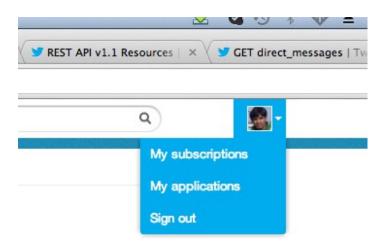
Twitter integration for Titanium iPhone + Android using birdhouse.js By Jayesh Joshi

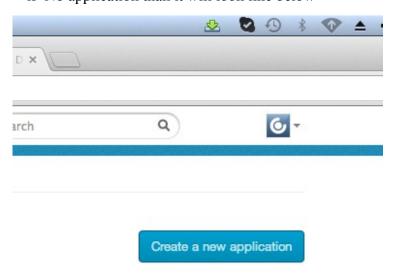
First you will have a valid twitter Account. Login to you twitter account and open https://dev.twitter.com

Take mouse on left side your profie image icon



Now click on My Application and you will have list of your Applications.

if No application than it will look like below



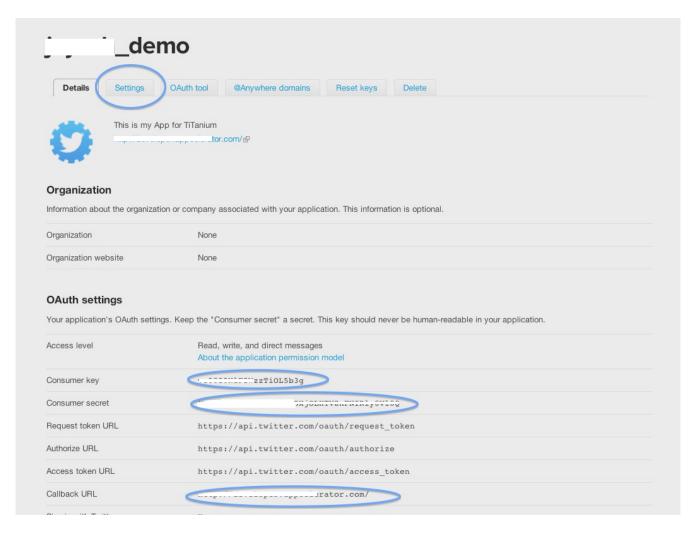
- Create New Application . - So Create New Application

While Creating App Provide below details

- Name
- Description
- Website
- Callback URL (it will be must there)

Now

Select created/selecting existing application you will have detail page of app like below



Below three from Application details is required. From

- OAuth Setting

- 1 Consumer key
- 2 Consumer secret
- 3 callback url
- Access- Level shoud be Read, Write and Direcct Message if not change from setting Tab

Click on Setting Tab - Look Like below.

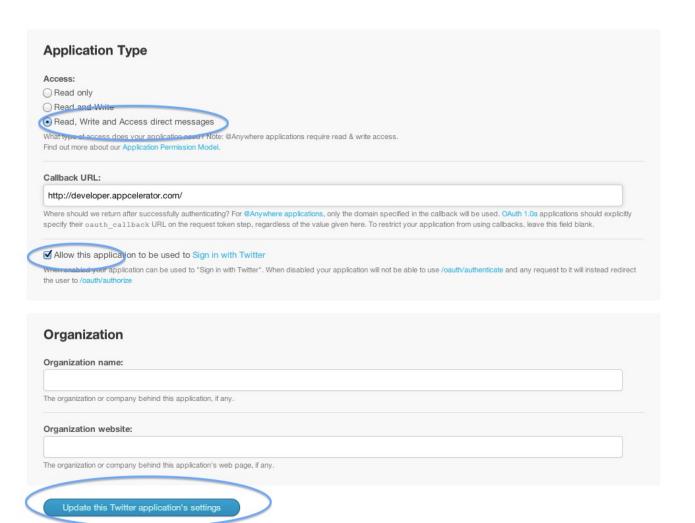
Now see Application type – Access

3 radio buttons are there select last button.

- Read, Writer and Access Direct Messages.
- check Allow this application to be used to sign In With Twitter.

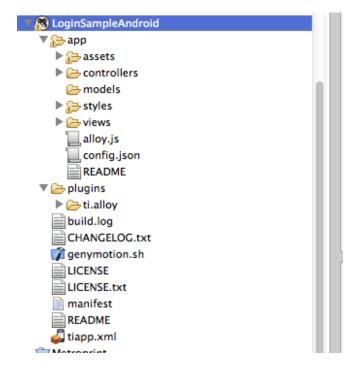
Don't Forgot to click last button to update your setting.

Now All things are Done.



Mobile Application Project: -

- Open Titanium Studio and take new project in Alloy.
- File > New Mobile project
- Your new project structure look like below in Alloy.[expect genymotion.sh]



- in Assets folder create new folder named lib and copy oauth.js and sha1.js and Birdhouse.js

/lib/oauth.js

/lib/sha1.js

/lib/birdhouse.js

Note:

I added both oauth and sha1 in birdhouse.js

```
Ti.include('/lib/oauth.js');
Ti.include('/lib/sha1.js');
```

index Controller

-index.xml

1 - Login button

2 – Logout button

-inddx.tss

Give Appropriate style for ios and android

-index.js

include birdhouse.js in index.js file

```
Ti.include('/lib/birdhouse.js');
```

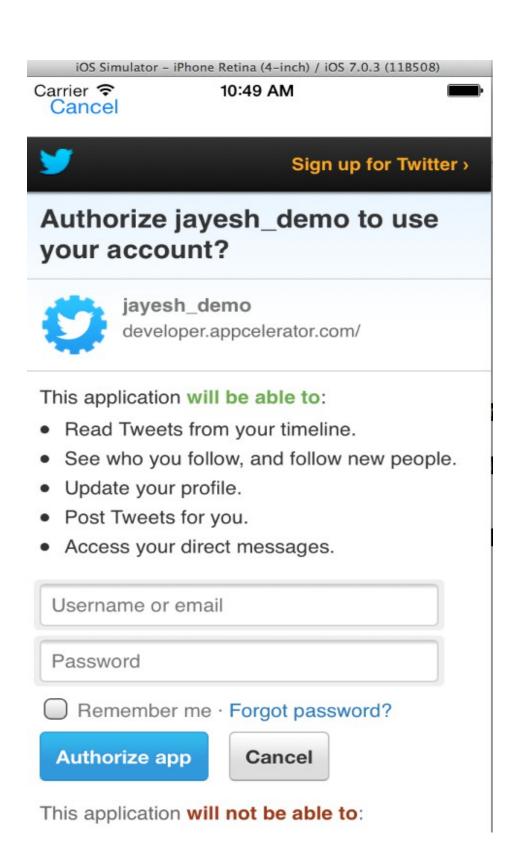
crate new object for birdhouse and provide consumer_key , consumer_secret
and callback_url

All are required don't miss single. As like below

-Login button Click

in Above code Bh.authorize is function check for authorization. You are not loggedIn so it will open login dialog box for authorization.

Like below



Enter you Login credentials and tap authorization button

 1

TwitterMain Controller

This can take some time for authorization

On successFull login your TwitterMain screen will open :- like below

iOS Simulator - iPhone Retina (4-inch) / iOS 7.0.3 (11B508)		
Back	Twitter	
My Followers	3	>
My Following	3	>
Add Post		>
My Tweets		>

-TwitterMain.xml

TableView with rows provide option

-TwitterMain.tss

Appropriate style to tableview

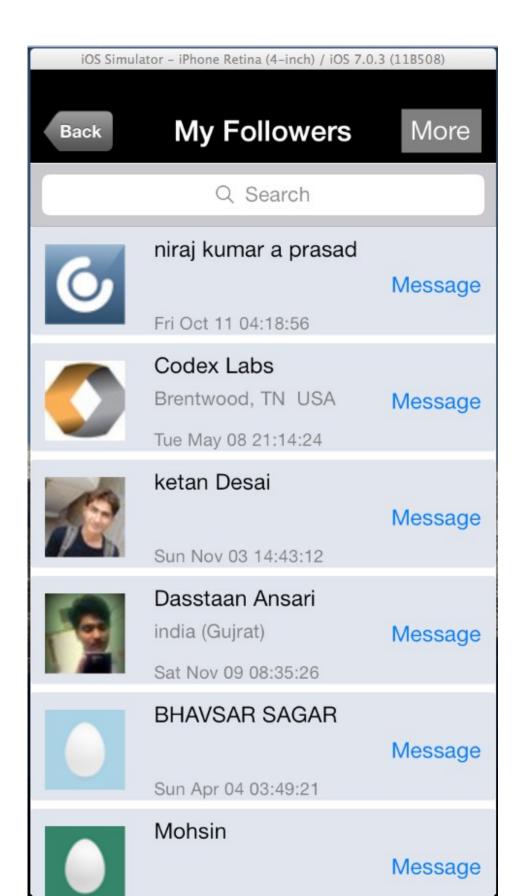
-TwitterMain.js

open new Controller based on selection from tableView

```
$.tablebview.addEventListener('click', function(e) {
     if (e.index == 0) {
     var TwitterMyFollowersWin =
Alloy.createController('TwitterMyFollowers').getView();
                TwitterMyFollowersWin.open();
     } else if (e.index == 1) {
                var TwitterMyFollowingWin =
Alloy.createController('TwitterMyFollowing').getView();
                TwitterMyFollowingWin.open();
     } else if (e.index == 2) {
          var TwitterPostWin =
Alloy.createController('TwitterPost').getView();
          TwitterPostWin.open();
     } else if (e.index == 3) {
                var TwitterMyTweetsWin =
Alloy.createController('TwitterMyTweets').getView();
                TwitterMyTweetsWin.open();
```

TwitterMyFollwers Controller

it can only load 20 Follwers first and on click of more next 20 will added preform upto all.



