# Resource request from JavaScript (Cordova, Web) applications

#### **Overview**

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

#### Prerequisites:

- If you are implementing a Cordova application, ensure you have added the MobileFirst Platform SDK (../../application-development/sdk/cordova) to your Cordova application.
- If you are implementing a Web application, ensure you have added the MobileFirst Platform SDK (../../.application-development/sdk/web) to your Web application.
- Learn how to create adapters (../../adapters/creating-adapters/).

## 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: WLResourceRequest.GET, WLResourceRequest.POST, WLResourceRequest.PUT and WLResourceRequest.DELETE.

```
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.

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

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

#### setQueryParameter

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

```
resourceRequest.setQueryParameter("param1", "value1");
resourceRequest.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:

```
resourceRequest.setQueryParameter("params", "['value1', 'value2']");
```

This should be used with WLResourceRequest.GET.

#### 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:

```
var formParams = {"param1": "value1", "param2": "value2"};
resourceRequest.sendFormParameters(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:

```
var formParams = {"params":"['value1', 'value2']"};
```

This should be used with WLResourceRequest.POST.

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. The response object contains the response data and you can use its properties to retrieve the required information. Commonly used properties are responseText, responseJSON (JSON object, if the response is in JSON) and status (the HTTP status of the response).

In case of request failure, the response object also cotains a errorMsg property.

Depending if using a Java or JavaScript adapter, the response may contain other properties such as responseHeaders, responseTime, statusCode, statusReason, and totalTime.

```
"responseHeaders": {
  "Content-Type": "application/json",
  "X-Powered-By": "Servlet/3.1",
  "Content-Length": "86",
  "Date": "Mon, 15 Feb 2016 21:12:08 GMT"
 },
 "status": 200,
 "responseText": "{\"height\":\"184\",\"last\":\"Doe\",\"Date\":\"1984-12-12\",\"age\":31,\"middle\":\"C\",\"first
\":\"John\"}",
 "responseJSON": {
  "height": "184",
  "last": "Doe",
  "Date": "1984-12-12",
  "age": 31,
  "middle": "C",
  "first": "John"
 },
 "invocationContext": null
}
```

#### Handling the response

The response object is received by the onSuccess and onFailure callback functions. For example:

```
onSuccess: function(response) {
   resultText = "Successfully called the resource: " + response.responseText;
},
onFailure: function(response) {
   resultText = "Failed to call the resource:" + response.errorMsg;
}
```

## For more information

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

# Sample applications

The ResourceRequestWeb and ResourceRequestCordova projects

demonstrate 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/ResourceRequestCordova/tree/release80) the Cordova project.

Click to download (https://github.com/MobileFirst-Platform-Developer-

Center/ResourceRequestWeb/tree/release80) the Web 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.

