

# 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

The adapter should return the RSS feed converted to JSON.

```
move-node path-&quot;\api\package[@name='com.google.android.util'\]/class[@name='AbstractRequest']&quot; \&quot;
```

node path=&quot;Vapi/package[@name='com.applause.android.messages']/class[@name='Message']/field[@name='message']&quot; name=&quot;managedName&quot;&gt;Message1&lt;Vattr&gt;&lt;Vattr path=&quot;Vapi/package[@name='com.applause.android.log']&quot; name=&quot;managedName&quot;&gt;log&lt;Vattr&gt;&lt;Vmetadata&gt;&lt;Vpre><Vp>Once all the errors are fixed and your binding project builds successfully, add a new Xamarin Android project (if you haven&#8217;t added yet). Now, add MQA binding project reference in our Xamarin android app. <em><strong>Note:</strong></em> Both your binding project and Xamarin.Android project should be of same <strong>target framework.Â</strong>You can verify this by right clicking on your project -&gt; Options -&gt; General.</p><div id="attachment\_83" style="width: 270px;" class="wp-caption aligncenter"><a href="http://vidyasagarmisc.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/MQA5.png"><p class="wp-caption-text">Xamarin Android project with added reference to MQA</p></div><Vp>Now, let&#8217;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 atÂ <a href="https://www.ng.bluemix.net/docs/#services/MobileQualityAssurance/index.html#MobileQualityAssurance">Getting started with Mobile Quality Assurance- Bluemix</a> or watch this video.</p><span class="embed-youtube" style="text-align:center; display: block;"><iframe class="youtube-player" type="text/html" width="980" height="582" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/VzHRfGatcKPM?version=3&amp;#038;rel=1&amp;#038;fs=1&amp;#038;showsearch=0&#038;showinfo=1&#038;iv\_load\_policy=1&amp;#038;wmode=transparent" frameborder="0" allowfullscreen="true"></iframe></span><Vp><span class="ph"><span id="d6087e241" class="ph">Mobile Quality Assurance</span></span>Â session with the Android SDK entails three steps. First, build a configuration to define howÂ <span class="ph"><span id="d6087e24-d6083e11a1310" class="ph">Mobile Quality Assurance</span></span>Â works with your app. Second, start the session itself. Third, add tracking to your activities. Open <strong>MainActivity.cs</strong> file (Android Project) and paste the code provided below</p><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\nnamespace Count.Android\n{\n public class MainActivity : Activity\n {\n int count = 1;\n\n void Use your own generated APP KEY\n const string APP\_KEY = "1g59b7d8849fd5426162e5cb1f87a700648bce4fg0g1g379e0d3a";\n protected override void OnCreate(Bundle bundle)\n {\n base.OnCreate(bundle);\n\n //MQA Android session configuration\n Configuration = new Configuration.Builder(this).WithAPIKey(APP\_KEY).WithReportOnShakeEnabled(true).WithMode(MQA.Mode.Qa).Selects the quality assurance application mode\n .WithDefaultUser(&quot;default\_user@email.com&quot;).Sets a default user and user selection\n .Build();\n\n //Starting MQA Android Session\n MQA.StartNewSession(this, configuration);\n\n // Set our view from the &quot;main&quot; layout resource\n setContentView(Resource.Layout.Main);\n\n // Get our button from the layout resource, and attach an event to it\n Button button = FindViewById<Button>(Resource.Id.myButton);\n\n button.Click += delegate { button.Text = string.Format(&quot;{0} clicks&quot;, count++);\n\n Now, MQA is integrated into Xamarin.Android app and we are good to go.</p><Vp><Vp>What we have implemented above is just a drop in the Ocean of MQA, to know more about MQA and its features &#8211; VisitÂ <a href="http://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/?lang=en#L5\_6.0.0/com.ibm.mqa.uau.saas.doc/mqa600saas\_welcome.html" target="\_blank">MQA Knowledge Centre</a></p><Vp>Happy Coding !!!</p><Vp>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>

nt side, the application stores a list of items and provides a way to add more items to the list. Each item 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
- Advance 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/vcom.ibm.websphere.wlp.nd.multiplatform.doc/ae/vtwlp\\_dev\\_custom\\_tai.html](http://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/was_beta_liberty/vcom.ibm.websphere.wlp.nd.multiplatform.doc/ae/vtwlp_dev_custom_tai.html)

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/vsecurity/vid\\_provs/index-gentopic2.html#custom\\_id\\_prov](https://www.ng.bluemix.net/docs/services/mobileaccess/vsecurity/vid_provs/index-gentopic2.html#custom_id_prov)

