

Send a SMS Message from Apex

Prerequisites

The developer will need proficiency in:

- Salesforce.com Object model
- Apex programming

The APIs' can be worked on via this [link](#)

Apex is a strongly-typed, object-oriented programming language that allows developers to execute flow and transaction control statements on the Salesforce Lightning Platform server, together with calls to the API.

Object & Fields Information

There is a custom object in the SMSMagic Interact Managed package known as **SMS History**, and the corresponding API name is **smagicinteract__smsMagic__c**. This object stores SMS message data. Considering the need of complex customization for implementing various business workflows, we have provided a simple way to send SMS from Apex code.

This table contains fields that must be populated to successfully send messages from Apex. Continue reading below to see how to send a SMS message from Apex code.

Name	Field API name	Purpose	Required
SenderId	smagicinteract__SenderId__c	Phonenumber or business identity of your business	Yes

Mobile Number	smagicinteract__PhoneNumber__c	Phone number of Contact/Lead whom you are sending message to.	Yes
Name	smagicinteract__Name__c	Name of person whom you are sending this message to.	No
SMSText	smagicinteract__SMSText__c	Content of message	Yes
Disable SMS on Trigger	smagicinteract__disableSMSOnTrigger__c	This is used to control trigger. If set 1, trigger is deactivated, so message won't be sent out only record will be created. If set 0, message will be sent out. It should be 0 by default.	Yes

External Field	smagicinteract__external_field__c	This is indexed and unique field used as a reference to update delivery reports.	Yes
Object Type	smagicinteract__ObjectType__c	Identifier of the object from which message will be sent out	No
Direction	smagicinteract__Direction__c	With 1.49 onwards, this new field is used to indicate it's an outgoing or incoming message. Set its value as "OUT" for sending out message.	Yes

Send an SMS message from Apex code

The developer would first create an instance of the **SMS History** object, populate all required fields, and then insert the instance of that object using a database insert. SMS-Magic provides a custom trigger that will (a) execute after insertion of the record and (b) send out messages to the **Mobile Number**. The trigger will also populate other fields in the **SMS History** object instance with default values.

This sample code sends an SMS messages. Feel free to copy it and modify it according to your environment.

```
List smsObjectList = new List ();
String senderId = 'smsMagic'; // Please replace the 'smsMagic'
with your relevant sender ID.
String templateText = 'test SMS by Screen Magic'; // you can
fetch the template text by querying the record on
smagicinteract__SMS_Template__c object
smagicinteract__smsMagic__c smsObject = new
smagicinteract__smsMagic__c();
smsObject.smagicinteract__SenderId__c = senderId;
smsObject.smagicinteract__PhoneNumber__c =
contact.MobilePhone;
smsObject.smagicinteract__Name__c = contact.Name; // records
name
smsObject.smagicinteract__ObjectType__c = 'Contact'; // record
type
smsObject.smagicinteract__disableSMSOnTrigger__c = 0; // this
field either be 0 or 1, if you specify the value as 1 then sms
will not get send but entry of sms will get create under SMS
History object
smsObject.smagicinteract__external_field__c =
smagicinteract.ApexAPI.generateUniqueKey();
smsObject.smagicinteract__SMSText__c = templateText;
smsObjectList.add(smsObject);
Database.insert(smsObjectList, false);
```

Troubleshooting

If you encounter any problems, consider the following:

- Ensure that your code is not invoked from a scheduled method of any other trigger.
 - A user on whose behalf this code is executed must have permission to use **SMS History** objects.
-

Schedule SMS Messages

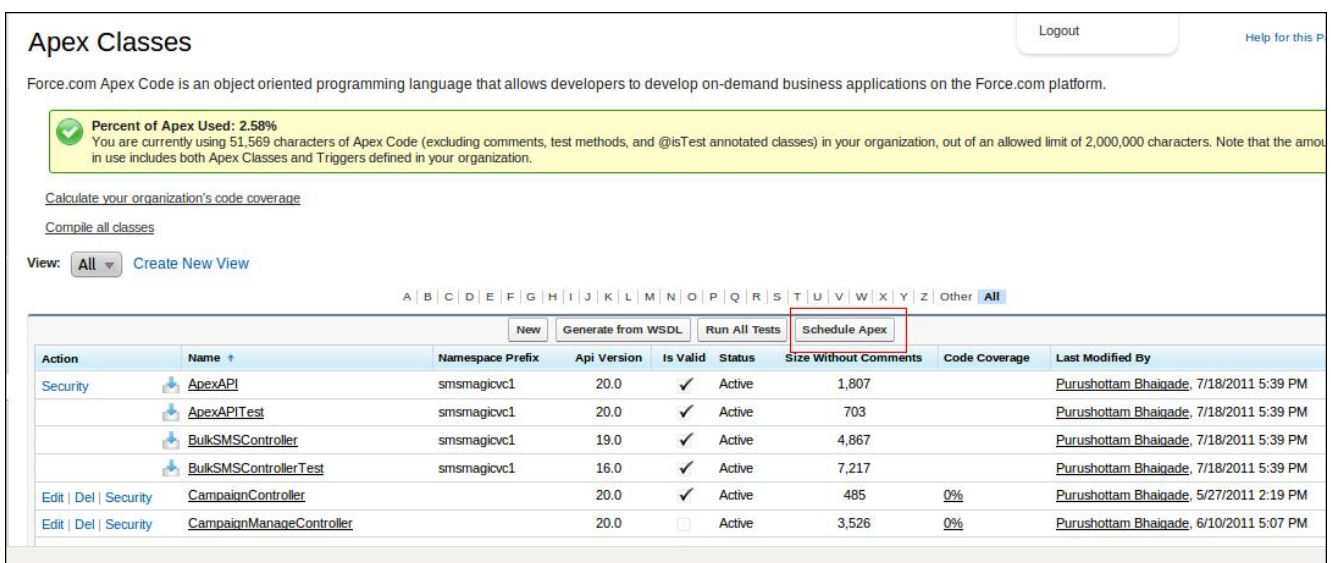
With the Salesforce.com scheduler, you can schedule a SMS job for a particular day and time. We can accomplish this by employing the **Schedulable** Apex interface.

