

# Implementing the challenge handler in Cordova applications

fork and edit tutorial (<https://github.ibm.com/MFPSamples/DevCenter/tree/master/tutorials/en/foundation/8.0/authentication-and-security/user-authentication/cordova/index.md>) | report issue (<https://github.ibm.com/MFPSamples/DevCenter/issues/new>)

## Overview

**Prerequisite:** This tutorial is a continuation of the **CredentialsValidationSecurityCheck**'s challenge handler implementation ([../credentials-validation/cordova](#)) tutorial. Make sure to read it first.

The challenge handler implementation will be modified to fit the `UserLoginSecurityCheck` created in the matching security check tutorial ([../security-check](#)), and will demonstrate a few additional features (APIs) such as the preemptive `login`, `logout` and `obtainAccessToken`.

## Creating the challenge handler

Use the `WL.Client.createWLChallengeHandler` method to create and register a challenge Handler:

```
var userLoginChallengeHandler = WL.Client.createWLChallengeHandler(securityCheckName);
```

## Handling the challenge

In this example, the challenge sent by `UserLoginSecurityCheck` is the same one sent by `PinCodeAttempts`: the number of remaining attempts to login ( `remainingAttempts` ), and an optional `errorMsg`. The `handleChallenge` method is responsible for collecting the username and password from the user.

## Submitting the credentials

Once the credentials have been collected, use the `WLChallengeHandler`'s `submitChallengeAnswer` method to send an answer back to the security check. In this example, `UserLoginSecurityCheck` expects *key:values* called `username` and `password`. Optionally, it also accepts a boolean `rememberMe` key that will tell the security check to remember this user for a longer period. In the sample application, this is collected using a boolean value from a checkbox in the login form.

```
userLoginChallengeHandler.submitChallengeAnswer({'username':username, 'password':password, rememberMe: rememberMeState});
```

You may also want to login a user without any challenge being received. For examples, showing a login screen as the first screen of the application, or showing a login screen after a logout, or a login failure. We call those scenarios **preemptive logins**.

You cannot call the `submitChallengeAnswer` API if there is no challenge to answer. For those scenarios, the MobileFirst Platform Foundation SDK includes a different API:

```
WLAuthorizationManager.login(securityCheckName,{username:username, 'password':password, rememberMe: rememberMeState}).then(
  function () {
    WL.Logger.debug("login onSuccess");
  },
  function (response) {
    WL.Logger.debug("login onFailure: " + JSON.stringify(response));
  });
```

If the credentials are wrong, the security check will send back a **challenge**.

It is the developer's responsibility to know when to use `login` vs `submitChallengeAnswer` based on the application's needs. One way to achieve this is to define a boolean flag, for example `isChallenged`, and set it to `true` when reaching `handleChallenge` or set it to `false` in any other cases (failure, success, initializing, etc).

When the user clicks the **Login** button, you can dynamically choose which API to use:

```
if (isChallenged){
  userLoginChallengeHandler.submitChallengeAnswer({'username':username, 'password':password, rememberMe: rememberMeState});
} else {
  WLAuthorizationManager.login(securityCheckName,{username:username, 'password':password, rememberMe: rememberMeState}).then(
    function () {
      WL.Logger.debug("login onSuccess");
    },
    function (response) {
      WL.Logger.debug("login onFailure: " + JSON.stringify(response));
    });
}
```

## Obtaining an access token

Since this security check supports *remember me* functionality, it would be useful to check if the user is currently logged in, during the application startup.

The MobileFirst Platform Foundation SDK provides an API to ask the server for a valid token:

```
WLAuthorizationManager.obtainAccessToken(userLoginChallengeHandler.securityCheckName).then(
  function (accessToken) {
    WL.Logger.debug("obtainAccessToken onSuccess");
    showProtectedDiv();
  },
  function (response) {
    WL.Logger.debug("obtainAccessToken onFailure: " + JSON.stringify(response));
    showLoginDiv();
  });
```

If the user is already logged-in or is in the *remembered* state, the API will trigger a success. If the user is not logged in, the security check will send back a challenge.

