OK</ResponseCode>
  <NumberDetail>
    <Carrier>CMI</Carrier>
    <Region>HongKong</Region>
    <Country>Hongkong, China</Country>
  </NumberDetail>
  <RequestId>F655A8D5-B967-440B-8683-DAD6FF8DE990</RequestId>
  <Segments>1</Segments>
  <ResponseDescription>The SMS Send Request was accepted</ResponseDescription>
  <From>Alicloud</From>
  <To>"123"</To>
  <MessageId>1008030300****</MessageId>
</SendMessageToGlobeResponse>
```

JSON format

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type:application/json
{
  "ResponseCode" : "OK",
  "NumberDetail" : {
    "Carrier" : "CMI",
    "Region" : "HongKong",
    "Country" : "Hongkong, China"
  },
  "RequestId" : "F655A8D5-B967-440B-8683-DAD6FF8DE990",
  "Segments" : "1",
  "ResponseDescription" : "The SMS Send Request was accepted",
  "From" : "Alicloud",
  "To" : "123",
  "MessageId" : "1008030300****"
}
```

## Error codes

For a list of error codes, visit the [API Error Center](#).

## 8.

Action	String		BatchSendMessageToGlobe	
To	String		["931520581****\","931530581****\","931540581****\","931550581****\"]	
From	String		Alicloud	
Message	String		["message to 931520581****\","message to 931530581****\","message to 931540581****\","message to 931550581****\"]	
Type	String		OTP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
TaskId	String		123789****	

ResponseCode	String	OK	
RequestId	String	F655A8D5-B967-440B-8683-DAD6FF8D28D3	
FailedList	String	["931520581****","931530581****"]	
ResponseDescription	String	The SMS Send Request was accepted	
From	String	Alicloud	
MessageIdList	String	["123****","124****"]	
SuccessCount	String	2	

```
http(s)://dysmsapi.ap-southeast-1.aliyuncs.com/?Action=BatchSendMessageToGlobe
&To=["931520581****","\931530581****","\931540581****","\931550581****"]
&Message=["message to 931520581****","\message to 931530581****","\message to 931540581*
***","\message to 931550581****"]
&Type=OTP
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type:application/xml
<BatchSendMessageToGlobeResponse>
  <ResponseCode>OK</ResponseCode>
  <RequestId>F655A8D5-B967-440B-8683-DAD6FF8D28D3</RequestId>
  <FailedList>["931520581****","931530581****"]</FailedList>
  <ResponseDescription>The SMS Send Request was accepted</ResponseDescription>
  <From>Alicloud</From>
  <MessageIdList>["123****","124****"]</MessageIdList>
  <SuccessCount>2</SuccessCount>
</BatchSendMessageToGlobeResponse>
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type:application/json
{
  "ResponseCode" : "OK",
  "RequestId" : "F655A8D5-B967-440B-8683-DAD6FF8D28D3",
  "FailedList" : "[\"931520581****\", \"931530581****\"]",
  "ResponseDescription" : "The SMS Send Request was accepted",
  "From" : "Alicloud",
  "MessageIdList" : "[\"123****\", \"124****\"]",
  "SuccessCount" : "2"
}
```

# 9.SendMessageWithTemplate

Sends messages to the Chinese mainland by using a message template.

## Debugging

OpenAPI Explorer automatically calculates the signature value. For your convenience, we recommend that you call this operation in OpenAPI Explorer. OpenAPI Explorer dynamically generates the sample code of the operation for different SDKs.

## Request parameters

Parameter	Type	Required	Example	Description
Action	String	Yes	SendMessageWithTemplate	The operation that you want to perform. Set the value to <b>SendMessageWithTemplate</b> .
To	String	Yes	861503871****	The mobile phone numbers that you want to receive the messages. You must add the country code to the beginning of each mobile phone number. Example: 861503871****.
From	String	Yes	Alicloud	The signature. To view the signature, log on to the <a href="#">Short Message Service (SMS) console</a> and navigate to the <b>SMS Signature</b> tab of the <b>Go China</b> page.
TemplateCode	String	Yes	SMS_0000	The code of the message template. To query the message template code, log on to the <a href="#">SMS console</a> and navigate to the <b>SMS Content</b> tab of the <b>Go China</b> page.
TemplateParam	String	No	null	The values of the variables that are included in the message template. If a variable exists in the template, the parameter is required.
SmsUpExtendCode	String	No	90999	The extension code of the upstream message.

