

Resource request from Cordova applications

fork and edit tutorial (<https://github.ibm.com/MFPSamples/DevCenter/tree/master/tutorials/en/foundation/8.0/using-the-mfpf-sdk/resource-request-from-cordova-applications/index.md>) | report issue (<https://github.ibm.com/MFPSamples/DevCenter/issues/new>)

Overview

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

Prerequisites:

- Ensure you have added the MobileFirst Platform SDK (`../../adding-the-mfpf-sdk/cordova`) to your Cordova application.
- Learn how to create adapters (`../../adapters/adapters-overview/`).

WLResourceRequest

The `WLResourceRequest` class handles resource requests to adapters or external resources.

Create a `WLResourceRequest` object and specify the path to the resource and the HTTP method. Available methods are: `WLHttpMethodGet`, `WLHttpMethodPost`, `WLHttpMethodPut` and `WLHttpMethodDelete`.

```
var resourceRequest = new WLResourceRequest(
    "/adapters/JavaAdapter/users",
    WLResourceRequest.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

Sending the request

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

The `send()` method takes an optional parameter to set a body to the HTTP request, which could be a JSON object or a simple string.

```
resourceRequest.send().then(
    onSuccess,
    onFailure
)
```

Using JavaScript **promises**, you can define `onSuccess` and `onFailure` functions.

setQueryParameter

By using the `setQueryParameter` method, you can include query (URL) parameters in the REST request.

- In JavaScript adapters, which use ordered nameless parameters, pass an array of parameters with the name `params`:

```
resourceRequest.setQueryParameter("params", ["param1", "param2"]);
```

- In Java adapters or external resources, use `setQueryParameter` for each parameter:

```
resourceRequest.setQueryParameter("param1", "value1");  
resourceRequest.setQueryParameter("param2", "value2");
```

setHeader

By using the `setHeader` method, you can set a new HTTP header or replace an existing header with the same name in the REST request.

```
resourceRequest.setHeader("Header-Name", "value");
```

sendFormParameters(json)

To send URL-encoded form parameters, use the `sendFormParameters(json)` method instead. This method converts the JSON to a URL encoded string, sets the `content-type` to `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`, and sets it as the HTTP body.

For more information about `WLResourceRequest`, see the API reference in the user documentation.

The response

Both the `onSuccess` and `onFailure` callbacks receive a `response` object, which typically contains the following properties:

- **status**: The HTTP response status
- **responseJSON**: An object that contains the data that is returned by the called resource, and additional information about the resource call.

The `response` object is returned to the corresponding success/failure handler.

```
{
  "errors": [],
  "info": [],
  "warnings": [],
  "isSuccessful": true,
  "responseHeaders": {
    "Cache-Control": "no-cache, must-revalidate, post-check=0, pre-check=0"
  },
  "responseTime": 491,
  "statusCode": 200,
  "statusReason": "OK",
  "totalTime": 592,
  "Items": [{
    "creator": "Jon Fingas",
    "link": "http://www.engadget.com/2014/11/10/harvard-used-cameras-to-check-attendance/?ncid=rss_truncated",
    "pubDate": "Mon, 10 Nov 2014 02:21:00 -0500",
    "title": "Harvard used cameras to track attendance without telling students"
  }]
}
```

- `errors`, `info`, and `warnings` are optional arrays of strings that contain messages.
- The `isSuccessful` property is set to `true` if the resource call succeeded (even if no data was retrieved), or to `false` otherwise.
- The response can contain other metadata such as `responseHeaders`, `responseTime`, `statusCode`, `statusReason`, and `totalTime`.

Handling the response

The rest of the resource call result depends on what was retrieved from the back-end system. In this example, the `Items` element is a JSON representation of the XML code that was received from the back end, after the rules in the XSL file were applied.

```
function onSuccess(result){
  showResult(result.responseJSON);
}
```

For more information

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

Sample application

The ResourceRequestCordova project contains a Cordova application that makes a resource request using a Java adapter.

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

Click to download (<https://github.com/MobileFirst-Platform-Developer-Center/ResourceRequestCordova/tree/release80>) the Cordova project.

Click to download (<https://github.com/MobileFirst-Platform-Developer-Center/Adapters/tree/release80>) the adapter Maven project.

Sample usage

1. From the command line, navigate to the Cordova project.
2. Ensure the sample is registered in the MobileFirst Server by running the command:
`mfpdev app register`.
3. Add a platform by running the `cordova platform add` command.
4. The sample uses the `JavaAdapter` contained in the Adapters Maven project. Use either Maven or MobileFirst Developer CLI to build and deploy the adapter (`../../adapters/creating-adapters/`).
5. To test or debug an adapter, see the testing and debugging adapters (`../../adapters/testing-and-debugging-adapters`) tutorial.
6. Run the Cordova application by running the `cordova run` command.

