

# Using the Infinispan REST Server

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# Chapter 1. Infinispan REST Endpoint

Infinispan servers provide [RESTful](#) HTTP access to data through a REST endpoint built on [Netty](#).

## 1.1. REST Authentication

Configure authentication to the REST endpoint with the Infinispan command line interface (CLI) and the **user** command. The CLI lets you create and manage users, passwords, and authorization roles for accessing the REST endpoint.

When running the Docker image, configure authentication with the **APP\_USER** and **APP\_PASS** command line arguments.

*Reference*

- [Adding Users to Property Realms](#)
- [Configuring Endpoint Authentication Mechanisms](#)

## 1.2. Supported Protocols

The Infinispan REST endpoint supports **HTTP/1.1** and **HTTP/2** protocols.

You can do either of the following to use **HTTP/2**:

- Perform an [HTTP/1.1 upgrade](#).
- Negotiate the communication protocol using a [TLS/ALPN extension](#).



TLS/ALPN with JDK8 requires additional client configuration. Refer to the appropriate documentation for your REST client. In most cases you need to use either the Jetty ALPN Agent or OpenSSL bindings.

## 1.3. Data Formats and the REST API

Infinispan caches store data in formats that you can define with a [MediaType](#).

See the [Encoding](#) section for more information about MediaTypes and encoding data with Infinispan.

The following example configures storage format for entries:

```
<cache>
  <encoding>
    <key media-type="application/x-java-object; type=java.lang.Integer"/>
    <value media-type="application/xml; charset=UTF-8"/>
  </encoding>
</cache>
```

If you do not configure a `MediaType`, Infinispan defaults to `application/octet-stream` for both keys and values. However, if the cache is indexed, Infinispan defaults to `application/x-protostream`.

### 1.3.1. Supported Formats

You can write and read data in different formats and Infinispan can convert between those formats when required.

The following "standard" formats are interchangeable:

- *application/x-java-object*
- *application/octet-stream*
- *application/x-www-form-urlencoded*
- *text/plain*

You can also convert the preceding data formats into the following formats:

- *application/xml*
- *application/json*
- *application/x-jboss-marshalling*
- *application/x-protostream*
- *application/x-java-serialized*

Infinispan also lets you convert between *application/x-protostream* and *application/json*.

All calls to the REST API can provide headers describing the content written or the required format of the content when reading. Infinispan supports the standard HTTP/1.1 headers "Content-Type" and "Accept" that are applied for values, plus the "Key-Content-Type" with similar effect for keys.

### 1.3.2. Accept Headers

The Infinispan REST endpoint is compliant with the [RFC-2616](#) Accept header and negotiates the correct `MediaType` based on the conversions supported.

For example, send the following header when reading data:

```
Accept: text/plain;q=0.7, application/json;q=0.8, */*;q=0.6
```

The preceding header causes Infinispan to first return content in JSON format (higher priority 0.8). If it is not possible to convert the storage format to JSON, Infinispan attempts the next format of *text/plain* (second highest priority 0.7). Finally, Infinispan falls back to *\*/\**, which picks a suitable format based on the cache configuration.

### 1.3.3. Names with Special Characters

The creation of any REST resource requires a name that is part of the URL, and in case this name

contains any special characters as defined in [Section 2.2 of the RFC 3986 spec](#), it is necessary to encode it with the [Percent encoding](#) mechanism.

### 1.3.4. Key-Content-Type Headers

Most REST API calls have the Key included in the URL. Infinispan assumes the Key is a *java.lang.String* when handling those calls, but you can use a specific header *Key-Content-Type* for keys in different formats.

#### *Key-Content-Type Header Examples*

- Specifying a byte[] Key as a Base64 string:

API call:

```
`PUT /my-cache/AQIDBDM=`
```

Headers:

**Key-Content-Type: application/octet-stream**

- Specifying a byte[] Key as a hexadecimal string:

API call:

**GET /my-cache/0x01CA03042F**

Headers:

```
Key-Content-Type: application/octet-stream; encoding=hex
```

- Specifying a double Key:

API call:

**POST /my-cache/3.141456**

Headers:

```
Key-Content-Type: application/x-java-object;type=java.lang.Double
```

The *type* parameter for *application/x-java-object* is restricted to:

- Primitive wrapper types
- *java.lang.String*
- Bytes, making *application/x-java-object;type=Bytes* equivalent to *application/octet-stream;encoding=hex*

### 1.3.5. JSON/Protostream Conversion

When caches are indexed, or specifically configured to store *application/x-protostream*, you can send and receive JSON documents that are automatically converted to and from Protostream.

You must register a protobuf schema for the conversion to work.

To register protobuf schemas via REST, invoke a POST or PUT in the `__protobuf_metadata` cache as in the following example:

```
curl -u user:password -X POST --data-binary @./schema.proto
http://127.0.0.1:11222/rest/v2/caches/__protobuf_metadata/schema.proto
```

When writing JSON documents, a special field `_type` must be present in the document to identity the protobuf *Message* that corresponds to the document.

For example, consider the following schema:

```
message Person {
  required string name = 1;
  required int32 age = 2;
}
```

The corresponding JSON document is as follows:

```
{
  "_type": "Person",
  "name": "user1",
  "age": 32
}
```

## 1.4. Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) Requests

The Infinispan REST connector supports [CORS](#), including preflight and rules based on the request origin.

The following shows an example REST connector configuration with CORS rules:

```
<rest-connector name="rest1" socket-binding="rest" cache-container="default">
  <cors-rules>
    <cors-rule name="restrict host1"
      allow-credentials="false">
      <allowed-origins>http://host1,https://host1</allowed-origins>
      <allowed-methods>GET</allowed-methods>
    </cors-rule>
    <cors-rule name="allow ALL"
      allow-credentials="true"
      max-age-seconds="2000">
      <allowed-origins>*</allowed-origins>
      <allowed-methods>GET,OPTIONS,POST,PUT,DELETE</allowed-methods>
      <allowed-headers>Key-Content-Type</allowed-headers>
    </cors-rule>
  </cors-rules>
</rest-connector>
```

Infinispan evaluates CORS rules sequentially based on the "Origin" header set by the browser.

In the preceding example, if the origin is either "http://host1" or "https://host1", then the rule "restrict host1" applies. If the origin is different, then the next rule is tested.

Because the "allow ALL" rule permits all origins, any script that has an origin other than "http://host1" or "https://host1" can perform the allowed methods and use the supplied headers.

For information about configuring CORS rules, see the [Infinispan Server Configuration Schema](#).

# Chapter 2. Interacting with the Infinispan REST API

The Infinispan REST API lets you monitor, maintain, and manage Infinispan deployments and provides access to your data.

## 2.1. Creating and Managing Caches

Create and manage Infinispan caches and perform operations on data.

### 2.1.1. Creating Caches

Create named caches across Infinispan clusters with **POST** requests that include XML or JSON configuration in the payload.

```
POST /rest/v2/caches/{cacheName}
```

Table 1. Headers

Header	Required or Optional	Parameter
Content-Type	REQUIRED	Sets the <a href="#">MediaType</a> for the Infinispan configuration payload; either <code>application/xml</code> or <code>application/json</code> .
Flags	OPTIONAL	Used to set <a href="#">AdminFlags</a>

#### References

- [Infinispan XML Configuration](#)
- [Infinispan JSON Configuration](#)

#### XML Configuration

Infinispan configuration in XML format must conform to the schema and include:

- `<infinispan>` root element.
- `<cache-container>` definition.

### Example XML Configuration

```
<infinispan>
  <cache-container>
    <distributed-cache name="cacheName" mode="SYNC">
      <memory>
        <object size="20"/>
      </memory>
    </distributed-cache>
  </cache-container>
</infinispan>
```

## JSON Configuration

Infinispan configuration in JSON format:

- Requires the cache definition only.
- Must follow the structure of an XML configuration.
  - XML elements become JSON objects.
  - XML attributes become JSON fields.

