

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 ClientProtocol
Exception, 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>\\n<h4>What is MQA?</h4>\\n<p>MQA stands for &#8220;Mobile Quality Assurance&#8221; and is part of the IBM MobileFirst Platform.</p>\\n<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>\\n<p>The Features of MQA are</p>\\n<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>\\n<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>\\n<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>\\n<h4>What is Xamarin.Android?</h4>\\n<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>\\n<p>As we are good with the definitions, let&#8217;s address the problem.</p>\\n<p><strong>What&#8217;s the problem in integrating MQA into Xamarin Android app?</strong></p>\\n<p>>At the time of this blog post, the available MQA SDKs are iOS native SDK, Android native SDK and JavaScript Â SDK.</p>\\n<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/#!VSSJML5_6.0.0/com.ibm.mqa.uau.saas.doc/topics/Vc_AndroidSDKsForDownload.html;\">here</a>. Once successfully downloaded and unzipped, we should see a jar file namely <strong><em>MQA-Android-library-&#8217;s version number&#8217;s; jar</em>Â </strong>under lib folder<strong>.</strong></p>\\n<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>\\n<p>As Xamarin is C# based, What can we do with this jar file?</p>\\n<p>We haveÂ <strong>Xamarin bindings</strong> to our rescue, which helps using in consuming .JARs from C#.</p>\\n<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>\\n<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>\\n<p>The files of our interest here are <strong>MQA-Android-library-2.7.4.jar</strong> (Version number may vary) and <strong>Metadata.xml</strong></p>\\n<ul>\\n<li>MQA-Android-library-2 7 4 jar file will have all the MQA related classe

```

s and methods required for us to start an Android MQA session.

Metadata.xml - Allows changes to be made to the final API, such as changing the namespace of the generated binding.

Based on the errors thrown while building the project, Metadata.xml in my case looks like this:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?>
<metadata>
  <remove-node path="Vapi\package[@name='android.support.v4.content']\Vclass[@name='AsyncTaskLoader.LoadTask']" />
  <remove-node path="Vapi\package[@name='android.support.v4.content']\Vclass[@name='CursorLoader.loadInBackground']" />
  <remove-node path="Vapi\package[@name='ext.com.google.inject.spi']\Vclass[@name='InjectionPoint.Factory.1']" />
  <remove-node path="Vapi\package[@name='ext.com.google.inject.spi']\Vclass[@name='InjectionPoint.Factory.2']" />
  <remove-node path="Vapi\package[@name='com.applause.android.log']\Vinterface[@name='LoggerInterface']" />
  <remove-node path="Vapi\package[@name='ext.com.google.inject.internal']" />
  <remove-node path="Vapi\package[@name='ext.com.google.inject.matcher']" />
  <remove-node path="Vapi\package[@name='com.applause.android.util']\Vclass[@name='AbstractRequest']" />
  <remove-node path="Vapi\package[@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']]" />
  <attr path="Vapi\package[@name='com.applause.android.messages']\Vclass[@name='Message']\Vfield[@name='message']" name="managedName" />
  <attr path="Vapi\package[@name='com.applause.android.log']" name="managedName" />
  <log />
</metadata>
  
```

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.


 Xamarin Android project with added reference to MQA

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 <https://www.ng.bluemix.net/docs/#services/MobileQualityAssurance/index.html#MobileQualityAssurance> Getting started with Mobile Quality Assurance- Bluemix or watch this video.


 Mobile Quality Assurance 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

```

using System;
using Android.App;
using Android.Content;
using Android.Runtime;
using Android.Views;
using Android.Widget;
using Android.OS;
using MQA references;
using Com.Ibm.Mqa.Config;
using Com.Ibm.Mqa;

namespace Count.Android
{
    [Activity (Label = "Count.Android", MainLauncher = true, Icon = "@drawable/icon")]
    public class MainActivity : Activity
    {
        int count = 1;

        Use your own generated APP KEY
        const string APP_KEY = "1g59b7d884f9fdf5426162e5cb1f87a700648bce4fg0g1g379e0d3a";

        protected override void OnCreate (Bundle bundle)
        {
            base.OnCreate (bundle);

            MQA Android session configuration
            Configuration configuration = new Configuration.Builder(this)
            With
  
