

# Using the Infinispan Command Line Interface

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# Chapter 1. Getting Started with the Infinispan CLI

The command line interface (CLI) lets you remotely connect to Infinispan servers to access data and perform administrative functions.

## Prerequisites

- At least one running Infinispan server.

## 1.1. Starting the Infinispan CLI

Start the Infinispan CLI as follows:

1. Open a terminal in `$ISP_HOME`.
2. Run the CLI.

```
$ bin/cli.sh  
[disconnected]>
```

## 1.2. Connecting to Infinispan Servers

Do one of the following:

- Run the `connect` command to connect to a Infinispan server on the default port of `11222`:

```
[disconnected]> connect  
[hostname1@cluster//containers/default]>
```

- Specify the location of a Infinispan server. For example, connect to a local server that has a port offset of 100:

```
[disconnected]> connect 127.0.0.1:11322  
[hostname2@cluster//containers/default]>
```



Press the tab key to display available commands and options. Use the `-h` option to display help text.

## 1.3. Navigating CLI Resources

The Infinispan CLI exposes a navigable tree that allows you to list, describe, and manipulate Infinispan cluster resources.

When you connect to a Infinispan cluster, it opens in the context of the default cache container.

```
[//containers/default]>
```

- Use **ls** to list resources.

```
[//containers/default]> ls  
caches  
counters  
configurations  
schemas
```

- Use **cd** to navigate the resource tree.

```
[//containers/default]> cd caches
```

- Use **describe** to view information about resources.

```
[//containers/default]> describe  
{  
  "name" : "default",  
  "version" : "xx.x.x-FINAL",  
  "cluster_name" : "cluster",  
  "coordinator" : true,  
  "cache_configuration_names" : [ "org.infinispan.REPL_ASYNC", "___protobuf_metadata",  
  "org.infinispan.DIST_SYNC", "org.infinispan.LOCAL",  
  "org.infinispan.INVALIDATION_SYNC", "org.infinispan.REPL_SYNC",  
  "org.infinispan.SCATTERED_SYNC", "org.infinispan.INVALIDATION_ASYNC",  
  "org.infinispan.DIST_ASYNC" ],  
  "physical_addresses" : "[192.0.2.0:7800]",  
  "coordinator_address" : "<hostname>",  
  "cache_manager_status" : "RUNNING",  
  "created_cache_count" : "1",  
  "running_cache_count" : "1",  
  "node_address" : "<hostname>",  
  "cluster_members" : [ "<hostname1>", "<hostname2>" ],  
  "cluster_members_physical_addresses" : [ "192.0.2.0:7800", "192.0.2.0:7801" ],  
  "cluster_size" : 2,  
  "defined_caches" : [ {  
    "name" : "mycache",  
    "started" : true  
  }, {  
    "name" : "___protobuf_metadata",  
    "started" : true  
  } ]  
}
```



### 1.3.1. CLI Resources

The Infinispan CLI exposes different resources to:

- create, modify, and manage local or clustered caches.
- perform administrative operations for Infinispan clusters.

#### *Cache Resources*

```
[//containers/default]> ls  
caches  
counters  
configurations  
schemas
```

#### **caches**

Infinispan cache instances. The default cache container is empty. Use the CLI to create caches from templates or `infinispan.xml` files.

#### **counters**

**Strong** or **Weak** counters that record the count of objects.

#### **configurations**

Configuration files.

#### **schemas**

Protocol Buffers (Protobuf) schemas that structure data in the cache.

#### *Cluster Resources*

```
[hostname@cluster/]> ls  
containers  
cluster  
server
```

#### **containers**

Cache containers on the Infinispan cluster.

#### **cluster**

Lists Infinispan servers joined to the cluster.

#### **server**

Resources for managing and monitoring Infinispan servers.

## 1.4. Shutting Down Infinispan Servers

Use the CLI to gracefully shutdown running servers. This ensures that Infinispan passivates all entries to disk and persists state.