-TwitterMyFollwers.xml

Tableview

-TwitterMyFollwers.tss

style to tableView

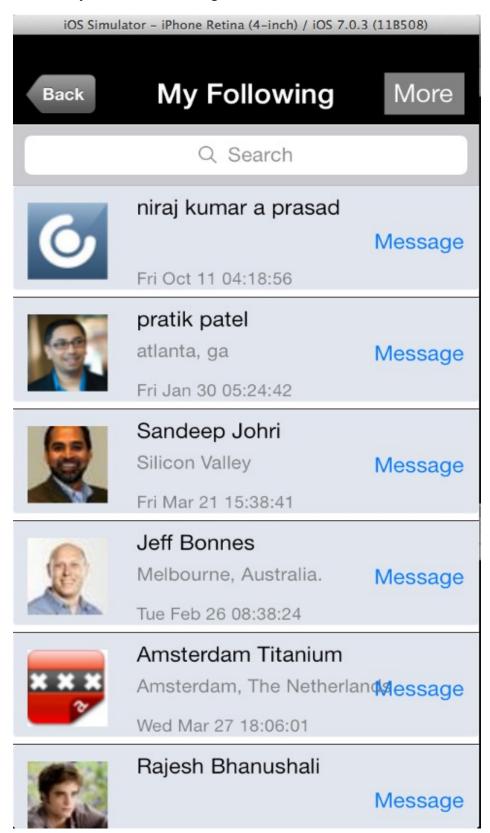
TwitterMyFollwers.js

GetFollowers function load followers

Data post format

TwitterMyFollowing Controller

it can only load 20 Following first and on click of more next 20 will added preform upto all.



-TwitterMyFollowing.xml

Tableview

-TwitterMyFollowing .tss

Style to tableView

TwitterMyFollowing.js

GetFriends function load Followings

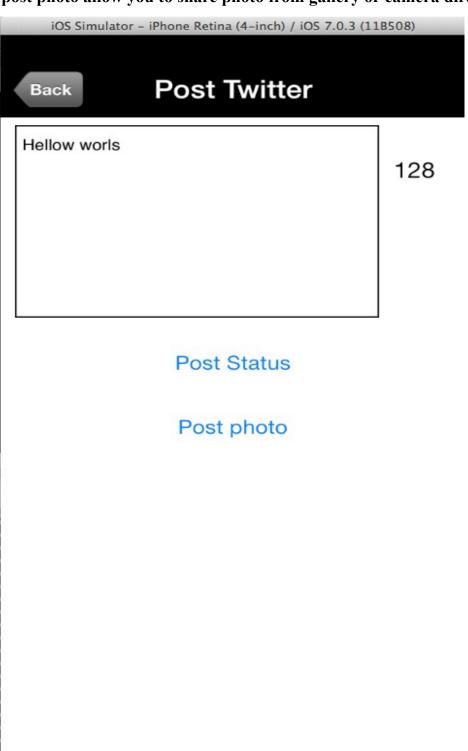
Data send Fromat

Message Button on TableView Row for iOS and android Allow you to send direct message to your Followers/Followings.

Twitterpost Controller

-enter text and tap post status

-post photo allow you to share photo from gallery or camera directly.



Data Fromat for send tweet

BH.send_tweet('status=' + \$.textshare.value, function(resp) {

}

TwitterMyTweets controller



JAYESH_IDAR's Tweets

hello i am in ahmedabad

Thu Jan 30 12:43:16

Appcelerator Titanium

Thu Jan 30 10:54:36

This is my Photo http://t.co/mdZto5oplo



Thu Jan 30 10:52:08

This is my Photo http://t.co/feOjlUKNGu



-TwitterMytweets.xml

Tableview

-TwitterMytweets .tss

Style to tableView

TwitterMytweets.js

Get_My_tweets function load All my tweets API limit is 3200

Data format for MyTweets

```
var Get_MyTweets = function() {
    Ti.App.showIndicator();
    BH.get_Mytweets('screen_name=' + Ti.App.Properties.getString('ttname')
+ '&count=' + 5000, function(resp) {
}
}
```

