

Java HTTP Adapter

Overview

This tutorial is a continuation of [Java Adapter \(../../server-side-development/java-adapter/\)](#) and assumes previous knowledge of the concepts described there.

Java adapters provide free reign over connectivity to your backend. It is therefore your responsibility to ensure best practices regarding performance and other implementation details.

This tutorial shows an example of a Java adapter that connects to an RSS feed by using a Java `HttpClient`.

Topics:

- `RSSAdapterApplication`
- `RSSAdapterResource`
- Results

RSSAdapterApplication

`RSSAdapterApplication` extends `MFPJAXRSApplication` and is a good place to trigger any initialization required by your application.

```
@Override
protected void init() throws Exception {
    RSSAdapterResource.init();
    logger.info("Adapter initialized!");
}
```

RSSAdapterResource

```
@Path("/")
public class RSSAdapterResource {
}
```

`RSSAdapterResource` is where we handle the requests to your adapter.

`@Path("/")` means that the resources will be available at the URL `http(s)://host:port/ProjectName/adapters/AdapterName/`.

HTTP Client

```

private static CloseableHttpClient client;
private static HttpHost host;
public static void init() {
    client = HttpClients.createDefault();
    host = new HttpHost("developer.ibm.com")
;
}

```

Because every request to your resource will create a new instance of `RSSAdapterResource`, it is important to reuse objects that may impact performance. In this example we made the `Http` client a `static` object and initialized it in a static `init()` method, which gets called by the `init()` of `RSSAdapterApplication` as described above.

Procedure resource

```

@GET
@Produces("application/json")
public void get(@Context HttpServletResponse response, @QueryParam("tag") String tag) throws ClientProtocolException, IOException, IllegalStateException, SAXException {
    if(tag!=null && !tag.isEmpty()){
        execute(new HttpGet("/mobilefirstplatform/tag/"+ tag +"/feed"), response);
    } else{
        execute(new HttpGet("/mobilefirstplatform/feed"), response);
    }
}

```

Our adapter exposes just one resource URL which allows to retrieve the RSS feed from the backend service.

- `@GET` means that this procedure only responds to `HTTP GET` requests.
- `@Produces("application/json")` specifies the Content Type of the response to send back. We chose to send the response as a `JSON` object to make it easier on the client-side.
- `@Context HttpServletResponse response` will be used to write to the response output stream. This enables us more granularity than returning a simple string.
- `@QueryParam("tag") String tag` enables the procedure to receive a parameter. The choice of `QueryParam` means the parameter is to be passed in the query (`/RSSAdapter/?tag=MobileFirst_Platform`). Other options include `@PathParam`, `@HeaderParam`, `@CookieParam`, `@FormParam`, etc.
- `throws ClientProtocolException, ...` means we are forwarding any exception back to the client. The client code is responsible for handling potential exceptions which will be received as `HTTP 500` errors. Another solution (more likely in production code) is to handle exceptions in your server Java code and decide what to send to the client based on the exact error.
- `execute(new HttpGet("/mobilefirstplatform/feed"), response)`. The actual `HTTP` request to the backend service is handled by another method defined later.

Depending if you pass a `tag` parameter, `execute` will retrieve a different build a different path and retrieve a different RSS file.

execute()

```
public void execute(HttpUriRequest req, HttpServletResponse resultResponse) throws ClientProtocolException, IOException,
IllegalStateException, SAXException {
    HttpResponse RSSResponse = client.execute(host, req);
    ServletOutputStream os = resultResponse.getOutputStream();

    if (RSSResponse.getStatusLine().getStatusCode() == HttpStatus.SC_OK){
        resultResponse.addHeader("Content-Type", "application/json");
        String json = XML.toJson(RSSResponse.getEntity().getContent());
        os.write(json.getBytes(Charset.forName("UTF-8")));</p>
    } else {
        resultResponse.setStatus(RSSResponse.getStatusLine().getStatusCode());
        RSSResponse.getEntity().getContent().close();
        os.write(RSSResponse.getStatusLine().getReasonPhrase().getBytes());
    }
    os.flush();
    os.close();
}
```

- `HttpResponse RSSResponse = client.execute(host, req)`. We use our static HTTP client to execute the HTTP request and store the response.
- `ServletOutputStream os = resultResponse.getOutputStream()`. This is the output stream to write a response to the client.
- `resultResponse.addHeader("Content-Type", "application/json")`. As mentioned before, we chose to send the response as JSON.
- `String json = XML.toJson(RSSResponse.getEntity().getContent())`. We used `org.apache.wink.json4j.utils.XML` to convert the XML RSS to a JSON string.
- `os.write(json.getBytes(Charset.forName("UTF-8")))` the resulting JSON string is written to the output stream.

