

XNATRestClient



The XNATRestClient is deprecated. You should use [XnatDataClient](#) instead for on-going and future development.

XNATRestClient is a Java command-line tool that provides an easy way to script calls to the [XNAT REST API](#). In many ways, **XNATRestClient** is similar to **curl**, although the syntax and usage is somewhat different. This tool is provided for platforms where **curl** may not be installed by default.

Usage

XNATRestClient is provided as a bash shell script and a Windows batch file (where it's named **XNATRestClient.bat**) and is located in the **bin** folder of your **xnat_builder**. To configure **XNATRestClient** to work properly, all you should need to do is add that **bin** folder to your path variable or specify the path explicitly when you invoke the command.

Parameters

XNATRestClient has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
-u <i>username</i>	The XNAT system username to be used when validating your session.
-p <i>password</i>	The password to be used when validating your session.
-user_session <i>sessionId</i>	This replaces the -u and -p parameters. You can generate the session ID by calling the REST API URL /data/JSESSION .
-host <i>url</i>	This is the URL for your XNAT server instance. Note that this includes any application context folder, i.e. /xnat .
-ts <i>store</i>	Indicates the location of your trusted certificates store.
-tsPass <i>pass</i>	The password for your trusted certificates store.
-proxy <i>url</i>	The address of your proxy server, if necessary.
-proxyPort <i>port</i>	The port to use on your proxy server (the default is port 80).
-h	Print help.
-quiet	Suppresses output messages.
-remote <i>path</i>	The remote path to access on your XNAT server. This is relative to the value you specified for the -host parameter.
-local <i>file</i>	A local file containing data to upload to the REST resource specified by the -host and -remote parameters.
-m <i>method</i>	The HTTP method to use when accessing the specified REST resource.

Common Issues

URL Encoding

XNATRestClient does not encode parameters for URL submission in the value specified in the **-remote** parameter. This can lead to unexpected results when the characters in a REST resource are significant in HTTP transactions. For example, a search specifier might specify a search for data objects with the XSI type of **xnat:demographicsData**. That specifier looks like this:

```
xnat:subjectData/demographics[@xsi:type=xnat:demographicData]/gender=male
```

In this case, the parameter key is *intended* to be **xnat:subjectData/demographics[@xsi:type=xnat:demographicData]/gender** and the parameter value is *intended* to be **male**. But because the key actually already has the equal character ('='), the key actually is interpreted to be **xnat:subjectData/demographics[@xsi:type**. Because of this, you'll need to encode significant characters, including the equal character, ampersands ('&') and question marks ('?') within your parameter keys and values.

For example, the above specifier would become:

xnat:subjectData/demographics[@xsi:type%3dxnat:demographicData]/gender=male