- Use the `shutdown server` command to stop individual servers, for example:

```
[//containers/default]> shutdown server server_hostname
```

- Use the `shutdown cluster` command to stop all servers joined to the cluster, for example:

```
[//containers/default]> shutdown cluster
```

Infinispan servers log the following shutdown messages:

```
INFO [org.infinispan.SERVER] (pool-3-thread-1) ISPN080002: Infinispan Server stopping
INFO [org.infinispan.CONTAINER] (pool-3-thread-1) ISPN000029: Passivating all entries
to disk
INFO [org.infinispan.CONTAINER] (pool-3-thread-1) ISPN000030: Passivated 28 entries
in 46 milliseconds
INFO [org.infinispan.CLUSTER] (pool-3-thread-1) ISPN000080: Disconnecting JGroups
channel cluster
INFO [org.infinispan.CONTAINER] (pool-3-thread-1) ISPN000390: Persisted state,
version=<Infinispan version> timestamp=YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS
INFO [org.infinispan.SERVER] (pool-3-thread-1) ISPN080003: Infinispan Server stopped
INFO [org.infinispan.SERVER] (Thread-0) ISPN080002: Infinispan Server stopping
INFO [org.infinispan.SERVER] (Thread-0) ISPN080003: Infinispan Server stopped
```

When you shutdown Infinispan clusters, the shutdown messages include:

```
INFO [org.infinispan.SERVER] (pool-3-thread-1) ISPN080029: Cluster shutdown
INFO [org.infinispan.CLUSTER] (pool-3-thread-1) ISPN000080: Disconnecting JGroups
channel cluster
```

# Chapter 2. Performing Cache Operations with the Infinispan CLI

The command line interface (CLI) lets you remotely connect to Infinispan servers to access data and perform administrative functions.

## Prerequisites

- Start the Infinispan CLI.
- Connect to a running Infinispan cluster.

## 2.1. Creating Caches from Templates

Use Infinispan cache templates to add caches with recommended default settings.

### Procedure

1. Create a distributed, synchronous cache from a template and name it "mycache".

```
[//containers/default]> create cache --template=org.infinispan.DIST_SYNC mycache
```



Press the tab key after the `--template=` argument to list available cache templates.

2. Retrieve the cache configuration.

```
[//containers/default]> describe caches/mycache
{
  "distributed-cache" : {
    "mode" : "SYNC",
    "remote-timeout" : 17500,
    "state-transfer" : {
      "timeout" : 60000
    },
    "transaction" : {
      "mode" : "NONE"
    },
    "locking" : {
      "concurrency-level" : 1000,
      "acquire-timeout" : 15000,
      "striping" : false
    }
  }
}
```

## 2.2. Adding Cache Entries

Add data to caches with the Infinispan CLI.

### Prerequisites

- Create a cache named "mycache".

### Procedure

1. Add a key/value pair to **mycache**.

```
[//containers/default]> put --cache=mycache hello world
```



If the CLI is in the context of a cache, do **put k1 v1** for example:

```
[//containers/default]> cd caches/mycache  
[//containers/default/caches/mycache]> put hello world
```

2. List keys in the cache.

```
[//containers/default]> ls caches/mycache  
hello
```

3. Get the value for the **hello** key.
  - a. Navigate to the cache.

```
[//containers/default]> cd caches/mycache
```

- b. Use the **get** command to retrieve the key value.

```
[//containers/default/caches/mycache]> get hello  
world
```

## 2.3. Deleting Cache Entries

Remove data from caches with the Infinispan CLI.

### Prerequisites

- Create a cache named "mycache" and add entries.

### Procedure

Either delete all entries or remove specific entries as follows:

- Delete all entries from a cache.

```
[//containers/default]> clearcache mycache
```

- Remove specific entries from a cache.

```
[//containers/default]> remove --cache=mycache hello
```

## 2.4. Creating Custom Caches

Add caches with custom Infinispan configuration files in XML or JSON format.

### *Procedure*

- Add the path to your configuration file with the `--file=` option as follows:

```
[//containers/default]> create cache --file=prod_dist_cache.xml dist_cache_01
```

### 2.4.1. 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>
```

### 2.4.2. 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
      }
    }
  }
}
```

# Chapter 3. Performing Batch Operations

Process operations in groups, either interactively or using batch files.

## Prerequisites

- A running Infinispan cluster.

## 3.1. Performing Batch Operations with Files

Create files that contain a set of operations and then pass them to the Infinispan CLI.

### Procedure

1. Create a file that contains a set of operations.

For example, create a file named `batch` that creates a cache named `mybatch`, adds two entries to the cache, and disconnects from the CLI.

```
$ cat > batch<<EOF
create cache --template=org.infinispan.DIST_SYNC mybatch
put --cache=mybatch hello world
put --cache=mybatch hola mundo
disconnect
EOF
```

2. Run the CLI and specify the file as input.

```
$ bin/cli.sh -c localhost:11222 -f batch
```

3. Open a new CLI connection to Infinispan and verify `mybatch`.

```
[//containers/default]> ls caches
___protobuf_metadata
mybatch
[//containers/default]> ls caches/mybatch
hola
hello
[//containers/default]> disconnect
[disconnected]>
```

## 3.2. Performing Batch Operations Interactively

Use the standard input stream, `stdin`, to perform batch operations interactively.