### Example JSON Configuration

```
{
  "distributed-cache": {
    "mode": "SYNC",
    "memory": {
      "object": {
        "size": 20
      }
    }
  }
}
```

## 2.1.2. Verifying Caches

Check if caches are available in Infinispan clusters with **HEAD** requests.

```
HEAD /rest/v2/caches/{cacheName}
```

## 2.1.3. Creating Caches with Templates

Create caches from Infinispan templates with **POST** requests and the **?template=** parameter.

```
POST /rest/v2/caches/{cacheName}?template={templateName}
```



See [Listing Available Cache Templates](#).

### 2.1.4. Retrieving Cache Configuration

Retrieve Infinispan cache configurations with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/caches/{name}?action=config
```

Table 2. Headers

Header	Required or Optional	Parameter
<b>Accept</b>	OPTIONAL	Sets the required format to return content. Supported formats are <b>application/xml</b> and <b>application/json</b> . The default is <b>application/json</b> . See <a href="#">Accept</a> for more information.

### 2.1.5. Converting Cache Configurations to JSON

Invoke a **POST** request with valid XML configuration and the **?action=toJSON** parameter. Infinispan responds with the equivalent JSON representation of the configuration.

```
POST /rest/v2/caches?action=toJSON
```

### 2.1.6. Retrieving All Cache Details

Invoke a **GET** request to retrieve all details for Infinispan caches.

```
GET /rest/v2/caches/{name}
```

Infinispan provides a JSON response such as the following:

```

{
  "stats": {
    "time_since_start": -1,
    "time_since_reset": -1,
    "hits": -1,
    "current_number_of_entries": -1,
    "current_number_of_entries_in_memory": -1,
    "total_number_of_entries": -1,
    "stores": -1,
    "off_heap_memory_used": -1,
    "data_memory_used": -1,
    "retrievals": -1,
    "misses": -1,
    "remove_hits": -1,
    "remove_misses": -1,
    "evictions": -1,
    "average_read_time": -1,
    "average_read_time_nanos": -1,
    "average_write_time": -1,
    "average_write_time_nanos": -1,
    "average_remove_time": -1,
    "average_remove_time_nanos": -1,
    "required_minimum_number_of_nodes": -1
  },
  "size": 0,
  "configuration": {
    "distributed-cache": {
      "mode": "SYNC",
      "transaction": {
        "stop-timeout": 0,
        "mode": "NONE"
      }
    }
  },
  "rehash_in_progress": false,
  "bounded": false,
  "indexed": false,
  "persistent": false,
  "transactional": false,
  "secured": false,
  "has_remote_backup": false,
  "indexing_in_progress": false,
  "statistics": false
}

```

- **stats** current stats of the cache.
- **size** the estimated size for the cache.
- **configuration** the cache configuration.

- `rehash_in_progress` true when a rehashing is in progress.
- `indexing_in_progress` true when indexing is in progress.
- `bounded` when expiration is enabled.
- `indexed` true if the cache is indexed.
- `persistent` true if the cache is persisted.
- `transactional` true if the cache is transactional.
- `secured` true if the cache is secured.
- `has_remote_backup` true if the cache has remote backups.

### 2.1.7. Adding Entries

Add entries to caches with `POST` requests.

```
POST /rest/v2/caches/{cacheName}/{cacheKey}
```

The preceding request places the payload, or request body, in the `cacheName` cache with the `cacheKey` key. The request replaces any data that already exists and updates the `Time-To-Live` and `Last-Modified` values, if they apply.

If a value already exists for the specified key, the `POST` request returns an HTTP `CONFLICT` status and does not modify the value. To update values, you should use `PUT` requests. See [Replacing Entries](#).

Table 3. Headers

Header	Required or Optional	Parameter
<code>Key-Content-Type</code>	OPTIONAL	Sets the content type for the key in the request. See <a href="#">Key-Content-Type</a> for more information.
<code>Content-Type</code>	OPTIONAL	Sets the <a href="#">MediaType</a> of the value for the key.
<code>timeToLiveSeconds</code>	OPTIONAL	Sets the number of seconds before the entry is automatically deleted. If you do not set this parameter, Infinispan uses the default value from the configuration. If you set a negative value, the entry is never deleted.

Header	Required or Optional	Parameter
<code>maxIdleTimeSeconds</code>	OPTIONAL	Sets the number of seconds that entries can be idle. If a read or write operation does not occur for an entry after the maximum idle time elapses, the entry is automatically deleted. If you do not set this parameter, Infinispan uses the default value from the configuration. If you set a negative value, the entry is never deleted.
<code>flags</code>	OPTIONAL	The flags used to add the entry. See <a href="#">Flag</a> for more information.



The `flags` header also applies to all other operations involving data manipulation on the cache,

If both `timeToLiveSeconds` and `maxIdleTimeSeconds` have a value of `0`, Infinispan uses the default `lifespan` and `maxIdle` values from the configuration.

If only `maxIdleTimeSeconds` has a value of `0`, Infinispan uses:

- the default `maxIdle` value from the configuration.
- the value for `timeToLiveSeconds` that you pass as a request parameter or a value of `-1` if you do not pass a value.



If only `timeToLiveSeconds` has a value of `0`, Infinispan uses:

- the default `lifespan` value from the configuration.
- the value for `maxIdle` that you pass as a request parameter or a value of `-1` if you do not pass a value.

## 2.1.8. Replacing Entries

Replace entries in caches with `PUT` requests.

```
PUT /rest/v2/caches/{cacheName}/{cacheKey}
```

If a value already exists for the specified key, the `PUT` request updates the value. If you do not want to modify existing values, use `POST` requests that return HTTP `CONFLICT` status instead of modifying values. See [Adding Values](#).

## 2.1.9. Retrieving Data By Keys

Retrieve data for specific keys with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/caches/{cacheName}/{cacheKey}
```

The server returns data from the given cache, **cacheName**, under the given key, **cacheKey**, in the response body. Responses contain **Content-Type** headers that correspond to the **MediaType** negotiation.



Browsers can also access caches directly, for example as a content delivery network (CDN). Infinispan returns a unique **ETag** for each entry along with the **Last-Modified** and **Expires** header fields.

These fields provide information about the state of the data that is returned in your request. ETags allow browsers and other clients to request only data that has changed, which conserves bandwidth.

Table 4. Headers

Header	Required or Optional	Parameter
<b>Key-Content-Type</b>	OPTIONAL	Sets the content type for the key in the request. The default is <b>application/x-java-object; type=java.lang.String</b> . See <b>Key-Content-Type</b> for more information.
<b>Accept</b>	OPTIONAL	Sets the required format to return content. See <b>Accept</b> for more information.

Append the **extended** parameter to the query string to get additional information:

```
GET /rest/v2/caches/{cacheName}/{cacheKey}?extended
```



The preceding request returns custom headers:

- **Cluster-Primary-Owner** returns the node name that is the primary owner of the key.
- **Cluster-Node-Name** returns the JGroups node name of the server that handled the request.
- **Cluster-Physical-Address** returns the physical JGroups address of the server that handled the request.

## 2.1.10. Checking if Entries Exist

Verify that specific entries exists with **HEAD** requests.

```
HEAD /rest/v2/caches/{cacheName}/{cacheKey}
```

The preceding request returns only the header fields and the same content that you stored with the entry. For example, if you stored a String, the request returns a String. If you stored binary, base64-encoded, blobs or serialized Java objects, Infinispan does not de-serialize the content in the request.



**HEAD** requests also support the **extended** parameter.

Table 5. Headers

Header	Required or Optional	Parameter
Key-Content-Type	OPTIONAL	Sets the content type for the key in the request. The default is <code>application/x-java-object; type=java.lang.String</code> . See <a href="#">Key-Content-Type</a> for more information.

