Implementing the challenge handler in Windows 8.1 Universal and Windows 10 UWP applications

Overview

When trying to access a protected resource, the server (the security check) will send back to the client a list containing one or more **challenges** for the client to handle.
This list is received as a `JSON` object, listing the security check name with an optional `JSON` of additional data:

```
{
  "challenges": {
    "SomeSecurityCheck1":null,
    "SomeSecurityCheck2":{
      "some property": "some value"
    }
  }
}
```

The client should then register a **challenge handler** for each security check.
The challenge handler defines the client-side behavior that is specific to the security check.

Creating the challenge handler

A challenge handler is a class responsible for handling challenges sent by the MobileFirst server, such as displaying a login screen, collecting credentials and submitting them back to the security check.

In this example, the security check is `PinCodeAttempts` which was defined in Implementing the CredentialsValidationSecurityCheck (../security-check). The challenge sent by this security check contains the number of remaining attempts to login (`remainingAttempts`), and an optional `errorMsg` .

Create a C# class that extends `Worklight.ChallengeHandler` :

```
public class PinCodeChallengeHandler : Worklight.ChallengeHandler
{
}
```

Handling the challenge

The minimum requirement from the `ChallengeHandler` class is to implement a constructor and a `HandleChallenge` method, that is responsible for asking the user to provide the credentials. The `HandleChallenge` method receives the challenge as a `WorklightResponse` .

> Learn more about the `ChallengeHandler` class in the user documentation.

Add a constructor method:

```
public PinCodeChallengeHandler(String securityCheck) {
   this.securityCheck = securityCheck;
}
```

In this `HandleChallenge` example, an alert is displayed asking to enter the PIN code:

```
public override void HandleChallenge(WorklightResponse challenge)
{
   try
   {
      if(challenge.ResponseJSON["errorMsg"]!=null && challenge.ResponseJSON["errorMsg"].Type == J
Token.Null)
      {
        showChallenge("This data requires a PIN code.\nRemaining attempts: " + challenge.ResponseJSO
N["remainingAttempts"]);
        shouldsubmitchallenge = true;
      }
      else
      {
        showChallenge(challenge.ResponseJSON["errorMsg"] +
        \nRemaining attempts: " + challenge.ResponseJSON["remainingAttempts"]);
      }
   } catch (Exception e)
   {
      Debug.WriteLine(e.StackTrace);
   }
}
```

> The implementation of `showChallenge` is included in the sample application.

If the credentials are incorrect, you can expect the framework to call `HandleChallenge` again.

Submitting the challenge's answer

Once the credentials have been collected from the UI, use the `ChallengeHandler`'s `ShouldSubmitChallengeAnswer()` and `GetChallengeAnswer()` method to send an answer back to the security check. `ShouldSubmitChallengeAnswer()` returns a boolean indicating if the challenge response should be sent back to the security check.In this example `PinCodeAttempts` expects a property called `pin` containing the submitted PIN code:

```
public override bool ShouldSubmitChallengeAnswer()
{
  JObject pinJSON = new JObject();
  pinJSON.Add("pin", pinCodeTxt.Text);
  this.challengeAnswer = pinJSON;
  return this.shouldsubmitchallenge;
}

public override JObject GetChallengeAnswer()
{
  return this.challengeAnswer;
}
```

Cancelling the challenge

In some cases, such as clicking a "Cancel" button in the UI, you want to tell the framework to discard this challenge completely.

To achieve this, override `ShouldSubmitFailure` and `GetSubmitFailureResponse` methods:

```
public override bool ShouldSubmitFailure()
{
  return shouldsubmitfailure;
}
public override WorklightResponse GetSubmitFailureResponse()
{
  return new WorklightResponse(false, "User cancelled" , new JObject (), "",(int) HttpStatusCode.Internal
ServerError);
}
```

Registering the challenge handler

In order for the challenge handler to listen for the right challenges, you must tell the framework to associate the challenge handler with a specific security check name.

This is done by initializing the challenge handler with the security check like this:

```
PinCodeChallengeHandler pinCodeChallengeHandler = new PinCodeChallengeHandler("PinCodeAttempt
s");
```

You must then **register** the challenge handler instance:

```
IWorklightClient client = WorklightClient.createInstance();
client.RegisterChallengeHandler(pinCodeChallengeHandler);
```

Sample application

The sample **PinCodeWin8** and **PinCodeWin10** are C# applications that uses `ResourceRequest` to get a bank balance.
The method is protected with a PIN code, with a maximum of 3 attempts.

Click to download (https://github.com/MobileFirst-Platform-Developer-Center/SecurityCheckAdapters/tree/release80) the SecurityCheckAdapters Maven project.
Click to download (https://github.com/MobileFirst-Platform-Developer-Center/PinCodeWin8/tree/release80) the Windows 8 project. Click to download (https://github.com/MobileFirst-Platform-Developer-Center/PinCodeWin10/tree/release80) the Windows 10 UWP project.

Sample usage

- Use either Maven or MobileFirst CLI to build and deploy the available **ResourceAdapter** and **PinCodeAttempts** adapters (../../../adapters/creating-adapters/).
- From a **Command-line** window, navigate to the project's root folder and run the command: `mfpdev app register`.
- Map the `accessRestricted` scope to the `PinCodeAttempts` security check:
    - In the MobileFirst Operations Console, under **Applications → PinCode → Security → Map scope elements to security checks.**, add a scope mapping from `accessRestricted` to `PinCodeAttempts`.
    - 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/push commands in the Using MobileFirst CLI to manage MobilefFirst artifacts (../../../using-the-mfpf-sdk/using-mobilefirst-cli-to-manage-mobilefirst-artifacts).