The output stream is then flushed and closed.

If `RSSResponse` is not `200 OK`, we write the status code and reason in the response instead.

Results

Use the testing techniques described in Java Adapter (`../#testing`) to test your work.

The adapter should return the RSS feed converted to JSON.

```
{
  "rss": {
    "channel": {
      "description": "Develop, test, manage, and secure your mobile web, native and hybrid apps",
      "generator": "http://wordpress.org/?v=4.2.4",
      "item": [
        {
          "category": [
            "Mobile",
            "android",
```

```

        "Mobile Quality Assurance",
        "mobile_development",
        "mobilefirst",
        "xamarin"
    ],
    "commentRss": "https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/2015/09/01/integrating-mqa-into-xamarin-android-app/feed/",
    "comments": [
        "https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/2015/09/01/integrating-mqa-into-xamarin-android-app/#comments",
        "0"
    ],
    "creator": "Vidyasagar MSC",
    "description": "<p>The post <a rel='nofollow' href='\"https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/2015/09/01/integrating-mqa-into-xamarin-android-app/\">Integrating MQA into Xamarin.Android app</a> appeared first on <a rel='nofollow' href='\"https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/\">IBM MobileFirst Platform</a>.</p>
    \"encoded\": \"<p>It all startedÂ when I received an email seeking help on using MQA or to be more precise integrating MQA into Xamarin based android app. Before jumping into addressing the problem, let&#8217;s define MQA.</p>
    <h4>What is MQA?</h4>
    <p>MQA stands for &#8220;Mobile Quality Assurance&#8221; and is part of the IBM MobileFirst Platform.</p>
    <blockquote>
    <p><em><span style='line-height: 1.5;'>IBM MQA provides line of business professionals and development teams with insightful and streamlined quality feedback and metrics from both pre-production and production, enabling them to prioritize and take action to support a dynamic mobile app strategy.</span></em></p>
    </blockquote>
    <p>The Features of MQA are</p>
    <div style='width: 1058px' class='wp-caption aligncenter'>
    <a href='\"http://vidyasagarmsc.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/MQA1.png\">
    <img class='size-full wp-image-65' src='\"http://vidyasagarmsc.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/MQA1.png\" alt='\"Features of Mobile Quality Assurance.\"' width='1048' height='350' />
    </a>
    <p class='wp-caption-text'>Features of Mobile Quality Assurance.</p>
    </div>
    <p><em><strong>Note</strong></em>: To understand more about MQA, visitÂ <a href='\"http://www-03.ibm.com/software/products/en/ibm-mobilefirst-platform-quality-assurance\">IBM Mobile Quality Assurance</a></p>
    <p>So, by now we should be good with the first part of our blog title that is MQA. So, the next question is</p>
    <h4>What is Xamarin.Android?</h4>
    <p>Xamarin is a platform to create nativeÂ iOS, Android, Mac and Windows apps in C#.Â Xamarin.Android allows us to create native Android applications using the same UI controls we would in Java, except with the flexibility and elegance of a modern language (C#).</p>
    <p>As we are good with the definitions, let&#8217;s address the problem.</p>
    <p><strong>What&#8217;s the problem in integrating MQA into Xamarin Android app?</strong></p>
    <p>>At the time of this blog post, the available MQA SDKs are iOS native SDK, Android native SDK and Javascript Â SDK.</p>
    <p>So, we have to find a workaround to address this use-case. The initial step is to download the Android MQA SDK and see what&#8217;s provided. you can download it from <a href='\"http://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/#SSJML5_6.0.0/com.ibm.mqa.uau.saas.doc/topics/c_AndroidSDKsForDownload.html\">here</a>. Once successfully downloaded and unzipped, we should see a jar file namely <strong><em>MQA-Android-library-&lt;strong>under lib folder</strong>.</strong>
    <div style='width: 634px' class='wp-caption aligncenter'>
    <a href='\"http://vidyasagarmsc.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/MQA2.png\">
    <img class='size-full wp-image-70' src='\"http://vidyasagarmsc.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/MQA2.png\" alt='\"MQA Android SDK \"' width='624' height='440' />
    </a>
    <p class='wp-caption-text'>MQA Android SDK</p>
    </div>
    <p>As Xamarin is C# based, What can we do with this jar file?</p>
    <p>We haveÂ <strong>Xamarin bindings</strong> to our rescue, which helps using in consuming .JARs from C#.</p>
    <p><strong><em>Note</em>:</strong> Steps to consume MQA Android JAR in a Xamarin.Android app is mentionedÂ <a href='\"https://developer.xamarin.com/guides/android/advanced_topics/java_integration_overview/binding_a_java_library_(.jar)\">here</a></p>
    <div style='width: 257px' class='wp-caption aligncenter'>
    <a href='\"http://vidyasagarmsc.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/MQA31.png\">
    <img class='wp-image-72 size-full' src='\"http://vidyasagarmsc.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/MQA31.png\" alt='\"\"' width='247' height='303' />
    </a>
    <p class='wp-caption-text'>Xamarin binding project with MQA Android .JAR file</p>
    </div>
    <p>The files of our interest here are <strong>MQA-Android-library-2.7.4.jar</strong> (Version number may vary) and <strong>Metada