Birdhouse.js

```
birdhouse. is
  BirdHouse is a <u>Titanium</u> Developer <u>plugin</u> for
 authenticating and sending API calls to Twitter.
 Copyright 2011 (c) iEntry, Inc
 / Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
// you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
/ You may obtain a copy of the License at
      http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
/ Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
// distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
// WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
// See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
// limitations under the License.
// Author: <u>Joseph</u> D. <u>Purcell</u>, iEntry Inc
// Version: 0.9
 / Modified: May 2011
```

```
INCLUDES
// <u>iphone</u> requires complete path
Ti.include('/lib/oauth.js');
Ti.include('/lib/sha1.js');
// THE CLASS
function BirdHouse(params) {
                        ===== PRIVATE =
     // VARIABLES
     var cfg = {
          // user config
           oauth_consumer_key : "",
           consumer_secret : "",
           show_login_toolbar : false,
           // system config
           oauth version: "1.0".
           oauth_token : "",
           oauth_signature_method: "HMAC-SHA1",
           request_token : "",
           request_token_secret : "",
           request_verifier : "",
           access_token : "",
           access_token_secret : ""
           callback_url : ""
     };
     var accessor = {
           consumerSecret : cfg.consumer_secret,
           tokenSecret : cfg.access_token_secret
     };
     var authorized = false;
     // set_message
     // Creates a message to send to the Twitter service with
     // the given parameters, and adds the consumer key,
     // signature method, <u>timestamp</u>, and <u>nonce</u>.
     // In Parameters:
         url (String) - the url to send the message to
        method (String) - 'POST' or 'GET'
          params (String) - parameters to add to the
           message in URL form, i.e. var1=2&var2=3
     // Returns:
           message (Array) - the message parameters to send
```

```
to Twitter
     function set_message(url, method, params) {
          var message = {
               action : url,
               method : (method == 'GET') ? method : 'POST',
               parameters : (params != null) ? OAuth.decodeForm(params) :
          };
         message.parameters.push(['oauth_consumer_key',
cfa.oauth_consumer_kevl);
         message.parameters.push(['oauth_signature_method',
cfq.oauth_signature_method]);
         message.parameters.push(["oauth_timestamp",
OAuth.timestamp().toFixed(0)]);
         message.parameters.push(["oauth_nonce", OAuth.nonce(42)]);
         message.parameters.push(["oauth_version", "1.0"]);
          return message;
     // get_request_token
       Sets the request token and token secret.
     // In Parameters:
    // callback (Function) - a function to call after
         the user has been authorized; note that it won't
          be executed until get_access_token()
     function get_request_token(callback) {
          ======');
         var url = 'https://api.twitter.com/oauth/request_token';
         var params = (cfg.callback_url != "") ? 'oauth_callback=' +
escape(cfg.callback_url) : '';
          api(url, 'POST', params, function(resp) {
               if (resp != false) {
                    Ti.API.info('=======
regguest Tokewn SUCCESS+ ===========:);
                    var responseParams = OAuth.getParameterMap(resp);
                    cfg.request_token = responseParams['oauth_token'];
                    cfg.request_token_secret =
responseParams['oauth_token_secret'];
                    get_request_verifier(callback);
               } else {
```

```
Ti.API.info('====== + get
reaquest Tokewn FALSE+ ===========:');
         }, false, true, false);
    // aet reauest verifier
    // Sets the request verifier. There is no reason to call
    // this unless you have the request token and token secret.
    // In fact, it should only be called from get_request_token()
    // for that very reason.
    // In Parameters:
    // callback (Function) - a function to call after
        the user has been authorized; note that it won't
          be executed until get_access_token()
    function get_request_verifier(callback) {
         try {
              var url_1 = "https://api.twitter.com/oauth/authorize?
oauth_token=" + cfg.request_token;
              Verifier + =========== ' + url_1);
              if (OS_IOS) {
                   var win = Ti.UI.createWindow({
                        top : 0,
                        modal : true,
                   });
                   var leftnavBtn = Ti.UI.createButton({
                        left: 10,
                        height: 29,
                        width: 62,
                        title : 'Cancel'
                   });
                   leftnavBtn.addEventListener('click', function(e) {
                        Ti.App.hideIndicator();
                        win.close();
                   });
                   var view = Titanium.UI.createView({
                        top : 0,
                        left: 0,
                        right : 0,
                        height: 45,
```

```
backgroundColor : 'white'
     });
     view.add(leftnavBtn);
     win.add(view);
     var webView = Ti.UI.createWebView({
           top: 45,
           left: 0,
           url : url_1
           scalesPageToFit : true,
           touchEnabled : true
     });
} else {
     var win = Ti.UI.createWindow({
           statusBarHidden : true,
           navBarHidden : true,
           exitOnClose : false,
           orientationModes : [Ti.UI.PORTRAIT]
     });
     var leftnavBtn = Ti.UI.createButton({
           title : 'Cancel',
           backgroundColor : 'gray',
           top: 10,
          left : 10,
           height: 40,
          width : 100
     });
     leftnavBtn.addEventListener('click', function(e) {
          Ti.App.hideIndicator();
          win.close();
     });
     var view = Titanium.UI.createView({
          top : 0,
          left: 0,
           right : 0,
           height: 70,
          backgroundColor : 'white'
     });
     view.add(leftnavBtn);
     win.add(view);
     var webView = Ti.UI.createWebView({
           top: 70,
           left: 0,
          url : url_1,
           scalesPageToFit : true,
```

```
touchEnabled : true
                    });
                var request_token = "";
                var url_base = "";
                var params = "";
                var loading = false;
                // since the 'loadina' property
this
                var loads = 0;
                // number of times webView has loaded a URl
                var doinOurThing = false;
                // whether or not we are checking for <u>oauth</u> tokens
                // add the webview to the window and open the window
                win.add(webView);
                win.open();
                Titanium.API.info('---00----');
                // since there is no difference between the 'success' or
'denied' page apart from content,
                // we need to wait and see if Twitter redirects to the
callback to determine success
                function checkStatus() {
                     Titanium.API.info('---123-----');
                     if (!doinOurThing) {
                           // access denied or something else was clicked
                           if (!loading) {
                                webView.stopLoading();
                                win.remove(webView);
                                win.close();
                                if ( typeof (callback) == 'function')
                                      callback(false);
                                return false;
                     } else {
                Titanium.API.info('--456----');
                webView.addEventListener('beforeload', function() {
                     Titanium.API.info('---789----' + webView.url);
                     loading = true;
                webView.addEventListener('load', function(e) {
                     loads++;
```

```
Titanium.API.info('---10----' + loads);
                     Titanium.API.info('---10 and URL----:' +
webView.url);
                      // the first time load, ignore, because it is the
initial 'allow' page
                     // set timeout to check for something other than
'allow', if 'allow' was clicked
                     // then loads==3 will cancel this
                     if (loads == 2) {
                           // something else was clicked
                           Titanium.API.info('---11-----');
                           if (e.url !=
'https://api.twitter.com/oauth/authorize') {
                                Titanium.API.info('---12----');
                                webView.stopLoading();
                                win.remove(webView);
                                win.close();
                                if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                                     callback(false);
                                return false;
                           // wait a bit to see if Twitter will redirect
                           else {
                                setTimeout(checkStatus, 1000);
                         Twitter has redirected the page to our callback
URL (most likely)
                     else if (loads == 3) {
                           try {
                                Titanium.API.info('---13------'
e.url);
                                doinOurThing = true;
                                 // kill the timeout b/c we are doin our
thing
                                params = "";
                                Titanium.API.info('---14-----'
e.url);
                                var parts = (e.url).replace(/[?&]+([^=&])
+)=([^{\infty}]^*)/gi, function(m, key, value) {
                                      params = params + m;
                                      Titanium.API.info('======
PARAM:====== + params);
```

```
if (key == 'oauth_verifier') {
                                          cfg.request_verifier = value;
                                });
                                Titanium.API.info('---15:-----' +
cfg.request_verifie);
                                if (cfg.request_verifier != "") {
                                     Titanium.API.info('=====GET TOKEN
qirh WEbVIEW======');
                                     // my attempt at making sure the
stupid <u>webview</u> dies
                                     webView.stopLoading();
                                     win.remove(webView);
                                     win.close();
                                     get_access_token(callback);
                                     return true;
                                     // we are done here
                                Titanium.API.info('---16-----' +
e.url);
                          } catch(ex) {
                                alert('ex' + ex)
                     // we are done loading the page
                     loading = false;
               });
          } catch(ex) {
               alert('excep' + ex);
                Ti.API.info('=========
exe======' + ex);
     // get_access_token
     // Trades the request token, token secret, and verifier
     // for a user's access token.
     // In Parameters:
     // callback (Function) - a function to call after
          the user has been authorized; this is where
            it will get executed after being authorized
     function get_access_token(callback) {
```

```
-----');
         var url = 'https://api.twitter.com/oauth/access_token';
          api(url, 'POST', 'oauth_token=' + cfg.request_token +
&oauth_verifier=' + cfg.request_verifier, function(resp) {
              if (resp != false) {
                    var responseParams = OAuth.getParameterMap(resp);
                    cfg.access_token = responseParams['oauth_token'];