The **Schedulable** interface contains one method that must be implemented, the method is **Execute**.

```
global void execute(SchedulableContext sc){}
```

In this method you can write your business logic, and then follow the steps given below and schedule the Apex class.

Step 1 – Goto to Setup → App Setup → Develop → Apex classes.



Apex Classes

Force.com Apex Code is an object oriented programming language that allows developers to develop on-demand business applications on the Force.com platform.

Percent of Apex Used: 2.58%
You are currently using 51,569 characters of Apex Code (excluding comments, test methods, and @isTest annotated classes) in your organization, out of an allowed limit of 2,000,000 characters. Note that the amount in use includes both Apex Classes and Triggers defined in your organization.

Calculate your organization's code coverage
Compile all classes

View: All Create New View

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Other All

Action	Name	Namespace Prefix	Api Version	Is Valid	Status	Size Without Comments	Code Coverage	Last Modified By
Security	ApexAPI	smsmagicvc1	20.0	✓	Active	1,807		Purushottam Bhaigade, 7/18/2011 5:39 PM
	ApexAPITest	smsmagicvc1	20.0	✓	Active	703		Purushottam Bhaigade, 7/18/2011 5:39 PM
	BulkSMSController	smsmagicvc1	19.0	✓	Active	4,867		Purushottam Bhaigade, 7/18/2011 5:39 PM
	BulkSMSControllerTest	smsmagicvc1	16.0	✓	Active	7,217		Purushottam Bhaigade, 7/18/2011 5:39 PM
Edit Del Security	CampaignController		20.0	✓	Active	485	0%	Purushottam Bhaigade, 5/27/2011 2:19 PM
Edit Del Security	CampaignManageController		20.0	☐	Active	3,526	0%	Purushottam Bhaigade, 6/10/2011 5:07 PM

Step 2 – Click the Schedule Apex button, complete the form, and save

In the figure above, we can see that the class is ready to execute. This class is set to run each day and send SMS messages according to the business logic.

Apex Classes Logout [Help for this P](#)

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[Calculate your organization's code coverage](#)
[Compile all classes](#)

View: All [Create New View](#)

A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z | Other All

Action	Name	Namespace Prefix	Api Version	Is Valid	Status	Size Without Comments	Code Coverage	Last Modified By
	New							
	Generate from WSDL							
	Run All Tests							
	Schedule Apex							
Security	ApexAPI	smsmagicvc1	20.0	✔	Active	1,807		Purushottam Bhaigade, 7/18/2011 5:39 PM
	ApexAPITest	smsmagicvc1	20.0	✔	Active	703		Purushottam Bhaigade, 7/18/2011 5:39 PM
	BulkSMSController	smsmagicvc1	19.0	✔	Active	4,867		Purushottam Bhaigade, 7/18/2011 5:39 PM
	BulkSMSControllerTest	smsmagicvc1	16.0	✔	Active	7,217		Purushottam Bhaigade, 7/18/2011 5:39 PM
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Edit Del Security	CampaignManageController		20.0	☐	Active	3,526	0%	Purushottam Bhaigade, 6/10/2011 5:07 PM

Step 3 – Choose the type of scheduling

Prepare SMS at time of schedule

To schedule an SMS message to be sent to a group of numbers, first create the instance of **smagicinteract__Scheduled_SMS__c** object and attach the required fields such as **smagicinteract__MobilePhone__c**, **smagicinteract__status__c**, **smagicinteract__Scheduled_Date__c**, **smagicinteract__SMSText__c**. Any records that are scheduled will be picked at the time of distribution. Note that smagicinteract above is a package prefix which will differ from package to package.

The advantage of this type is that you can cancel the schedule by simply deleting the records. The following sample code demonstrates this more clearly.

```
List conList = [select Id,FirstName, LastName, MobilePhone,
Name from
Contact];
Date scheduleDate = Date.valueOf('2011-08-10');
List scheduleSMSList = new
List();
if(conList != null){
for(Contact contact : conList){
smagicinteract__Scheduled_SMS__c scheduleSMSObject = new
smagicinteract__Scheduled_SMS__c();
if(contact.MobilePhone != null){
```

```

scheduleSMSObject.smagicinteract__MobilePhone__c      =
contact.MobilePhone;
scheduleSMSObject.smagicinteract__jobId__c = '1';
scheduleSMSObject.smagicinteract__status__c = 'Schedule';
scheduleSMSObject.smagicinteract__Scheduled_Date__c    =
scheduleDate;
scheduleSMSObject.smagicinteract__SMSText__c   = 'Test Of
Schedule';
}
scheduleSMSList.add(scheduleSMSObject);
}
insert scheduleSMSList;
}

```

After this, use a **Schedulable** class to pickup the **scheduled_SMS__c** object record—according to **scheduleDate** and send the SMS messages by creating the **SMS_Magic__c** object—or us **SMSPushAPI**.