```

ta.xml.</p>\n\nMQA-Android-library-2.7.4.jar file will have all the MQA related classes and methods required for us to start an Android MQA session.\nMetadata.xml- Allows changes to be made to the final API, such as changing the namespace of the generated binding.\n\n<p>Based on the errors thrown while building the project, Metadata.xml in my case looks like this</p>\n<pre class=\"brush: xml; title: ; notranslate\">&lt;metadata&gt;\n \t&lt;!--\n This sample removes the class: android.support.v4.content.AsyncTaskLoader.LoadTask:\n \t&lt;remove-node path=&quot;VapiVpackage[@name='android.support.v4.content']Vclass[@name='AsyncTaskLoader.LoadTask']&quot; V&gt;\n \n This sample removes the method: android.support.v4.content.CursorLoader.loadInBackground:\n \t&lt;remove-node path=&quot;VapiVpackage[@name='android.support.v4.content']Vclass[@name='CursorLoader']Vmethod[@name='loadInBackground']&quot; V&gt;\n --&gt;\n \n \t&lt;remove-node path=&quot;VapiVpackage[@name='ext.com.google.inject.spi']Vclass[@name='InjectionPoint.Factory.1']&quot; V&gt;\n \t&lt;remove-node path=&quot;VapiVpackage[@name='ext.com.google.inject.spi']Vclass[@name='InjectionPoint.Factory.2']&quot; V&gt;\n \t&lt;remove-node path=&quot;VapiVpackage[@name='com.applause.android.log']Vinterface[@name='LoggerInterface']&quot; V&gt;\n \t&lt;remove-node path=&quot;VapiVpackage[@name='ext.com.google.inject.internal']&quot; V&gt;\n \t&lt;remove-node path=&quot;VapiVpackage[@name='ext.com.google.inject.matcher']&quot; V&gt;\n \t&lt;remove-node path=&quot;VapiVpackage[@name='com.applause.android.util']Vclass[@name='AbstractRequest']&quot; V&gt;\n \t&lt;remove-node path=&quot;VapiVpackage[@name='ext.com.google.inject.spi']Vclass[@name='Elements.RecordingBinder']Vmethod[@name='bind' and count(parameter)=1 and parameter[1][@type='ext.com.google.inject.Key']]&quot; V&gt;\n \n&lt;attr path=&quot;VapiVpackage[@name='com.applause.android.messages']Vclass[@name='Message']Vfield[@name='message']&quot; name=&quot;managedName&quot;&gt;Message1&lt;Vattr&gt;\n&lt;attr path=&quot;VapiVpackage[@name='com.applause.android.log']&quot; name=&quot;managedName&quot;&gt;log&lt;Vattr&gt;\n&lt;Vmetadata&gt;\n\n</pre>\n<p>Once all the errors are fixed and your binding project builds successfully, add a new Xamarin Android project (if you haven't added yet). Now, add MQA binding project reference in our Xamarin android app. Note: Both your binding project and Xamarin.Android project should be of same target framework. You can verify this by right clicking on your project -> Options -> General.</p>\n<div id=\"attachment_83\" style=\"width: 270px\" class=\"wp-caption aligncenter\"><p class=\"wp-caption-text\">Xamarin Android project with added reference to MQA</p></div>\n<p>Now, let's start MQA android session in our Count.Android app. Before doing this, we should create a MQA service on IBM Bluemix. You can follow the instructions mentioned at Getting started with Mobile Quality Assurance- Bluemix or watch this video.</p>\n<p><iframe class='youtube-player' type='text/html' width='980' height='582' src='https://www.youtube.com/embed/zHRfGatcKPM?version=3&rel=1&fs=1&showsearch=0&showinfo=1&iv_load_policy=1&wmode=transparent' frameborder='0' allowfullscreen='true'></iframe></p>\n<p>Starting a session with the Android SDK entails three steps. First, build a configuration to define how it works with your app. Second, start the session itself. Third, add tracking to your activities. Open MainActivity.cs file (Android Project) and paste the code provided below</p>\n<pre class=\"brush: csharp; title: ; notranslate\">using System;\nusing Android.App;\nusing Android.Content;\nusing Android.Runtime;\nusing Android.Views;\nusing Android.Widget;\nusing Android.OS;\n\nMQA references\nusing Com.Ibm.Mqa.Config;\nusing Com.Ibm.Mqa;\n\nnamespace Count.Android\n{\n\t[Activity (Label = "Count.Android", MainLauncher = true, Icon = "@drawable/icon")]\n\tpublic class MainActivity : Activity\n\t{\n\t\tint tint count = 1;\n\t\t//Use your own generated APP KEY\n\t\tconst string APP_KEY="1g59b7d884f9fdf5426162e5cb1f87a700648bce4fg0g1g379e0d3a";\n\t\tprotected override void onCreate (Bundle bundle)\n\t\t{\n\t\t\tbase.OnCreate (bundle);\n\t\t\t//MQA Android session configuration\n\t\t\tConfiguration configuration = new Configuration.Builder(this)\n