                    cfg.access_token_secret =
responseParams['oauth_token_secret'];
                    cfg.user_id = responseParams['user_id'];
                    cfg.screen_name = responseParams['screen_name'];
                    accessor.tokenSecret = cfg.access_token_secret;
                    save_access_token();
                    authorized = load_access_token();
                    // execute the callback function
                    if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                        callback(true);
               } else {
                    // execute the callback function
                    if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                        callback(false);
         }, false, true, false);
     // load_access_token
    // Loads the access token and token secret from
     // 'twitter.config' to the class configuration.
     function load_access_token() {
         Ti.API.info('============load ACCESS
         // try to find file
         var file =
Ti.Filesystem.getFile(Ti.Filesystem.applicationDataDirectory,
twitter.config');
          if (!file.exists()) {
            return false;
          // try to read file
          var contents = file.read();
```

```
if (contents == null) {
               return false;
          }
          // try to parse file into ison
          try {
                var config = JSON.parse(contents.text);
          } catch(e) {
               return false;
          // set config
          if (config.access_token) {
               cfg.access_token = config.access_token;
          if (config.access_token_secret) {
                cfq.access_token_secret = config.access_token_secret;
                accessor.tokenSecret = cfq.access_token_secret;
          }
          return true;
     // save_access_token
     // Writes the access token and token secret to
     // 'twitter.config'. Saving the config in a file instead
     // of using Ti.App.Property jazz allows the config to
     // stay around even if the <u>app</u> has been recompiled.
     function save_access_token() {
          Ti.API.info('========
TOEKN======');
          // get file if it exists
          var file =
Ti.Filesystem.getFile(Ti.Filesystem.applicationDataDirectory,
 twitter.config');
          // create file if it doesn't exist
          if (file == null) {
               file =
Ti.Filesystem.createFile(Ti.Filesystem.applicationDataDirectory,
 twitter.config');
          Ti.App.Properties.setString('ttname', cfg.screen_name);
          Ti.App.Properties.setString('ttid', cfg.user_id);
          Ti.App.Properties.setString('ttimg',
'https://api.twitter.com/1/users/profile_image/' + cfg.screen_name);
         // 296732259
```

```
//JAESH_IDAR
          Ti.API.info(cfg.user_id);
          Ti.API.info(cfg.screen_name);
          //Ti.App.info('https://api.twitter.com/1/users/profile_image/'
cfg.screen_name);
          // write config
          var config = {
                access_token : cfg.access_token,
                access_token_secret : cfg.access_token_secret,
               user_id : cfg.user_id,
               screen_name : cfg.screen_name
          file.write(JSON.stringify(config));
    // api
     // Makes a Twitter API call to the given URL by the
     // specified method with the given parameters.
     // In Parameters:
         url (String) - the url to send the XHR to
          method (String) - POST or GET
          params (String) - the parameters to send in URL
            form
          callback (Function) - after execution, call
            this function and send the XHR data to it
          auth (Bool) - whether or not to force auth
          setUrlParams (Bool) - set the params in the URL
          setHeader (Bool) - set "Authorization" HTML header
     // Notes:
     // - the setUrlParams and setHeader should only need
            to be set whenever getting request tokens; values
            should be 'true' and 'false' respectively
         - take advantage of the callback function, if you
            want to tweet a message and then display an alert:
                BH.tweet("some text", function(){
                    alertDialog = Ti.UI.createAlertDialog({
                        message: 'Tweet posted!'
                    });
                    alertDialog.show();
     // Returns: false on failure and the responseText on
```

```
success.
     function api(url, method, params, callback, auth, setUrlParams,
setHeader) {
          try {
                var finalUrl = '';
callback
                   (!authorized && ( typeof (auth) == 'undefined'
=== true)) {
                     authorize(function(retval) {
                           if (!retval) {
                                 // execute the callback function
                                 if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                                    callback(false);
                                 return false;
                           } else {
                                 api(url, method, params, callback, auth);
                // user is authorized so execute API
                else {
                      // VALIDATE INPUT
                     if (method != "POST" && method != "GET") {
                           return false;
                      if (params == null || typeof (params) == "undefined")
                           params = "";
                      // VARIABLES
                     var initparams = params;
                      if (params != null) {
                           params = params + "%";
                      if (cfq.access_token != '') {
                           params = params + "oauth_token=" +
cfg.access_token;
                     var message = set_message(url, method, params);
                      OAuth.SignatureMethod.sign(message, accessor);
```

```
if we are getting request tokens, all params have
to be set in URL
                     if ( typeof (setUrlParams) != 'undefined' &&
setUrlParams == true) {
                           finalUrl = OAuth.addToURL(message.action,
message.parameters);
                      // for all other requests only custom params need set
in the URL
                      else {
                           finalUrl = OAuth.addToURL(message.action,
initparams);
                      var XHR = Ti.Network.createHTTPClient();
                      // on success, grab the request token
                     XHR.onload = function() {
                           // execute the callback function
                           if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                                callback(XHR.responseText);
                           return XHR.responseText;
                      };
                      // o error, show message
                      XHR.onerror = function(e) {
                           //alert('Can not open Twiitter dialog....try
again');
                           // execute the callback function
                           Titanium.API.info('-XHR ERROR--' +
JSON.stringify(e));
                           if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                                callback(false);
                           return false;
                     Ti.API.info('---the URL----' + finalUrl);
                     XHR.open(method, finalUrl, false);
                     // if we are getting request tokens do not set the
HTML header
                     if ( typeof (setHeader) == 'undefined' || setHeader
== true) {
                           var init = true;
```

```
var header = "OAuth ";
                           for (var i = 0; i < message.parameters.length;
i++) {
                                 if (init) {
                                      init = false;
                                } else {
                                      header = header + ",";
                                header = header + message.parameters[i][0]
 '="' + escape(message.parameters[i][1]) + '"';
                           XHR.setRequestHeader("Authorization", header);
                     Titanium.API.info('----' +
JSON.stringify(message));
                     XHR.send();
          } catch(ex) {
                Titanium.API.info('----Exception in API ' + ex);
                      API 3 start
                               take arauments from function and Return the
response
     var api3 = function(url, method, params, callback) {
          try {
                var finalUrl = '';
                if (typeof (params) == 'function' && typeof (callback) ==
'undefined') {
                     callback = params;
                     params = '';
                var initparams = params;
                if (params != null) {
                     params = params + "%";
```

```
var message = set_message(url, method, params);
                message.parameters.push(['oauth_token', cfg.access_token]);
                OAuth.SignatureMethod.sign(message, accessor);
                finalUrl = OAuth.addToURL(message.action, initparams);
                Ti.API.info("My Final URL-:" + finalUrl);
                var XHR = Ti.Network.createHTTPClient();
                XHR.open(method, finalUrl, false);
                XHR.setRequestHeader("Content-Type", "application/json;
charset=utf-8");
                XHR.setTimeout(1000);
                XHR.onload = function() {
                     Ti.API.info("My twitts-:" + XHR.responseText);
                     if (callback) {
                           callback(XHR.responseText);
                XHR.onerror = function(e) {
                     Ti.API.info("XHR.onerror get twitts : " +
JSON.stringify(e));
                     if (callback) {
                           callback(false);
                var init = true;
                var header = "OAuth ";
                for (var i = 0; i < message.parameters.length; <math>i++) {
                     if (init) {
                           init = false;
                     } else {
                           header = header + ",";
                     header = header + message.parameters[i][0] + '="' +
escape(message.parameters[i][1]) + '"';
                header = OAuth.getAuthorizationHeader("",
message.parameters);
                XHR.setRequestHeader("Authorization", header);
                if (method == "POST") {
                     XHR.send(params);
                } else {
                     XHR.send();
          } catch(ex) {
                Titanium.API.info('----Exception in API 3-----' + ex);
```

```
function get_Myfollowers(params, callback) {
          try {
               api3('https://api.twitter.com/1.1/followers/list.json',
'GET", params, function(resp) {
                    Titanium.API.info('-----GET Tweets Response:'
+ resp);
                     if (resp != "" && resp != 0 && resp != undefined &&
resp != false) {
                          Ti.API.info("fn-get_Myfollowers: response was "
+ resp + '----
                          if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                               callback(resp);
                          return resp;
                     } else {
                          Ti.API.info("Failed to send tweet." +
              ----' + JSON.stringify(resp));
                          if ( typeof (callback) == 'function')
                               callback(resp);
                          return resp;
               });
          } catch(ex) {
               Ti.API.info('----exception in get_Myfollowers-----
+ ex);
     function get_Myfollowing(params, callback) {
          try {
               api3('https://api.twitter.com/1.1/friends/list.json',
"GET", params, function(resp) {
                    Titanium.API.info('-----GET Tweets Response:'
+ resp);
                    if (resp != "" && resp != 0 && resp != undefined &&
resp != false) {
                          Ti.API.info("fn-get_Myfollowing: response was "
                          if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                               callback(resp);
```

