MobileFirst Platform {dev}

Custom Authentication in hybrid applications

Relevant to:



This is a continuation of **Custom Authentication**.

Creating client-side authentication components

The application consists of two main *div* elements:

The AppDiv element is used to display the application content.

The AuthDiv element is used for authentication forms.

When authentication is required, the application hides AppDiv and shows AuthDiv. When authentication is complete, it does the opposite.

AppDiv

Buttons are used to call the getSecretData procedure and to log out.

AuthDiv

AuthDiv is styled with display:none because it must not be displayed before the server requests the authentication.

Challenge Handler

Use WL.Client.createChallengeHandler to create a challenge handler object. Supply a realm name as a parameter.

```
var customAuthenticatorRealmChallengeHandler = WL.Client.createChallengeHandler("CustomAuthenticatorRealm");
```

The isCustomResponse function of the challenge handler is called each time a response is received from the server.

It is used to detect whether the response contains data that is related to this challenge handler. It must return true or false.

```
customAuthenticatorRealmChallengeHandler.isCustomResponse = function(response) {}
```

If isCustomResponse returns true, the framework calls the handleChallenge function. This function is used to perform required actions, such as hide application screen and show login screen.

```
customAuthenticatorRealmChallengeHandler.handleChallenge = function(response){}
```

In addition to the methods that the developer must implement, the challenge handler contains functionality that the developer might want to use:

- submitLoginForm to send collected credentials to a specific URL. The developer can also specify request parameters, headers, and callback.
- submitSuccess to notify the framework that the authentication finished successfully. The framework then automatically issues the original request that triggered the authentication.
- submitFailure to notify the framework that the authentication completed with a failure. The framework then disposes of the original request that triggered the authentication

Note: Attach each of these functions to its object. For example: myChallengeHandler.submitSucces()

isCustomResponse

If the challenge JSON block contains the authStatus property, return true, otherwise return false.

```
customAuthenticatorRealmChallengeHandler.isCustomResponse = function(response) {
   if (!response || !response.responseJSON) {
        return false;
   }
```

```
if (response.responseJSON.authStatus)
    return true;
else
    return false;
};
```

handleChallenge

If the *authStatus* property equals "required", show the login form, clean up the password input field, and display the error message if applicable. if *authStatus* equals "complete", hide the login screen, return to the application, and notify the framework that authentication completed successfully.

```
customAuthenticatorRealmChallengeHandler.handleChallenge = function(response){
    var authStatus = response.responseJSON.authStatus;

if (authStatus == "required"){
    $('#AppDiv').hide();
    $('#AuthDiv').show();
    $("#AuthInfo").empty();
    $('#AuthPassword').val('');
    if (response.responseJSON.errorMessage){
        $("#AuthInfo").html(response.responseJSON.errorMessage);
    }
} else if (authStatus == "complete"){
    $('#AppDiv').show();
    $('#AuthDiv').hide();
    customAuthenticatorRealmChallengeHandler.submitSuccess();
}
};
```

Clicking the **login** button triggers the function that collects the user name and password from HTML input fields and submits them to server. You can set request headers here and specify callback functions.

```
$('#AuthSubmitButton').bind('click', function () {
    var reqURL = '/my_custom_auth_request_url';
    var options = {};
    options.parameters = {
        username : $('#AuthUsername').val(),
        password : $('#AuthPassword').val()
    };
    options.headers = {};
    customAuthenticatorRealmChallengeHandler.submitLoginForm(reqURL, options, customAuthenticatorRealmChallengeHandler.submitLoginFormCallback);
});
```

Clicking the cancel button hides AuthDiv, shows AppDiv and notifies the framework that authentication failed.

```
$('#AuthCancelButton').bind('click', function () {
    $('#AppDiv').show();
    $('#AuthDiv').hide();
    customAuthenticatorRealmChallengeHandler.submitFailure();
});
```

The **submitLoginFormCallback** function checks the response for the containing server challenge once again. If the challenge is found, the *handleChallenge* function is called again.

```
customAuthenticatorRealmChallengeHandler.submitLoginFormCallback = function(response) {
   var isLoginFormResponse = customAuthenticatorRealmChallengeHandler.isCustomResponse(response);
   if (isLoginFormResponse){
      customAuthenticatorRealmChallengeHandler.handleChallenge(response);
   }
};
```

Worklight Protocol

If your custom authenticator uses WorklightProtocolAuthenticator, some simplifications can be made:

- Create the challenge handler using WL.Client.createWLChallengeHandler instead of WL.Client.createChallengeHandler. Note the WL in the middle.
- You no longer need to implement isCustomResponse as the challenge handler will automatically check that the realm name matches.
- handleChallenge will receive the challenge as a parameter, not the entire response object.
- Instead of submitLoginForm, use submitChallengeAnswer to send your challenge response as a JSON.
- There is no need to call submitSuccess or submitFailure as the framework will do it for you.

For an example that uses WorklightProtocolAuthenticator, see the Remember Me tutorial or this video blog post.

Sample application

Click to download the MobileFirst project.