### Procedure

1. Start the Infinispan CLI in interactive mode.

```
$ bin/cli.sh -c localhost:11222 -f -
```



If you do not use the `-c` flag, you must run the `connect` command.

```
$ bin/cli.sh -f -  
connect
```

2. Run batch operations, for example:

```
create cache --template=org.infinispan.DIST_SYNC mybatch  
put --cache=mybatch hello world  
put --cache=mybatch hola mundo  
disconnect  
quit
```



Use `echo describe` to add commands in interactive mode.

The following example shows how to use `echo describe` to get cluster information:



```
$ echo describe|bin/cli.sh -c localhost:11222 -f -
{
  "name" : "default",
  "version" : "10.0.0-SNAPSHOT",
  "coordinator" : false,
  "cache_configuration_names" : [ "org.infinispan.REPL_ASYNC", "___protobuf_metadata",
"org.infinispan.DIST_SYNC", "qcache", "org.infinispan.LOCAL", "dist_cache_01",
"org.infinispan.INVALIDATION_SYNC", "org.infinispan.REPL_SYNC",
"org.infinispan.SCATTERED_SYNC", "mycache", "org.infinispan.INVALIDATION_ASYNC",
"mybatch", "org.infinispan.DIST_ASYNC" ],
  "cluster_name" : "cluster",
  "physical_addresses" : "[192.168.1.7:7800]",
  "coordinator_address" : "thundercat-34689",
  "cache_manager_status" : "RUNNING",
  "created_cache_count" : "4",
  "running_cache_count" : "4",
  "node_address" : "thundercat-47082",
  "cluster_members" : [ "thundercat-34689", "thundercat-47082" ],
  "cluster_members_physical_addresses" : [ "10.36.118.25:7801", "192.168.1.7:7800" ],
  "cluster_size" : 2,
  "defined_caches" : [ {
    "name" : "___protobuf_metadata",
    "started" : true
  }, {
    "name" : "mybatch",
    "started" : true
  } ]
}
```

# Chapter 4. Working with Counters

Counters provide atomic increment and decrement operations that record the count of objects.

## Prerequisites

- Start the Infinispan CLI.
- Connect to a running Infinispan cluster.

## 4.1. Creating Counters

Create strong and weak counters with the Infinispan CLI.

### Procedure

1. Run `create counter` with the appropriate arguments.

- a. Create `my-weak-counter`.

```
[//containers/default]> create counter --concurrency-level=1 --initial-value=5 -  
-storage=PERSISTENT --type=weak my-weak-counter
```

- b. Create `my-strong-counter`.

```
[//containers/default]> create counter --initial-value=3 --storage=PERSISTENT --  
type=strong my-strong-counter
```

2. List available counters.

```
[//containers/default]> ls counters  
my-strong-counter  
my-weak-counter
```

3. Verify counter configurations.

- a. Describe `my-weak-counter`.

```
[//containers/default]> describe counters/my-weak-counter  
  
{  
  "weak-counter":{  
    "initial-value":5,  
    "storage":"PERSISTENT",  
    "concurrency-level":1  
  }  
}
```

- b. Describe `my-strong-counter`.

```
[//containers/default]> describe counters/my-strong-counter

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

## 4.2. Adding Deltas to Counters

Increment or decrement counters with arbitrary values.

### Procedure

1. Select a counter.

```
[//containers/default]> counter my-weak-counter
```

2. List the current count.

```
[//containers/default/counters/my-weak-counter]> ls
5
```

3. Increment the counter value by 2.

```
[//containers/default/counters/my-weak-counter]> add --delta=2
```

4. Decrement the counter value by -4.

```
[//containers/default/counters/my-weak-counter]> add --delta=-4
```



Strong counters return values after the operation is applied. Use `--quiet=true` to hide the return value.

For example, `my-strong-counter]> add --delta=3 --quiet=true`.

Weak counters return empty responses.

# Chapter 5. Querying Caches with Protobuf Metadata

Infinispan supports using Protocol Buffers (Protobuf) to structure data in the cache so that you can query it.

## Prerequisites

- Start the Infinispan CLI.
- Connect to a running Infinispan cluster.

## 5.1. Configuring Media Types

Encode cache entries with different media types to store data in a format that best suits your requirements.

For example, the following procedure shows you how to configure the `application/x-protostream` media type.

## Procedure

1. Create a Infinispan configuration file that adds a distributed cache named `qcache` and configures the media type, for example:

```
<infinispan>
  <cache-container>
    <distributed-cache name="qcache">
      <encoding>
        <key media-type="application/x-protostream"/>
        <value media-type="application/x-protostream"/>
      </encoding>
    </distributed-cache>
  </cache-container>
</infinispan>
```

2. Create `qcache` from `pcache.xml` with the `--file=` option.