Message rendered at schedule execution

With this approach, you simply schedule on a particular object. We do not create the object of **smagicinteract__Scheduled_SMS__c**, but only schedule on a particular object. You can write one **Schedulable** class that will pick up particular object records according to the timestamps of each. Render SMS drafts using the template created for that object and the SMS messages will be sent. To cancel a scheduled SMS distribution, you'll need to delete the scheduled job itself. The following sample code will schedule SMS messages from a custom object named **Time sheet**.

```

global class TodaysScheduleSMS implements Schedulable {
String day = '';
String query = '';
List todaysScheduleList = null;
String smsText = '';
String status = '';
String week = '';
global void execute(SchedulableContext sc){

```

```

// Here we can get today's day.
day = DateTime.now().format('EEEE');
todaysScheduleList = [select SMS_Template__c, Status__c,
Day__c, Week__c from
Time_Sheet_Schedule__c where Day__c =:day ];
if(todaysScheduleList.size() > 0){
for(Time_Sheet_Schedule__c    timeSheetScheduleObj    :
todaysScheduleList){
status = timeSheetScheduleObj.Status__c;
week = timeSheetScheduleObj.Week__c;
List smsTemplateList = [select
smagicinteract__Text__c from smagicinteract__SMS_Template__c
where Id
=:timeSheetScheduleObj.SMS_Template__c];
if(smsTemplateList != null){
smsText = smsTemplateList[0].smagicinteract__Text__c;
}
}
/* write here code to send SMS to number */
}
}
}
}

```

There are limits on how many callouts and DML statements you can execute from a scheduled job. Only 10-20 SMS messages can be sent in one job. There is a workaround to exceed this limit, in which you can use a batchable class – as outlined below.

```

global class SendScheduleSMSBatch implements
Database.Batchable,
Database.AllowsCallouts {

global SendScheduleSMSBatch(){
}
global Database.QueryLocator start(Database.BatchableContext
BC){
String day = DateTime.now().format('EEEE');
String scheduleStatus = 'Schedule';
String query = 'select SMS_Template__c, Status__c, Day__c,
Week__c from

```



```

Time_Sheet_Schedule__c where Day__c =:day';
return Database.getQueryLocator(query);
}

```

```

global void execute(Database.BatchableContext BC, List scope){
if(scope.size() > 0){
for(Time_Sheet_Schedule__c    timeSheetScheduleObj    :
todaysScheduleList){
status = timeSheetScheduleObj.Status__c;
week = timeSheetScheduleObj.Week__c;
List smsTemplateList = [select
smagicinteract__Text__c from smagicinteract__SMS_Template__c
where Id
=:timeSheetScheduleObj.SMS_Template__c];
if(smsTemplateList != null){
smsText = smsTemplateList[0].smagicinteract__Text__c;
}
}
/* write here code to send SMS to number */
}
global void finish(Database.BatchableContext BC){
// send batch execution email;
}
}

```

From the Schedulable class, you need to call a batch class:

```

SendScheduleSMSBatch batchSMS = new SendScheduleSMSBatch();
Database.executeBatch(batchSMS);

```

An example test class for this batch class is given below.

```

@isTest
private class SendScheduleSMSBatchTest {

static Time_Sheet_Schedule__c timeSheetSchedule = null;
static smagicinteract__SMS_Template__c smsTpl= null;
static void setupTest(){

smsTpl = new smagicinteract__SMS_Template__c();
smsTpl.smagicinteract__Text__c = 'Test of Schedule SMS';
smsTpl.smagicinteract__Name__c = 'Schedule SMS Template'

```

```

smsTpl.smagicinteract__ObjectName__c           =
'Time_Sheet_Schedule__c';
insert smsTpl;
timeSheetSchedule = new Time_Sheet_Schedule__c();
timeSheetSchedule.SMS_Template__c= smsTpl.Id;
timeSheetSchedule.Status__c = 'Scheduled';
timeSheetSchedule.Day__c = 'Monday';
timeSheetSchedule.Week__c = 'this';
insert timeSheetSchedule;
}
static void testMethod test_ScheduleSMSBatch(){
Test.StartTest();
setupTest();
SendScheduleSMSBatch sscb = new SendScheduleSMSBatch();
ID batchprocessid = Database.executeBatch(sscb);
Test.stopTest();
List timeSheetScheduleList = [select Id, Status__c
from Time_Sheet_Schedule__c where Id =:timeSheetSchedule.Id];
system.assertEquals(timeSheetScheduleList[0].Status__c,
'Sent');
}
}

```

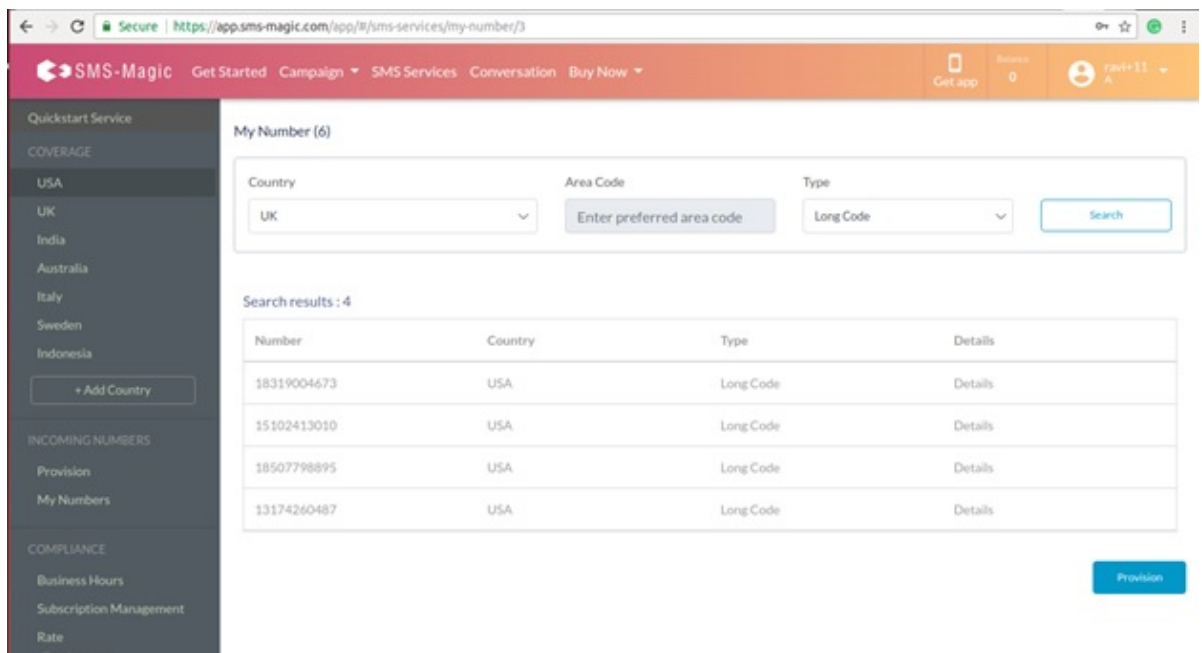
Push to URL Configuration

Configure Incoming & Delivery Push URL from customer portal and for individual accounts:

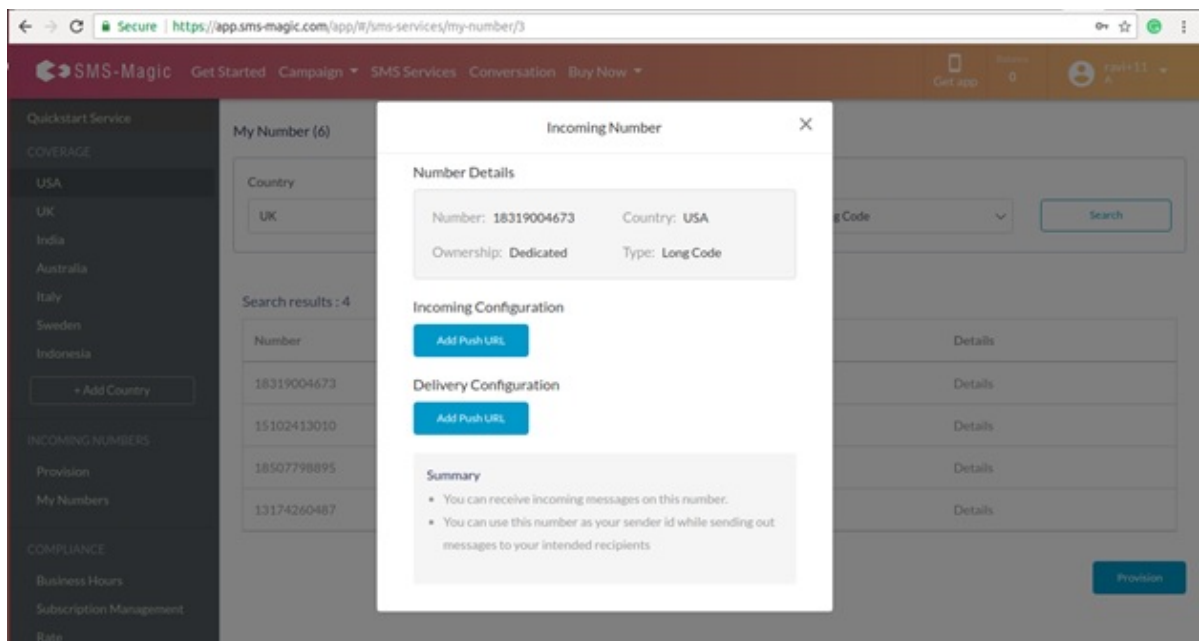
Incoming Number Configuration from Customer Portal:

Follow the given procedure to assign Incoming number to your account from the customer portal:

1. Log in to the customer portal.
2. On the top menu bar click SMS Services.

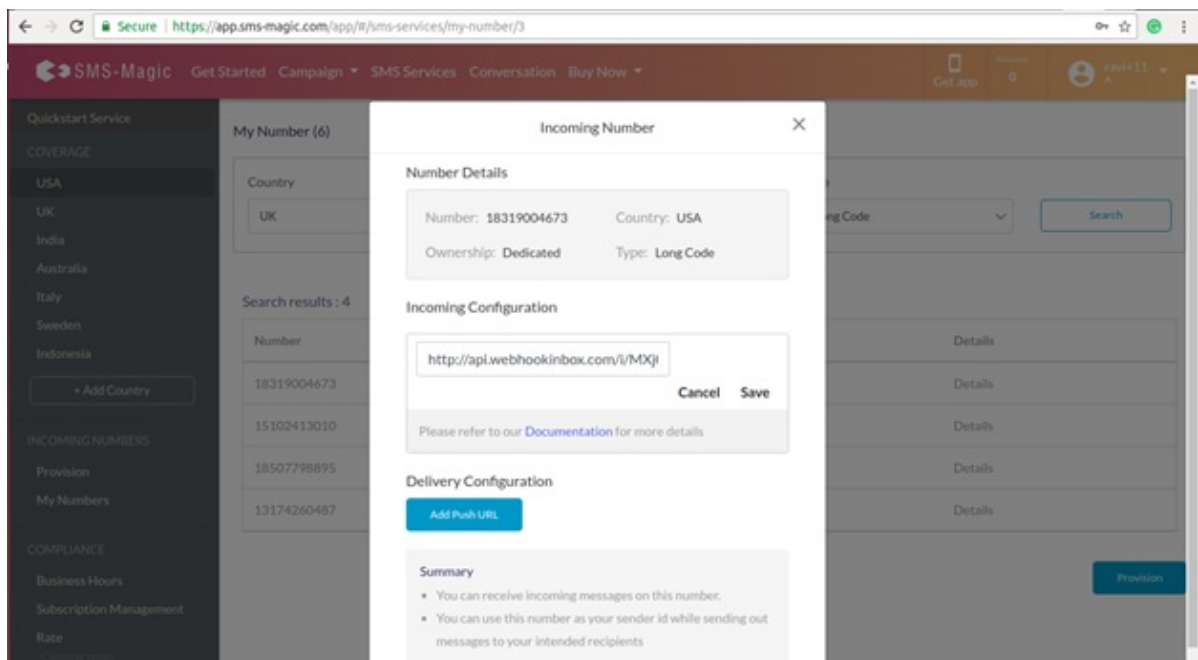


3. In the navigation pane on the right, Under Incoming Numbers, click My Number.
4. On the My Number page that appears, select the country.
5. Click Details. The Incoming Number pop up appears.

