Resource request from iOS applications

Overview

 ${\it MobileFirst\ applications\ can\ access\ resources\ using\ the\ \ \underline{\it WLResourceRequest}\ REST\ API.}$

The REST API works with all adapters and external resources.

Prerequisites:

- Ensure you have added the MobileFirst Platform SDK (../../application-development/sdk/ios) to your Native iOS 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: WLHttpMethodGet, WLHttpMethodPost, WLHttpMethodPotl and WLHttpMethodDelete.

Objective-C

WLResourceRequest *request = [WLResourceRequest requestWithURL:[NSURL URLWithString:@"/adapters/JavaAdapter/users/"] method:WLHttpM ethodGet];

Swift

```
let request = WLResourceRequest(
   URL: NSURL(string: "/adapters/JavaAdapter/users"),
   method: WLHttpMethodGet
)
```

- 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

Sending the request

Request the resource by using the sendWithCompletionHandler method.

Supply a completion handler to handle the retrieved data:

Objective-C

```
[request sendWithCompletionHandler:^(WLResponse *response, NSError *error) {
   if (error == nil){
        NSLog(@"%@", response.responseText);
   } else {
        NSLog(@"%@", error.description);
   }
}];
```

Swift

```
request.sendWithCompletionHandler { (response, error) -> Void in
   if(error == nil){
       NSLog(response.responseText)
   }
  else{
       NSLog(error.description)
   }
}
```

Alternatively, you can use sendWithDelegate and provide a delegate that conforms to both the NSURLConnectionDataDelegate and NSURLConnectionDelegate protocols. This will allow you to handle the response with more granularity, such as handling binary responses.

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.

Query parameters

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

Objective-C

```
[request setQueryParameterValue:@"value1" forName:@"param1"];
[request setQueryParameterValue:@"value2" forName:@"param2"];
```

Swift

```
request.setQueryParameterValue("value1", forName: "param1")
request.setQueryParameterValue("value2", forName: "param2")
```

JavaScript adapters

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

Objective-C

```
[request setQueryParameterValue:@"['value1', 'value2']" forName:@"params"];
```

Swift

```
request.setQueryParameterValue("['value1', 'value2']", forName: "params")
```

This should be used with WLHttpMethodGet.

Form parameters

To send form parameters in the body, use sendWithFormParameters instead of sendWithCompletionHandler:

Objective-C

```
//@FormParam("height")

NSDictionary *formParams = @{@"height":@"175"};

//Sending the request with Form parameters

[request sendWithFormParameters:formParams completionHandler:^(WLResponse *response, NSError *error) {

if (error == nil){

    NSLog(@"%@", response.responseText);
} else {

    NSLog(@"%@", error.description);
}

}];
```

Swift

```
//@FormParam("height")
let formParams = ["height":"175"]

//Sending the request with Form parameters
request.sendWithFormParameters(formParams) { (response, error) -> Void in
    if(error == nil){
        NSLog(response.responseText)
    }
    else{
        NSLog(error.description)
    }
}
```

JavaScript adapters

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

Objective-C

```
NSDictionary *formParams = @{@"params":@"['value1', 'value2']"};
```

let formParams = ["params":"['value1', 'value2']"]

This should be used with WLHttpMethodPost.

Header parameters

To send a parameter as an HTTP header use the setHeaderValue API:

Objective-C

```
//@HeaderParam("Date")
[request setHeaderValue:@"2015-06-06" forName:@"birthdate"];
```

Swift

```
//@HeaderParam("Date")
request.setHeaderValue("2015-06-06", forName: "birthdate")
```

Other custom body parameters

- sendWithBody allows you to set an arbitrary String in the body.
- sendWithJSON allows you to set an arbitrary dictionary in the body.
- sendWithData allows you to set an arbitrary NSData 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), responseJS0N (Dictionary) (if the response is in JSON) and status (Int) (the HTTP status of the response).

Use the response and error 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 ResourceRequestSwift project contains an iOS application, implemented in Swift, 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/ResourceRequestSwift/tree/release80) the iOS project.

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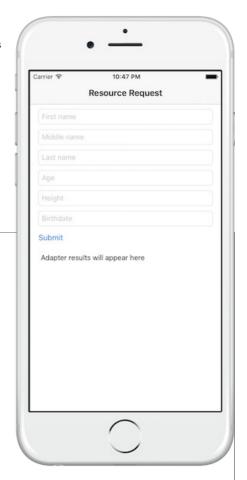
Center/Adapters/tree/release80) the adapter Maven project.

Sample usage

Follow the sample's README.md file for instructions.

Note about iOS 9:

Xcode 7 enables Application Transport Security (ATS)



(https://developer.apple.com/library/ios/releasenotes/General/WhatsNewIniOS/Articles/iOS9.html#//apple_ref/doc/uid/TP40016198-SW14) by default. To complete the tutorial disable ATS (read more (http://iosdevtips.co/post/121756573323/ios-9-xcode-7-http-

connect-server-error)).

- 1. In Xcode, right-click the [project]/info.plist file \rightarrow Open As \rightarrow Source Code
- 2. Paste the following:

Last modified on