[illegible]

It can able to store name, store, price and image of the product. The App’s are protected by Custom Authenticator via AMA security service provided by Bluemix.

On the server side, the App contains a JAX-RS class to store and manipulate the data. It also contains the server side AMA security implementation.

On BlueMix we have application with the following configuration:

- Liberty Runtime : which used to run JAX-RS application on Bluemix
- Advanced Mobile Access service : which gives mobile application security and monitoring functionality
- Push Service for iOS 8 : which provides the capability to use iOS Push features

Liberty Runtime

Liberty contains two projects with JAX-RS service (i.e Custom-oauth-java for Custom Authentication and LocalstoreAdapter for storing items). The service include the protected resource and the custom identity provider code. The liberty server is configured with TAI.

Trust Association Interface (TAI) is a service provider API that enables the integration of third-party security services with a Liberty profile server. For more info on TAI : http://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/was_beta_liberty/com.ibm.websphere.wlp.nd.multiplatform.doc/ae/twlp_dev_custom_tai.html click here

The custom identity provider authenticates a user by sending challenges to the client. However, custom identity providers do not communicate directly with clients. They send challenges and receive responses to the challenges by means of the Advanced Mobile Access service. When a custom identity provider successfully authenticates the user, it provides the user identity information to Advanced Mobile Access. For more information on custom authentication refer Bluemix documentation : https://www.ng.bluemix.net/docs/services/mobileaccess/security/vid_provs/index-gentopic2.html#custom_id_prov click here