## 2.1.11. Deleting Entries

Remove entries from caches with **DELETE** requests.

```
DELETE /rest/v2/caches/{cacheName}/{cacheKey}
```

Table 6. Headers

Header	Required or Optional	Parameter
Key-Content-Type	OPTIONAL	Sets the content type for the key in the request. The default is <code>application/x-java-object; type=java.lang.String</code> . See <a href="#">Key-Content-Type</a> for more information.

## 2.1.12. Deleting Caches

Remove caches from Infinispan clusters with **DELETE** requests.

```
DELETE /rest/v2/caches/{cacheName}
```

### 2.1.13. Retrieving All Keys from Caches

Invoke **GET** requests to retrieve all the keys in a cache in JSON format.

```
GET /rest/v2/caches/{cacheName}?action=keys
```

Table 7. Request Parameters

Parameter	Required or Optional	Value
<b>batch-size</b>	OPTIONAL	Specifies the internal batch size when retrieving the keys. The default value is <b>1000</b> .

### 2.1.14. Clearing Caches

To delete all data from a cache, invoke a **GET** request with the **?action=clear** parameter.

```
GET /rest/v2/caches/{cacheName}?action=clear
```

### 2.1.15. Getting Cache Size

Retrieve the size of caches across the entire cluster with **GET** requests and the **?action=size** parameter.

```
GET /rest/v2/caches/{cacheName}?action=size
```

### 2.1.16. Getting Cache Statistics

Obtain runtime statistics for caches with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/caches/{cacheName}?action=stats
```

### 2.1.17. Querying Caches

Perform Ickle queries on caches with **GET** requests and the **?action=search&query** parameter.

```
GET /rest/v2/caches/{cacheName}?action=search&query={ickle query}
```

Infinispan responds with query hits such as the following:

```
{
  "total_results" : 150,
  "hits" : [ {
    "hit" : {
      "name" : "user1",
      "age" : 35
    }
  }, {
    "hit" : {
      "name" : "user2",
      "age" : 42
    }
  }, {
    "hit" : {
      "name" : "user3",
      "age" : 12
    }
  } ]
}
```

- **total\_results** displays the total number of results from the query.
- **hits** is an array of matches from the query.
- **hit** is an object that matches the query.



Hits can contain all fields or a subset of fields if you use a **Select** clause.

Table 8. Request Parameters

Parameter	Required or Optional	Value
<b>query</b>	REQUIRED	Specifies the query string.
<b>max_results</b>	OPTIONAL	Sets the number of results to return. The default is <b>10</b> .
<b>offset</b>	OPTIONAL	Specifies the index of the first result to return. The default is <b>0</b> .
<b>query_mode</b>	OPTIONAL	Specifies how the Infinispan server executes the query. Values are <b>FETCH</b> and <b>BROADCAST</b> . The default is <b>FETCH</b> .

To use the body of the request instead of specifying query parameters, invoke **POST** requests as follows:

```
POST /rest/v2/caches/{cacheName}?action=search
```

The following example shows a query in the request body:

```
{
  "query": "from Entity where name:\"user1\"",
  "max_results": 20,
  "offset": 10
}
```

### 2.1.18. Re-indexing Data

Re-index all data in caches with **GET** requests and the `?action=mass-index&mode={mode}` parameter.

```
GET /v2/caches/{cacheName}/search/indexes?action=mass-index&mode={mode}
```

Values for the `mode` parameter are as follows:

- `sync` returns a response of `200` only after the re-indexing operation is complete.
- `async` returns a response of `200` immediately and the re-indexing operation continues running in the cluster. You can check the status with the [Index Statistics](#) REST call.

### 2.1.19. Purging Indexes

Delete all indexes from caches with **GET** requests and the `?action=clear` parameter.

```
GET /v2/caches/{cacheName}/search/indexes?action=clear
```

### 2.1.20. Retrieving Index Statistics

Obtain information about indexes in caches with **GET** requests.

```
GET /v2/caches/{cacheName}/search/indexes/stats
```

Infinispan provides a JSON response such as the following:

```
{
  "indexed_class_names": ["org.infinispan.sample.User"],
  "indexed_entities_count": {
    "org.infinispan.sample.User": 4
  },
  "index_sizes": {
    "cacheName_protobuf": 14551
  },
  "reindexing": false
}
```

- `indexed_class_names` Provides the class names of the indexes present in the cache. For Protobuf

the value is always `org.infinispan.query.remote.impl.indexing.ProtobufValueWrapper`.

- `indexed_entities_count` Provides the number of entities indexed per class.
- `index_sizes` Provides the size, in bytes, for each index in the cache.
- `reindexing` Indicates if a re-indexing operation was performed for the cache. If the value is `true`, the `MassIndexer` was started in the cache.

### 2.1.21. Retrieving Query Statistics

Get information about the queries that have been run in caches with `GET` requests.

```
GET /v2/caches/{cacheName}/search/query/stats
```

Infinispan provides a JSON response such as the following:

```
{
  "search_query_execution_count":20,
  "search_query_total_time":5,
  "search_query_execution_max_time":154,
  "search_query_execution_avg_time":2,
  "object_loading_total_time":1,
  "object_loading_execution_max_time":1,
  "object_loading_execution_avg_time":1,
  "objects_loaded_count":20,
  "search_query_execution_max_time_query_string": "FROM entity"
}
```

- `search_query_execution_count` Provides the number of queries that have been run.
- `search_query_total_time` Provides the total time spent on queries.
- `search_query_execution_max_time` Provides the maximum time taken for a query.
- `search_query_execution_avg_time` Provides the average query time.
- `object_loading_total_time` Provides the total time spent loading objects from the cache after query execution.
- `object_loading_execution_max_time` Provides the maximum time spent loading objects execution.
- `object_loading_execution_avg_time` Provides the average time spent loading objects execution.
- `objects_loaded_count` Provides the count of objects loaded.
- `search_query_execution_max_time_query_string` Provides the slowest query executed.

### 2.1.22. Clearing Query Statistics

Reset runtime statistics with `GET` requests and the `?action=clear` parameter.

```
GET /v2/caches/{cacheName}/search/query/stats?action=clear
```

### 2.1.23. Listing Caches

List all available caches in Infinispan clusters with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/caches/
```

### 2.1.24. Cross-Site Operations with Caches

Perform cross-site replication operations with the Infinispan REST API.

See [Cross Site replication](#) for more details about this feature.

#### Getting Status of All Backup Locations

Retrieve the status of all backup locations with **GET** requests.

```
GET /v2/caches/{cacheName}/x-site/backups/
```

Infinispan responds with the status of each backup location in JSON format, as in the following example:

```
{
  "NYC": "online",
  "LON": "offline"
}
```

Table 9. Returned Status

Value	Description
online	All nodes in the local cluster have a cross-site view with the backup location.
offline	No nodes in the local cluster have a cross-site view with the backup location.
mixed	Some nodes in the local cluster have a cross-site view with the backup location, other nodes in the local cluster do not have a cross-site view. The response indicates status for each node.

#### Getting Status of Specific Backup Locations

Retrieve the status of a backup location with **GET** requests.

```
GET /v2/caches/{cacheName}/x-site/backups/{siteName}
```

Infinispan responds with the status of each node in the site in JSON format, as in the following example:

```
{
  "NodeA": "offline",
  "NodeB": "online"
}
```

Table 10. Returned Status

Value	Description
online	The node is online.
offline	The node is offline.
failed	Not possible to retrieve status. The remote cache could be shutting down or a network error occurred during the request.

