## Android - Implementing Apache Cordova plugin

#### **Overview**

In some cases, developers of a MobileFirst application might have to use a specific third-party native library or a device function that is not yet available in Apache Cordova.

With Apache Cordova, developers can create an Apache Cordova plug-in, which means that they create custom native code blocks and call these code blocks in their applications by using JavaScript.

**Note:** In Cordova-based applications, developers must check for the deviceready event before they use the Cordova API set. In a MobileFirst application, however, this check is done internally.

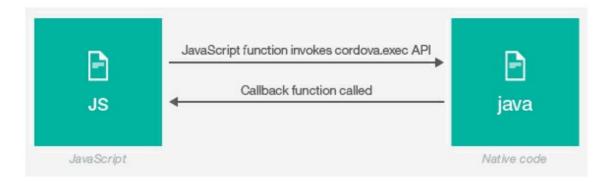
Instead of implementing this check, you can place implementation code in the wlCommonInit() function in common\js\main.js.

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#### Creating a plug-in

- 1. Declare the plug-in in the config.xml file.
- 2. Use the cordova.exec() API in the JavaScript code.
- 3. Create the plug-in class that will run natively in Android. The plug-in performs the required action and calls a JavaScript callback method that is specified during the call to cordova.exec().



## Declaring a plug-in

You must declare the plug-in in the project, so that Cordova can detect it. To declare the plug-in, add a reference to the <code>config.xml</code> file, located in the <code>native\res\xml</code> folder in the Android environment.

```
<feature name="sayHelloPlugin">
     <param name="android-package" value="sayHelloPlugin" />
</feature>
```

## Implementing cordova.exec() in JavaScript

From the JavaScript code of the application, use the cordova.exec() method to call the Cordova plug-in:

```
function sayHello() {
    var name = $("#NameInput").val();
    cordova.exec(sayHelloSuccess, sayHelloFailure, "SayHelloPlugin", "sayHello", [nam
e]);
}
```

sayHelloSuccess - Success callback sayHelloFailure - Failure callback SayHelloPlugin - Plug-in name as declared in config.xml sayHello - Action name [name] - Parameters array

The plug-in calls the success and failure callbacks:

```
function sayHelloSuccess(data){
    WL.SimpleDialog.show(
        "Response from plug-in", data,
        [{text: "OK", handler: function() {WL.Logger.debug("Ok button pressed");}}]
   );
}

function sayHelloFailure(data){
    WL.SimpleDialog.show(
        "Response from plug-in", data,
        [{text: "OK", handler: function() {WL.Logger.debug("Ok button pressed");}}]
   );
}
```

## Implementing the Java code of a Cordova plug-in

After you have declared the plug-in and the JavaScript implementation is ready, you can implement the Cordova plug-in.

- 1. Add a new Java class file.
- 2. Extend the org.apache.cordova.CordovaPlugin class and add the required import statements.

```
public class SayHelloPlugin extends CordovaPlugin {
```

- 3. Implement an execute method.
  - The arguments contain information that is required by a plug-in, such as action, arguments array, and callback context.

```
public boolean execute(String action, JSONArray args, CallbackContext ca
llbackContext)
    throws JSONException {
```

4. If the supplied action is sayHello, retrieve the first argument from the args array, prepare a responseText string and, by using the callbackContext argument, call the success callback with this responseText string as the argument.

```
if (action.equals("sayHello")){
   try {
      String responseText = "Hello " + args.getString(0);
      callbackContext.success(responseText);
   } catch (JSONException e){
      callbackContext.error("Failed to parse parameters");
   }
   return true;
}
```

5. Returning false means that the action that is supplied from JavaScript was not recognized.

```
return false;
}
```

# Sample application

Click to download

(http://public.dhe.ibm.com/software/products/en/MobileFirstPlatform/docs/v700/ApacheCordovaPluginsProject.zip) the Studio project.







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