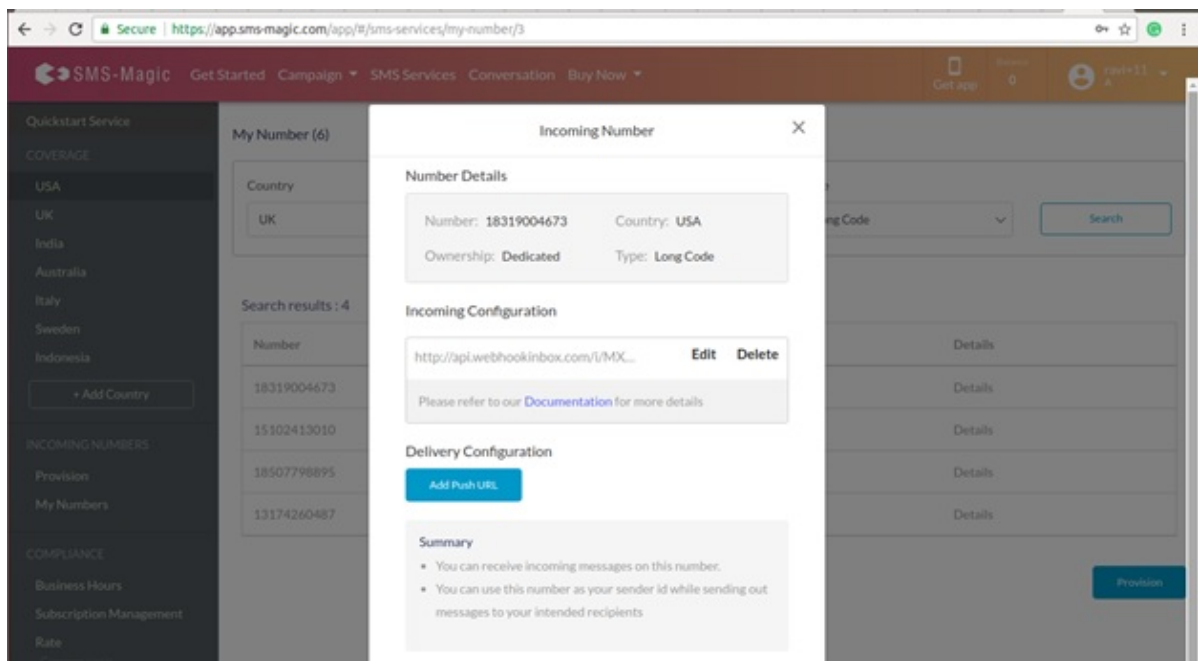


6. Under Incoming Configuration, click Add Push URL. A blank text area appears.
7. Insert any URL to which you want to push your incoming text.

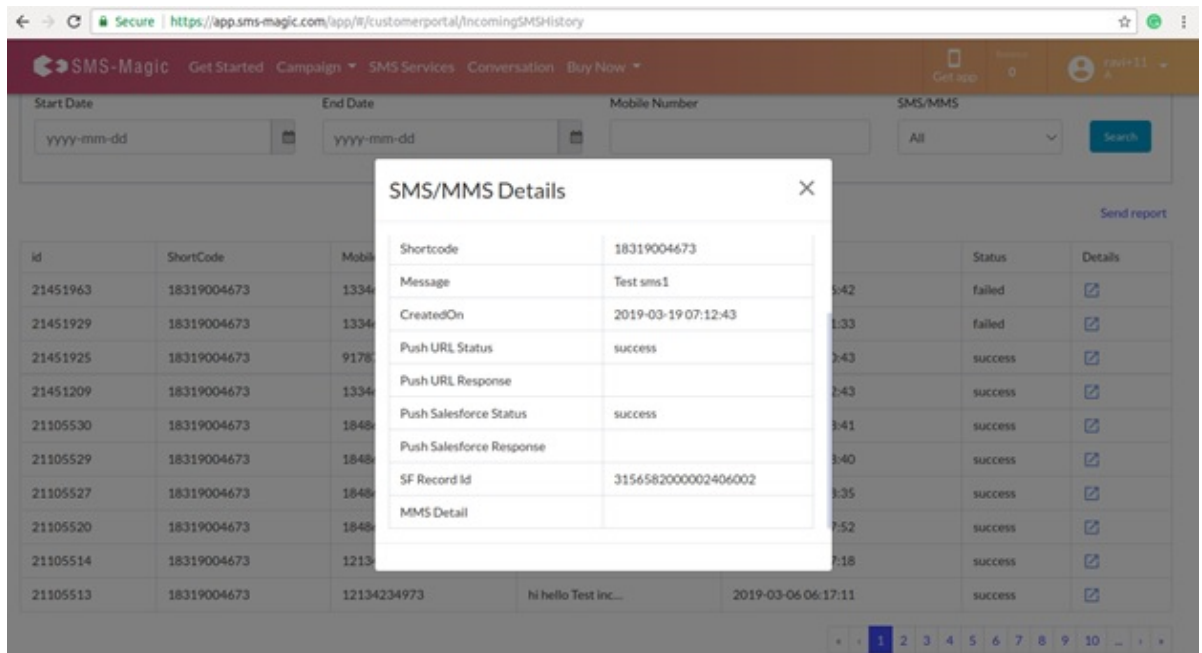
(e.g. <http://api.webhookinbox.com/i/fcL3J7dy/in/>)