## Response parameters

Parameter	Type	Example	Description
ResponseCode	String	OK	The status that indicates whether the delivery request was submitted.
NumberDetail	Object		The details about the recipient phone number.
Carrier	String	China Mobile	The carrier that provides the recipient phone number.
Region	String	Nanjing, Jiangsu	The region to which the recipient phone number belongs.
Country	String	China	The country to which the recipient phone number belongs.
ResponseDescription	String	The SMS Send Request was accepted	The description of the status that indicates whether the delivery request was submitted.
Segments	String	1	The number of the messages that incurred fees.
To	String	861503871****	The mobile phone numbers that you want to receive the messages. You must add the country code to the beginning of each mobile phone number. Example: 861503871****.
MessageId	String	10080303003****	The ID of the message.
RequestId	String	F655A8D5-B967-440B-8683-DAD6FF8D23D6	The ID of the request.

## Examples

### Sample requests

```
http(s)://dysmsapi.ap-southeast-1.aliyuncs.com/?Action=SendMessageWithTemplate
&From=Alicloud
&TemplateCode=SMS_0000
&To=861503871****
&<Common request parameters>
```

## Sample success responses

XML format

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type:application/xml
<SendMessageWithTemplateResponse>
  <ResponseCode>OK</ResponseCode>
  <NumberDetail>
    <Carrier>China Mobile</Carrier>
    <Region>Nanjing, Jiangsu</Region>
    <Country>China</Country>
  </NumberDetail>
  <ResponseDescription>The SMS Send Request was accepted</ResponseDescription>
  <Segments>1</Segments>
  <To>861503871****</To>
  <MessageId>10080303003****</MessageId>
  <RequestId>F655A8D5-B967-440B-8683-DAD6FF8D23D6</RequestId>
</SendMessageWithTemplateResponse>
```

JSON format

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type:application/json
{
  "ResponseCode" : "OK",
  "NumberDetail" : {
    "Carrier" : "China Mobile",
    "Region" : "Nanjing, Jiangsu",
    "Country" : "China"
  },
  "ResponseDescription" : "The SMS Send Request was accepted",
  "Segments" : "1",
  "To" : "861503871****",
  "MessageId" : "10080303003****",
  "RequestId" : "F655A8D5-B967-440B-8683-DAD6FF8D23D6"
}
```

## Error codes

For a list of error codes, visit the [API Error Center](#).

# 10.QueryMessage

Queries the status of a message.

## QPS limit

You can call this operation up to 300 times per second. If the number of the calls per second exceeds the limit, throttling is triggered. As a result, your business may be affected. We recommend that you take note of the limit when you call this operation.

## Debugging

OpenAPI Explorer automatically calculates the signature value. For your convenience, we recommend that you call this operation in OpenAPI Explorer. OpenAPI Explorer dynamically generates the sample code of the operation for different SDKs.

## Request parameters

Parameter	Type	Required	Example	Description
Action	String	Yes	QueryMessage	The operation that you want to perform. Set the value to <b>QueryMessage</b> .
MessageId	String	Yes	1008030xxx3003	The ID of the message.

## Response parameters

Parameter	Type	Example	Description
Status	String	1	The status that indicates whether the message was sent. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1: The message is sent.</li><li>2: The message failed to be sent.</li><li>3: The message is being sent.</li></ul>
ErrorDescription	String	success	The description of the status code that indicates whether the message was sent.
ResponseCode	String	OK	The status that indicates whether the delivery request was submitted.
ReceiveDate	String	Mon, 24 Dec 2018 16:58:22 +0800	The time when the delivery receipt was received from the carrier.