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

```
@POST @Consumes ("application/json")
@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 @Consumes ("application/json")
@Path("/{tenantId}/customAuthRealm_3/handleChallengeAnswer")
@Produces (MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
public JSONObject handleChllengeAnswer(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("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 {
    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();
}

@POST @Path("/{tenantId}/addAllItems")
public String addAllItems(String itemsJson) throws URISyntaxException, IOException {
    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 "true";
}

@DELETE @Path("/{tenantId}/clearAll")
public String clearAllData() throws MissingConfigurationException, URISyntaxException, IOException {
    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 "cleared";
}

// Add TAI Extension in the following path of server directory server/usr/extensions
// TAI Extension Link : Download the extension.zip from https://hub.jazz.net/project/chethan/parkstore-bluemix-server/overview
// here Add TAI Security constraint in web.xml file for both the projects.
<security-constraint>
    <web-resource-collection>
        <web-resource-name>LocalstoreApplication</web-resource-name>
        <url-pattern>/apps/*</url-pattern>
        <role-name>TAIUserRole</role-name>
        <auth-constraint>
            <security-role id=<security-role id>SecurityRole_TAIUserRole</security-role id>
            <security-role id>SecurityRole_TAIUserRole</security-role id>
        </auth-constraint>
        <security-role id=<security-role id>SecurityRole_TAIUserRole</security-role id>
        <security-role id>SecurityRole_TAIUserRole</security-role id>
    </security-constraint>
    <security-constraint>
        <web-resource-collection>
            <web-resource-name>Custom-oauth-java</web-resource-name>
            <url-pattern>/custom-oauth-java/*</url-pattern>
            <role-name>TAIUserRole</role-name>
            <auth-constraint>
                <security-role id=<security-role id>SecurityRole_TAIUserRole</security-role id>
                <security-role id>SecurityRole_TAIUserRole</security-role id>
            </auth-constraint>
            <security-role id=<security-role id>SecurityRole_TAIUserRole</security-role id>
            <security-role id>SecurityRole_TAIUserRole</security-role id>
        </security-constraint>
    </security>
    <context-param>
        <param-name>security-role</param-name>
        <param-value>ALL_AUTHENTICATED_USERS</param-value>
    </context-param>
</security>
```