8. Click Save. All Incoming SMS received on the Portal, is pushed to the assigned URL.



9. The Push to URL status is shown under IncomingSMSTHistory(Response) on Customer Portal as shown in screen below.



10. A sample Push Incoming SMS Request Payload is shown below:

```
{
  "id": "fcd70fca-8c68-44e3-901e-9c13e3149945",
  "sent from": "9891989898",
  "sent to": "124128",
  "msg": "Hello World",
  "timestamp": "1511136000",
}
```

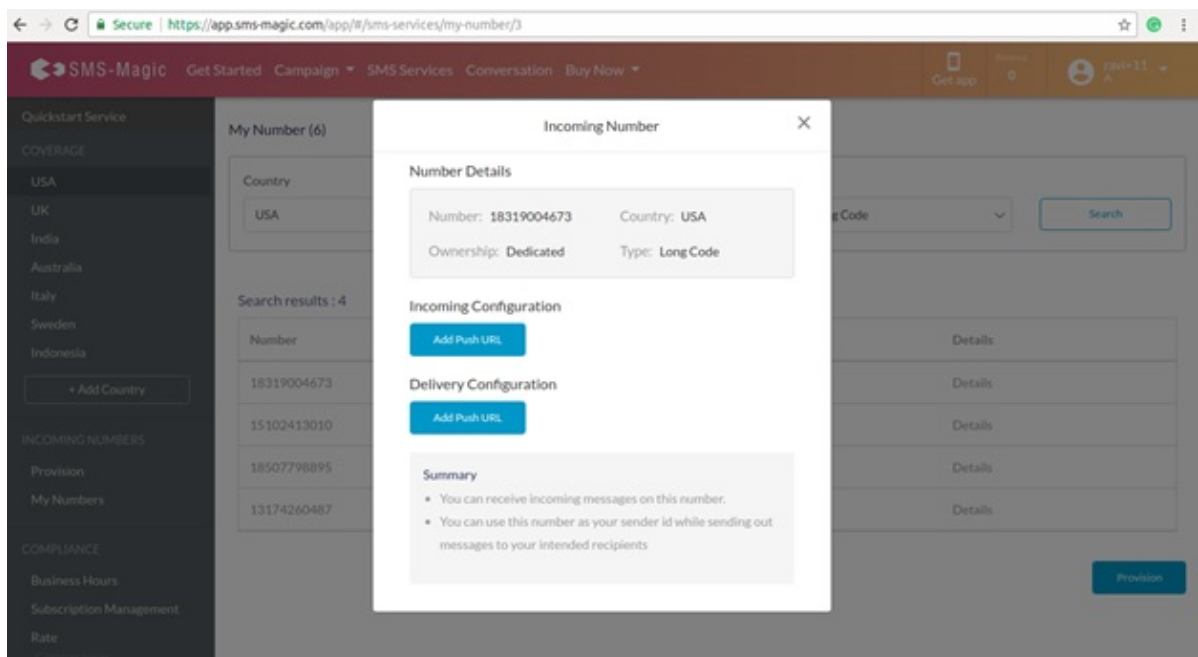
Delivery Configuration of Incoming Number for individual account:

We can set Delivery report URL for Incoming Number per Account.

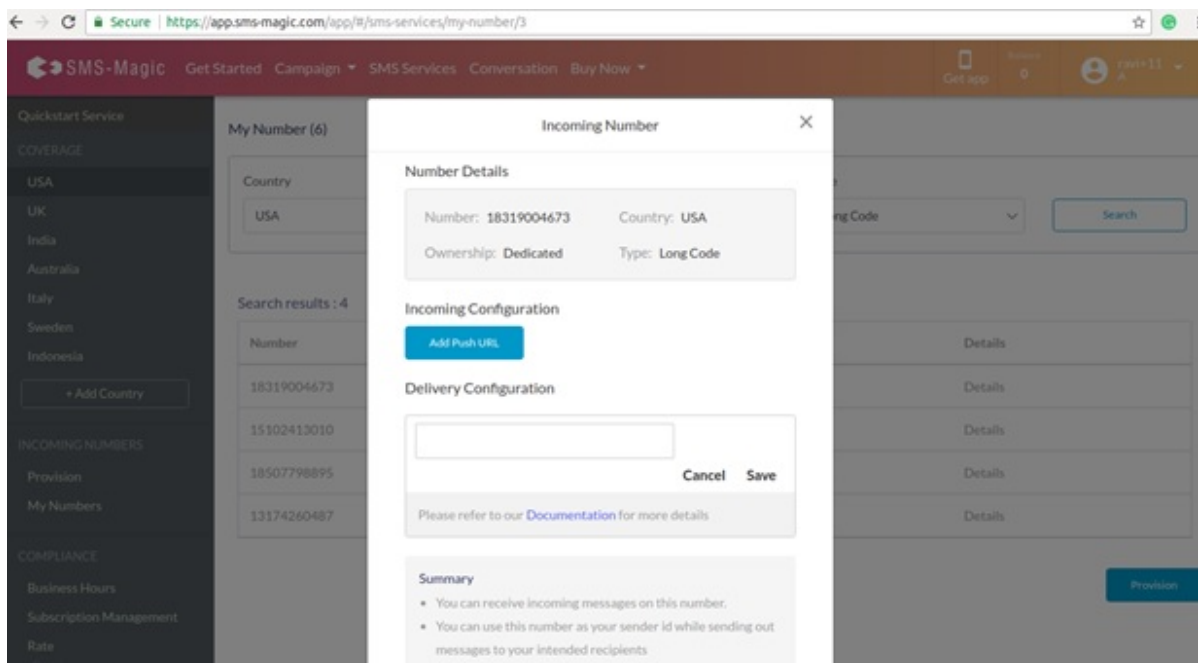
Incoming Number:

1. Assign Incoming number to your account from the admin portal.
2. Log in to the customer portal.
3. On the top menu bar, click SMS Services.
4. In the navigation pane on the right, under Incoming Numbers, click My Number.
5. On the My Number page that appears, select the country.