```
[//containers/default]> create cache --file=pcache.xml pcache
```

3. Verify `pcache`.

```

[/containers/default]> ls caches
pcache
__protobuf_metadata
[/containers/default]> describe caches/pcache
{
  "distributed-cache" : {
    "mode" : "SYNC",
    "encoding" : {
      "key" : {
        "media-type" : "application/x-protostream"
      },
      "value" : {
        "media-type" : "application/x-protostream"
      }
    },
    "transaction" : {
      "mode" : "NONE"
    }
  }
}

```

4. Add an entry to **pcache** and check the encoding.

```

[/containers/default]> put --cache=pcache good morning
[/containers/default]> cd caches/pcache
[/containers/default/caches/pcache]> get good
{
  "_type" : "string",
  "_value" : "morning"
}

```

## 5.2. Registering Protobuf Schemas

Protobuf schemas contain data structures known as messages in **.proto** definition files.

### *Procedure*

1. Create a schema file named **person.proto** with the following messages:

```

package org.infinispan.rest.search.entity;

message Address {
    required string street = 1;
    required string postCode = 2;
}

message PhoneNumber {
    required string number = 1;
}

message Person {
    optional int32 id = 1;
    required string name = 2;
    required string surname = 3;
    optional Address address = 4;
    repeated PhoneNumber phoneNumbers = 5;
    optional uint32 age = 6;
    enum Gender {
        MALE = 0;
        FEMALE = 1;
    }

    optional Gender gender = 7;
}

```

2. Register `person.proto`.

```
[//containers/default]> schema --upload=person.proto person.proto
```

3. Verify `person.proto`.

```

[//containers/default]> cd caches/___protobuf_metadata
[//containers/default/caches/___protobuf_metadata]> ls
person.proto
[//containers/default/caches/___protobuf_metadata]> get person.proto

```

## 5.3. Querying Caches with Protobuf Schemas

Infinispan automatically converts JSON to Protobuf so that you can read and write cache entries in JSON format and use Protobuf schemas to query them.

For example, consider the following JSON documents:

### lukecage.json

```
{
  "_type": "org.infinispan.rest.search.entity.Person",
  "id": 2,
  "name": "Luke",
  "surname": "Cage",
  "gender": "MALE",
  "address": {"street": "38th St", "postCode": "NY 11221"},
  "phoneNumbers": [{"number": 4444}, {"number": 5555}]
}
```

### jessicajones.json

```
{
  "_type": "org.infinispan.rest.search.entity.Person",
  "id": 1,
  "name": "Jessica",
  "surname": "Jones",
  "gender": "FEMALE",
  "address": {"street": "46th St", "postCode": "NY 10036"},
  "phoneNumbers": [{"number": 1111}, {"number": 2222}, {"number": 3333}]
}
```

### matthewmurdock.json

```
{
  "_type": "org.infinispan.rest.search.entity.Person",
  "id": 3,
  "name": "Matthew",
  "surname": "Murdock",
  "gender": "MALE",
  "address": {"street": "57th St", "postCode": "NY 10019"},
  "phoneNumbers": []
}
```

Each of the preceding JSON documents contains:

- a `_type` field that identifies the Protobuf message to which the JSON document corresponds.
- several fields that correspond to datatypes in the `person.proto` schema.

#### Procedure

1. Navigate to the `pcache` cache.

```
[//containers/default/caches]> cd pcache
```

2. Add each JSON document as an entry to the cache, for example:

```
[//containers/default/caches/pcache]> put --encoding=application/json  
--file=jessicajones.json jessicajones  
[//containers/default/caches/pcache]> put --encoding=application/json  
--file=matthewmurdock.json matthewmurdock  
[//containers/default/caches/pcache]> put --encoding=application/json  
--file=lukecage.json lukecage
```

3. Verify that the entries exist.

```
[//containers/default/caches/pcache]> ls  
lukecage  
matthewmurdock  
jessicajones
```

4. Query the cache to return entries from the Protobuf **Person** entity where the gender datatype is **MALE**.