### Taking Backup Locations Offline

Take backup locations offline with **GET** requests and the **?action=take-offline** parameter.

```
GET /v2/caches/{cacheName}/x-site/backups/{siteName}?action=take-offline
```

### Bringing Backup Locations Online

Bring backup locations online with the **?action=bring-online** parameter.

```
GET /v2/caches/{cacheName}/x-site/backups/{siteName}?action=bring-online
```

### Pushing State to Backup Locations

Push cache state to a backup location with the **?action=start-push-state** parameter.

```
GET /v2/caches/{cacheName}/x-site/backups/{siteName}?action=start-push-state
```

### Canceling State Transfer

Cancel state transfer operations with the **?action=cancel-push-state** parameter.

```
GET /v2/caches/{cacheName}/x-site/backups/{siteName}?action=cancel-push-state
```

## Getting State Transfer Status

Retrieve status of state transfer operations with the `?action=push-state-status` parameter.

```
GET /v2/caches/{cacheName}/x-site/backups?action=push-state-status
```

Infinispan responds with the status of state transfer for each backup location in JSON format, as in the following example:

```
{
  "NYC": "CANCELED",
  "LON": "OK"
}
```

Table 11. Returned Status

Value	Description
SENDING	State transfer to the backup location is in progress.
OK	State transfer completed successfully.
ERROR	An error occurred with state transfer. Check log files.
CANCELLING	State transfer cancellation is in progress.

## Clearing State Transfer Status

Clear state transfer status for sending sites with the `?action=clear-push-state-status` parameter.

```
GET /v2/caches/{cacheName}/x-site/local?action=clear-push-state-status
```

## Modifying Take Offline Conditions

Sites go offline if certain conditions are met. Modify the take offline parameters to control when backup locations automatically go offline.

### Procedure

1. Check configured take offline parameters with `GET` requests and the `take-offline-config` parameter.

```
GET /v2/caches/{cacheName}/x-site/backups/{siteName}/take-offline-config
```

The Infinispan response includes `after_failures` and `min_wait` fields as follows:

```
{
  "after_failures": 2,
  "min_wait": 1000
}
```

2. Modify take offline parameters in the body of **PUT** requests.

```
PUT /v2/caches/{cacheName}/x-site/backups/{siteName}/take-offline-config
```

### Canceling State Transfer from Receiving Sites

If the connection between two backup locations breaks, you can cancel state transfer on the site that is receiving the push.

Cancel state transfer from a remote site and keep the current state of the local cache with the **?action=cancel-receive-state** parameter.

```
GET /v2/caches/{cacheName}/x-site/backups/{siteName}?action=cancel-receive-state
```

## 2.1.25. Rolling Upgrades

Perform rolling upgrades of cache data between Infinispan clusters

### Synchronizing Data

Synchronize data from a source cluster to a target cluster with **GET** requests and the **?action=sync-data** parameter:

```
GET /v2/caches/{cacheName}?action=sync-data
```

When the operation completes, Infinispan responds with the total number of entries copied to the target cluster.

### Disconnecting Source Clusters

After you synchronize data to target clusters, disconnect from the source cluster with **GET** requests and the **?action=disconnect-source** parameter:

```
GET /v2/caches/{cacheName}?action=disconnect-source
```

## 2.2. Creating and Managing Counters

Create, delete, and modify counters via the REST API.

### 2.2.1. Creating Counters

Create counters with **POST** requests that include configuration in the payload.

```
POST /rest/v2/counters/{counterName}
```

*Example Weak Counter*

```
{
  "weak-counter":{
    "initial-value":5,
    "storage":"PERSISTENT",
    "concurrency-level":1
  }
}
```

*Example Strong Counter*

```
{
  "strong-counter":{
    "initial-value":3,
    "storage":"PERSISTENT",
    "upper-bound":5
  }
}
```

### 2.2.2. Deleting Counters

Remove specific counters with **DELETE** requests.

```
DELETE /rest/v2/counters/{counterName}
```

### 2.2.3. Retrieving Counter Configuration

Retrieve configuration for specific counters with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/counters/{counterName}/config
```

Infinispan responds with the counter configuration in JSON format.

### 2.2.4. Adding Values to Counters

Add values to specific counters with **POST** requests.



This method processes **plain/text** content only.

```
POST /rest/v2/counters/{counterName}
```

If the request payload is empty, the counter is incremented by one, otherwise the payload is interpreted as a signed long and added to the counter.



**WEAK** counters never respond after operations.

**STRONG** counters return the current value after each operation.

## 2.2.5. Getting Counter Values

Retrieve counter values with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/counters/{counterName}
```

Table 12. Headers

Header	Required or Optional	Parameter
Accept	OPTIONAL	The required format to return the content. Supported formats are <i>application/json</i> and <i>text/plain</i> . JSON is assumed if no header is provided.

## 2.2.6. Resetting Counters

Restore the initial value of counters without **GET** requests and the **?action=reset** parameter.

```
GET /rest/v2/counters/{counterName}?action=reset
```

## 2.2.7. Incrementing Counters

Increment counter values with **GET** request and the **?action=increment** parameter.

```
GET /rest/v2/counters/{counterName}?action=increment
```



**WEAK** counters never respond after operations.

**STRONG** counters return the current value after each operation.

## 2.2.8. Adding Deltas to Counters

Add arbitrary values to counters with **GET** requests that include the **?action=add** and **delta** parameters.

```
GET /rest/v2/counters/{counterName}?action=add&delta={delta}
```



**WEAK** counters never respond after operations.

**STRONG** counters return the current value after each operation.

### 2.2.9. Decrementing Counter Values

Decrement counter values with **GET** requests and the **?action=decrement** parameter.

```
GET /rest/v2/counters/{counterName}?action=decrement
```



**WEAK** counters never respond after operations.

**STRONG** counters return the current value after each operation.

### 2.2.10. Performing compareAndSet Operations on Strong Counters

Atomically set values for strong counters with **GET** requests and the **compareAndSet** parameter.

```
GET  
/rest/v2/counters/{counterName}?action=compareAndSet&expect={expect}&update={update}
```

Infinispan atomically sets the value to **{update}** if the current value is **{expect}**. If the operation is successful, Infinispan returns **true**.

### 2.2.11. Performing compareAndSwap Operations on Strong Counters

Atomically set values for strong counters with **GET** requests and the **compareAndSwap** parameter.

```
GET  
/rest/v2/counters/{counterName}?action=compareAndSwap&expect={expect}&update={update}
```

Infinispan atomically sets the value to **{update}** if the current value is **{expect}**. If the operation is successful, Infinispan returns the previous value in the payload.

### 2.2.12. Listing Counters

Retrieve a list of counters in Infinispan clusters with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/counters/
```

## 2.3. Working with Protobuf Schemas

Create and manage Protobuf schemas, `.proto` files, via the Infinispan REST API.

### 2.3.1. Creating Protobuf Schemas

Create Protobuf schemas across Infinispan clusters with `POST` requests that include the content of a protobuf file in the payload.

```
POST /rest/v2/schemas/{schemaName}
```

If the schema already exists, Infinispan returns `CONFLICT`. If the schema is not valid, either because of syntax errors, or because some of its dependencies are missing, Infinispan stores the schema and returns the error in the response body.

Infinispan responds with the schema name and any errors.

```
{
  "name" : "users.proto",
  "error" : {
    "message": "Schema users.proto has errors",
    "cause": "java.lang.IllegalStateException:Syntax error in error.proto at 3:8:
unexpected label: messoge"
  }
}
```

- `name` is the name of the Protobuf schema.
- `error` is `null` for valid Protobuf schemas. If Infinispan cannot successfully validate the schema, it returns errors.

### 2.3.2. Reading Protobuf Schemas

Retrieve Protobuf schema from Infinispan with `GET` requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/schemas/{schemaName}
```

### 2.3.3. Updating Protobuf Schemas

Modify Protobuf schemas with `PUT` requests that include the content of a protobuf file in the payload.

```
PUT /rest/v2/schemas/{schemaName}
```

If the schema is not valid, either because of syntax errors, or because some of its dependencies are

missing, Infinispan updates the schema and returns the error in the response body.

```
{
  "name" : "users.proto",
  "error" : {
    "message": "Schema users.proto has errors",
    "cause": "java.lang.IllegalStateException:Syntax error in error.proto at 3:8:
unexpected label: message"
  }
}
```

- **name** is the name of the Protobuf schema.
- **error** is **null** for valid Protobuf schemas. If Infinispan cannot successfully validate the schema, it returns errors.