};

```
return resp;
                    } else {
                          Ti.API.info("Failed to send tweet." +
             ----' + JSON.stringify(resp));
                          if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                               callback(resp);
                          return resp;
               });
          } catch(ex) {
               Titanium.API.info('----Exception in get_Myfollowing-----'
 ex);
     function get_Mytweets(params, callback) {
          try {
     api3('https://api.twitter.com/1.1/statuses/user_timeline.json', "GET",
params, function(resp) {
                     Titanium.API.info('-----GET Tweets Response:'
+ resp);
                     if (resp != "" && resp != 0 && resp != undefined &&
resp != false) {
                          Ti.API.info("fn-Get_tweet: response was " + resp
if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                               callback(resp);
                          return resp;
                     } else {
                          Ti.API.info("Failed to send tweet." +
            -----' + JSON.stringify(resp));
                          if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                               callback(resp);
                          }
                          return resp;
```

```
} catch(ex) {
               Ti.API.info('----- exception in get_Mytweets-----' + ex);
                     API 3 Ends
                    it self function for My Tweets and My folowers
    function get_Myfollowers(params, callback) {
    var finalUrl = '';
    if (typeof (params) == 'function' && typeof (callback) ==
'undefined') {
    callback = params;
    params = '';
    var url = 'https://api.twitter.com/1.1/followers/list.json';
    var initparams = params;
    if (params != null) {
    params = params + "%";
    var message = set_message(url, "GET", params);
    message.parameters.push(['oauth_token', cfg.access_token]);
    OAuth.SignatureMethod.sign(message, accessor);
    finalUrl = OAuth.addToURL(message.action, initparams);
    Ti.API.info("My Final URL-:" + finalUrl);
    var XHR = Ti.Network.createHTTPClient();
```

```
XHR.open("GET", finalUrl);
     XHR.setRequestHeader("Content-Type", "application/json; charset=utf-
8");
     XHR.onload = function() {
     Ti.API.info("My twitts-:" + XHR.responseText);
     if (callback) {
     callback(XHR.responseText);
    XHR.onerror = function(e) {
     Ti.API.info("XHR.onerror get twitts : " + JSON.stringify(e));
     alert('Erro Occurs Please Try Again....');
     if (callback) {
     callback(e);
     }
     if ( typeof (setHeader) == 'undefined' || setHeader == true) {
     var init = true;
     var header = "OAuth ";
     for (var i = 0; i < message.parameters.length; <math>i++) {
     if (init) {
     init = false;
     } else {
     header = header + ",";
     header = header + message.parameters[i][0] + '="' +
escape(message.parameters[i][1]) + '"';
     header = OAuth.getAuthorizationHeader("", message.parameters);
     Titanium.API.info('op');
     Titanium.API.info(header);
     XHR.setRequestHeader("Authorization", header);
     Titanium.API.info('op1');
     }
     XHR.send();
     // get_tweets
     function get_Mytweets(params, callback) {
     var finalUrl = '';
     if (typeof (params) == 'function' && typeof (callback) ==
```

```
undefined') {
     callback = params;
     params = '';
     var url = 'https://api.twitter.com/1.1/statuses/user_timeline.json';
     var initparams = params;
     if (params != null) {
     params = params + "%";
     var message = set_message(url, "GET", params);
     message.parameters.push(['oauth_token', cfg.access_token]);
     OAuth.SignatureMethod.sign(message, accessor);
     finalUrl = OAuth.addToURL(message.action, initparams);
     Ti.API.info("My Final URL-:" + finalUrl);
     var XHR = Ti.Network.createHTTPClient();
     XHR.open("GET", finalUrl, false);
     XHR.setRequestHeader("Content-Type", "application/json; charset=utf-
8");
     XHR.setTimeout(1000);
     XHR.onload = function() {
     Ti.API.info("My twitts-:" + XHR.responseText);
     if (callback) {
     callback(XHR.responseText);
     XHR.onerror = function(e) {
     Ti.API.info("XHR.onerror get twitts: " + JSON.stringify(e));
     alert('Erro Occurs Please Try Again....');
     if (callback) {
     callback(e);
     }
     if ( typeof (setHeader) == 'undefined' || setHeader == true) {
     var init = true;
     var header = "OAuth ";
     for (var i = 0; i < message.parameters.length; <math>i++) {
     if (init) {
     init = false;
     } else {
     header = header + ",";
     header = header + message.parameters[i][0] + '="' +
escape(message.parameters[i][1]) + '"';
```

```
header = OAuth.getAuthorizationHeader("", message.parameters);
     Titanium.API.info('op');
     Titanium.API.info(header);
     XHR.setRequestHeader("Authorization", header);
     Titanium.API.info('op1');
     XHR.send();
                    Ends it self functiosns for My Tweets and My folowers
     // send_tweet
     // Makes an API call to Twitter to post a tweet.
     // In Parameters:
          params (String) - the string of optional and
            required parameters in url form
     //
          callback (Function) - function to call on completion
     function send_tweet(params, callback) {
          try {
               api3('https://api.twitter.com/1.1/statuses/update.json',
"POST", params, function(resp) {
                     if (resp != false) {
                          Ti.API.debug("fn-send_tweet: response was " +
                           if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                                callback(true);
                           return true;
                     } else {
                          Ti.API.info("Failed to send tweet." +
           ----');
                           if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
```

```
callback(false);
                           return false;
                });
          } catch(ex) {
                Titanium.API.info('----exception in send_tweet----' +
ex);
     function send_message(params, callback) {
          try {
     api3('https://api.twitter.com/1.1/direct_messages/new.json', "POST",
params, function(resp) {
                     Titanium.API.info('-----GET Tweets Response:'
+ resp);
                     if (resp != "" && resp != 0 && resp != undefined &&
resp != false) {
                           Ti.API.info("fn-send_message: response was " +
                 ----');
                           if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                                callback(resp);
                           return resp;
                     } else {
                          Ti.API.info("Failed to send tweet." +
                  -' + JSON.stringify(resp));
                           if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                                callback(false);
                           return false;
                });
          } catch(ex) {
                Ti.API.info('----- exception in get_Mytweets-----' + ex);
     var sendTwitterImage = function(params, pSuccessCallback,
pErrorCallback) {
          var finalUrl = '';
          if (!authorized && ( typeof (auth) == 'undefined' || auth ===
```

```
true)) {
                authorize(function(retval) {
                     if (!retval) {
                           if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                                callback(false);
                           }
                           return false;
                     } else {
                           sendTwitterImage(postParams, pSuccessCallback,
pErrorCallback);
                });
           } else {
                var url =
https://api.twitter.com/1.1/statuses/update_with_media.json';
                var initparams = params;
                if (params != null) {
                     params = params + "%";
                var message = set_message(url, "POST");
                message.parameters.push(['oauth_token', cfg.access_token]);
                OAuth.SignatureMethod.sign(message, accessor);
                var XHR = Ti.Network.createHTTPClient();
                XHR.open("POST", url);
                XHR.setTimeout(1000);
                XHR.onload = function() {
                     Ti.API.info("-----Successfully imafge share----
+ XHR.responseText);
                     if (pSuccessCallback) {
                           pSuccessCallback(true);
                if (OS_IOS) {
                     XHR.setRequestHeader('Content-Type', 'multipart/form-
data');
                } else {
                     XHR.setRequestHeader('enctype', 'multipart/form-
data');
                XHR.onerror = function(e) {
                     Ti.App.hideIndicator();
                     Ti.API.info("XHR.onerror Twitter Image share : " +
JSON.stringify(e));
                     if (pErrorCallback) {
                           pErrorCallback(false);
```

```
if ( typeof (setHeader) == 'undefined' || setHeader ==
true) {
                      var init = true;
                     var header = "OAuth ";
                      for (var i = 0; i < message.parameters.length; <math>i++) {
                           if (init) {
                                 init = false;
                           } else {
                                header = header + ",";
                           header = header + message.parameters[i][0] +
'="' + escape(message.parameters[i][1]) + '"';
                     header = OAuth.getAuthorizationHeader("",
message.parameters);
                     XHR.setRequestHeader("Authorization", header);
                XHR.send(postParams);
     //
     // shorten_url
     // Shortens a URL using twe.ly.
     // In Parameters:
     // url (String) - the url to shorten
     // Returns:
          shorturl (String) - the shortened URL, else false
           callback (Function) - function to call on completion
     function shorten_url(url, callback) {
          var XHR = Titanium.Network.createHTTPClient();
           XHR.open("GET", "https://www.twe.ly/short.php?url=" + url +
'&json=1");
           XHR.onload = function() {
                try {
                      shorturl = JSON.parse(XHR.responseText);
                } catch(e) {
                     shorturl = false;
                if (shorturl != false && shorturl.substr(0, 5) == 'Sorry')
                     shorturl = false;
```

```
if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                     callback(shorturl, url);
                return shorturl;
          XHR.onerror = function(e) {
                if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                     callback(false);
                return false;
          XHR.send();
     // authorize
     // The whole authorization sequence begins with
     // get_request_token(), which calls get_request_verifier()
     // which finally calls get_access_token() which then
     // saves the token in a file.
     //
     // In Parameters:
          callback (Function) - a function to call after
     //
     //
            the user has been authorized; note that it won't
     //
            be executed until get_access_token(), unless we
     //
        are already authorized.
     // Returns: true if the user is authorized
     function authorize(callback) {
          if (!authorized) {
                get_request_token(callback);
                // get_request_token or a function it calls will call
callback
          } else {
                // execute the callback function
                if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                     callback(authorized);
          return authorized;
```

```
// deauthorize
     // Delete the stored access token file, delete the tokens
     // from the config and accessor, and set authorized to
     // load_access_token() which should return false since
     // we deleted the file, thus resulting in a deauthroized
     // state.
     //
     // In Parameters:
          callback (Function) - function to call after
         user is deauthorized
     //
     // Returns: true if the user is deauthorized
     function deauthorize(callback) {
          if (authorized) {
                var file =
Ti.Filesystem.getFile(Ti.Filesystem.applicationDataDirectory,
 twitter.config');
                file.deleteFile();
                authorized = load_access_token();
                accessor.tokenSecret = "";
                cfg.access_token = "";
                cfg.access_token_secret = "";
                cfg.request_verifier = "";
                // execute the callback function
                if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                     callback(!authorized);
                var client = Titanium.Network.createHTTPClient();
                client.clearCookies('https://twitter.com/login/');
          } else {
                // execute the callback function
                if ( typeof (callback) == 'function') {
                     callback(!authorized);
          }
          return !authorized;
     this.get_Myfollowers = get_Myfollowers;
     this.sendTwitterImage = sendTwitterImage;
     this.get_Myfollowing = get_Myfollowing;
     this.send_message = send_message;
     this.get_Mytweets = get_Mytweets;
```

```
this.authorize = authorize;
this.deauthorize = deauthorize;
this.api = api;
this.screen_name = cfg.screen_name;
this.user_id = cfg.user_id;
this.send_tweet = send_tweet;
this.authorized = function() {
     return authorized;
};
           if ( typeof params == 'object') {
     if (params.consumer_key != undefined) {
          cfg.oauth_consumer_key = params.consumer_key;
     if (params.consumer_secret != undefined) {
          cfg.consumer_secret = params.consumer_secret;
          accessor.consumerSecret = cfq.consumer_secret;
     if (params.callback_url != undefined) {
          cfg.callback_url = params.callback_url;
     if (params.show_login_toolbar != undefined) {
          cfg.show_login_toolbar = params.show_login_toolbar;
authorized = load_access_token();
// load the token on startup to see if authorized
```

