

## Connection Management

### Connecting to Couchbase Server

```
private static CouchbaseClient client;
client.new CouchbaseClient([ url ] [, urls ] [, username ] [, password ])
```

Parameters:

<i>String url</i>	URL for Couchbase Server Instance, or node
<i>String urls</i>	Linked list containing one or more URLs as strings
<i>String username</i>	Username for Couchbase bucket
<i>String password</i>	Password for Couchbase bucket

### Disconnecting from Couchbase Server

```
client.shutdown();
client.shutdown(long TimeValue, TimeUnit);
```

Parameters:

<i>long TimeValue</i>	Wait value until any outstanding queued work is completed
<i>enum TimeUnit</i>	TimeUnit.SECONDS, TimeUnit.MINUTES

## Store Operations

### Add Operations

The add method adds a value to the database with the specified key, but will fail if the key already exists in the database.

```
client.add(key, expiry, value)
client.add(key, expiry, value, transcoder)
```

### Replace Operations

The replace method will replace an existing key with a new value but will fail if the key does not exist in the database.

```
client.replace(key, expiry, value)
client.replace(key, expiry, value, transcoder)
```

### Set Operations (including observe)

The set method stores a value to the database with a specified key.

```
client.set(key, expiry, value)
client.set(key, expiry, value, transcoder)
client.set(key, expiry, value, persistto)
client.set(key, expiry, value, persistto, replicateto)
```

Parameters:

<i>String key</i>	Key used to reference the value.
<i>int expiry</i>	Expiry time for the key in seconds. Values larger than 30*24*60*60 seconds (30 days) are interpreted as absolute times (from the epoch)
<i>Object value</i>	Value to be stored
<i>enum persistto</i>	Ability to specify persistence requirements - MASTER/ONE, TWO, THREE or FOUR nodes
<i>enum replicateto</i>	Ability to specify replication requirements - ZERO, ONE, TWO or THREE nodes
<i>Transcoder&lt;T&gt; transcoder</i>	Transcoder class to be used to serialize values

## Retrieve Operations

There are several different flavors of retrieve operations in the Couchbase Server 2.0 Java SDK

```
client.asyncGetAndTouch(key, expiry)
client.asyncGetAndTouch(key, expiry, transcoder)
client.getAndTouch(key, expiry)
client.getAndTouch(key, expiry, transcoder)
client.asyncGet(key)
client.asyncGetBulk(keycollection)
client.asyncGetBulk(keyn)
client.asyncGetBulk(transcoder, keyn)
client.asyncGetBulk(keycollection, transcoder)
client.asyncGet(key, transcoder)
client.get(key)
client.getBulk(keycollection)
client.getBulk(keyn)
client.getBulk(transcoder, keyn)
client.getBulk(keycollection, transcoder)
client.get(key, transcoder)
client.asyncGetLock(key [,getl-expiry])
client.asyncGetLock(key [,getl-expiry], transcoder)
client.getAndLock(key, getl-expiry)
client.getAndLock(key, getl-expiry, transcoder)
client.asyncGets(key)
client.asyncGets(key, transcoder)
client.gets(key)
client.gets(key, transcoder)
client.unlock(key, casunique)
```

Parameters:

<i>String key</i>	Key used to reference the value. The key cannot contain control characters or whitespace
<i>int expiry</i>	Expiry time for the key in seconds. Values larger than 30*24*60*60 seconds (30 days) are interpreted as absolute times (from the epoch)
<i>Collection&lt;String&gt; keycollection</i>	One or more keys used to reference a value
<i>String... keyn</i>	One or more keys used to reference a value
<i>long casunique</i>	Unique value used to identify a key/value combination
<i>int getl-expiry</i>	Expiry time in seconds for lock : Default 15, Maximum 30
<i>Transcoder&lt;T&gt; transcoder</i>	Transcoder class to be used to serialize values

## Statistics Operations

Obtain stats from all servers defined in a CouchbaseClient object

```
client.getStats()
client.getStats(statname)
```

Parameters:

<i>String statname</i>	Group name of a statistic for selecting individual statistic value
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### Did you know?