Parameter	Type	Example	Description
NumberDetail	Object		The details about the recipient phone number.
Carrier	String	CMI	The carrier that provides the recipient phone number.
Region	String	HongKong	The region to which the recipient phone number belongs.
Country	String	Hongkong, China	The country to which the recipient phone number belongs.
Message	String	Hello!	The content of the message.
ResponseDescription	String	The SMS Send Request was accepted	The description of the status that indicates whether the delivery request was submitted.
ErrorCode	String	DELIVERED	The status code that indicates whether the message was sent.
SendDate	String	Mon, 24 Dec 2018 16:58:22 +0800	The time when the message was sent to the carrier.
To	String	6581xxx810	The mobile phone number of the recipient.
MessageId	String	1008030xxx3003	The ID of the message.
RequestId	String	F655A8D5-B967-440B-8683-DAD6FF8D28D0	The ID of the request.

## Examples

### Sample requests

```
http(s)://dysmsapi.ap-southeast-1.aliyuncs.com/?Action=QueryMessage
&MessageId=1008030xxx3003
&<Common request parameters>
```

### Sample success responses



## XML format

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type:application/xml
<QueryMessageResponse>
  <Status>1</Status>
  <ErrorDescription>success</ErrorDescription>
  <ResponseCode>OK</ResponseCode>
  <ReceiveDate>Mon, 24 Dec 2018 16:58:22 +0800</ReceiveDate>
  <NumberDetail>
    <Carrier>CMI</Carrier>
    <Region>HongKong</Region>
    <Country>Hongkong, China</Country>
  </NumberDetail>
  <Message>Hello!</Message>
  <ResponseDescription>The SMS Send Request was accepted</ResponseDescription>
  <ErrorCode>DELIVERED</ErrorCode>
  <SendDate>Mon, 24 Dec 2018 16:58:22 +0800</SendDate>
  <To>6581xxx810</To>
  <MessageId>1008030xxx3003</MessageId>
  <RequestId>F655A8D5-B967-440B-8683-DAD6FF8D28D0</RequestId>
</QueryMessageResponse>
```

## JSON format

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type:application/json
{
  "Status" : "1",
  "ErrorDescription" : "success",
  "ResponseCode" : "OK",
  "ReceiveDate" : "Mon, 24 Dec 2018 16:58:22 +0800",
  "NumberDetail" : {
    "Carrier" : "CMI",
    "Region" : "HongKong",
    "Country" : "Hongkong, China"
  },
  "Message" : "Hello!",
  "ResponseDescription" : "The SMS Send Request was accepted",
  "ErrorCode" : "DELIVERED",
  "SendDate" : "Mon, 24 Dec 2018 16:58:22 +0800",
  "To" : "6581xxx810",
  "MessageId" : "1008030xxx3003",
  "RequestId" : "F655A8D5-B967-440B-8683-DAD6FF8D28D0"
}
```

## Error codes

For a list of error codes, visit the [API Error Center](#).

# 11.SmsConversion

Delivers one-time password (OTP) message statuses to Alibaba Cloud, which calculates and monitors OTP conversion rates.

Metrics:

- Requested OTP messages
- Verified OTP messages

An OTP conversion rate is calculated based on the following formula: OTP conversion rate = Number of verified OTP messages/Number of requested OTP messages.

## Note

If you call the SmsConversion operation to query OTP conversion rates, your business may be affected. We recommend that you perform the following operations:

- Call the SmsConversion operation in an asynchronous manner by configuring queues or events.
- Manually degrade your services or use a circuit breaker to automatically degrade services.

## Debugging

OpenAPI Explorer automatically calculates the signature value. For your convenience, we recommend that you call this operation in OpenAPI Explorer. OpenAPI Explorer dynamically generates the sample code of the operation for different SDKs.