```

[//containers/default/caches/pcache]> query "from
org.infinispan.rest.search.entity.Person p where p.gender = 'MALE'"
{
  "total_results" : 2,
  "hits" : [ {
    "hit" : {
      "_type" : "org.infinispan.rest.search.entity.Person",
      "id" : 2,
      "name" : "Luke",
      "surname" : "Cage",
      "gender" : "MALE",
      "address" : {
        "street" : "38th St",
        "postCode" : "NY 11221"
      },
      "phoneNumbers" : [ {
        "number" : "4444"
      }, {
        "number" : "5555"
      } ]
    }
  }, {
    "hit" : {
      "_type" : "org.infinispan.rest.search.entity.Person",
      "id" : 3,
      "name" : "Matthew",
      "surname" : "Murdock",
      "gender" : "MALE",
      "address" : {
        "street" : "57th St",
        "postCode" : "NY 10019"
      }
    }
  } ]
}

```

# Chapter 6. Command Reference

Review manual pages for Infinispan CLI commands.



Use `help` command to access manual pages directly from your CLI session.

For example, to view the manual page for the `get` command do the following:

```
$ help get
```

## 6.1. ADD(1)

### 6.1.1. NAME

`add` - increments and decrements counters with arbitrary values.

### 6.1.2. SYNOPSIS

```
add ['OPTIONS'] ['COUNTER_NAME']
```

### 6.1.3. OPTIONS

`--delta='nnn'`

Sets a delta to increment or decrement the counter value. Defaults to `1`.

`-q, --quiet='[true|false]'`

Hides return values for strong counters. The default is `false`.

### 6.1.4. EXAMPLES

```
add --delta=10 cnt_a
```

Increments the value of `cnt_a` by `10`.

```
add --delta=-5 cnt_a
```

Decrements the value of `cnt_a` by `5`.

### 6.1.5. SEE ALSO

`cas(1)`, `reset(1)`

## 6.2. CACHE(1)

### 6.2.1. NAME

`cache` - selects the default cache for subsequent commands.

### 6.2.2. SYNOPSIS

**cache** ['CACHE\_NAME']

### 6.2.3. EXAMPLE

**cache mycache**

Selects **mycache** and is the same as navigating the resource tree using **cd caches/mycache**.

### 6.2.4. SEE ALSO

**cd(1)**, **clear(1)**, **container(1)**, **get(1)**, **put(1)**, **remove(1)**

## 6.3. CAS(1)

### 6.3.1. NAME

**cas** - performs 'compare-and-swap' operations on strong counters.

### 6.3.2. SYNOPSIS

**cas** ['OPTIONS'] ['COUNTER\_NAME']

### 6.3.3. OPTIONS

**--expect='nnn'**

Specifies the expected value of the counter.

**--value='nnn'**

Sets a new value for the counter.

**-q, --quiet='[true|false]'**

Hides return values. The default is false.

### 6.3.4. EXAMPLE

**cas --expect=10 --value=20 cnt\_a**

Sets the value of **cnt\_a** to **20** only if the current value is **10**

### 6.3.5. SEE ALSO

**add(1)**, **cas(1)**, **reset(1)**

## 6.4. CD(1)

### 6.4.1. NAME

`cd` - navigates the server resource tree.

### 6.4.2. DESCRIPTION

`PATH` can be absolute or relative to the current resource. `../` specifies parent resources.

### 6.4.3. SYNOPSIS

```
cd ['PATH']
```

### 6.4.4. EXAMPLE

```
cd caches
```

Changes to the `caches` path in the resource tree.

### 6.4.5. SEE ALSO

`cache(1)`, `ls(1)`, `container(1)`

## 6.5. CLEARCACHE(1)

### 6.5.1. NAME

`clearcache` - removes all entries from a cache.

### 6.5.2. SYNOPSIS

```
clearcache ['CACHE_NAME']
```

### 6.5.3. EXAMPLES

```
clearcache mycache
```

Removes all entries from `mycache`.

### 6.5.4. SEE ALSO

`cache(1)`, `drop(1)`, `remove(1)`

## 6.6. CONNECT(1)

### 6.6.1. NAME

`connect` - connects to running `${infinispan.brand.name}` servers.

### 6.6.2. DESCRIPTION

Defaults to <http://localhost:11222> and prompts for credentials if authentication is required.

### 6.6.3. SYNOPSIS

**connect** ['OPTIONS'] ['SERVER\_LOCATION']

### 6.6.4. OPTIONS

**-u, --username='USERNAME'**

Specifies a username to authenticate with \${infinispan.brand.name} servers.

**-p, --password='PASSWORD'**

Specifies passwords.

### 6.6.5. EXAMPLE