6. Click Details. The Incoming Number pop up appears.



7. Under Delivery Configuration, click Add Push URL. The blank text area appears.



8. Insert any URL to which you want to get the Delivery report. (e.g. <http://api.webhookinbox.com/i/fcL3J7dy/in/>) All Delivery reports for outgoing messages on the Portal, are pushed to assigned URL.

A sample Push Delivery Report SMS Request Payload :

```
{
  "id": "4e770fca-8c68-44e3-901e-9c13e3149945",
  "delivery_status": "success",
  "timestamp": "1511136000",
  "mobile_number": "9891989898",
  "label": "marketing"
}
```

Refer to the [API Doc URL](#) for more details on the functioning of the Incoming SMS Push URL.

Resolving a Template with Merge Fields

This article explains how to render a template with merge fields, using Apex.

Prerequisites

The developer will need proficiency in:

- Salesforce.com Object model
- Apex programming

What are templates?

SMS-Magic is a native application that integrates with Salesforce.com, which is primarily used to store lead and contact information. SMS communication is all about 1-to-1 communication, and many customers will give a prompt response if the message is personalized.

Merge-field templates can be used by sales or marketing teams

to send personalized messages. This article explains how to do this with Salesforce.com Apex. It is very simple to implement, so that you can maintain focus on your business logic while SMS-Magic handles the SMS messaging.

Class & Method Details

Class: `TemplateResolver`

This class renders a template by resolving merge fields in the template text. There is only one global method definition in this class (see below).

Method: `resolveTemplate`

```
resolveTemplate(String originalTemplate, SObjectType  
objectType, List recordIds, Set extraFields)
```

Return Type : Map

The returned **Map** object key will reference the record in the object. The corresponding value will contain the template text.

Parameters:

- `originalTemplate` – the text of the template. If this value is passed as null or blank, an exception error will be raised.
- `objectType` – the `sObjectType` of the object instance that corresponds to the template. An exception error will be raised if this is null.
- `recordIds` – IDs of the records in the object instance. The field values will be used to populate the dynamic fields in `originalTemplate`. An exception error will be raised if this is null.
- `extraFields` – fields in addition to those in the template text.

Suppose mobile number of the record is also needed, then the user will not have to write separate query to fetch mobile number. Just mention that field in the set of `extraFields`,

returned map will fetch the mobile number also.

How to render the template text

Now, let's see how to use the **TemplateResolver** class and **resolveTemplate** method in Apex.

First, a template containing merge fields must be created from the **Template** tab in SMS-Magic. It will be stored in the **SMS Template** custom object, which is accessible with API name

`smagicinteract__SMS_Template__c`.

Any template that corresponds to an object instance (and template text) will contain the merge fields of that object. Resolving a template consists of substituting actual field values in the merge fields of the template text.

Template text is resolved with the **TemplateResolver** class using its **resolveTemplate** method. Follow these steps:

1. Select a predefined template record that corresponds to a Salesforce.com object.
2. Using **Schema.getGlobalDescribe()**, set **sObjectType** to the object that correspond to the template.
3. Create a list of IDs for the records that correspond to the template.
4. Optionally, create a set of **extraFields**.
5. Create an instance of the object **smagicinteract.TemplateResolver** class.
6. Call the **resolveTemplate** method, using that object instance.

Code Sample

Feel free to copy and modify this code example:

```
String templateText ='Hello {!Contact.name}, Welcome to SMS-Magic . Regards, {!Contact.Account.name}';  
List contactlist=[select id from Contact limit 10];
```

```
List IdList=new List();
for(Contact key:contactlist){
IdList.add(key.id);
```

```
Set extraFieldSet=new Set{'name' , 'department',
'MobilePhone'};
smagicinteract.TemplateResolver temp = new
smagicinteract.TemplateResolver();
Map objectTextmap =temp.resolveTemplate(templateText,
contactlist.getSObjectType(), IdList, extraFieldSet);
```

Double checking

1. Length of List of Objects (Number of record IDs) should not be greater than **200** else it will violate SF Limits.
2. Don't send the TemplateText, ObjectType, or the record list as null or blank.
3. Don't pass the Object ID field in **extraFields**.
4. If there are more than 20 merge fields in the template, the result will be null.
5. If the user does not have field-level permissions for each of the fields in the template text, then returned result will be null.
6. It is also necessary for the user to have read permission for the object.

PushSMSCallout

The purpose of this API resource is to send SMS messages in bulk. It does not create records of smsMagicObject inside your Salesforce organization.

The Apex API class contains a **pushSMSCallout()** static method,

which accepts the list of objects in **smagicinteract__smsMagic__c** and returns a text response.

You can use this API resource as follows:

```
String responseText = smagicinteract.ApexAPI.pushSMSCallout(smsObjectList);
```

There are two ways to use **PushSMSCallout**.