oauth.js

```
/*jslint maxerr:1000 */
/*

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*/
```

/* Here's some JavaScript software for implementing OAuth.

This isn't as useful as you might hope. OAuth is based around allowing tools and websites to talk to each other. However, JavaScript running in web browsers is hampered by security restrictions that prevent code running on one website from accessing data stored or served on another.

Before you start hacking, make sure you understand the limitations posed by cross-domain XMLHttpRequest.

On the bright side, some platforms use JavaScript as their language, but enable the programmer to access other web sites. Examples include Google Gadgets, and Microsoft Vista <u>Sidebar</u>. For those platforms, this library should come in handy.

*/

// The HMAC-SHA1 signature method calls b64_hmac_sha1, defined by // http://pajhome.org.uk/crypt/md5/sha1.js

/* An OAuth message is represented as an object like this:
{method: "GET", action: "http://server.com/path", parameters: ...}

The parameters may be either a map {name: value, name2: value2} or an Array of name-value pairs [[name, value], [name2, value2]]. The latter representation is more powerful: it supports parameters in a specific sequence, or several parameters with the same name; for example [["a", 1], ["b", 2], ["a", 3]].

Parameter names and values are NOT percent-encoded in an object. They must be encoded before transmission and decoded after reception. For example, this message object: {method: "GET", action: "http://server/path", parameters: {p: "x y"}} ... can be transmitted as an HTTP request that begins: GET /path?p=x%20y HTTP/1.0 (This isn't a valid OAuth request, since it lacks a signature etc.) Note that the object "x y" is transmitted as x%20y. To encode parameters, you can call OAuth.addToURL, OAuth.formEncode or OAuth.getAuthorization.

This message object model harmonizes with the browser object model for input elements of an form, whose value property isn't percent encoded. The browser encodes each value before transmitting it. For example, see consumer.setInputs in example/consumer.js.