### 2.3.4. Deleting Protobuf Schemas

Remove Protobuf schemas from Infinispan clusters with **DELETE** requests.

```
DELETE /rest/v2/schemas/{schemaName}
```

### 2.3.5. Listing Protobuf Schemas

List all available Protobuf schemas with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/schemas/
```

Infinispan responds with a list of all schemas available on the cluster.

```
[ {
  "name" : "users.proto",
  "error" : {
    "message": "Schema users.proto has errors",
    "cause": "java.lang.IllegalStateException:Syntax error in error.proto at 3:8:
unexpected label: message"
  }
}, {
  "name" : "people.proto",
  "error" : null
}]
```

- **name** is the name of the Protobuf schema.
- **error** is **null** for valid Protobuf schemas. If Infinispan cannot successfully validate the schema, it returns errors.

## 2.4. Working with Cache Managers

Interact with Infinispan Cache Managers to get cluster and usage statistics.

### 2.4.1. Getting Basic Cache Manager Information

Retrieving information about Cache Managers with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/cache-managers/{cacheManagerName}
```

Infinispan responds with information in JSON format, as in the following example:

```

{
  "version": "xx.x.x-FINAL",
  "name": "default",
  "coordinator": true,
  "cache_configuration_names": [
    "___protobuf_metadata",
    "cache2",
    "CacheManagerResourceTest",
    "cache1"
  ],
  "cluster_name": "ISPN",
  "physical_addresses": "[127.0.0.1:35770]",
  "coordinator_address": "CacheManagerResourceTest-NodeA-49696",
  "cache_manager_status": "RUNNING",
  "created_cache_count": "3",
  "running_cache_count": "3",
  "node_address": "CacheManagerResourceTest-NodeA-49696",
  "cluster_members": [
    "CacheManagerResourceTest-NodeA-49696",
    "CacheManagerResourceTest-NodeB-28120"
  ],
  "cluster_members_physical_addresses": [
    "127.0.0.1:35770",
    "127.0.0.1:60031"
  ],
  "cluster_size": 2,
  "defined_caches": [
    {
      "name": "CacheManagerResourceTest",
      "started": true
    },
    {
      "name": "cache1",
      "started": true
    },
    {
      "name": "___protobuf_metadata",
      "started": true
    },
    {
      "name": "cache2",
      "started": true
    }
  ]
}

```

- **version** contains the Infinispan version
- **name** contains the name of the cache manager as defined in the configuration

- `coordinator` is true if the cache manager is the coordinator of the cluster
- `cache_configuration_names` contains an array of all caches configurations defined in the cache manager
- `cluster_name` contains the name of the cluster as defined in the configuration
- `physical_addresses` contains the physical network addresses associated with the cache manager
- `coordinator_address` contains the physical network addresses of the coordinator of the cluster
- `cache_manager_status` the lifecycle status of the cache manager. For possible values, check the `org.infinispan.lifecycle.ComponentStatus` documentation
- `created_cache_count` number of created caches, excludes all internal and private caches
- `running_cache_count` number of created caches that are running
- `node_address` contains the logical address of the cache manager
- `cluster_members` and `cluster_members_physical_addresses` an array of logical and physical addresses of the members of the cluster
- `cluster_size` number of members in the cluster
- `defined_caches` A list of all caches defined in the cache manager, excluding private caches but including internal caches that are accessible

### 2.4.2. Getting Cluster Health

Retrieve health information for Infinispan clusters with `GET` requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/cache-managers/{cacheManagerName}/health
```

Infinispan responds with cluster health information in JSON format, as in the following example:

```

{
  "cluster_health":{
    "cluster_name":"ISPN",
    "health_status":"HEALTHY",
    "number_of_nodes":2,
    "node_names":[
      "NodeA-36229",
      "NodeB-28703"
    ]
  },
  "cache_health":[
    {
      "status":"HEALTHY",
      "cache_name":"___protobuf_metadata"
    },
    {
      "status":"HEALTHY",
      "cache_name":"cache2"
    },
    {
      "status":"HEALTHY",
      "cache_name":"mycache"
    },
    {
      "status":"HEALTHY",
      "cache_name":"cache1"
    }
  ]
}

```

- **cluster\_health** contains the health of the cluster
  - **cluster\_name** specifies the name of the cluster as defined in the configuration.
  - **health\_status** provides one of the following:
    - **DEGRADED** indicates at least one of the caches is in degraded mode.
    - **HEALTHY\_REBALANCING** indicates at least one cache is in the rebalancing state.
    - **HEALTHY** indicates all cache instances in the cluster are operating as expected.
  - **number\_of\_nodes** displays the total number of cluster members. Returns a value of **0** for non-clustered (standalone) servers.
  - **node\_names** is an array of all cluster members. Empty for standalone servers.
- **cache\_health** contains health information per-cache
  - **status** HEALTHY, DEGRADED or HEALTHY\_REBALANCING
  - **cache\_name** the name of the cache as defined in the configuration.

### 2.4.3. Getting Cache Manager Health Status

Retrieve the health status of Cache Managers with **GET** requests that do not require authentication.

```
GET /rest/v2/cache-managers/{cacheManagerName}/health/status
```

Infinispan responds with one of the following in **text/plain** format:

- **HEALTHY**
- **HEALTHY\_REBALANCING**
- **DEGRADED**

### 2.4.4. Checking REST Endpoint Availability

Verify Infinispan server REST endpoint availability with **HEAD** requests.

```
HEAD /rest/v2/cache-managers/{cacheManagerName}/health
```

If you receive a successful response code then the Infinispan REST server is running and serving requests.

### 2.4.5. Obtaining Global Configuration for Cache Managers

Retrieve global configuration for Cache Managers with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/cache-managers/{cacheManagerName}/config
```

Table 13. Headers

Header	Required or Optional	Parameter
<a href="#">Accept</a>	OPTIONAL	The required format to return the content. Supported formats are <i>application/json</i> and <i>application/xml</i> . JSON is assumed if no header is provided.

*Reference*

[GlobalConfiguration](#)

### 2.4.6. Obtaining Configuration for All Caches

Retrieve the configuration for all caches with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/cache-managers/{cacheManagerName}/cache-configs
```

Infinispan responds with **JSON** arrays that contain each cache and cache configuration, as in the following example:

```
[
  {
    "name": "cache1",
    "configuration": {
      "distributed-cache": {
        "mode": "SYNC",
        "partition-handling": {
          "when-split": "DENY_READ_WRITES"
        },
        "statistics": true
      }
    }
  },
  {
    "name": "cache2",
    "configuration": {
      "distributed-cache": {
        "mode": "SYNC",
        "transaction": {
          "mode": "NONE"
        }
      }
    }
  }
]
```

### 2.4.7. Listing Available Cache Templates

Retrieve all available Infinispan cache templates with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/cache-managers/{cacheManagerName}/cache-configs/templates
```



See [Creating Caches with Templates](#).