The custom identity provider code is defined by two http API:

```

brush: plain; title: ; notranslate
startAuthorization
brush: plain; title: ; notranslate
handleChallengeAnswer
brush: java; title: ; notranslate
@POST
@Path("/{tenantId}/customAuthRealm_3/startAuthorization")
@Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
public JsonObject startAuthorization(String payload, @PathParam("tenantId") String deviceId, @PathParam("realmName") String realmName) throws Exception {
    JsonObject returnJson = (JsonObject) JSON.parse(CHALLENGE_JSON);
    return returnJson;
}

@POST
@Path("/{tenantId}/customAuthRealm_3/handleChallengeAnswer")
@Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
public JsonObject handleChallengeAnswer(String payload, @PathParam("tenantId") String deviceId, @PathParam("realmName") String realmName) throws Exception {
    JsonObject userStoreJson = (JsonObject) JSON.parse(USER_STORE_JSON);
    JsonObject failedResponseJson = (JsonObject) JSON.parse(FAILURE_JSON);
    if(payload == null || payload.isEmpty()) {
        return failedResponseJson;
    }
    JsonObject payloadJson = (JsonObject) JSON.parse(payload);
    JsonObject challengeAnswer = (JsonObject) payloadJson.get("challengeAnswer");
    if(challengeAnswer == null) {
        return failedResponseJson;
    }
    String userName = (String) challengeAnswer.get("username");
    String password = (String) challengeAnswer.get("password");
    if(userName == null || userName.isEmpty() || password == null || password.isEmpty()) {
        return failedResponseJson;
    }
    if(userStoreJson.containsKey(userName)) {
        JsonObject userInfoJson = (JsonObject) userStoreJson.get(userName);
        String userPassword = (String) userInfoJson.get("password");
        String userDisplayName = (String) userInfoJson.get("displayName");
        if(password.equals(userPassword)) {
            JsonObject returnJson = new JsonObject();
            JsonObject userIdentityJson = new JsonObject();
            userIdentityJson.put("username", userName);
            userIdentityJson.put("displayName", userDisplayName);
            returnJson.put("status", "success");
            returnJson.put("userIdentity", userIdentityJson);
            return returnJson;
        }
        return failedResponseJson;
    }
}

```

The Localstore adapter contains few http API’s to perform some basic operations like Add, Update, Create and Delete in client application.

```

brush: java; title: ; notranslate
@GET
@Path("/{tenantId}/getAllItems")
public String getAllItems() throws IOException {
    JsonArray jsonArray = new JsonArray();
    for(Object key : props.keySet()) {
        jsonArray.add(parser.parse(props.getProperty((String) key)).getAsJsonObject());
    }
    return jsonArray.toString();
}

@PUT
@Path("/{tenantId}/addItem")
public void addItem(String itemJson) throws IOException, URISyntaxException {
    try {
        int newKey = props.keySet().size() + 1;
        props.put(String.valueOf(newKey), itemJson);
        URL url = this.getClass().getClassLoader()

```

[illegible]

>\n\n Register your client application in AMA dashboard. For more info refer documentation : click here\n<p>\n\n AMA provides Facebook, Google, or a custom identity provider to authenticate access to protected resources. Add Custom identity provider feature as it can be migrated to MFPF and specify the corresponding jax-rs custom authentication application url and realm name.
\n\n\n Add the following code inside didFinishLaunchingWithOptions function in AppDelegate of client application which will register the realm and initialize connection with Bluemix Application.\n

```