Couchbase Server 2.0 Beta is now available. You can get more information about the awesome features at:  
<http://www.couchbase.com/couchbase-server/beta>

## Update Operations

The update methods support different methods of updating and changing existing information within Couchbase Server.

**client.append(casunique, key, value)**  
**client.append(casunique, key, value, transcoder)**  
**client.asyncCAS(key, casunique, value)**  
**client.asyncCAS(key, casunique, expiry, value, transcoder)**  
**client.asyncCAS(key, casunique, value, transcoder)**  
**client.cas(key, casunique, value)**  
**client.cas(key, casunique, expiry, value, transcoder)**  
**client.cas(key, casunique, value, transcoder)**  
**client.asyncDecr(key, offset)**  
**client.decr(key, offset)**  
**client.decr(key, offset, default)**  
**client.decr(key, offset, default, expiry)**  
**client.delete(key)**  
**client.asyncIncr(key, offset)**  
**client.incr(key, offset)**  
**client.incr(key, offset, default)**  
**client.incr(key, offset, default, expiry)**  
**client.prepend(casunique, key, value)**  
**client.prepend(casunique, key, value, transcoder)**  
**client.touch(key, expiry)**

Parameters:

<i>long casunique</i>	Unique value used to identify a key/value combination
<i>String key</i>	Key used to reference the value. The key cannot contain control characters or whitespace
<i>int offset</i>	Integer offset value to increment / decrement (default is 1)
<i>int default</i>	Default value to increment/decrement if key does not exist
<i>int expiry</i>	Expiry time for the key in seconds. Values larger than 30*24*60*60 seconds (30 days) are interpreted as absolute times (from the epoch)
<i>Object value</i>	Value to be stored
<i>Transcoder&lt;T&gt; transcoder</i>	Transcoder class to be used to serialize values

## Useful Links

Couchbase Website : <http://www.couchbase.com>

Couchbase Blog : <http://blog.couchbase.com>

Developer SDKs : <http://www.couchbase.com/develop>

Download: <http://www.couchbase.com/download>



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## Querying Operations

With Couchbase Server 2.0, you can add the power of views and querying those views to your applications.

Create a view object to be used when querying a view :

**client.getView(ddocname, viewname)**

Parameters:

<i>String ddocname</i>	Design document name
<i>String viewname</i>	View name within a design document

Then create a new query object to be used when querying the view

**Query.new()**

**Query query = new Query();**

Once, the view and query objects are available, the results of the server view can be accessed using

**client.query(view, query)**

Parameters:

<i>View view</i>	View object associated with a server view
<i>Query query</i>	Query object associated with a server view

Before accessing the view, a list of options can be set with the query object

**setKey(java.lang.String key)** to set a particular key in the B+ tree

**setRangeStart(java.lang.String startKey)** to set the starting key

**setRangeEnd(java.lang.String endKey)** to set the ending key

**setRange(java.lang.String startKey, java.lang.String endKey)** to set the starting and ending key, both together

**setDescending(boolean descending)** to set the descending flag to true or false

**setIncludeDocs(boolean include)** to include the original JSON document with the query

**setReduce(boolean reduce)** where the reduce function is executed based on the flag

**setStale(Stale reduce)** set to OK will not refresh the view even if it is stale, set to UPDATE\_AFTER will update the view after the stale result is returned, FALSE will update the view and return the latest results.

The format of the returned information of the query method is : ViewResponse or any of the other inherited objects such as ViewResponseWithDocs, ViewResponseNoDocs, ViewResponseReduced

The ViewResponse method provides an iterator() method for iterating through the rows as a ViewRow interface. The ViewResponse method also provides a getMap() method where the result is available as a map.