[illegible]

```

application.registerForRemoteNotifications()</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="brush : plain; title: ; notranslate">IMFPushClient.sharedInstance().registerDeviceToken(deviceToken, completionHandler: { (response, error) -&#amp;#220; mp;gt; Void in\n        if error != nil {\n            println(&quot;Error during device registration \\(error.description)&quot;);\n        }\n        else {\n            println(&quot;Response during device registration json: \\(response.responseJson.description)&quot;);\n            var tags = [&quot;parkstore&quot;];\n            IMFPushClient.sharedInstance().subscribeToTags(tags, completionHandler: { (response:IMFResponse!, err:NSError!) -&#amp;#220; mp;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 triggers when push notification arrived in client app.\n<pre class="brush : plain; title: ; notranslate">func application(application: UIApplication, didReceiveRemoteNotification userInfo: [NSObject : AnyObject]) {\n    println(&quot;Got remote Notification. Data : \\(userInfo.description)&quot;);\n    let info = userInfo as NSDictionary\n    let data = info.objectForKey(&quot;aps&quot;)?[NSObject : AnyObject] as! NSDictionary\n    let userData = data.objectForKey(&quot;body&quot;)?[NSObject : AnyObject] as! NSDictionary\n    let alertView = UIAlertView(title: &quot;WishList&quot;, message: &quot;\\(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-content/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/IMG_0021.jpg"></a><a href="https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/IMG_0025.jpg"></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/mobilefirstplatform/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/IMG_0026.jpg"></a>\n</li>\n<li>Migration to On-Prem</h2>\n<h3 id="configuredclient">Migration of Client Application</h3>\n<p>Migration of Client Application includes following two steps</p>\n<li>Configuring CocoaPods</li>\n<li>Client App Migration</li>\n<h3 id="cocoapods">Configuring CocoaPods</h3>\n<p>If CocoaPods has not been installed on a specific computer:</p>\n<ul>\n<li>Follow the &#220;Getting Started&#221; guide for CocoaPods installation: http://guides.cocoapods.org/using/getting-started.html</li>\n<li>Open &#220;Terminal&#221; at the installation location and run the &#220;pod init&#221; command</li>\n<li>The following steps assume that the client application is working with CocoaPods. If not, follow this &#220;Using CocoaPods&#221; documentation : http://guides.cocoapods.org/using/using-cocoapods.html target="_blank">click here</a></li>\n</ul>\n<p>In both cases, the instructions below explain how to edit the &#220;Podfile&#221; file.</p>\n<ol>\n<li>Open the &#220;Podfile&#221; file located in the root of your XCode project in a favourite text editor.</li>\n<li>Comment out or remove the existing content.</li>\n<li>Add the following lines:<pre class="brush : plain; title: ; notranslate">source 'https://github.com/rtp.raleigh.ibm.com/vimflocalsdks/vimf-client-sdk-specs.git'\nplatform :ios, '7.0'\nuse_frameworks!\nrequire 'cocoapods'\npod 'IMFCompatibility'\n</pre>\n</li>\n<li>Open &#220;Terminal&#221; at the location of &#220;Podfile&#221;.</li>\n<li>Verify that the XCode project is closed.</li>\n<li>Run the &#220;pod install&#221; command.</li>\n<li>Open the [MyProject].xcworkspace file in XCode. This file is located side by side with [MyProject].xcodeproj.</li>\n<li>An 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).</li>\n<li>In Xcode&#221; Build Settings, search for &#220;Other Linker Flags&#221; and insert $(inherited) (if -ObjC is defined in this field, you can just delete it, since it is configured in the CocoaPod project).</li>\n<li>Client App Migration</li>\n<ol>\n<li>Search for bluemix dependency imports like<pre class="brush : plain; title: ; notranslate">#import &lt;IMFCore/IMFCore.h>
#import &lt;IMFCompatibility/IMFCompatibility.h>
</pre>\n</li>\n<li>Replace the above imports with<pre class="brush : plain; title: ; notranslate">#import &lt;IMFCompatibility/IMFCompatibility.h>
</pre>\n</li>\n<li>Look for a call to the &#220;initializeWithBackendRoute&#221; method and replace the route URL with your on-premise server URL. For example:<pre class="brush : plain; title: ; notranslate">IMFClient.sharedInstance().initializeWithBackendRoute(&quot;https://parkstore.mybluemix.net&quot;, backendGUID: &quot;5e3ad88d-dd48-469d-b46f-2c4ad66b5345&quot;);
</pre>\n</li>\n<li>should be replaced with your on-premise MFP server URL<pre class="brush : plain; title: ; notranslate">IMFClient.sharedInstance().initializeWithBackendRoute(&quot;http://localhost:10080/ParkStoreMFP&quot;, backendGUID: &quot;5e3ad88d-dd48-469d-b46f-2c4ad66b5345&quot;);
</pre>\n</li>\n<li>Note, that backendGUID parameter is ignored and can be empty. Look for all instantiations of IMFResourceRequest class and update it</li>\n<li>Look for all instantiations of IMFResourceRequest class and update the request URL with absolute or relative path to the resource. For example:<pre class="brush : plain; title: ; notranslate">var request: IMFResourceRequest = IMFResourceRequest(path: &quot;https://parkstore.mybluemix.net/LocalstoreAdapter/apps/5e3ad88d-dd48-469d-b46f-2c4ad66b5345/Localstore/getAllItems&quot;, method: &quot;GET&quot;);
</pre>\n</li>\n<li>should be replaced with<pre class="brush : plain; title: ; notranslate">var request: IMFResourceRequest = IMFResourceRequest(path: &quot;http://localhost:10080/ParkStoreMFP/adapters/LocalstoreAdapter/Localstore/getAllItems&quot;, method: &quot;GET&quot;);
</pre>\n</li>\n<li>Add the following code inside didRegisterForRemoteNotificationsWithDeviceToken function in AppDelegate of Client application.<pre class="brush : plain; title: ; notranslate">WLPush.sharedInstance().tokenFromClient = deviceToken.description
</pre>\n</li>\n<li>All on-premise applications require the &#220;worklight.plist&#221; file to be present in the application resources. In the <code>IBMMobileFirstPlatformFoundationNativeSDK</code> pod we supply a file named <strong>sample.worklight.plist</strong>.</li>\n<li>Locate the &#220;sample.worklight.plist&#221; file in the &quot;IBMMobileFirstPlatformFoundationNativeSDK&quot; pod.</li>\n<li>Copy this file to the parent (application) project and rename it to &#220;worklight.plist&#221;.</li>\n<li>Edit the &#220;worklight.plist&#221; file by setting the &#220;application id&#221; key to the name of your application deployed to the on-premise MFP server.</li>\n<li>Migration of JAX-RS Application to JAVA Adapter</li>\n<ol>\n<li>Create MobileFirst Project&#221;.</li>\n<li>Create native API app for iOS</li>\n<li><a href="https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/Screen-Shot-2015-07-12-at-6.50.04-pm.png"></a></li>\n<li><a href="https://developer.ibm.com/mobilefirstplatform/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2015/07/Screen-Shot-2015-07-12-at-6.51.13-pm.png"><img src="https://d

```

[illegible]



```

{
  "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/tree/release71>) includes an adapter called `RSSAdapter` and a hybrid application called `RSSReader` to test the adapter inside an application.

*Last modified on*

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