```

```

data = info.objectForKey(&quot;aps&quot;)?.objectForKey(&quot;alert&quot;) as! N
SDictionary\n    let userData = data.objectForKey(&quot;body&quot;) as! String\n    let al
ertView = UIAlertView(title: &quot;WishList!&quot;, message: &quot;\n
(userData)&quot;, delegate: nil, cancelButtonTitle: &quot;OK&quot;)\n    alertView.sho
w()\n    }\n}</pre>\n</li>\n<li>\n<h2 id="migrateblu">Existing Bluemix Client Application</h2>\n<
p>Add the following Code snippets to the existing Bluemix Client Application and name the application
with same name which you have registered in Advance Mobile Access Dashboard.</p>\n<ul>\n<li> Ad
d the following code inside didFinishLaunchingWithOptions function in AppDelegate of client application
which will register the realm and initialize connection with Bluemix Application.\n<pre class="brush: plai
n; title: ; notranslate"> IMFClient.sharedInstance().registerAuthenticationDelegate(customAuthDelegate
, forRealm: &quot;customAuthRealm_3&quot;);\nIMFClient.sharedInstance().initializeWithBac
kendRoute(&quot;https://parkstore.mybluemix.net&quot;, backendGUID: &quot;5e3ad8
8d-dd48-469d-b46f-2c4ad66b5345&quot;);\n</pre>\n</li>\n<li> The following is the sample code to i
nvoke the Rest url&quot;#8217;s in client application.\n<pre class="brush: plain; title: ; notranslate">va
r request: IMFResourceRequest = IMFResourceRequest(path: &quot;https://parkstore.mybluemix
.net/LocalstoreAdapter/apps/5e3ad88d-dd48-469d-b46f-2c4ad66b5345/localstore/getAllItems&
quot;, method: &quot;GET&quot;);\n    request.sendWithCompletionHandler { (wResponse:
IMFResponse!, err:NSError!) -&gt; Void in</pre>\n</li>\n<li>Add the following code inside didFini
shLaunchingWithOptions function in AppDelegate of client application which will register notifications in
client app.\n<pre class="brush: plain; title: ; notranslate"> let notificationTypes: UIUserNotificationTyp
e = UIUserNotificationType.Badge | UIUserNotificationType.Alert | UIUserNotificationType.Sound\n
let notificationSettings: UIUserNotificationSettings = UIUserNotificationSettings(forTypes: notificatioTy
pes, categories: nil)\n    \n    application.registerUserNotificationSettings(notificationSettings)\n
application.registerForRemoteNotifications()\n</pre>\n</li>\n<li>Add the following code inside didRegist
erForRemoteNotificationsWithDeviceToken function in AppDelegate of client application which will regi
ster pushclient and subscribe to tag in client app.\n<pre class="brush: plain; title: ; notranslate">IMFPu
shClient.sharedInstance().registerDeviceToken(deviceToken, completionHandler: { (response, error) -&
amp;gt; Void in\n    if error != nil {\n        println(&quot;Error during device registration \n
(error.description)&quot;);\n    }\n    else {\n        println(&quot;Response duri
ng device registration json: \n(response.responseJson.description)&quot;);\n        var tags = [
&quot;parkstore&quot;]\n        IMFPushClient.sharedInstance().subscribeToTags(tags,
completionHandler: { (response:IMFResponse!, err:NSError!) -&gt; Void in\n            if err !=
nil {\n                println(&quot;There was an error while subscribing to tag&quot;);\n
            }else{\n                println(&quot;Successfully subscribe to tag parkstore&quot;);\n
            }\n        })\n    }\n}</pre>\n</li>\n<li>Add the following function inside Appdelegate which trigg
ers when push notification arrived in client app.\n<pre class="brush: plain; title: ; notranslate">func app
plication(application: UIApplication, didReceiveRemoteNotification userInfo: [NSObject : AnyObject]) {\n
println(&quot;Got remote Notification. Data : \n(userInfo.description)&quot;);\n    let info = us
erInfo as NSDictionary\n    let data = info.objectForKey(&quot;aps&quot;)?.objectForKey(&
quot;alert&quot;) as! NSDictionary\n    let userData = data.objectForKey(&quot;body&
quot;) as! String\n    let alertView = UIAlertView(title: &quot;WishList!&quot;, message
: &quot;\n(userData)&quot;, delegate: nil, cancelButtonTitle: &quot;OK&quot;)\n
alertView.show()\n    }\n}</pre>\n</li>\n<li>The following are the screenshots of client application.<br
>\n<a href="https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/
IMG_0020.jpg"></a><a href="https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/wp-c
ontent/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/IMG_00211.jpg"></a><a href="https://devel
oper.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/IMG_0025.jpg"><img src=
"https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/IMG_0025-1
69x300.jpg" alt="IMG_0025" width="169" height="300" class="alignnone size-medium wp-image-1
4920" /></a><a href="https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/wp-content/uploads/sites/32\
/2015/07/IMG_0024.jpg"></a><a href="https://developer ibm com/mobilefirstnlat

```

 form\wp-content\uploads\sites\32\2015\07\IMG_0026.jpg">\n\n\n<h2>Migration to On-Prem</h2>\n<h3 id="configureclient">Migration of Client Application</h3>\n<p>Migration of Client Application includes following two steps</p>\nConfiguring Cocoapods\nClient App Migration\n<h3 id="cocoapods">Configuring Cocoapods</h3>\n<p>If CocoaPods has not been installed on a specific computer:</p>\n\nFollow the “Getting Started” guide for CocoaPods installation: http://guides.cocoapods.org/using/getting-started.html\nOpen “Terminal” at the installation location and run the “pod init” command\n\n<p>The following steps assume that the client application is working with CocoaPods. If not, follow this “Using CocoaPods” documentation : click here</p>\n<p>In both cases, the instructions below explain how to edit the “Podfile” file.</p>\n\nOpen the “Podfile” file located in the root of your XCode project in a favourite text editor.\nComment out or remove the existing content.\nAdd the following lines:\n

```
source 'https://github.rtp.raleigh.ibm.com/imflocalsdks/imf-client-sdk-specs.git'\npod 'IMFCompatibility'
```