/* This script needs to know what time it is. By default, it uses the local clock (new Date), which is apt to be inaccurate in browsers. To do better, you can load this script from a URL whose query string contains an oauth_timestamp parameter, whose value is a current Unix timestamp. For example, when generating the enclosing document using PHP:

```
Another option is to call OAuth.correctTimestamp with a Unix timestamp.
var OAuth;
if (0Auth == null)
     0Auth = {};
OAuth.setProperties = function setProperties(into, from) {
     if (into != null && from != null) {
            for (var key in from) {
                into[key] = from[key];
     }
     return into;
OAuth.setProperties(OAuth, // utility functions
     percentEncode : function percentEncode(s) {
            if (s == null) {
                 return "";
           if ( s instanceof Array) {
                 var e = "";
                  for (var i = 0; i < s.length; ++s) {
                        if (e != "")
                              e += '&';
                        e += OAuth.percentEncode(s[i]);
                 return e;
            s = encodeURIComponent(s);
           // Now replace the values which encodeURIComponent doesn't do
            // encodeURIComponent ignores: - _ . ! ~ * ' ( )
            // OAuth dictates the only ones you can ignore are: -
            // Source:
http://developer.mozilla.org/en/docs/Core_JavaScript_1.5_Reference:Global_F
unctions:encodeURIComponent
            s = s.replace(/\cdot!/g, "%21");
           s = s.replace(/\*/g, "%2A");
s = s.replace(/\'/g, "%27");
s = s.replace(/\(/g, "%28");
s = s.replace(/\)/g, "%29");
            return s;
```

```
decodePercent : function decodePercent(s) {
          if (s != null) {
             // Handle application/x-<u>www</u>-form-<u>urlencodea</u>, which is
defined by
                   http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/interact/forms.html#h-
17.13.4.1
                s = s.replace(/+/g, "");
          Titanium.API.debug(s);
          return decodeURIComponent(s);
     },
         Convert the given parameters to an Array of name-value pairs. *
     getParameterList : function getParameterList(parameters) {
          if (parameters == null) {
                return [];
          }
          if ( typeof parameters != "object") {
                return OAuth.decodeForm(parameters + "");
          if ( parameters instanceof Array) {
                return parameters;
          var list = [];
          for (var p in parameters) {
                list.push([p, parameters[p]]);
          return list;
       ^{**} Convert the given parameters to a map from name to value. ^{*/}
     getParameterMap : function getParameterMap(parameters) {
          if (parameters == null) {
               return {};
          if ( typeof parameters != "object") {
                return OAuth.getParameterMap(OAuth.decodeForm(parameters +
""));
          if ( parameters instanceof Array) {
                var map = \{\};
                for (var p = 0; p < parameters.length; ++p) {
                      var key = parameters[p][0];
                      if (map[key] === undefined) {// first value wins
                           map[key] = parameters[p][1];
                return map;
```

```
return parameters;
     },
     getParameter : function getParameter(parameters, name) {
          if ( parameters instanceof Array) {
                for (var p = 0; p < parameters.length; ++p) {
                      if (parameters[p][0] == name) {
                           return parameters[p][1];
                           // first value wins
          } else {
                return OAuth.getParameterMap(parameters)[name];
          return null;
     },
     formEncode : function formEncode(parameters) {
          var form = "";
          var list = OAuth.getParameterList(parameters);
          for (var p = 0; p < list.length; ++p) {
                var value = list[p][1];
                if (value == null)
                     value = "";
                if (form != "")
                     form += '&';
                form += OAuth.percentEncode(list[p][0]) + '=' +
OAuth.percentEncode(value);
          }
          return form;
     },
     decodeForm : function decodeForm(form) {
          var list = □;
          var nvps = form.split('&');
          for (var n = 0; n < nvps.length; ++n) {
                var nvp = nvps[n];
                if (nvp == "") {
                     continue;
                var equals = nvp.index0f('=');
                var name;
                var value;
                if (equals < 0) {
                     name = OAuth.decodePercent(nvp);
                     value = null;
                } else {
                      name = OAuth.decodePercent(nvp.substring(0, equals));
```

```
value = OAuth.decodePercent(nvp.substring(equals +
1));
                list.push([name, value]);
           return list;
     setParameter : function setParameter(message, name, value)
           var parameters = message.parameters;
          if ( parameters instanceof Array) {
                for (var p = 0; p < parameters.length; ++p) {
                      if (parameters[p][0] == name) {
                           if (value === undefined) {
                                 parameters.splice(p, 1);
                           } else {
                                 parameters[p][1] = value;
                                 value = undefined:
                if (value !== undefined) {
                      parameters.push([name, value]);
          } else {
                parameters = OAuth.getParameterMap(parameters);
                parameters[name] = value;
                message.parameters = parameters;
     },
     setParameters : function setParameters(message, parameters) {
           var list = OAuth.getParameterList(parameters);
           for (var i = 0; i < list.length; ++i) {
                OAuth.setParameter(message, list[i][0], list[i][1]);
     /** Fill in parameters to help construct a request message.
      This function doesn't fill in every parameter.
      The <u>accessor</u> object should be like:
      {consumerKey:'foo', consumerSecret:'bar', accessorSecret:'nurn',
token:'krelm', tokenSecret:'blah'}
      The accessorSecret property is optional.
     completeRequest : function completeRequest(message, accessor) {
          if (message.method == null) {
                message.method = "GET";
```

```
var map = OAuth.getParameterMap(message.parameters);
          if (map.oauth_consumer_key == null) {
                OAuth.setParameter(message, "oauth_consumer_key",
accessor.consumerKey | "");
          if (map.oauth_token == null && accessor.token != null) {
                OAuth.setParameter(message, "oauth_token", accessor.token);
          if (map.oauth_version == null) {
               OAuth.setParameter(message, "oauth_version", "1.0");
          if (map.oauth_timestamp == null) {
               OAuth.setParameter(message, "oauth_timestamp",
OAuth.timestamp());
          if (map.oauth_nonce == null) {
               OAuth.setParameter(message, "oauth_nonce", OAuth.nonce(6));
          OAuth.SignatureMethod.sign(message, accessor);
     setTimestampAndNonce : function setTimestampAndNonce(message) {
Titanium.API.info('-----
  -----setTimestampAndNonce-----
          OAuth.setParameter(message, "oauth_timestamp",
OAuth.timestamp());
          OAuth.setParameter(message, "oauth_nonce", OAuth.nonce(6));
     addToURL : function addToURL(url, parameters) {
          newURL = url;
          if (parameters != null) {
               var toAdd = OAuth.formEncode(parameters);
                if (toAdd.length > 0) {
                     var q = url.indexOf('?');
                     if (q < 0)
                          newURL += '?';
                     else
                          newURL += '&';
                     newURL += toAdd;
          Titanium.API.info('THE NEWUSRL----' + newURL);
          return newURL;
```

```
/** Construct the value of the Authorization header for an HTTP
request. */
     getAuthorizationHeader : function getAuthorizationHeader(realm,
parameters) {
          var header = 'OAuth realm="' + OAuth.percentEncode(realm) + '"';
          var list = OAuth.getParameterList(parameters);
           for (var p = 0; p < list.length; ++p) {
                var parameter = list[p];
                var name = parameter[0];
                if (name.index0f("oauth_") == 0) {
                      header += ',' + OAuth.percentEncode(name) + '="' +
OAuth.percentEncode(parameter[1]) + '"';
          return header;
     /** Correct the time using a parameter from the URL from which the
last script was loaded. */
     correctTimestampFromSrc : function
correctTimestampFromSrc(parameterName) {
           parameterName = parameterName || "oauth_timestamp";
          if (document === undefined) {
                return;
          var scripts = document.getElementsByTagName('script');
           if (scripts == null || !scripts.length)
                return;
          var src = scripts[scripts.length - 1].src;
           if (!src)
                return;
          var q = src.index0f("?");
          if (q < 0)
                return;
           parameters =
OAuth.getParameterMap(OAuth.decodeForm(src.substring(q + 1)));
           var t = parameters[parameterName];
           if (t == null)
                return;
           OAuth.correctTimestamp(t);
       ** Generate <u>timestamps</u> starting with the given value. */
     correctTimestamp : function correctTimestamp(timestamp) {
           OAuth.timeCorrectionMsec = (timestamp * 1000) - (new
Date()).getTime();
```

```
/** The difference between the correct time and my clock. *
     timeCorrectionMsec : 0,
     timestamp : function timestamp() {
           var t = (new Date()).getTime() + OAuth.timeCorrectionMsec;
           return Math.floor(t / 1000);
     },
     nonce : function nonce(length) {
           var chars = OAuth.nonce.CHARS;
          var result = "";
          for (var i = 0; i < length; ++i) {
                var rnum = Math.floor(Math.random() * chars.length);
                result += chars.substring(rnum, rnum + 1);
           return result;
OAuth.nonce.CHARS =
"0123456789ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXTZabcdefghiklmnopqrstuvwxyz";
 ** Define a constructor function,
 without causing trouble to anyone who was using it as a namespace.
 That is, if parent[name] already existed and had properties,
 copy those properties into the new constructor.
OAuth.declareClass = function declareClass(parent, name, newConstructor) {
     var previous = parent[name];
     parent[name] = newConstructor;
     if (newConstructor != null && previous != null) {
           for (var key in previous) {
                if (key != "prototype") {
                     newConstructor[key] = previous[key];
                }
     return newConstructor;
/** An abstract algorithm for signing messages. */
OAuth.declareClass(OAuth, "SignatureMethod", function
OAuthSignatureMethod() {
});
OAuth.setProperties(OAuth.SignatureMethod.prototype, // instance members
     /** Add a signature to the message. */
```

```
sign : function sign(message) {
          var baseString = OAuth.SignatureMethod.getBaseString(message);
          var signature = this.getSignature(baseString);
          OAuth.setParameter(message, "oauth_signature", signature);
           return signature;
           // just in case someone's interested
     initialize : function initialize(name, accessor) {
          var consumerSecret;
          if (accessor.accessorSecret != null && name.length > 9 &&
name.substring(name.length - 9) == "-Accessor") {
                consumerSecret = accessor.accessorSecret;
           } else {
                consumerSecret = accessor.consumerSecret;
          this.key = OAuth.percentEncode(consumerSecret) + "&" +
OAuth.percentEncode(accessor.tokenSecret);
});
 * SignatureMethod expects an accessor object to be like this:
{tokenSecret: "lakjsdflkj...", consumerSecret: "QOUEWRI..", accessorSecret:
"xcmvzc..."}
The accessorSecret property is optional.
 / Class members:
OAuth.setProperties(OAuth.SignatureMethod, // class members
     sign : function sign(message, accessor) {
          var name =
OAuth.getParameterMap(message.parameters).oauth_signature_method;
           if (name == null || name == "") {
                name = "HMAC-SHA1";
                OAuth.setParameter(message, "oauth_signature_method",
name);
          OAuth.SignatureMethod.newMethod(name, accessor).sign(message);
     /** Instantiate a SignatureMethod for the given method name. */
     newMethod : function newMethod(name, accessor) {
           var impl = OAuth.SignatureMethod.REGISTERED[name];
          if (impl != null) {
                var method = new impl();
                method.initialize(name, accessor);
                return method;
```

```
var err = new Error("signature_method_rejected");
          var acceptable = "";
          for (var r in OAuth.SignatureMethod.REGISTERED) {
                if (acceptable != "")
                     acceptable += '&';
                acceptable += OAuth.percentEncode(r);
          err.oauth_acceptable_signature_methods = acceptable;
          throw err;
     /** A map from signature method name to constructor. */
     REGISTERED: {},
     /** Subsequently, the given constructor will be used for the named
methods.
      The constructor will be called with no parameters.
      The resulting object should usually implement
getSignature(baseString).
      You can easily define such a constructor by calling makeSubclass,
below.
     registerMethodClass : function registerMethodClass(names,
classConstructor) {
          for (var \ n = 0; \ n < names.length; ++n) {
                OAuth.SignatureMethod.REGISTERED[names[n]] =
classConstructor;
     /** Create a subclass of OAuth. SignatureMethod, with the given
getSignature function. */
     makeSubclass : function makeSubclass(getSignatureFunction) {
          var superClass = OAuth.SignatureMethod;
          var subClass = function() {
               superClass.call(this);
          subClass.prototype = new superClass();
          // Delete instance variables from prototype:
          // delete subclass.prototype... There aren't any.
          subClass.prototype.getSignature = getSignatureFunction;
          subClass.prototype.constructor = subClass;
          return subClass;
     getBaseString : function getBaseString(message) {
          var URL = message.action;
          var q = URL.indexOf('?');
          var parameters;
```

```
if (q < 0) {
                parameters = message.parameters;
           } else {
                // Combine the URL query string with the other parameters:
                parameters = 0Auth.decodeForm(URL.substring(q + 1));
                var toAdd = OAuth.getParameterList(message.parameters);
                for (var a = 0; a < toAdd.length; ++a) {
                     parameters.push(toAdd[a]);
           return OAuth.percentEncode(message.method.toUpperCase()) + '&' +
OAuth.percentEncode(OAuth.SignatureMethod.normalizeUrl(URL)) + '&' +
OAuth.percentEncode(OAuth.SignatureMethod.normalizeParameters(parameters));
     normalizeUrl : function normalizeUrl(url) {
          var uri = OAuth.SignatureMethod.parseUri(url);
          var scheme = uri.protocol.toLowerCase();
          var authority = uri.authority.toLowerCase();
          var dropPort = (scheme == "http" && uri.port == 80) || (scheme
= "https" && uri.port == 443);
           if (dropPort) {
                // find the last : in the authority
                var index = authority.lastIndex0f(":");
                if (index \geq 0) {
                     authority = authority.substring(0, index);
          var path = uri.path;
           if (!path) {
                path = "/";
                // conforms to RFC 2616 section 3.2.2
           // we know that there is no query and no fragment here.
          return scheme + "://" + authority + path;
     /*parseUri : function parseUri(str) {
      // This function was adapted from parseUri 1.2.1
      // http://stevenlevithan.com/demo/parseuri/js/assets/parseuri.js
      var\ o = 
      key : ["source", "protocol", "authority", "userInfo", "user"
'password", "host", "port", "relative", "path", "directory", "file
"query", "anchor"],
      parser : {
      strict : /^(?:([^:\/?#]+):)?(?:\/\/((?:(([^:@\/]*):?([^:@\/]*))?@)?
`[^:\/?#]*)(?::(\d*))?))?((((?:[^?#\/]*\/)*)([^?#]*))(?:\?([^#]*))?
```

```
?:#(.*))?)/
      var m = o.parser.strict.exec(str);
      var uri = \{\};
      var i = 14;
      while (i--)
      uri[o.key[i]] = m[i] // "";
      return uri;
      7.*/
     parseUri : function parseUri(str) {
           options = {
                strictMode : false,
                key : ["source", "protocol", "authority", "userInfo",
'user", "password", "host", "port", "relative", "path", "directory",
'file", "query", "anchor"],
                q : {
                      name: "queryKey",
                      parser : /(?:^{k})([^{k}]^*)=?([^{k}]^*)/g
                parser : {
                      strict : /^(?:([^:\/?#]+):)?(?:\/\/((?:(([^:@]*)(?::
([^:@]*))?)?@)?([^:\/?#]*)(?::(\d*))?))?((((?:[^?#\/]*\/)*)([^?#]*))(?:\?
([^#]*))?(?:#(.*))?)/,
                      loose : /^(?:(?![^:@]+:[^:@\/]*@)([^:\/?#.]+):)?
(?:\/\/)?((?:(([^:@]*)(?::([^:@]*))?)?@)?([^:\/?#]*)(?::(\d*))?)(((\/(?:[^?
#](?![^?#\/]*\.[^?#\/.]+(?:[?#]|$)))*\/?)?([^?#\/]*))(?:\?([^#]*))?
(?:#(.*))?)/
           var o = options, m = o.parser[o.strictMode ? "strict" :
"loose"].exec(str), uri = {}, i = 14;
           while (i--)
          uri[o.key[i]] = m[i] || "";
           uri[o.q.name] = \{\};
           uri[o.key[12]].replace(o.q.parser, function($0, $1, $2) {
                if ($1)
                     uri[o.q.name][$1] = $2;
           });
           return uri;
     }.
```

```
normalizeParameters : function normalizeParameters(parameters) {
           if (parameters == null) {
                return "";
          var list = 0Auth.getParameterList(parameters);
           var sortable = [];
          for (var p = 0; p < list.length; ++p) {
                var nvp = list[p];
                if (nvp[0] != "oauth_signature") {
                     sortable.push([0Auth.percentEncode(nvp[0]) + " "//
because it comes before any character that can appear in a percentEncoded
string.
                     + OAuth.percentEncode(nvp[1]), nvp]);
           }
           sortable.sort(function(a, b) {
                if (a[0] < b[0])
                     return -1;
                if (a[0] > b[0])
                     return 1;
                return 0;
          });
          var sorted = [];
           for (var s = 0; s < sortable.length; ++s) {
                sorted.push(sortable[s][1]);
           }
           return OAuth.formEncode(sorted);
});
OAuth.SignatureMethod.registerMethodClass(["PLAINTEXT", "PLAINTEXT-
Accessor"], OAuth.SignatureMethod.makeSubclass(function
getSignature(baseString) {
     return this.key;
}));
OAuth.SignatureMethod.registerMethodClass(["HMAC-SHA1", "HMAC-SHA1-
Accessor"], OAuth.SignatureMethod.makeSubclass(function
getSignature(baseString) {
     b64pad = '=';
     var signature = b64_hmac_sha1(this.key, baseString);
     return signature;
}));
trv {
```

```
// OAuth.correctTimestampFromSrc();
} catch(e) {
}
```