The `obtainAccessToken` API takes in a **scope**. The scope here can be the name of your **security check**.

Learn more about **scope** here: [Authorization concepts \(../authorization-concepts\)](#)

## Handling success and failure

As noted in the **CredentialsValidationSecurityCheck**'s challenge handler implementation (`../../credentials-validation/cordova`) tutorial, `WLChallengeHandler` will call the `processSuccess` or `handleFailure` methods upon success or failure of the challenge. You can choose to update your UI based on those events.

### Notes:

- `WLAAuthorizationManager`'s `login()` API has its own `onSuccess` and `onFailure` methods, the relevant challenge handler's `processSuccess` or `handleFailure` will **also** be called.
- `WLAAuthorizationManager`'s `obtainAccessToken()` API has its own `onSuccess` and `onFailure` methods, the relevant challenge handler's `processSuccess` or `handleFailure` will **also** be called.

## Retrieving the authenticated user

The challenge handler's `processSuccess` method receives a `data` as a parameter. If the security check sets an `AuthenticatedUser`, this object will contain the user's properties. You can use `processSuccess` to save the current user:

```
userLoginChallengeHandler.processSuccess = function(data) {
  WL.Logger.debug("processSuccess");
  isChallenged = false;
  document.getElementById("rememberMe").checked = false;
  document.getElementById("username").value = "";
  document.getElementById("password").value = "";
  document.getElementById("helloUser").innerHTML = "Hello, " + data.user.displayName;
  showProtectedDiv();
}
```

Here, `identity` has a key called `user` which itself contains a `JSONObject` representing the `AuthenticatedUser`:

```
{
  "user": {
    "id": "john",
    "displayName": "john",
    "authenticatedAt": 1455803338008,
    "authenticatedBy": "UserLoginSecurityCheck"
  }
}
```

## Logout

The MobileFirst Platform Foundation SDK also provides a `logout` API to logout from a specific security check:

```
WLAuthorizationManager.logout(securityCheckName).then(  
  function () {  
    WL.Logger.debug("logout onSuccess");  
    location.reload();  
  },  
  function (response) {  
    WL.Logger.debug("logout onFailure: " + JSON.stringify(response));  
  });  
});
```

## Sample applications

There are two samples associated with this tutorial:

- **PreemptiveLoginCordova**: An application that always starts with a login screen, using the preemptive `login` API.
- **RememberMeCordova**: An application with a *Remember Me* checkbox. The user can bypass the login screen the next time the application is opened.

Both samples use the same `UserLoginSecurityCheck` from the **SecurityCheckAdapters** adapter Maven project.

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

Click to download (<https://github.com/MobileFirst-Platform-Developer-Center/RememberMeCordova/tree/release80>) the Remember Me project. Click to download (<https://github.com/MobileFirst-Platform-Developer-Center/PreemptiveLoginCordova/tree/release80>) the Remember Me project.

## Sample usage

- Use either Maven or MobileFirst Developer CLI to build and deploy the available **ResourceAdapter** and **UserLogin** adapters (`../../creating-adapters/`).
- Ensure the sample is registered in the MobileFirst Server by running the command: `mfpdev app register` from a **command-line** window.
- Map the `accessRestricted` scope to the `UserLogin` security check:
  - In the MobileFirst Operations Console, under **Applications** → **APP\_NAME** → **Security** → **Map scope elements to security checks.**, add a mapping from `accessRestricted` to `UserLogin`.
  - Alternatively, from the **Command-line**, navigate to the project's root folder and run the command: `mfpdev app push`.

Learn more about the `mfpdev app push` commands in the [Using MobileFirst Developer CLI to manage MobileFirst artifacts](#) (`../../using-the-mfpf-sdk/using-mobilefirst-developer-cli-to-manage-mobilefirst-artifacts`).