1. When we call from a trigger, it's necessary to use future annotation

```
@future(callout=true)
```

This is necessary because Salesforce does not permit making a callout directly from a trigger. Here is a code example:

```
trigger SendSmsToContact on Contact (after insert) {
List conList=Trigger.new;
List idList=new List();
```

```
for(Contact key:conList){
idList.add(key.id);
}
sendSmsToContactHelperClass.sendSms(idList);
}
```

```
public class SendSmsToContactHelperClass {
@future(callout=true)
public static void sendSms(List idList){
String query='select id,MobilePhone,Name from Contact where id
in : idList';
List conList=Database.query(query);
List smsObjectList = new List();
String templateText = 'test SMS by Screen Magic';
String senderId = 'smsMagic'; // Please replace the 'smsMagic'
with your relevant sender ID.
```

```
for(Contact contact:conList){
smagicinteract__smsMagic__c smsObject = new
```

```

smagicinteract__smsMagic__c();
if(contact.MobilePhone != null){
smsObject.smagicinteract__SenderId__c = senderId;
smsObject.smagicinteract__PhoneNumber__c =contact.MobilePhone;
smsObject.smagicinteract__Name__c =contact.Name;
smsObject.smagicinteract__ObjectType__c = 'Contact';
smsObject.smagicinteract__disableSMSOnTrigger__c =1;
smsObject.smagicinteract__external_field__c =
smagicinteract.ApexAPI.generateUniqueKey();
smsObject.smagicinteract__SMSText__c = templateText;
smsObjectList.add(smsObject);
}
}

```

```

/*
* Note : When you are using pushSMSCallout method to send the
SMS
* please make sure that smagicinteract__disableSMSOnTrigger__c
* should have value as 1.
*/
String response =
smagicinteract.ApexAPI.pushSMSCallout(smsObjectList);
Database.insert(smsObjectList,false);
}
}

```

2. The other way to use **PushSMSCallout** is a direct callout—when we do not call from a trigger. Here is a code example.

```

String query='select id,MobilePhone,Name from Contact where id
in : idList';
List conList=Database.query(query);
List smsObjectList = new List();
String templateText = 'test SMS by Screen Magic';
String senderId = 'smsMagic'; // Please replace the 'smsMagic'
with your relevant sender ID.
for(Contact contact:conList){
smagicinteract__smsMagic__c smsObject = new
smagicinteract__smsMagic__c();
if(contact.MobilePhone != null){

```

```

smsObject.smagicinteract__SenderId__c = senderId;
smsObject.smagicinteract__PhoneNumber__c =contact.MobilePhone;
smsObject.smagicinteract__Name__c =contact.Name;
smsObject.smagicinteract__ObjectType__c = 'Contact';
smsObject.smagicinteract__disableSMSOnTrigger__c =1;
smsObject.smagicinteract__external_field__c =
smagicinteract.ApexAPI.generateUniqueKey();
smsObject.smagicinteract__SMSText__c = templateText;
smsObjectList.add(smsObject);
}
}
/*
* Note : When you are using pushSMSCallout method to send the
SMS
* please make sure that smagicinteract__disableSMSOnTrigger__c
* should have value as 1.
*/
String response =
smagicinteract.ApexAPI.pushSMSCallout(smsObjectList);
Database.insert(smsObjectList,false);

```

Alternative method for PushSMSCallout

If you do not want to use **PushSMSCallout**, you can use the **SendSMS** code of trigger to send out SMS. When you insert an **SMSHistory** record, it invokes a trigger code – which will send out an SMS message to your recipient. You'll need to set the value of **disablemsonTrigger** to 0.

Below is a sample code.

```

String query='select id,MobilePhone,Name from Contact where id
in : idList';
List conList=Database.query(query);
List smsObjectList = new List();
String templateText = 'test SMS by Screen Magic';
String senderId = 'smsMagic'; // Please replace the 'smsMagic'
with your relevant sender ID.
for(Contact contact:conList){
smagicinteract__smsMagic__c smsObject = new

```

```
smagicinteract__smsMagic__c();
if(contact.MobilePhone != null){
smsObject.smagicinteract__SenderId__c = senderId;
smsObject.smagicinteract__PhoneNumber__c =contact.MobilePhone;
smsObject.smagicinteract__Name__c =contact.Name;
smsObject.smagicinteract__ObjectType__c = 'Contact';
smsObject.smagicinteract__disableSMSOnTrigger__c =0;
smsObject.smagicinteract__external_field__c =
smagicinteract.ApexAPI.generateUniqueKey();
smsObject.smagicinteract__SMSText__c = templateText;
smsObjectList.add(smsObject);
}
}
Database.insert(smsObjectList,false);
```

Limitation

The maximum size of a callout request or response is 3 MB.

Send Bulk SMS Messages

Follow the steps below to sending SMS messages in bulk for all records that correspond to a particular Contact object.

1. Create a List of type **smagicinteract__smsMagic__c**.
2. Iterate the contact list.
3. Create an object of **smagicinteract__smsMagic__c**.
4. Assign fields to the object.
5. Iterate through and perform the SMSCallout to send the SMS.
6. Finally, use database.insert to insert the object list.

Here is some example code that sends bulk SMS messages.

```

List smsObjectList = new List();
List conList; //List of contact populated from the visual
force page or fetch from the database.
String templateText = 'test SMS by Screen Magic';
String senderId = 'smsMagic'; // Please replace the 'smsMagic'
with your relevant sender ID.
for(Contact contact :conList){
    smagicinteract__smsMagic__c smsObject = new
smagicinteract__smsMagic__c();
    if(contact.MobilePhone != null){

        smsObject.smagicinteract__SenderId__c = senderId;
        smsObject.smagicinteract__PhoneNumber__c =
contact.MobilePhone;
        smsObject.smagicinteract__Name__c = contact.Name;
        smsObject.smagicinteract__ObjectType__c = 'Contact';
        smsObject.smagicinteract__disableSMSOnTrigger__c = 1;
        smsObject.smagicinteract__external_field__c =
smagicinteract.ApexAPI.generateUniqueKey();
        smsObject.smagicinteract__SMSText__c = templateText;
        smsObjectList.add(smsObject);
    }
}
/*
 * Note : When you are using pushSMSCallout method to send the
SMS
 *           please make sure that
smagicinteract__disableSMSOnTrigger__c
 *           should have value as 1.
 */
String response =
smagicinteract.ApexAPI.pushSMSCallout(smsObjectList);
Database.insert(smsObjectList,false);

```