```


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 includes 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:

```

startAuthorization
and
handleChallengeAnswer
@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 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.
@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().getResource("data.properties");
        File file = new File(url.toURI().getPath());
    }
}

```

[illegible]


```
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</ul>\n<li> Add 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=\n\"brush: plain; title: ; notranslate\"> IMFClient.sharedInstance().registerAuthenticationDelegate(customAuthDelegate, forRealm: &quot;customAuthRealm_3&quot;)\nIMFClient.sharedInstance().initWithBackendRoute(&quot;https://parkstore.mybluemix.net&quot;, backendGUID: &quot;5e3ad88d-dd48-469d-b46f-2c4ad66b5345&quot;)\n</pre>\n</li>\n<li> The following is the sample code to invoke the Rest url&#8217;s in client application.\n<pre class=\n\"brush: plain; title: ; notranslate\">var request: IMFResourceRequest = IMFResourceRequest(path: &quot;https://parkstore.mybluemix.net/LocalstoreAdapter/Vapps/5e3ad88d-dd48-469d-b46f-2c4ad66b5345/localstore/getAllItems&quot;, method: &quot;GET&quot;)\n    request.sendWithCompletionHandler { (wResponse: IMFResponse!, err: NSError!) -&gt; Void in\n</pre>\n</li>\n<li> Add the following code inside didFinishLaunchingWithOptions function in AppDelegate of client application which will register notifications in client app.\n<pre class=\n\"brush: plain; title: ; notranslate\"> let notificationTypes: UIUserNotificationType = UIUserNotificationType.Badge | UIUserNotificationType.Alert | UIUserNotificationType.Sound\nlet notificationSettings: UIUserNotificationSettings = UIUserNotificationSettings(forTypes: notificationTypes, categories: nil)\n    \n    application.registerUserNotificationSettings(notificationSettings)\n    application.registerForRemoteNotifications()\n</pre>\n</li>\n<li> Add the following code inside didRegisterForRemoteNotificationsWithDeviceToken function in AppDelegate of client application which will register pushclient and subscribe to tag in client app.\n<pre class=\n\"brush: plain; title: ; notranslate\">IMFPushClient.sharedInstance().registerDeviceToken(deviceToken, completionHandler: { (response, error) -&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 during device registration json: \n(response.responseJson.description)&quot;)\n        var tags = [\n            &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            }\n            else {\n                println(&quot;Successfully subscribe to tag parkstore&quot;)\n            }\n        })\n    }\n}\n</pre>\n</li>\n<li> Add the following function inside AppDelegate which triggers when push notification arrived in client app.\n<pre class=\n\"brush: plain; title: ; notranslate\">func application(application: UIApplication, didReceiveRemoteNotification userInfo: [NSObject : AnyObject]) {\n    println(&quot;Got remote Notification. Data : \n(userInfo.description)&quot;)\n    let info = userInfo 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=\n\"https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/IMG_0020.jpg\"><img src=\n\"https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/IMG_0020-169x300.jpg\" alt=\n\"IMG_0020\" width=\n\"169\" height=\n\"300\" class=\n\"alignnone size-medium wp-image-14917\" /></a><a href=\n\"https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/IMG_00211.jpg\"><img src=\n\"https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/IMG_00211-169x300.jpg\" alt=\n\"IMG_0021\" width=\n\"169\" height=\n\"300\" class=\n\"alignnone size-medium wp-image-14918\" /></a><a href=\n\"https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/IMG_0025.jpg\"><img src=\n\"https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/IMG_0025-169x300.jpg\" alt=\n\"IMG_0025\" width=\n\"169\" height=\n\"300\" class=\n\"alignnone size-medium wp-image-14920\" /></a><a href=\n\"https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/IMG_0024.jpg\"><img src=\n\"https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/IMG_0024-169x300.jpg\" alt=\n\"IMG_0024\" width=\n\"169\" height=\n\"300\" class=\n\"alignnone size-medium wp-image-14919\" /></a><a href=\n\"https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/IMG_0022.jpg\"><img src=\n\"https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/IMG_0022-169x300.jpg\" alt=\n\"IMG_0022\" width=\n\"169\" height=\n\"300\" class=\n\"alignnone size-medium wp-image-14916\" /></a></li>\n</ul>\n</div>\n</div>\n</div>
```