### 2.4.8. (Experimental) Obtaining Cache Status and Information

Retrieve a list of all available caches for a Cache Manager, along with cache statuses and details, with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/cache-managers/{cacheManagerName}/caches
```

Infinispan responds with **JSON** arrays that lists and describes each available cache, as in the following example:

```
[ {
  "status" : "RUNNING",
  "name" : "cache1",
  "type" : "local-cache",
  "simple_cache" : false,
  "transactional" : false,
  "persistent" : false,
  "bounded": false,
  "secured": false,
  "indexed": true,
  "has_remote_backup": true,
  "health": "HEALTHY"
}, {
  "status" : "RUNNING",
  "name" : "cache2",
  "type" : "distributed-cache",
  "simple_cache" : false,
  "transactional" : true,
  "persistent" : false,
  "bounded": false,
  "secured": false,
  "indexed": true,
  "has_remote_backup": true,
  "health": "HEALTHY"
}]
```

### 2.4.9. Getting Cache Manager Statistics

Retrieve the statistics for Cache Managers with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/cache-managers/{cacheManagerName}/stats
```

Infinispan responds with Cache Manager statistics in JSON format, as in the following example:

```

{
  "statistics_enabled":true,
  "read_write_ratio":0.0,
  "time_since_start":1,
  "time_since_reset":1,
  "number_of_entries":0,
  "total_number_of_entries":0,
  "off_heap_memory_used":0,
  "data_memory_used":0,
  "misses":0,
  "remove_hits":0,
  "remove_misses":0,
  "evictions":0,
  "average_read_time":0,
  "average_read_time_nanos":0,
  "average_write_time":0,
  "average_write_time_nanos":0,
  "average_remove_time":0,
  "average_remove_time_nanos":0,
  "required_minimum_number_of_nodes":1,
  "hits":0,
  "stores":0,
  "current_number_of_entries_in_memory":0,
  "hit_ratio":0.0,
  "retrievals":0
}

```

- `statistics_enabled` is `true` if statistics collection is enabled for the Cache Manager.
- `read_write_ratio` displays the read/write ratio across all caches.
- `time_since_start` shows the time, in seconds, since the Cache Manager started.
- `time_since_reset` shows the number of seconds since the Cache Manager statistics were last reset.
- `number_of_entries` shows the total number of entries currently in all caches from the Cache Manager. This statistic returns entries in the local cache instances only.
- `total_number_of_entries` shows the number of store operations performed across all caches for the Cache Manager.
- `off_heap_memory_used` shows the amount, in `bytes[]`, of off-heap memory used by this cache container.
- `data_memory_used` shows the amount, in `bytes[]`, that the current eviction algorithm estimates is in use for data across all caches. Returns `0` if eviction is not enabled.
- `misses` shows the number of `get()` misses across all caches.
- `remove_hits` shows the number of removal hits across all caches.
- `remove_misses` shows the number of removal misses across all caches.
- `evictions` shows the number of evictions across all caches.

- `average_read_time` shows the average number of milliseconds taken for `get()` operations across all caches.
- `average_read_time_nanos` same as `average_read_time` but in nanoseconds.
- `average_remove_time` shows the average number of milliseconds for `remove()` operations across all caches.
- `average_remove_time_nanos` same as `average_remove_time` but in nanoseconds.
- `required_minimum_number_of_nodes` shows the required minimum number of nodes to guarantee data consistency.
- `hits` provides the number of `get()` hits across all caches.
- `stores` provides the number of `put()` operations across all caches.
- `current_number_of_entries_in_memory` shows the total number of entries currently in all caches, excluding passivated entries.
- `hit_ratio` provides the total percentage hit/(hit+miss) ratio for all caches.
- `retrievals` shows the total number of `get()` operations.

## 2.4.10. Cross-Site Operations with Cache Managers

Perform cross-site operations with Cache Managers to apply the operations to all caches.

### Getting Status of Backup Locations

Retrieve the status of all backup locations from Cache Managers with `GET` requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/cache-managers/{cacheManagerName}/x-site/backups/
```

Infinispan responds with status in JSON format, as in the following example:

```
{
  "SFO-3":{
    "status":"online"
  },
  "NYC-2":{
    "status":"mixed",
    "online":[
      "CACHE_1"
    ],
    "offline":[
      "CACHE_2"
    ]
  }
}
```

Table 14. Returned Status

Value	Description
online	All nodes in the local cluster have a cross-site view with the backup location.
offline	No nodes in the local cluster have a cross-site view with the backup location.
mixed	Some nodes in the local cluster have a cross-site view with the backup location, other nodes in the local cluster do not have a cross-site view. The response indicates status for each node.

### Taking Backup Locations Offline

Take backup locations offline with the `?action=take-offline` parameter.

```
GET /rest/v2/cache-managers/{cacheManagerName}/x-site/backups/{siteName}?action=take-offline
```

### Bringing Backup Locations Online

Bring backup locations online with the `?action=bring-online` parameter.

```
GET /rest/v2/cache-managers/{cacheManagerName}/x-site/backups/{siteName}?action=bring-online
```

### Starting State Transfer

Push state of all caches to remote sites with the `?action=start-push-state` parameter.

```
GET /rest/v2/cache-managers/{cacheManagerName}/x-site/backups/{siteName}?action=start-push-state
```

### Canceling State Transfer

Cancel ongoing state transfer operations with the `?action=cancel-push-state` parameter.

```
GET /rest/v2/cache-managers/{cacheManagerName}/x-site/backups/{siteName}?action=cancel-push-state
```

## 2.5. Working with Infinispan Servers

Monitor and manage Infinispan server instances.

### 2.5.1. Retrieving Basic Server Information

View basic information about Infinispan servers with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/server
```

Infinispan responds with the server name, codename, and version in JSON format as in the following example:

```
{  
  "version": "Infinispan 'Codename' xx.x.x.Final"  
}
```

### 2.5.2. Getting Cache Managers

Retrieve lists of cache managers for Infinispan servers with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/server/cache-managers
```

Infinispan responds with an array of the cache manager names configured for the server.

### 2.5.3. Adding Caches to Ignore Lists

Configure Infinispan to temporarily exclude specific caches from client requests. Send empty **POST** requests that include the names of the cache manager name and the cache.

```
POST /v2/server/ignored-caches/{cache-manager}/{cache}
```

Infinispan returns a service unavailable status (503) for REST client requests and a Server Error (code 0x85) for Hot Rod client requests.



Infinispan currently supports one cache manager per server only. For future compatibility you must provide the cache manager name in the requests.

### 2.5.4. Removing Caches from Ignore Lists

Remove caches from the ignore list with **DELETE** requests.

```
DELETE /v2/server/ignored-caches/{cache-manager}/{cache}
```

### 2.5.5. Confirming Ignored Caches

Confirm that caches are ignored with **GET** requests.

```
GET /v2/server/ignored-caches/{cache-manager}
```

### 2.5.6. Obtaining Server Configuration

Retrieve Infinispan server configurations with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/server/config
```

Infinispan responds with the configuration in JSON format, as follows:

```

{
  "server":{
    "interfaces":{
      "interface":{
        "name":"public",
        "inet-address":{
          "value":"127.0.0.1"
        }
      }
    },
    "socket-bindings":{
      "port-offset":0,
      "default-interface":"public",
      "socket-binding":[
        {
          "name":"memcached",
          "port":11221,
          "interface":"memcached"
        }
      ]
    },
    "security":{
      "security-realms":{
        "security-realm":{
          "name":"default"
        }
      }
    },
    "endpoints":{
      "socket-binding":"default",
      "security-realm":"default",
      "hotrod-connector":{
        "name":"hotrod"
      },
      "rest-connector":{
        "name":"rest"
      }
    }
  }
}

```

### 2.5.7. Getting Environment Variables

Retrieve all environment variables for Infinispan servers with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/server/env
```

### 2.5.8. Getting JVM Memory Details

Retrieve JVM memory usage information for Infinispan servers with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/server/memory
```

Infinispan responds with heap and non-heap memory statistics, direct memory usage, and information about memory pools and garbage collection in JSON format.

