# Resource request from Android applications

### Overview

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

#### Prerequisites:

- Ensure you have added the MobileFirst Platform SDK (../../application-development/sdk/android) to your Native Android project.
- 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, WLResourceRequest.HEAD and WLResourceRequest.DELETE.

```
URI adapterPath = new URI("/adapters/JavaAdapter/users");
WLResourceRequest request = new WLResourceRequest(adapterPath,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
- scope: Optional, if you know which scope is protecting the resource specifying this scope could make the request more efficient.

## Sending the request

Request the resource by using the . send() method. Specify a WLResponseListener class instance:

```
request.send(new WLResponseListener(){
    public void onSuccess(WLResponse response) {
        Log.d("Success", response.getResponseText());
    }
    public void onFailure(WLFailResponse response) {
        Log.d("Failure", response.getResponseText());
    }
});
```

## **Parameters**

Before sending your request, you may want to add parameters as needed.

#### Path parameters

As explained above, path parameters (/path/value1/value2) are set during the creation of the WLResourceRequest object:

```
URI adapterPath = new URI("/adapters/JavaAdapter/users/value1/value2");
WLResourceRequest request = new WLResourceRequest(adapterPath, WLResourceRequest.GET);
```

#### **Query parameters**

To send query parameters (/path?param1=value1...) use the setQueryParameter method for each parameter:

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

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

This should be used with WLResourceRequest.GET.

#### Form parameters

To send form parameters in the body, use send(HashMap<String, String> formParameters, WLResponseListener) instead of send(WLResponseListener):

```
HashMap formParams = new HashMap();
formParams.put("height", height.getText().toString());
request.send(formParams, new MyInvokeListener());
```

## JavaScript adapters

JavaScript adapters use ordered nameless parameters. To pass parameters to a Javascript adapter, set an array of parameters with the name params:

```
formParams.put("params", "['value1', 'value2']");
```

This should be used with WLResourceRequest.POST.

## **Header parameters**

To send a parameter as an HTTP header use .addHeader() API:

```
request.addHeader("date", date.getText().toString());
```

## Other custom body parameters

- .send(requestBody, WLResponseListener listener) allows you to set an arbitrary String in the body.
- .send(JSONStore json, WLResponseListener listener) allows you to set an arbitrary dictionary in the body.
- [.send(byte[] data, WLResponseListener listener) allows you to set an arbitrary byte array in the body.

## The response

The response object contains the response data and you can use its methods and properties to retrieve the required information.

Commonly used properties are responseText (String), responseJSON (JSON Object) (if the response is in JSON) and status (Int) (the HTTP status of the response).

Use the WLResponse response and WLFailResponse response objects to get the data that is retrieved from the adapter.

### For more information

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

## Sample application

The ResourceRequestAndroid project contains a native Android application that makes a resource request using a Java adapter.

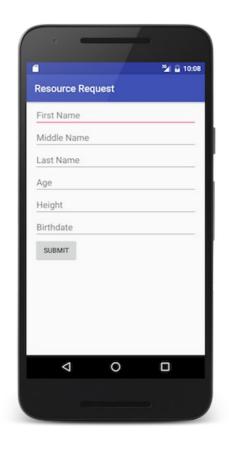
The adapter Maven project contains the Java adapter used during the resource request call.

Click to download (https://github.com/MobileFirst-Platform-Developer-Center/ResourceRequestAndroid/tree/release80) the Android 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.

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