SHA1.js

```
* A JavaScript implementation of the Secure Hash Algorithm, SHA-1, as
defined
 * in FIPS PUB 180-1
 * Version 2.1a Copyright Paul Johnston 2000 - 2002.
 * Other contributors: Greg Holt, Andrew Kepert, Ydnar, Lostinet
 * Distributed under the BSD License
 * See http://pajhome.org.uk/crypt/md5 for details.
 * Configurable variables. You may need to tweak these to be compatible
                    but the defaults work in most cases.
var hexcase = 0;
                     hex output format. 0 -
var b64pad = ""; /* base-64 pad character.
var chrsz
           = 8; /* bits per input character. 8 - ASCII; 16 - <u>Unicode</u>
 * These are the functions you'll usually want to call
 * They take string arguments and return either hex or base-64 encoded
strinas
```

```
function hex_sha1(s){return binb2hex(core_sha1(str2binb(s),s.length *
chrsz));}
function b64_sha1(s){return binb2b64(core_sha1(str2binb(s),s.length *
chrsz));}
function str_sha1(s){return binb2str(core_sha1(str2binb(s),s.length *
chrsz));}
function hex_hmac_sha1(key, data){ return binb2hex(core_hmac_sha1(key,
data));}
function b64_hmac_sha1(key, data){ return binb2b64(core_hmac_sha1(key,
data));}
function str_hmac_sha1(key, data){ return binb2str(core_hmac_sha1(key,
data));}
 * Perform a simple self-test to see if the VM is working
function_sha1_vm_test()
 return hex_sha1("abc") == "a9993e364706816aba3e25717850c26c9cd0d89d";
  Calculate the SHA-1 of an array of big-endian words, and a bit length
function core_sha1(x, len)
 /* append padding */
 x[len >> 5] = 0x80 << (24 - len % 32);
 x[((len + 64 >> 9) << 4) + 15] = len;
 var w = Array(80);
 var a = 1732584193;
 var b = -271733879;
 var c = -1732584194;
 var d = 271733878;
 var e = -1009589776;
  for(var i = 0; i < x.length; i += 16)
   var olda = a;
   var oldb = b;
   var oldc = c;
   var oldd = d;
   var olde = e;
   for(var j = 0; j < 80; j++)
```

```
if(j < 16) w[j] = x[i + j];
      else w[j] = rol(w[j-3] ^ w[j-8] ^ w[j-14] ^ w[j-16], 1);
      var t = safe_add(safe_add(rol(a, 5), sha1_ft(j, b, c, d)),
                       safe_add(safe_add(e, w[j]), sha1_kt(j)));
      e = d;
      d = c;
      c = rol(b, 30);
      b = a;
      a = t;
    a = safe\_add(a, olda);
    b = safe_add(b, oldb);
    c = safe_add(c, oldc);
    d = safe_add(d, oldd);
    e = safe_add(e, olde);
  return Array(a, b, c, d, e);
}
 * Perform the appropriate triplet combination function for the current
 * iteration
function sha1_ft(t, b, c, d)
  if(t < 20) return (b & c) | ((~b) \& d);
  if(t < 40) return b \wedge c \wedge d;
  if(t < 60) return (b & c) | (b & d) | (c & d);
  return b ^ c ^ d;
   Determine the appropriate additive constant for the current iteration
function sha1_kt(t)
  return (t < 20) ? 1518500249 : (t < 40) ? 1859775393 :
         (t < 60)? -1894007588: -899497514;
   Calculate the HMAC-SHA1 of a key and some data
function core_hmac_sha1(key, data)
```

```
var bkey = str2binb(key);
 if(bkey.length > 16) bkey = core_sha1(bkey, key.length * chrsz);
  var ipad = Array(16), opad = Array(16);
 for(var i = 0; i < 16; i++)
    ipad[i] = bkey[i] \wedge 0x3636363636;
   opad[i] = bkey[i] \wedge 0x5C5C5C5C;
 var hash = core_sha1(ipad.concat(str2binb(data)), 512 + data.length *
chrsz);
 return core_sha1(opad.concat(hash), 512 + 160);
 * Add integers, wrapping at 2^32. This uses 16-bit operations internally
 * to work around bugs in some JS interpreters.
function safe_add(x, y)
 var lsw = (x \& 0xFFFF) + (y \& 0xFFFF);
 var msw = (x >> 16) + (y >> 16) + (lsw >> 16);
 return (msw << 16) | (lsw & 0xFFFF);
  Bitwise rotate a 32-bit number to the left.
function rol(num, cnt)
 return (num << cnt) | (num >>> (32 - cnt));
 * Convert an 8-bit or 16-bit string to an array of big-<u>endian</u> words
 * In 8-bit function, characters >255 have their hi-byte silently ignored.
function str2binb(str)
 var bin = Array();
 var mask = (1 \ll chrsz) - 1;
 for(var i = 0; i < str.length * chrsz; i += chrsz)</pre>
   bin[i>>5] |= (str.charCodeAt(i / chrsz) & mask) << (32 - chrsz - i%32);
 return bin;
```

```
}
   Convert an array of big-endian words to a string
function binb2str(bin)
  var str = "";
  var mask = (1 << chrsz) - 1;
  for(var i = 0; i < bin.length * 32; i += chrsz)
    str += String.fromCharCode((bin[i>>5] >>> (32 - chrsz - i%32)) & mask);
  return str;
   Convert an array of big-endian words to a hex string.
 function binb2hex(binarray)
  var hex_tab = hexcase ? "0123456789ABCDEF" : "0123456789abcdef";
  var str = "";
  for(var i = 0; i < binarray.length * 4; i++)</pre>
    str += hex_tab.charAt((binarray[i>>2] >> ((3 - i%4)*8+4)) & 0xF) +
           hex_tab.charAt((binarray[i>>2] >> ((3 - i\%4)*8 )) & 0xF);
  return str;
   Convert an array of big-endian words to a base-64 string
function binb2b64(binarray)
  var tab =
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789+/";
  var str = "";
  for(var i = 0; i < binarray.length * 4; <math>i += 3)
    var triplet = (((binarray[i >> 2] >> 8 * (3 - i %4)) & 0xFF) << 
16)
                |(((binarray[i+1 >> 2] >> 8 * (3 - (i+1)%4)) & 0xFF) << 8)
                   ((binarray[i+2 >> 2] >> 8 * (3 - (i+2)%4)) & 0xFF);
    for(var j = 0; j < 4; j++)
```

```
if(i * 8 + j * 6 > binarray.length * 32) str += b64pad;
else str += tab.charAt((triplet >> 6*(3-j)) & 0x3F);
}
return str;
}
```