```
connect 127.0.0.1:11322 -u test -p changeme
```

Connects to a locally running server using a port offset of 100 and example credentials.

### 6.6.6. SEE ALSO

disconnect(1)

## 6.7. CONTAINER(1)

### 6.7.1. NAME

container - selects the container for running subsequent commands.

### 6.7.2. SYNOPSIS

**container** ['CONTAINER\_NAME']

### 6.7.3. EXAMPLE

```
container default
```

Selects the default container and is the same as navigating the resource tree using `cd containers/default`.

### 6.7.4. SEE ALSO

cd(1), clear(1), container(1), get(1), put(1), remove(1)

## 6.8. COUNTER(1)

### 6.8.1. NAME

counter - selects the default counter for subsequent commands.

### 6.8.2. SYNOPSIS

**counter** ['COUNTER\_NAME']

### 6.8.3. EXAMPLE

`counter cnt_a`

Selects `cnt_a` and is the same as navigating the resource tree using `cd counters/cnt_a`.

### 6.8.4. SEE ALSO

`add(1)`, `cas(1)`

## 6.9. CREATE(1)

### 6.9.1. NAME

create - creates caches and counters on \${infinispan.brand.name} servers.

### 6.9.2. SYNOPSIS

**create cache** ['OPTIONS'] `CACHE_NAME`

**create counter** ['OPTIONS'] `COUNTER_NAME`

### 6.9.3. CREATE CACHE OPTIONS

**-f, --file='FILE'**

Specifies a configuration file in JSON or XML format.

**-t, --template='TEMPLATE'**

Specifies a configuration template. Use tab autocompletion to see available templates.

**-v, --volatile='[true | false]'**

Specifies whether the cache is persistent or volatile. The default is false.

### 6.9.4. CREATE COUNTER OPTIONS

**-t, --type='[weak | strong]'**

Specifies if the counter is weak or strong.

**-s, --storage='[PERSISTENT | VOLATILE]'**

Specifies whether the counter is persistent or volatile.

**-c, --concurrency-level='nnn'**

Sets the concurrency level of the counter.

**-i, --initial-value='nnn'**

Sets the initial value of the counter.

**-l, --lower-bound='nnn'**

Sets the lower bound of a **strong** counter.

**-u, --upper-bound='nnn'**

Sets the upper bound of a **strong** counter.

### 6.9.5. EXAMPLES

```
create cache --template=org.infinispan.DIST_SYNC mycache
```

Creates a cache named `mycache` from the `DIST_SYNC` template.

```
create counter --initial-value=3 --storage=PERSISTENT --type=strong cnt_a
```

Creates a strong counter named `cnt_a`.

### 6.9.6. SEE ALSO

`drop(1)`

## 6.10. DESCRIBE(1)

### 6.10.1. NAME

`describe` - displays information about resources.

### 6.10.2. SYNOPSIS

**describe** [`PATH`]

### 6.10.3. EXAMPLES

```
describe //containers/default
```

Displays information about the default container.

```
describe //containers/default/caches/mycache
```

Displays information about the `mycache` cache.

```
describe //containers/default/caches/mycache/k1
```

Displays information about the `k1` key.

```
describe //containers/default/counters/cnt1
```

Displays information about the `cnt1` counter.

#### 6.10.4. SEE ALSO

cd(1), ls(1)

## 6.11. DISCONNECT(1)

### 6.11.1. NAME

disconnect - ends CLI sessions with \${infinispan.brand.name} servers.

### 6.11.2. SYNOPSIS

**disconnect**

### 6.11.3. EXAMPLE

**disconnect**

Ends the current CLI session.

### 6.11.4. SEE ALSO

connect(1)

## 6.12. DROP(1)

### 6.12.1. NAME

drop - deletes caches and counters.

### 6.12.2. SYNOPSIS

**drop cache** **CACHE\_NAME**

**drop counter** **COUNTER\_NAME**

### 6.12.3. EXAMPLES

**drop cache mycache**

Deletes the **mycache** cache.

**drop counter cnt\_a**

Deletes the **cnt\_a** counter.

### 6.12.4. SEE ALSO

create(1), clearcache(1)



## 6.13. ENCODING(1)

### 6.13.1. NAME

encoding - displays and sets the encoding for cache entries.

### 6.13.2. DESCRIPTION

Sets a default encoding for **put** and **get** operations on a cache. If no argument is specified, the **encoding** command displays the current encoding.

Valid encodings use standard MIME type (IANA media types) naming conventions, such as the following:

- `text/plain`
- `application/json`
- `application/xml`
- `application/octet-stream`

### 6.13.3. SYNOPSIS

**encoding** ['ENCODING']

### 6.13.4. EXAMPLE