### 2.5.9. Getting JVM Thread Dumps

Retrieve the current thread dump for the JVM with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/server/threads
```

Infinispan responds with the current thread dump in **text/plain** format.

### 2.5.10. Getting Diagnostic Reports for Infinispan Servers

Retrieve aggregated reports for Infinispan servers with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/server/report
```

Infinispan responds with a **tar.gz** archive that contains an aggregated report with diagnostic information about both the Infinispan server and the host. The report provides details about CPU, memory, open files, network sockets and routing, threads, in addition to configuration and log files.

### 2.5.11. Stopping Infinispan Servers

Stop Infinispan servers with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/server?action=stop
```

Infinispan responds with **200(OK)** and then stops running.

## 2.6. Working with Infinispan Clusters

Monitor and perform administrative tasks on Infinispan clusters.

### 2.6.1. Stopping Infinispan Clusters

Shut down entire Infinispan clusters with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/cluster?action=stop
```

Infinispan responds with **200(OK)** and then performs an orderly shutdown of the entire cluster.

### 2.6.2. Stopping Specific Infinispan Servers in Clusters

Shut down one or more specific servers in Infinispan clusters with **GET** requests and the **?action=stop&server** parameter.

```
GET /rest/v2/cluster?action=stop&server={server1_host}&server={server2_host}
```

Infinispan responds with **200(OK)**.

## 2.7. Infinispan Server logging configuration

View and modify the logging configuration on Infinispan clusters at runtime.

### 2.7.1. Listing the logging appenders

View a list of all configured appenders with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/logging/appenders
```

Infinispan responds with a list of appenders in JSON format as in the following example:

```
{
  "STDOUT" : {
    "name" : "STDOUT"
  },
  "JSON-FILE" : {
    "name" : "JSON-FILE"
  },
  "HR-ACCESS-FILE" : {
    "name" : "HR-ACCESS-FILE"
  },
  "FILE" : {
    "name" : "FILE"
  },
  "REST-ACCESS-FILE" : {
    "name" : "REST-ACCESS-FILE"
  }
}
```

## 2.7.2. Listing the loggers

View a list of all configured loggers with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/logging/loggers
```

Infinispan responds with a list of loggers in JSON format as in the following example:

```
[ {
  "name" : "",
  "level" : "INFO",
  "appenders" : [ "STDOUT", "FILE" ]
}, {
  "name" : "org.infinispan.HOTROD_ACCESS_LOG",
  "level" : "INFO",
  "appenders" : [ "HR-ACCESS-FILE" ]
}, {
  "name" : "com.arjuna",
  "level" : "WARN",
  "appenders" : [ ]
}, {
  "name" : "org.infinispan.REST_ACCESS_LOG",
  "level" : "INFO",
  "appenders" : [ "REST-ACCESS-FILE" ]
} ]
```

## 2.7.3. Creating/modifying a logger

Create a new logger or modify an existing one with **PUT** requests.

```
PUT
/rest/v2/logging/loggers/{loggerName}&level={level}&appender={appender}&appender={appender}...
```

Infinispan sets the level of the logger identified by **{loggerName}** to **{level}**. Optionally, it is possible to set one or more appenders for the logger. If no appenders are specified, those specified in the root logger will be used.

## 2.7.4. Removing a logger

Remove an existing logger with **DELETE** requests.

```
DELETE /rest/v2/logging/loggers/{loggerName}
```

Infinispan removes the logger identified by **{loggerName}**, effectively reverting to the use of the root logger configuration.

## 2.8. Using Server Tasks

Retrieve, execute, and upload Infinispan server tasks.

### 2.8.1. Retrieving Server Tasks Information

View information about available server tasks with **GET** requests.

```
GET /rest/v2/tasks
```

Table 15. Request Parameters

Parameter	Required or Optional	Value
<b>type</b>	OPTIONAL	<b>user</b> : will exclude internal (admin) tasks from the results

Infinispan responds with a list of available tasks. The list includes the names of tasks, the engines that handle tasks, the named parameters for tasks, the execution modes of tasks, either **ONE\_NODE** or **ALL\_NODES**, and the allowed security role in **JSON** format, as in the following example:

```
[
  {
    "name": "SimpleTask",
    "type": "TaskEngine",
    "parameters": [
      "p1",
      "p2"
    ],
    "execution_mode": "ONE_NODE",
    "allowed_role": null
  },
  {
    "name": "RunOnAllNodesTask",
    "type": "TaskEngine",
    "parameters": [
      "p1"
    ],
    "execution_mode": "ALL_NODES",
    "allowed_role": null
  },
  {
    "name": "SecurityAwareTask",
    "type": "TaskEngine",
    "parameters": [],
    "execution_mode": "ONE_NODE",
    "allowed_role": "MyRole"
  }
]
```

### 2.8.2. Executing Tasks

Execute tasks with **GET** requests that include the task name and required parameters prefixed with **param**.

```
GET /rest/v2/tasks/myTask?action=exec&param.p1=v1&param.p2=v2
```

Infinispan responds with the task result.

### 2.8.3. Uploading Script Tasks

Upload script tasks with **PUT** or **POST** requests.

Supply the script as the content payload of the request. After Infinispan uploads the script, you can execute it with **GET** requests.

```
POST /rest/v2/tasks/taskName
```

# Chapter 3. REST Client Examples

Part of the point of a RESTful service is that you don't need to have tightly coupled client libraries/bindings. All you need is a HTTP client library. For Java, Apache HTTP Commons Client works just fine (and is used in the integration tests), or you can use java.net API.

## 3.1. Ruby REST Example

```
# Shows how to interact with the REST api from ruby.
# No special libraries, just standard net/http
#
# Author: Michael Neale
#
require 'net/http'

uri = URI.parse('http://localhost:11222/rest/v2/caches/default/MyKey')
http = Net::HTTP.new(uri.host, uri.port)

#Create new entry

post = Net::HTTP::Post.new(uri.path, {"Content-Type" => "text/plain"})
post.basic_auth('user', 'pass')
post.body = "DATA HERE"

resp = http.request(post)

puts "POST response code : " + resp.code

#get it back

get = Net::HTTP::Get.new(uri.path)
get.basic_auth('user', 'pass')
resp = http.request(get)

puts "GET response code: " + resp.code
puts "GET Body: " + resp.body

#use PUT to overwrite

put = Net::HTTP::Put.new(uri.path, {"Content-Type" => "text/plain"})
put.basic_auth('user', 'pass')
put.body = "ANOTHER DATA HERE"

resp = http.request(put)

puts "PUT response code : " + resp.code

#and remove...
delete = Net::HTTP::Delete.new(uri.path)
```

```

delete.basic_auth('user','pass')

resp = http.request(delete)

puts "DELETE response code : " + resp.code

#Create binary data like this... just the same...

uri = URI.parse('http://localhost:11222/rest/v2/caches/default/MyLogo')
put = Net::HTTP::Put.new(uri.path, {"Content-Type" => "application/octet-stream"})
put.basic_auth('user','pass')
put.body = File.read('./logo.png')

resp = http.request(put)

puts "PUT response code : " + resp.code

#and if you want to do json...
require 'rubygems'
require 'json'

#now for fun, lets do some JSON !
uri = URI.parse('http://localhost:11222/rest/v2/caches/jsonCache/user')
put = Net::HTTP::Put.new(uri.path, {"Content-Type" => "application/json"})
put.basic_auth('user','pass')

data = {:name => "michael", :age => 42 }
put.body = data.to_json

resp = http.request(put)

puts "PUT response code : " + resp.code

get = Net::HTTP::Get.new(uri.path)
get.basic_auth('user','pass')
resp = http.request(get)

puts "GET Body: " + resp.body