form\wp-content\uploads\sites\32\2015\07\IMG_0026.jpg"><h2>Migration to On-Prem</h2><h3 id="\configureclient">Migration of Client Application</h3><p>Migration of Client Application includes following two steps</p>Configuring CocoapodsClient App Migration<h3 id="\cocoapods">Configuring Cocoapods</h3><p>If CocoaPods has not been installed on a specific computer:</p>Follow the “Getting Started” guide for CocoaPods installation:

app for iOS





two adapters for Custom Authentication and Localstore and migrate the JAX-RS code as shown in the following example.

Copy the JAX-RS BlueMix code and paste it in the newly created Localstore Java adapter JAX-RS file.

Add and remove the following changes in your adapter code.

- remove `<code>{tenantId}</code>`
- remove the `<code>@PathParam("tenantId") String deviceId</code>`
- remove the `<code>@PathParam("realmName") String realmName</code>`
- Add scope to the all http api resource `<code>@OAuthSecurity(scope="customAuthRealm_3")</code>`

The code looks like the following

```
class="brush: plain; title: ; notranslate">
    @GET
    @OAuthSecurity(scope="customAuthRealm_3")
    @Path("/{tenantId}")
    public String getAllItems() throws MissingConfigurationException {
        init();
        JSONArray jsonArray = new JSONArray();
        for (Object key : props.keySet()) {
            jsonArray.add(parser.parse(props.getProperty((String) key)).getAsJsonObject());
        }
        return jsonArray.toString();
    }

    @PUT
    @OAuthSecurity(scope="customAuthRealm_3")
    @Path("/{tenantId}")
    public void addItem(String itemJson) throws MissingConfigurationException, URISyntaxException, IOException {
        try {
            init();
            int newKey = props.keySet().size() + 1;
            props.put(String.valueOf(newKey), itemJson);
            URL url = this.getClass().getClassLoader().getResource("data.properties");
            File file = new File(url.toURI().getPath());
            FileOutputStream foStream = new FileOutputStream(file);
            props.store(foStream, "saving new item");
            foStream.close();
        } catch (IOException ioe) {
            ioe.printStackTrace();
        }

        @POST
        @OAuthSecurity(scope="customAuthRealm_3")
        @Path("/{tenantId}")
        public String addAllItems(String itemsJson) throws MissingConfigurationException, URISyntaxException, IOException {
            try {
                init();
                clearAllData();
                JSONArray jsonArr = parser.parse(itemsJson).getAsJsonArray();
                for (int i = 0; i < jsonArr.size(); i++) {
                    props.put(String.valueOf(i + 1), jsonArr.get(i).toString());
                }
                URL url = this.getClass().getClassLoader().getResource("data.properties");
                File file = new File(url.toURI().getPath());
                FileOutputStream foStream = new FileOutputStream(file);
                props.store(foStream, "saving new item");
                foStream.close();
                return "success";
            } catch (IOException ioe) {
                ioe.printStackTrace();
            }
            return "failure";
        }

        @DELETE
        @OAuthSecurity(enabled=false)
        @Path("/{tenantId}")
        public String clearAllData() throws MissingConfigurationException, URISyntaxException, IOException {
            init();
            props.clear();
            System.out.println("Size : " + props.size());
            URL url = this.getClass().getClassLoader().getResource("data.properties");
            File file = new File(url.toURI().getPath());
            FileOutputStream foStream = new FileOutputStream(file);
            props.store(foStream, "clearing all data");
            foStream.close();
            return "success";
        }
    }
</pre>


### Configuring Custom-OAuth



- Add realm with same name you had on BlueMix and login module to the authenticationConfig.xml.