```
encoding application/json
```

Configures the currently selected cache to encode entries as `application/json`.

### 6.13.5. SEE ALSO

`get(1)`, `put(1)`

## 6.14. GET(1)

### 6.14.1. NAME

get - retrieves entries from a cache.

### 6.14.2. SYNOPSIS

**get** ['OPTIONS'] **KEY**

### 6.14.3. OPTIONS

**-c, --cache='NAME'**

Specifies the cache from which to retrieve entries. Defaults to the currently selected cache.

#### 6.14.4. EXAMPLE

`get hello -c mycache`

Retrieves the value of the key named `hello` from `mycache`.

#### 6.14.5. SEE ALSO

`query(1)`, `put(1)`

### 6.15. HELP(1)

#### 6.15.1. NAME

`help` - prints manual pages for commands.

#### 6.15.2. SYNOPSIS

`help` [`COMMAND`]

#### 6.15.3. EXAMPLE

`help get`

Prints the manual page for the `get` command.

#### 6.15.4. SEE ALSO

`version(1)`

### 6.16. LS(1)

#### 6.16.1. NAME

`ls` - lists resources for the current path or a given path.

#### 6.16.2. SYNOPSIS

`ls` [`PATH`]

#### 6.16.3. EXAMPLES

`ls caches`

Lists the available caches.

`ls ../`

Lists parent resources.

## 6.16.4. SEE ALSO

cd(1)

## 6.17. PUT(1)

### 6.17.1. NAME

put - adds or updates cache entries.

### 6.17.2. DESCRIPTION

Creates entries for new keys. Replaces values for existing keys.

### 6.17.3. SYNOPSIS

**put** ['OPTIONS'] **KEY** [VALUE]

### 6.17.4. OPTIONS

**-c, --cache='NAME'**

Specifies the name of the cache. Defaults to the currently selected cache.

**-e, --encoding='ENCODING'**

Sets the media type for the value.

**-f, --file='FILE'**

Specifies a file that contains the value for the entry.

**-l, --ttl='TTL'**

Sets the number of seconds before the entry is automatically deleted (time-to-live). Defaults to the value for `lifespan` in the cache configuration if `0` or not specified. If you set a negative value, the entry is never deleted.

**-i, --max-idle='MAXIDLE'**

Sets the number of seconds that the entry 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. Defaults to the value for `maxIdle` in the cache configuration if `0` or not specified. If you set a negative value, the entry is never deleted.

**-a, --if-absent=[true|false]**

Puts an entry only if it does not exist.

### 6.17.5. EXAMPLES

```
put -c mycache hello world
```

Adds the `hello` key with a value of `world` to the `mycache` cache.

```
put -c mycache -f myfile -i 500 hola
```

Adds the `hola` key with the value from the contents of `myfile`. Also sets a maximum idle of `500` seconds.

### 6.17.6. SEE ALSO

`get(1)`, `remove(1)`

## 6.18. QUERY(1)

### 6.18.1. NAME

`query` - retrieves entries that match Ickle query strings.

### 6.18.2. SYNOPSIS

```
query ['OPTIONS'] QUERY_STRING
```

### 6.18.3. OPTIONS

**-c, --cache='NAME'**

Specifies the cache to query. Defaults to the currently selected cache.

**--max-results='MAX\_RESULTS'**

Sets the number of results to return. The default is `10`.

**-o, --offset='OFFSET'**

Specifies the index of the first result to return. The default is `0`.

**--query-mode='QUERY\_MODE'**

Specifies how the server executes the query. Values are `FETCH` and `BROADCAST`. The default is `FETCH`.

### 6.18.4. EXAMPLES