\n\nOpen “Terminal” at the location of “Podfile”.\nVerify that the XCode project is closed.\nRun the “pod install” command.\n\n<p>Open the [MyProject].xcworkspace file in XCode. This file is located side by side with [MyProject].xcodeproj.
\nAn usual CocoaPods-based project is managed as a workspace containing the application (the executable) and the library (all project dependencies brought by the CocoaPods manager).</p>\n<p>In Xcode's Build Settings, search for “Other Linker Flags” and insert \${inherited} (if -ObjC is defined in this field, you can just delete it, since it is configured in the CocoaPod project).</p>\n<h3>Client App Migration</h3>\n\nSearch for bluemix dependency imports like\n

```
#import <IMFCore/IMFCore.h>\n#import <IMFPush/IMFPush.h>
```

\n\nReplace the above imports with\n

```
#import <IMFCompatibility/IMFCompatibility.h>
```

\n\nLook for a call to the “initializeWithBackendRoute” method and replace the route URL with your on-premise server URL. For example:\n

```
[IMFClient sharedInstance].initializeWithBackendRoute(&q"https://parkstore.mybluemix.net&q", backendGUID: &q"5e3ad88d-dd48-469d-b46f-2c4ad66b5345&q");
```

\n\nshould be replaced with your on-premise MFP server URL\n

```
[IMFClient sharedInstance].initializeWithBackendRoute(&q"http://localhost:10080/ParkStoreMFP&q", backendGUID: &q"5e3ad88d-dd48-469d-b46f-2c4ad66b5345&q");
```

\n\nNote, that backendGUID parameter is ignored and can be empty. Look for all instantiations of IMFResourceRequest class and update it\nLook for all instantiations of IMFResourceRequest class and update the request URL with absolute or relative path to the resource. For example:\n

```
var request: IMFResourceRequest = IMFResourceRequest(path: &q"https://parkstore.mybluemix.net/LocalstoreAdapter/apps/5e3ad88d-dd48-469d-b46f-2c4ad66b5345/localstore/getAllItems&q", method: &q"GET&q");
```

\n\nshould be replaced with\n

```
var request: IMFResourceRequest = IMFResourceRequest(path: &q"http://localhost:10080/ParkStoreMFP/adapters/LocalstoreAdapter/localstore/getAllItems&q", method: &q"GET&q");
```

\n\nAdd the following code inside didRegisterForRemoteNotificationsWithDeviceToken function in AppDelegate of Client application.\n

```
WLPush.sharedInstance().tokenFromClient = deviceToken.description
```

\n\nAll on-premise applications require the “worklight.plist” file to be present in the application resources. In the <code>IBMMobileFirstPlatformFoundationNativeSDK</code> pod we supply a file named sample.worklight.plist.\n\nLocate the “sample.worklight.plist” file in the â€™IBMMobileFirstPlatformFoundationNativeSDKâ€™ pod.\nCopy this file to the parent (application) project and rename it to “worklight.plist”.\nEdit the “worklight.plist” file by setting the “application id” key to the name of your application deployed to the on-premise MFPF server\n\n\n\n<h3 id="migratemfp">Migration of JAX-RS Application to JAVA Adapter</h3>\n\nTo migrate JAX-RS application to on-prem (MobileFirst Foundation) server we need to do the following steps for every app :\n

[illegible]

[illegible]

```

    "guid": {
      "content": "https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/?p=14769",
      "isPermaLink": "false"
    },
    "link": "https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/2015/08/19/try-on-bluemix-and-buy-
mfp/",
    "pubDate": "Wed, 19 Aug 2015 10:36:51 +0000",
    "title": "Try on Bluemix and migrate to on-prem MobileFirst Platform"
  }
],
"language": "en-US",
"lastBuildDate": "Tue, 08 Sep 2015 09:22:53 +0000",
"link": [
  {
    "href": "https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/feed",
    "rel": "self",
    "type": "application/rss+xml"
  },
  "https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform"
],
"title": "IBM MobileFirst Platform",
"updateFrequency": "1",
"updatePeriod": "hourly"
},
"version": "2.0"
}

```

```
}
```

Sample

The attached sample (<https://github.com/MobileFirst-Platform-Developer-Center/JavaAdapters>) includes an adapter called `RSSAdapter` and a hybrid application called `RSSReader` to test the adapter inside an application.