```
class="brush: xml; title: ; notranslate">
 <realm name="customAuthRealm_3" loginModule="customAuthLoginModule_3"
 <className="com.worklight.core.auth.ext.CustomIdentityAuthenticator"
 <className="com.worklight.core.auth.ext.CustomIdentityLoginModule"
 <parameter name="providerUrl" value="http://localhost:10080/ParkStoreMFP/adapters/Customauth"
 <realm="customAuthRealm_3" loginModule="customAuthLoginModule_3"
 <expirationInSeconds="3600"
 <className="com.worklight.core.auth.ext.CustomIdentityLoginModule"
 <className="com.worklight.core.auth.ext.CustomIdentityLoginModule"
 </pre>

```


```

```

nModule&gt;</pre>\n</li>\n<li>Add Custom-oauth Realm in userIdentityRealms in Application De
scriptor file of iOS Native API\n<pre class="brush: xml; title: ; notranslate">&lt;it;userIdentityRealms
&gt;&gt;customAuthRealm_3&lt;it;\userIdentityRealms&gt;</pre>\n</li>\n</ul>\n<h3 id="con
figurepush">Configuring Push Capability</h3>\n<ul>\n<li> Add apns p12 certificate which is generated
from Apple Developer Account under iOS Native API Folder\n<p><a href="https://developer.ibm.com/
/mobilefirstplatform/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/Screen-Shot-2015-07-12-at-6.58.03-pm.p
ng"></a>\n</li>\n<li> Add Push config
uration in Application Descriptor file of iOS Native API and include the password of added apns certifica
te.\n<pre class="brush: xml; title: ; notranslate">&lt;it;pushSender password=&quot;password&
&quot;\&gt;\n&lt;it;tags&gt;\n  &lt;it;tag&gt;\n    &lt;it;name&gt;parkstor
e&lt;it;\name&gt;\n  &lt;it;\tag&gt;\n&lt;it;\tag&gt;</pre>\n</li>\n<li> Create
HTTP Push Adapter with following function code which will send the user push notification to the device
s which is subscribed to tag &#8220;parkstore&#8221;.\n<pre class="brush: xml; title: ; notra
nslate">function sendTagNotification(notificationText) {\n  var notificationOptions = {};\n  notification
Options.message = {};\n  notificationOptions.target = {};\n\n  notificationOptions.message.alert = notif
icationText;\n  notificationOptions.target.tagNames = [&quot;parkstore&quot;];\n\n  WL.Ser
ver.sendMessage(&quot;ParkStoreMFP&quot;; notificationOptions);\n\n  return {\n    resu
lt : &quot;Notification sent to users subscribed to the tag parkstore.&quot;\n  };\n}</pre>\n</li>
</ul>\n<p>By performing above steps one can easily run iOS app built for Bluemix on MobileFirst P
latform and following are the links to samples.</p>\n<h3 id="sample">Sample and Source Code</h3>
\n<p>Bluemix Server : <a href="https://hub.jazz.net/git/chethan/parkstore-bluemix-server">Parkst
ore bluemix server</a><br />\nBluemix Client : <a href="https://hub.jazz.net/git/chethan/parkstore-
bluemix">Parkstore bluemix</a><br />\nMFP Server : <a href="https://hub.jazz.net/git/chethan/
parkstore-mfp-server">Parkstore mfp server</a><br />\nMFP Client : <a href="https://hub.jazz.ne
t/git/chethan/parkstore-mfp">Parkstore mfp</a></p>\n<p>The post <a rel="nofollow" href="https://
developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/2015/08/19/try-on-bluemix-and-buy-mfp">Try on Bluemix
and migrate to on-prem MobileFirst Platform</a> appeared first on <a rel="nofollow" href="https://de
veloper.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform">IBM MobileFirst Platform</a>.</p>
    "guid": {
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      "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"
  }
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    "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/tree/release71>) includes an adapter called `RSSAdapter` and a hybrid application called `RSSReader` to test the adapter inside an application.