```
query "from org.infinispan.rest.search.entity.Person p where p.gender = 'MALE'"
```

Queries the currently selected cache to return entries from a Protobuf `Person` entity where the gender datatype is `MALE`.

### 6.18.5. SEE ALSO

`schema(1)`

## 6.19. QUIT(1)

### 6.19.1. NAME

quit - exits the command line interface.

### 6.19.2. SYNOPSIS

**quit**

### 6.19.3. EXAMPLE

`quit`

Exits the CLI.

### 6.19.4. SEE ALSO

disconnect(1), shutdown(1)

## 6.20. REMOVE(1)

### 6.20.1. NAME

remove - deletes entries from a cache.

### 6.20.2. SYNOPSIS

**remove** `KEY` ['OPTIONS']

### 6.20.3. OPTIONS

**--cache='NAME'**

Specifies the cache from which to remove entries. Defaults to the currently selected cache.

### 6.20.4. EXAMPLE

`remove --cache=mycache hola`

Deletes the `hola` entry from the `mycache` cache.

### 6.20.5. SEE ALSO

cache(1), drop(1), clearcache(1)

## 6.21. RESET(1)

### 6.21.1. NAME

reset - restores the initial values of counters.

### 6.21.2. SYNOPSIS

**reset** ['COUNTER\_NAME']

### 6.21.3. EXAMPLE

**reset cnt\_a**

Resets the **cnt\_a** counter.

### 6.21.4. SEE ALSO

**add(1)**, **cas(1)**, **drop(1)**

## 6.22. SCHEMA(1)

### 6.22.1. NAME

**schema** - uploads and registers protobuf schemas.

### 6.22.2. SYNOPSIS

**schema** ['OPTIONS'] **SCHEMA\_NAME**

### 6.22.3. OPTIONS

**-u, --upload='FILE'**

Uploads a file as a protobuf schema with the given name.

### 6.22.4. EXAMPLE

**schema --upload=person.proto person.proto**

Registers a **person.proto** Protobuf schema.

### 6.22.5. SEE ALSO

**query(1)**

## 6.23. SHUTDOWN(1)

### 6.23.1. NAME

**shutdown** - stops individual servers or performs orderly shutdowns for entire clusters.

### 6.23.2. SYNOPSIS

**shutdown server** ['SERVERS']

**shutdown cluster**

### 6.23.3. EXAMPLES

`shutdown server my_server01`

Stops the server with hostname `my_server01`.

`shutdown cluster`

Performs an orderly shutdown of all servers joined to the cluster.

### 6.23.4. SEE ALSO

`connect(1)`, `disconnect(1)`, `quit(1)`

## 6.24. SITE(1)

### 6.24.1. NAME

site - manages backup sites and performs cross-site replication operations.

### 6.24.2. SYNOPSIS

`site status` ['OPTIONS']

`site bring-online` ['OPTIONS']

`site take-offline` ['OPTIONS']

`site push-site-state` ['OPTIONS']

`site cancel-push-state` ['OPTIONS']

`site cancel-receive-state` ['OPTIONS']

`site push-site-status` ['OPTIONS']

### 6.24.3. OPTIONS

`-c, --cache='CACHE_NAME'`

Specifies a cache. Defaults to the currently selected cache.

`-s, --site='SITE_NAME'`

Specifies a site.

### 6.24.4. EXAMPLES

`site status -s SITE_A`

Returns the status for `SITE_A`.

`site bring-online --cache=mycache --site=SITE_A`

Brings the `mycache` cache online at `SITE_A`.

```
site take-offline --cache=mycache --site=SITE_B
```

Takes the `mycache` cache offline at `SITE_B`.

```
site push-site-state --site=SITE_B
```

Push the state of all caches to the backup site `SITE_B`.

```
site push-site-status --site=SITE_B
```

Displays the current status of the push to the backup site `SITE_B`.

```
site cancel-push-state --site=SITE_B
```

Cancels the operation to push state to the backup site `SITE_B`.

```
site cancel-receive-state --site=SITE_A
```

Cancels the operation to receive state from a remote site.

## 6.25. TASK(1)

### 6.25.1. NAME

`task` - executes and uploads server-side tasks and scripts

### 6.25.2. SYNOPSIS

```
task upload --file='script' 'TASK_NAME'
```

```
task exec ['TASK_NAME']
```

### 6.25.3. EXAMPLES

```
task upload --file=hello.js hello
```

Uploads a script from a `hello.js` file and names it `hello`.

```
task exec @@cache@names
```

Runs a task that returns available cache names.

```
task exec hello -Pgreetee=world
```

Runs a script named `hello` and specifies the `greetee` parameter with a value of `world`.

### 6.25.4. OPTIONS

```
-P, --parameters='PARAMETERS'
```

Passes parameter values to tasks and scripts.

```
-f, --file='FILE'
```

Uploads script files with the given names.

### 6.25.5. SEE ALSO

`ls(1)`



## 6.26. VERSION(1)

### 6.26.1. NAME

version - displays the server version and CLI version.

### 6.26.2. SYNOPSIS

**version**

### 6.26.3. EXAMPLE

`version`

Returns the version for the server and the CLI.

### 6.26.4. SEE ALSO

help(1)