```

## 3.2. Python 3 REST Example

```

import urllib.request

# Setup basic auth
base_uri = 'http://localhost:11222/rest/v2/caches/default'
auth_handler = urllib.request.HTTPBasicAuthHandler()
auth_handler.add_password(user='user', passwd='pass', realm='ApplicationRealm', uri=base_uri)
opener = urllib.request.build_opener(auth_handler)
urllib.request.install_opener(opener)

# putting data in
data = "SOME DATA HERE \!"

req = urllib.request.Request(url=base_uri + '/Key', data=data.encode("UTF-8"), method='PUT',
                             headers={"Content-Type": "text/plain"})
with urllib.request.urlopen(req) as f:
    pass

print(f.status)
print(f.reason)

# getting data out
resp = urllib.request.urlopen(base_uri + '/Key')
print(resp.read().decode('utf-8'))

```

### 3.3. Java REST Example

```

package org.infinispan;

import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.io.OutputStreamWriter;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.net.URL;
import java.util.Base64;

/**
 * Rest example accessing a cache.
 *
 * @author Samuel Tauil (samuel@redhat.com)
 */
public class RestExample {

    /**
     * Method that puts a String value in cache.
     *

```

```

* @param urlServerAddress URL containing the cache and the key to insert
* @param value            Text to insert
* @param user             Used for basic auth
* @param password         Used for basic auth
*/
public void putMethod(String urlServerAddress, String value, String user, String
password) throws IOException {
    System.out.println("-----");
    System.out.println("Executing PUT");
    System.out.println("-----");
    URL address = new URL(urlServerAddress);
    System.out.println("executing request " + urlServerAddress);
    HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection) address.openConnection();
    System.out.println("Executing put method of value: " + value);
    connection.setRequestMethod("PUT");
    connection.setRequestProperty("Content-Type", "text/plain");
    addAuthorization(connection, user, password);
    connection.setDoOutput(true);

    OutputStreamWriter outputStreamWriter = new OutputStreamWriter(connection
.getOutputStream());
    outputStreamWriter.write(value);

    connection.connect();
    outputStreamWriter.flush();
    System.out.println("-----");
    System.out.println(connection.getResponseCode() + " " + connection
.getResponseMessage());
    System.out.println("-----");
    connection.disconnect();
}

/**
 * Method that gets a value by a key in url as param value.
 *
 * @param urlServerAddress URL containing the cache and the key to read
 * @param user            Used for basic auth
 * @param password        Used for basic auth
 * @return String value
 */
public String getMethod(String urlServerAddress, String user, String password)
throws IOException {
    String line;
    StringBuilder stringBuilder = new StringBuilder();

    System.out.println("-----");
    System.out.println("Executing GET");
    System.out.println("-----");

    URL address = new URL(urlServerAddress);
    System.out.println("executing request " + urlServerAddress);

```

```

        HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection) address.openConnection();
        connection.setRequestMethod("GET");
        connection.setRequestProperty("Content-Type", "text/plain");
        addAuthorization(connection, user, password);
        connection.setDoOutput(true);

        BufferedReader bufferedReader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader
(connection.getInputStream()));

        connection.connect();

        while ((line = bufferedReader.readLine()) != null) {
            stringBuilder.append(line).append('\n');
        }

        System.out.println("Executing get method of value: " + stringBuilder.toString
());

        System.out.println("-----");
        System.out.println(connection.getResponseCode() + " " + connection
.getResponseMessage());
        System.out.println("-----");

        connection.disconnect();

        return stringBuilder.toString();
    }

    private void addAuthorization(HttpURLConnection connection, String user, String
pass) {
        String credentials = user + ":" + pass;
        String basic = Base64.getEncoder().encodeToString(credentials.getBytes());
        connection.setRequestProperty("Authorization", "Basic " + basic);
    }

    /**
     * Main method example.
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        RestExample restExample = new RestExample();
        String user = "user";
        String pass = "pass";
        restExample.putMethod("http://localhost:11222/rest/v2/caches/default/1",
"Infinispan REST Test", user, pass);
        restExample.getMethod("http://localhost:11222/rest/v2/caches/default/1", user,
pass);
    }
}

```

## 3.4. HttpClient API REST Example

```
package org.infinispan;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.http.HttpClient;
import java.net.http.HttpRequest;
import java.net.http.HttpResponse;
import java.util.Base64;

/**
 * RestExample class shows you how to access your cache via HttpClient API with Java
 * 11 or later.
 *
 * @author Gustavo Lira (glira@redhat.com)
 */
public class RestExample {
    private static final String SERVER_ADDRESS = "http://localhost:11222";
    private static final String CACHE_URI = "/rest/v2/caches/default";

    /**
     * postMethod create a named cache.
     * @param httpClient HTTP client that sends requests and receives responses
     * @param builder Encapsulates HTTP requests
     * @throws IOException
     * @throws InterruptedException
     */
    public void postMethod(HttpClient httpClient, HttpRequest.Builder builder) throws
    IOException, InterruptedException {
        System.out.println("-----");
        System.out.println("Executing POST");
        System.out.println("-----");

        HttpRequest request = builder.POST(HttpRequest.BodyPublishers.noBody()).build();
        HttpResponse<Void> response = httpClient.send(request, HttpResponse.
        BodyHandlers.discarding());

        System.out.println("-----");
        System.out.println(response.statusCode());
        System.out.println("-----");
    }

    /**
     * putMethod stores a String value in your cache.
     * @param httpClient HTTP client that sends requests and receives responses
     * @param builder Encapsulates HTTP requests
     * @throws IOException
     * @throws InterruptedException
     */
}
```

```

    public void putMethod(HttpClient httpClient, HttpRequest.Builder builder) throws
IOException, InterruptedException {
        System.out.println("-----");
        System.out.println("Executing PUT");
        System.out.println("-----");

        String cacheValue = "Infinispan REST Test";
        HttpRequest request = builder.PUT(HttpRequest.BodyPublishers.ofString(
cacheValue)).build();
        HttpResponse<Void> response = httpClient.send(request, HttpResponse.
BodyHandlers.discarding());

        System.out.println("-----");
        System.out.println(response.statusCode());
        System.out.println("-----");
    }

    /**
     * getMethod get a String value from your cache.
     * @param httpClient HTTP client that sends requests and receives responses
     * @param builder     Encapsulates HTTP requests
     * @return             String value
     * @throws IOException
     */
    public String getMethod(HttpClient httpClient, HttpRequest.Builder builder) throws
IOException, InterruptedException {
        System.out.println("-----");
        System.out.println("Executing GET");
        System.out.println("-----");

        HttpRequest request = builder.GET().build();
        HttpResponse<String> response = httpClient.send(request, HttpResponse
.BodyHandlers.ofString());

        System.out.println("Executing get method of value: " + response.body());

        System.out.println("-----");
        System.out.println(response.statusCode());
        System.out.println("-----");

        return response.body();
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        RestExample restExample = new RestExample();
        HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newBuilder().version(HttpClient.Version
.HTTP_1_1).build();

        restExample.postMethod(httpClient, getHttpRequestBuilder(String.format("%s%s",
SERVER_ADDRESS, CACHE_URI)));
        restExample.putMethod(httpClient, getHttpRequestBuilder(String.format("%s%s/1",

```

```

SERVER_ADDRESS, CACHE_URI)));
    restExample.getMethod(httpClient, getHttpRequestBuilder(String.format("%s%s/1",
SERVER_ADDRESS, CACHE_URI)));
}

private static String basicAuth(String username, String password) {
    return "Basic " + Base64.getEncoder().encodeToString((username + ":" + password
).getBytes());
}

private static final HttpRequest.Builder getHttpRequestBuilder(String url) {
    return HttpRequest.newBuilder()
        .uri(URI.create(url))
        .header("Content-Type", "text/plain")
        .header("Authorization", basicAuth("user", "pass"));
}
}

```