## Request parameters

Parameter	Type	Required	Example	Description
Action	String	Yes	SmsConversion	The operation that you want to perform. Set the value to <b>SmsConversion</b> .
MessageId	String	Yes	1008030300****	The ID of the OTP message.
Delivered	Boolean	Yes	true	Specifies whether customers replied to the OTP message. Valid values: true and false.

Parameter	Type	Required	Example	Description
ConversionTime	Long	No	1349055900000	<p>The time when the OTP message was delivered. The value is a UNIX timestamp. Unit: milliseconds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If you leave the parameter empty, the current timestamp is specified by default.</li><li>If you specify the parameter, the timestamp must be greater than the message sending time and less than the current timestamp.</li></ul>

## Response parameters

Parameter	Type	Example	Description
ResponseCode	String	OK	The status code. If OK is returned, the request is successful. For more information, see <a href="#">Error codes</a> .
ResponseDescription	String	OK	The description of the status code.
RequestId	String	F655A8D5-B967-440B-8683-DAD6FF8D****	The ID of the request.

## Examples

### Sample requests

```
http(s)://dysmsapi.ap-southeast-1.aliyuncs.com/?Action=SmsConversion
&MessageId=1008030300****
&Delivered=true
&<Common request parameters>
```

### Sample success responses

XML format

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type:application/xml
<SmsConversionResponse>
  <ResponseCode>OK</ResponseCode>
  <ResponseDescription>OK</ResponseDescription>
  <RequestId>F655A8D5-B967-440B-8683-DAD6FF8D****</RequestId>
</SmsConversionResponse>
```

JSON format

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type:application/json
{
  "ResponseCode" : "OK",
  "ResponseDescription" : "OK",
  "RequestId" : "F655A8D5-B967-440B-8683-DAD6FF8D****"
}
```

## Error codes

For a list of error codes, visit the [API Error Center](#).

# 12. Conversion rate data access API

This API, sends conversion data to the Alibaba SMS service.

Metrics:

- Requested OTP messages
- Verified OTP messages

An OTP conversion rate is calculated based on the following formula: OTP conversion rate = Number of verified OTP messages/Number of requested OTP messages.

## Debugging

OpenAPI Explorer automatically calculates the signature value. For your convenience, we recommend that you call this operation in OpenAPI Explorer. OpenAPI Explorer dynamically generates the sample code of the operation for different SDKs.

## Request parameters

Parameter	Type	Required	Example	Description
Action	String	Yes	ConversionData	The operation that you want to perform. Set the value to <b>ConversionData</b> .
ReportTime	Long	No	1349055900000	Timestamp of the conversion rate observation should be a Unix timestamp, millisecond-level long integer.  <b>Note</b> If this field is not specified: the current timestamp is the default.
ConversionRate	String	Yes	0.53	Conversion rate monitoring return value.  <b>Note</b> The value of this parameter is of type double, and the value is between [0,1].

## Response parameters

Parameter	Type	Example	Description
ResponseCode	String	OK	Status code. Returning OK means the request was successful. For other error codes, please refer to the <a href="#">Error codes</a> list.
ResponseDescription	String	OK	The description of the status code.
RequestId	String	F655A8D5-B967-440B-8683-DAD6FF8D****	The ID of the request.

## Examples

### Sample requests

```
http(s)://dysmsapi.ap-southeast-1.aliyuncs.com/?Action=ConversionData
&ReportTime=1349055900000
&ConversionRate=0.53
&Common request parameters
```

### Sample success responses

XML **format**

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type:application/xml
<ConversionDataResponse>
  <ResponseCode>OK</ResponseCode>
  <ResponseDescription>OK</ResponseDescription>
  <RequestId>F655A8D5-B967-440B-8683-DAD6FF8D****</RequestId>
</ConversionDataResponse>
```

JSON **format**

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type:application/json
{
  "ResponseCode" : "OK",
  "ResponseDescription" : "OK",
  "RequestId" : "F655A8D5-B967-440B-8683-DAD6FF8D****"
}
```

## Error codes

For a list of error codes, visit the [API Error Center](#).