# Resource request from Windows applications

### Overview

MobileFirst applications can access resources using the WorklightResourceRequest REST API. The REST API works with all adapters and external resources.

#### Prerequisites:

- Ensure you have added the MobileFirst Platform SDK to your Native Windows 8.1 Universal or Windows 10 UWP (../../../application-development/sdk/windows-8-10).
- Learn how to create adapters (../../adapters/creating-adapters/)

## **WLResourceRequest**

The WorklightResourceRequest class handles resource requests to adapters or external resources.

Create a WorklightResourceRequest object and specify the path to the resource and the HTTP method. Available methods are: GET, POST, PUT and DELETE.

URI adapterPath = **new** URI("/adapters/JavaAdapter/users",UriKind.Relative);
WorklightResourceRequest request = WorklightClient.ResourceRequest(adapterPath,"GET");

- For JavaScript adapters, use /adapters/{AdapterName}/{procedureName}
- For **Java adapters**, use /adapters/{AdapterName}/{path}. The path depends on how you defined your @Path annotations in your Java code. This would also include any @PathParam you used.
- To access resources outside of the project, use the full URL as per the requirements of the external server.
- timeout: Optional, request timeout in milliseconds
- scope: Optional, if you know which scope is protecting the resource specifying this scope could make the request more efficient.

# Sending the request

Request the resource by using the .send() method.

WorklightResponse response = await request.send();

Use the WorklightResponse response object to get the data that is retrieved from the adapter.

The response object contains the response data and you can use its methods and properties to retrieve the required information.

Commonly used properties are ResponseText, ResponseJSON (if the response is in JSON), Success (if the invoke was successful or failure) and HTTPStatus (the HTTP status of the response).

#### **Parameters**

Before sending your request, you may want to add parameters as needed.

#### Path parameters

As explained above, path parameters (/path/value1/value2) are set during the creation of the WorklightResourceRequest object:

 $\label{lem:update} \begin{tabular}{ll} Uri & adapter Path = {\it new Uri("/adapters/JavaAdapter/users/value1/value2", UriKind.Relative);} \\ WorklightResource Request & = WorklightClient.createInstance(adapter Path, "GET");} \\ \end{tabular}$ 

#### Query parameters

To send query parameters (/path?param1=value1...) use the SetQueryParameter method for each parameter:

```
request.SetQueryParameter("param1","value1");
request.SetQueryParameter("param2","value2");
```

#### JavaScript adapters

JavaScript adapters use ordered nameless parameters. To pass parameters to a Javascript adapter, set an array of parameters with the name params:

```
request.SetQueryParameter("params", "['value1', 'value2']");
```

This should be used with GET.

#### Form parameters

To send form parameters in the body, use .Send(Dictionary<string, string> formParameters) instead of .Send():

```
Dictionary<string,string> formParams = new Dictionary<string,string>();
formParams.Add("height", height.getText().toString());
request.Send(formParams);
```

#### JavaScript adapters

JavaScript adapters use ordered nameless parameters. To pass parameters to a Javascript adapter, set an array of parameters with the name params:

```
formParams.Add("params","['value1', 'value2']");
```

This should be used with POST.

### **Header parameters**

To send a parameter as an HTTP header use .SetHeader() API:

request.SetHeader(KeyValuePair<string,string> header);

### Other custom body parameters

- Send (request Body) allows you to set an arbitrary String in the body.
- .Send(J0bject json) allows you to set an arbitrary dictionary in the body.
- [.Send(byte[] data)] allows you to set an arbitrary byte array in the body.

# The response

The WorklightResponse object contains the response data and you can use its methods and properties to retrieve the required information. Commonly used properties are ResponseText (String), ResponseJSON (JSONObject) (if the response is in JSON) and success (boolean) (success status of the response).

In case of request failure, the response object also contains a error property.

#### For more information

For more information about WLResourceRequest, refer to the user documentation.

# Sample application

The ResourceRequestWin8 and ResourceRequestWin10 projects contain a native Windows 8 Universal/Windows 10 UWP application that makes a resource request using a Java adapter.

The adapter Maven project contains the Java adapter used during the resource request call.

Click to download (https://github.com/MobileFirst-Platform-Developer-Center/ResourceRequestWin8/tree/release80) the Windows 8.1 Universal project. Click to download (https://github.com/MobileFirst-Platform-Developer-Center/ResourceRequestWin10/tree/release80) the Windows 10 UWP project. Click to download (https://github.com/MobileFirst-Platform-Developer-Center/Adapters/tree/release80) the adapter Maven project.

### Sample usage

Follow the sample's README.md file for instructions.

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